

**ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN COMBATING TERRORISM ACTIVITIES IN
IJARA SUB-COUNTY, GARISSA, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and that it has not been presented in any other university for academic work.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family, my husband Omar Owl, and my children Liban Omar, Tanaad Omar, and Fartun Hassan for the support and encouragement they gave me in the process of this study. Their love and care kept me going.

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ABSTRACT

Security remains a critical part of national interest for many states today. To meet their internal security demands, states have adopted practices where horizontal management tools and techniques are applied to increase public participation. One such tool is community policing adopted to bridge the gap between citizens and the police in security matters. This model has been applied in western societies and in recent times, developing countries have adopted it. In Kenya, an aspect of community policing sought to introduce citizens into security management. However, the country continues to face unprecedented security issues especially terrorist attacks which have ravaged Garissa County making it one of the most insecure areas. Therefore, this study assessed the role of community policing in combating terrorism. Specifically, the research aimed at determining the knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities; examined the capacity of community policing strategy in combating terrorism activities; and assessed the effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Ijara Sub-county, Garissa County. The institution theory and social decay theory were used to explain this phenomenon. Methodologically, a descriptive survey design was used to gather qualitative and quantitative data. Multistage sampling technique was used first, to select representative wards and second, villages. Subsequently, general households and 'Nyumba Kumi' representatives were selected from the villages for primary data collection using questionnaires. Purposive sampling was used to select five experts who were engaged through key informant interviews. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 25. On the other hand, qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis and presented in narrative form. This study benefits the academic community as it contributes new knowledge. The study found that community policing is a critical component in combating crime and security issues as shown by 59.6% of respondents who stated it has led to arrests and crime deterrence. Also, the community positively perceives community policing as supported by 81.3% of respondents compared to 18.7%. However, the initiative lacks sufficient resources to effectively undertake community policing which was supported by 63.3% of respondents. Besides, the study revealed that corruption and resource mismanagement were rife among the police. This makes the initiative ineffective and incapacitated to combat terrorism. Also, community participation in community policing is limited even though it exists to a small extent as supported by 58.7% and contravened by 41.3%. Lastly, cooperation levels among diverse actors has helped in effective community policing. This study recommends conducting of civic education on the general public; expanding and defining the role of the citizen; and increasing budgetary allocation towards community policing particularly if it is to combat terrorism. This study contributes to policy changes in community policing as a strategy towards combating terrorism activities. The community benefits through an effective security partnership with the state which increases participation and social well-being. Lastly, the study is critical for the security apparatus as it recommends measures and effective ways of enhancing community policing for curbing terrorism.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community Policing: Community policing is regarded as a philosophical approach to policing where the police work in partnership with communities to address local public safety problems. It also involves organizational changes and involves three elements: community partnerships, problem-solving, and organizational transformation (KIPPRA, 2020).

Government Policies: is defined as government action that sets forth broad goals and general intent(Helms, 2015).

Marginalization: marginalization is regarded as a process whereby a group or class of people is relegated or treated as secondary in a society (Brogden, 2005).

Public participation: a process that directly engages the public or citizens in decision-making. The process gives full consideration to public input in making the decision (Terpstra, 2011).

Security management: is the process of identifying capabilities including resources, systems, and information that enable the prevalence of peace (Musarrat et al., 2013).

Terrorism activities: are defined as terror activities that include and are not limited to Recruitment, Funds raising, Hijacking, bombing both IEDs and VBIEDs, arson, kidnaping, assault, and killings of both civilians and security convoys (POTA, 2012).

Terrorism: the unlawful use of violence or threat of use of violence, with intent to advance a political, religious, ideological, or other such cause, to put the public or a section of the public in fear (POTA, 2012).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACSRT:	African Center for Study and Research on Terrorisms
AMISOM:	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU:	African Union
CBRN:	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCTV:	Close Circuit Television
CPFs:	Community Policing Forums
CTCs:	Counter Terrorisms Committee
FDIs:	Foreign Direct Investment
IEDs:	Improvised Explosive Devices
LRA:	Lord's Resistance Army
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organization
OAUs:	Organization of African Unity
POTA:	Prevention of Terrorism Act
U.S:	United States
UN:	United Nation
VBIEDs:	Vehicle Bourne Improvised Explosive Devices

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

The chapter introduces the study variables and addresses the key issues precipitating this research. It states the problem; gives the purpose of the study, outlines the study objectives, hypothesis, significance of the study, and gives a theoretical framework that underpins the subject matter.

1.2 Background of the Study

Social order has always necessitated the emergence of leadership and governance denoted as the basic components of human life. As such, the aspect of leadership refers to a process that requires the people to accept that certain individuals have been mandated to be their leaders in accordance with the existing laws to achieve shared objectives (Wargo, 2015). As societies evolve, new challenges and the search for growth and development have led to the emergence of new forms of governance. On this note, institutions and actors from beyond the government have been brought in, therefore, challenging the government as the sole center of power. This means there is a blurred and disappearing boundary as other actors take up responsibilities traditionally held by the government (Keping, 2018).

According to Wargo (2015), governance implies the actual interaction between the existing formal institutions and people, among the people themselves, and how decisions are made and implemented in an environment setting. As such, weak governance refers to the creation of an environment that is not inclusive, lacks sensitivity, and is not responsive to the

needs of the people. Scholars within the governance arena take note of the capacity of meeting public demand and entitlements without using power and authority. In this case, management tools and techniques are applied in guiding and meeting public affairs in which security is included. To this end, good governance is at the center of conflict prevention and ensuring the prevalence of peace and social prosperity. Good governance is therefore highly connected to national security and states that espouse a well-governed society are not only peaceful but prosperous (Musarrat et al., 2013).

According to Terpstra (2011), the issue of security is at the core of governance as the traditional forms of governance continue to fade. Traditional command and control in policing has shifted to a more horizontal way of governing giving rise to community policing. This new form of governance in the security arena sought to bridge the gap between the citizen and the police and in the process promote citizen participation. Further to this, community policing would provide police with more information and give citizens and oversight. Diamond and Weiss (2016) give a brief history of community policing stating that its origins can be traced to the early 20th century when professionalism was being introduced in the police to curb corruption in the U.S. This move was meant to dissociate the police from public and political influence but it ended up creating disaffection and mistrust especially with the public. This challenge thrust community policing to the fore as police tried to reorganize policing by developing a partnership with the public to address crime and disorder.

Globally, community policing has been adopted as a model for local governance. In the Netherlands, community policing emerged in the 1970s, and by the 1990s it dominated society as a police model in improving security. The model pushed for decentralization and focus on small

areas to reduce the distance between the citizens, local government, and the police force. In the United States in Chicago, community policing as a model was engineered to bring citizens into security matters. Citizen participation would in this case enable citizens to share knowledge and resources with the police while at the same time monitor the police to ensure accountability (Terpstra, 2011). In China community policing is thought to be an original case used for a long time and a majority of villages have performed self-governance tasks. This included public security (Wong, 2000).

India has also experienced a shift from the traditional mode of policing to community policing. The reactive and repressive old model alienated the force from the citizenry, therefore, creating the need for better governance. This led to the adoption of community policing which improves community participation in controlling crime and increasing public order. Another Asian state is Japan which has a Koban system where the communities are integrated into the policing system. In this case of community policing, the police work and live within the community, therefore, improving interactions (Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, 2003).

Africa has also adopted community policing borrowed from the west as African states seek to wipe out traditional vigilantism and adopt the modern policing framework that ensures national security. The resources and numbers of many police in the continent remain weak therefore creating the need for community policing. Countries such as South Africa and Kenya have adopted the model to fight crime and improve governance. In South Africa, community policing was adopted to legitimize the police through the 1993 constitution, and later in 1997 it was revamped to improve service delivery and reduce crime (Wisler and Ihekwoaba, 2007). One of the main global security issues in the past few decades is terrorism. Kruger (2007) referred to

terrorism as pre-mediated political violence against civilians with the actual objective of maximizing the awareness of media exposure to the act and, ultimately, to the terror group. Terrorism is used extensively to pursue social or political goals through violent intimidation of citizens (Kruger, 2007). Globally, humanity has been at the receiving end of terrorism as it continues to pose major threats to the security of citizens across the world and in the process compromising stability and prosperity (Hunsicker, 2006). According to Enders and Sandler (2005), it is estimated that the direct costs of the September 11, 2001 attack in the United States amounted to \$21.4 billion. The events on that particular day reflected the ability of a terrorist attack to extend their target to the global frontier.

Khan (2011) also argues that in the Asian region in 2009 and 2011, the local economy was negatively affected by terrorism causing a reduction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan. Africa has also been a victim of constant terrorist attacks which over the years have hurt the political economies of major targeted areas. Terrorist groups specifically, Boko Haram have been responsible for the loss of human capital estimated at 6,664 deaths (START, 2015). According to Adebayo (2014) close to over \$ 1 billion was budgeted for and used to counter Boko Haram activities within Nigeria in less than two years alone; in which such resources would have been used to divert to Nigeria and focus on desperate needs and development programs.

In Kenya, the Al-Shabaab has frequently attacked with great disruption on the economic activities, destroyed infrastructure, killed people, stifle FDI and foreign exchanges, destabilized the tourism and hospitality industry, affect the general production and distribution, and ultimately job losses (Muna, 2017). The 1998 Al-Qaeda bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi

claimed close to 70 people with more than 175 injured. Later in 2013, the Westgate attack carried out by the Al-Shabaab also negatively impacted the country. Indeed, terrorists attack places that are highly populated with human economic activities such as production, distribution, and trade in goods and services which has a negative implication (Kinyanjui, 2014). The former North Eastern province of Kenya has experienced the vast majority of terrorist acts with terror activities ranging from kidnaping, attacks on non-local Kenyans, use of explosives like Improvised Explosives Devices (IEDs), and Vehicle Bourne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIEDs). These attacks are attributed to the proximity to the porous border with Somalia.

In specifically Garissa County there has been a high number of terrorist attacks by the Al-Shabaab including the Garissa University College terror attack of April 2015 that had 148 casualties; kidnap of refugees and Spanish doctors in October 2011; IED explosions on Kenya paramilitary vehicle in October; grenade attacks on a Pentecostal church in November 2011; shooting and killing of UN and UNHCR staff in Dadaab complex; and the January 2012 attack on a police camp killing seven and kidnapping of three people. The years 2012 and 2015 are marked as the worst years as the number of terror incidences escalated. There were estimated to be five terror incidences every month in Garissa County. Attacks by the police and security agencies were alarming as a response from the police was indiscriminate. Local ethnic Somalis in villages were beaten including women and children. One such incident in 2012 October is a night-long operation by the police where 40 locals were at least beaten or shot and property destroyed by security agencies. Another famous incident is the November 2012 incident where the Al-Shabaab gunned down three army men of the AMISOM in Garissa town (Wakube et al., No Date).

This incident received heavy-handed retaliation from the military that beat and also killed people. They also burned down the market in the town and shot students in school. These mentioned incidences are just a few but a pattern has been established. It is noted that the Al-Shabaab targeted churches, security agencies/forces, schools/institutions, and businesses. Attacks have normally focused on non-Somali people considered outsiders. Also, Christian groups and government institutions have been targeted. This scenario that plays out in Garissa County shows the shortcomings of security responses and the rise of negative perceptions against government-led initiatives in fighting the war on terror as the community in Garissa continues to be affected by both Al-Shabaab and government action. However, the case of a Sheikh being protected by the local community after receiving Al-Shabaab threats highlights the animosity towards the government. Government inaction to protect and respond to the threats forced the community to protect the Sheikh, therefore, creating a negative perception of government security provision. , To redeem this situation, a highly trusted regional coordinator was appointed. This coordinator emphasized community-driven security which brought 'Nyumba Kumi' into action in the County. Further, administration police were given priority as they were closer to the communities unlike the military; and a direct telephone line to reach the coordinator was provided for the public. There was also the introduction and bolstering of surveillance equipment and training of security personnel (Wakube et al., No Date).

However, it should be noted that terrorism remains a contested concept with various actors giving varied descriptions of what it is. This has made the war on terror a complex affair for states. This study will base its definitions on Kenya's Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2012 (POTA) where terrorism is defined as

“the unlawful use of violence or threat of use of violence, with intent to advance a political, religious, ideological or other such cause, to put the public or a section of the public in fear” (POTA, 2012).

Therefore, acts or activities defined as terror activities include and are not limited to Recruitment, Fund raising, Hijacking, bombing both IEDs and VBIEDs, arson, kidnaping, assault, and killings of both civilians and security convoys. From this background, this study notes that governance structures such as community policing have been put in place for security management purposes. In Kenya, an aspect of community policing is the “Nyumba Kumi” initiative intended for security management in the country (KIPPRA, 2020). This model as aforementioned has been introduced countrywide. In Garissa, the model was introduced at the height of the Al-Shabaab attacks and deterioration of security in the County. However, there is a need to interrogate why terror activities continue to rock this County. Additionally, there is a dearth of literature and scholarly work on community policing in the fight against terrorism and specifically in this County of Garissa which has received one of the highest numbers of terror incidences in the country. Therefore, this research seeks to assess the role of community policing in the war against terrorism.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

As a means of augmenting policing by law enforcement agencies, novel measures incorporating the public into the realm of law enforcement such as community policing have been mooted as part of the policing models (Diamond and Weiss, 2016). As a model, community policing has been touted as a mechanism with which to decentralize police, enhance state-society relations, and improve public security. The rationale guiding community policing and its

adoption has been the need to shift from the traditional mode of policing which is deemed reactive and repressive to a that proactive system (Terpstra, 2011).

In Africa, community policing has been adopted to augment weak policing and security response by law enforcement agencies often overstretched and understaffed while operating with minimal funding. Wisler and Ihekwoaba (2007) argued that while African countries have adopted this model as a means to fight crime and improve governance, its adoption in Kenya as the community policing was in the background of the need to aid in issues of crime and the fight against terrorism. Lamentably, incidences of terrorism continue to manifest since the initiative continues to receive government support. Studies in Kenya have focused on the general challenges of community policing (Diphorn and van Stapele, 2020; Lamvertus and Yakimchuk, 2007; Muthondeki *et al.*, 2017) and it is clear the strategy lacks citizen ownership, the process is state centric and the legal frameworks are insufficient.

Further, the model has not been tailored to the African environment where informal policing practices for instance vigilantism has existed for decades (Wisler and Ihekwoaba, 2007) and communities are generally multiethnic. Further, community policing in Kenya does not integrate traditional policing systems therefore, it was not adaptive to the socio-cultural context of the Somali community in Ijara Sub-County. These studies have also failed to capture how community policing has been applied in curbing terrorism especially among the Somali community in the North-Eastern region of Kenya. In this region, Garissa County has been flagged as a highly affected County as the Al-Shabaab has targeted churches, security forces, academic institutions, and businesses at a rate that remains unmatched anywhere in the country. The government's response through the 'hard security model has created a rift between the government and the communities. It is also evident that there have been a sluggish response and

also inaction from the government in dealing with reported cases of Al-Shabbab activities in the County. However, with the introduction of community policing to reduce insecurity and specifically, terrorism activities, Garissa County still faces a high level of terrorism-related insecurities. Hence there is a need to assess the role of community policing in combating terrorism to influence policy trajectory and support. Against this background, therefore, this study assessed the role of community policing, as a governance structure, in combating terrorism activities in the Ijara sub-county, Garissa County in Kenya.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to assess the role of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County, Kenya.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The overall objective of this study was to assess the role of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County, Kenya.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The study had the following specific objectives:

- i. To determine the knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county Garissa County, Kenya.
- ii. To examine the capacity of community policing strategy in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county, Garissa County, Kenya.
- iii. To assess the effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Ijara Sub-counties, Garissa County Kenya.

1.6 Research Questions

The study achieved its objectives by answering the following questions.

- i. What is the knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county Garissa County, Kenya?
- ii. What is the capacity of community policing strategy in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county, Garissa County, Kenya?
- iii. How effective is the community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Ijara Sub-counties, Garissa County Kenya?

1.7 Significance of the Study

In research, the significance of a study offers a description of the importance of the study to individuals or corporations who by extension will be interested in the research findings (Easterby-Smith, Thorpe, and Lowe, 2014). The study is important to the community in Garissa County. This population has for ages suffered from acts of terror and through this study focusing on community policing, there is a possibility of crucial policy remedies being proffered.

Further to this, the study is significant to the national government as it helps to develop strategies applied in curbing the rise of terror activities in Garissa County and other similar Counties in Kenya. Therefore, the findings from this study benefit policymakers to develop effective strategies aimed at curbing terrorism.

This study is also significant to future academicians because it acts as a reference point on this subject matter. It offers more knowledge and additional literature in the fields of governance peace and security. This knowledge is specifically on community policing and terrorism.

1.8 Scope of the Study

According to Ngechu (2004) scope of a study refers to the extent of giving clarity on the subject being examined. It is a challenge to base the study on each part of Garissa County, as such, the scope tells the reader which part of a subject the researcher seeks to narrow down. Usually, research is restricted in scope by test size, time, and geographic zone. In our case, there were limited studies on this subject matter that have been conducted in Ijara Sub-county. Therefore, this study is limited to community policing and terrorism in Ijara Sub-County in Garissa County, Kenya. It covers the period between 2011 and 2019. The year 2011 marks the point when the NPS Act stipulated the objectives of community policing policy. Respondents of the study were selected household heads as well as experts in this subject matter.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

According to Simon (2011), delimitation refers to the distinguishing features which indeed limit the range and defines the boundaries of the researcher's study. This study focused on Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County. In addition, it was delimited to respondents involved in community policing that include household heads, county, and national government officials, village elders among others. The existence of delimitation in the study helped the researcher to identify the available constraints which are not within his/her control. Extensively, it was indeed useful in making the study focused and more clear to the researcher's interest.

1.10 Limitation of the Study

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), study limitations are factors beyond the researcher's influence. On the other hand, Leedy (2010) argues that the limitation of a study refers to the existing potential weaknesses within the study region in which the researcher is not in a position of controlling such as poor responses or even un-cooperating respondents. The

researcher encountered high levels of resistance to participate in the study. However, the researcher created a rapport with the respondents to enhance their confidence and gather robust and sufficient information. Also, linking with chiefs and headmen in the villages before conducting the study helped improve reception. Further limitations to the study relate to the scarcity of the population, nomadic villages, and far distances between some settlements. This challenge was alleviated by getting contacts to village heads who were contacted in advance for direction and introduction to the household heads.

1.11 Assumptions

Assumptions of the study refer to the actual considerations that are general statements aimed at providing accuracy. They are also the circumstances in which statistical methods tend to produce acceptable results (Wargo, 2015). In this study, the researcher assumed that community policing has a role to play in combating terrorism. In addition, the researcher expected respondents to respond to interviews and questionnaires sincerely without bias.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by two main theories. The institutional theory and the distance decay theory. The main ideas of these theories were used to explain the effectiveness of community policing in the fight against terrorism.

1.12.1 Institutional Theory

Institutional theory is credited to proponents such as Peter Hall who wrote about it in the 1980s stating that institutions shape the preferences and goals of actors in any decision-making model. The theory postulates that the environment may strongly influence the key development of formal structures in an organization or an entity. Ultimately such innovations reach a level of

legitimization where failure to adopt or accept them is seen as being “negligence and irrational”. This theory notes that research on measures that have been undertaken by security measures over the decades is normative. This means that the orientation is geared towards what might be referred to as “best procedures”, which seeks programs, tactics methods, and strategies that are aimed at producing the best possible crime prevention or management results (SRIC, 2012).

Governments’ efforts in developing organizational policy, agencies are advised not to assume that general principles of law enforcement will work for them; they should prudently take into consideration a wide range of factors having to do especially with the community setting. According to Moran (2005), his work has been described as the connecting road between traditional normative perspective on security organizations and new institutionalism especially in the fight against terrorism in Kenya. Theorists and researchers were the first to use institutional theory in the 1960s.

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006) reforms failed within policing fraternity because of the constraining environment within policing agencies. Crank and Langworthy (1992) clarified by stating that:

“A police department participates with other powerful actors called sovereigns, in its institutional environments, and it receives legitimacy from these sovereigns. Sovereigns are those actors whose views are significant, that is, they are entitled that can affect the fundamental well-being of the organizations” (Crank and Langworthy, 1992).

Particular goals are selected, to help maintain legitimacy with influential constituencies policing movement as one of the radical changes that need to be absorbed within policing fraternity to address the issue of terrorism. This theory applies to the study as far as restructuring

and merging to centralize security measures. Further as argued by Stodiek (2006) it had been believed that, through the scientific study of law enforcement work, predictable ways of dealing with recurring problems could be identified. In the late 1980s, the limitations of this theory began to be recognized around the globe. As noted by Marenin (1996) the search for effective structures or “best practices” has failed to account for the mediating effect of the particular context.

This theory relates to the study as it explains the behavior and structure of government strategies in fighting crime. It further explains how the environment provides suitable conditions for these structures and behaviors particularly the police institution. Institutionalized organizations of maintaining social order have meaning and values. These values are involved in rational decision-making and are rarely questioned in the process of achieving efficiency. The goals of the police force stated as institutional values, link the police to the community. Therefore, this theory clearly shows how the police as an institution operates and how it meshes itself into the environment or community it operates in by undertaking efficient and rational decisions and strategies such as community policing strategy to meet security needs.

1.12.2 Theory of Distance Decay

This theory is based on the distribution of distances among the main parties of a terror or criminal activity. One of the main proponents of this theory, Waldo Tobler, stated in the 1970s that “all things are related but near things are more related than far things.” The theory of distance decay relates to this study as it concentrates on terrorists residing area and the crime locations that terrorist attack. These functions typically espouse the form of distance decay (Bennell and Corey, 2008).

Concerning profiling, the theory reflects that the probability of a terrorist's residence in a specific geographical area reduces as the location moves far away from the crime site or area of attack. The shape of the distance decay function has been noted to vary from one system to another. However, proponents argue that the underlying premise is the same. Logic shows that serial offenders tend to commit crimes closer to home. As a result of these revelations, it is possible to analyze terror sites and identify possible home locations of the perpetrators. In this sense, domestic terrorism, which is a focus of this study, can be, therefore, mapped and potential terrorists identified (Rossmo, 2000).

Using geographic profiling its possible for security agencies to select areas for surveillance operations and also prioritize suspects. This can be decided based on potential identifiers such as postal codes. It helps establish patrol efforts and conduct house searches. Further to this, it allows for systematized DNA sampling such as the case for Osama Bin Laden before his capture. These strategies have high potential value in terrorism cases and contribute to efficient investigations and intelligence gathering (Bennell and Corey, 2008). In this theory, the public is critical and as per this study, community policing offers a launching pad for the security forces to utilize and collaborate with the citizens to gather intelligence among other useful things.

However, it is prudent to note that there is a need for a specially derived model for terrorist behavior in this theory. Rossmo and Harris (2011) state that geographically, terrorists tend to behave rationally. The most intriguing part is the relationship between terrorist target selection and their planning, operations, logistics, and attacks. These aspects make terrorists behave differently and this may be needed before geographic profiling attains its full potential especially when applied to terrorism. There is a unique decay function developed from a sample

of serial killers and this might not fit other forms of criminals such as terrorists. It might inadequately reflect the inherent structure of a spatial behavior assumed by terrorists. To this end, this theory can be critiqued as we note that it lacks a universal application and requires tweaking of functions to map out different categories of criminals.

However, community policing can be understood in the distance decay function as terrorists also tend to reside to reside and conduct their operations within the community they live in. Therefore, community policing as a strategy in policing stands as a key solution in solving terrorism-related crime as it enmeshes the police into the community and brings the institution close to the community it protects.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

According to Svinicki (2010), a conceptual framework explains descriptively, the set of ideas or variables to be studied and the associations between them. The independent variable is community policing while the dependent variable is combating terrorism. Combating terrorism is dependent on community policing. The effectiveness of community policing, therefore, is a sign of better security which can be attested to by arrest of terrorists, public participation, deterrence of crimes, better public attitude e.t.c. However, the relationship between community policing and combating terrorism might be affected by an intervening variable in this case the community value system. The conceptual framework of this study is provided in Figure 1 below.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Community Policing

Combating terrorism

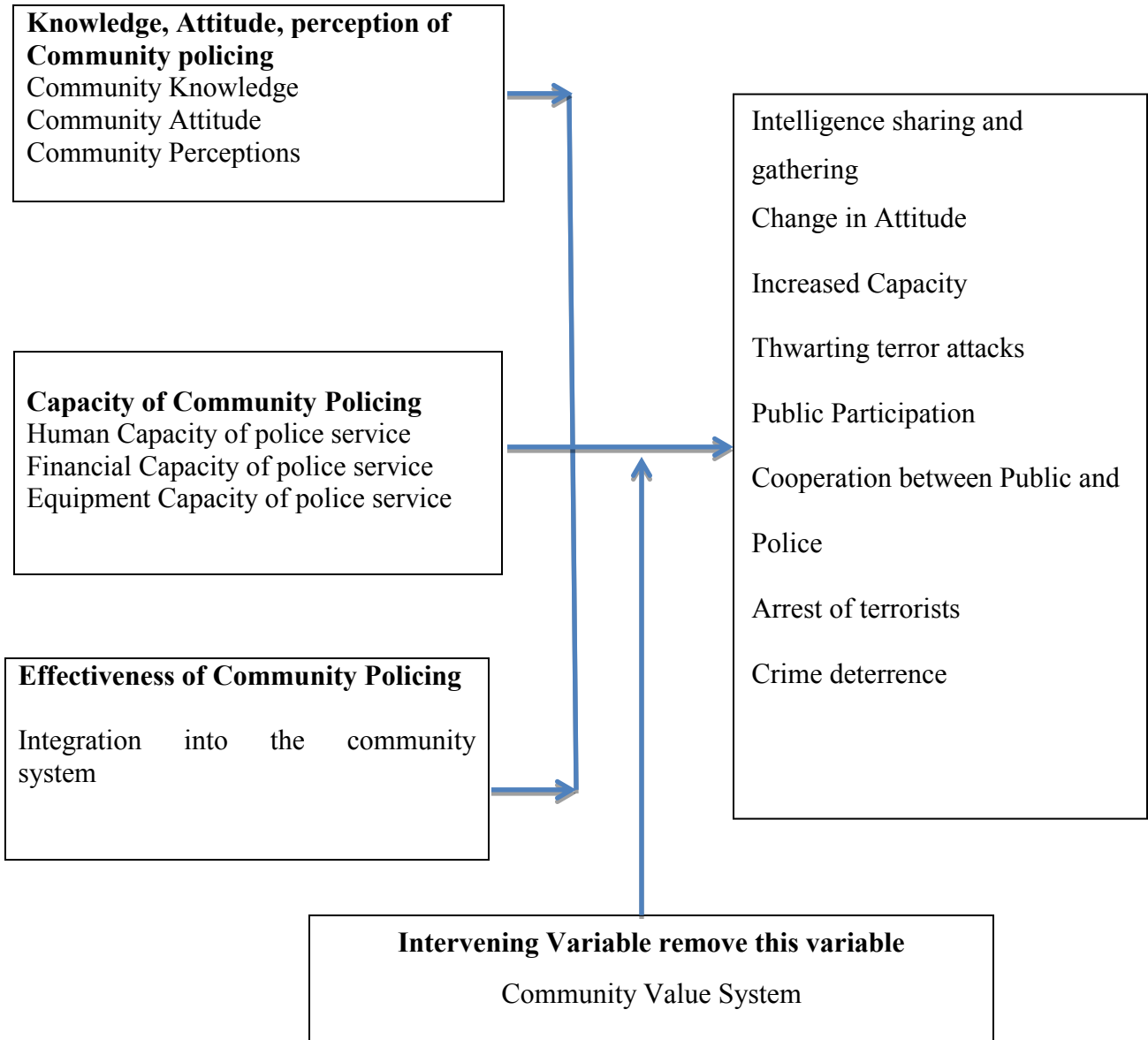


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source (Author, 2020).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section offers an overview of the existing literature review on governance and combating terror. The chapter will be guided by the objectives of the study. Therefore, the chapter is sub-divided into sections consisting of the role of community policing in combating terrorism; the impacts of Community policing on combating terror activities; and the challenges faced by community policing in combating terrorism. Further, it gives a summary of the identified gaps which form the basis for this study.

2.3 Empirical Review

In this section, the literature being reviewed tend to base focus on the existing phenomenon of adaptive governance at the global level, then to regional and finally at the state or national level. Usually, the outcome of the literature offers the possibility of the availability for the study. In the review, it was indeed apparent that a series of scholars have pertinent views about community policing as an appropriate framework for combating terror activities in Garissa County.

2.3.1 Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Community Policing in Combating Terrorism Activities

Fruhling (2007) opines that in Latin America community policing has been an important model in enhancing public trust in the police and has improved citizen access to police services. Further to this, community police vehave helped in improving the public image of the police and improved the relationship between the police and community. The process and initiative vehave received strong reception and support from the communities as it has reduced fear of crime. It is,

however, evident that it favors wealthier that have access to private security arrangements compared to poorer neighborhoods. Of note in this is that there is a significant difficulty in the implementation process. This study was conducted in a rather different environment to that of Africa and specifically Kenya. This aspect is integral as geographical, socio-economic, and political environments have different dynamics in relation to community policing. This warrants a study focusing on the case of Kenya.

Brogden and Nijhar (2013) argue that there is “a major problem of accountability concerning community policing”. This form of policing tends making the police dangerously reliant on community participation and community consent. Such tendencies encourage the police to become subjective and they follow interests leading to increased ‘discriminatory law enforcement.’ This study is general and analyses the relation between the police and the community. This diverts from the current study which will delve into the issue of combating terrorism through community policing.

Another scholar, Keping (2018) states that good governance is a situation whereby there is active and productive cooperation between the citizenry and the government. He further argues that the key to success in good governance lies in the powers of parties participating in political administration. It is in a situation where citizens have sufficient political power to engage in governance processes that success is recorded. Involvement in elections, administration, policy-making, and supervision makes sure citizens assuage the government and join hands in the process of building public authority and order. Scholars argue that this is only possible in a democracy. This system is the only practical mechanism allowing citizen involvement and fully safeguards free and equal political power by citizens. This study concentrates on public participation but fails to capture specific programs and initiatives that citizens should be

involved. Therefore, the current study will integrate a specific issue, community policing, to bring out the role of the community in security management.

According to the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (2003) in a workshop on community policing in India, there is a need to cultivate closer ties between the police and community and in this process find best practices to transfer to other jurisdictions. The workshop noted that in this age of varied forms of insecurity, there is a need to form citizen-police groups at micro levels of the society. Further to this, it is recommended that the police and community should build public booths through joint ventures especially in the sensitive areas of the community that need attention. Regarding legislation, the workshop recommended the institutionalization of community policing. These recommendations are a means of achieving good governance where transparency, accountability, and efficiency are part of the institution. This study was conducted in India and is also general. It fails to capture the specific security issue in the community. Therefore, there is a need to focus on highly sensitive security issues for instance terrorism.

Charlotte (2014) writes on the concept of community policing in Tanzania since community policing is regarded as an avenue of preventing crime and improving safety in neighborhoods, labeling it an accountable, democratic and responsive system is highly questionable. However, the author concludes that the Tanzanian model of community policing has achieved success in reducing crime and also improving safety. But there remain some key issues as the framework is removed from the community meaning it is not 'community-owned'. The model is being imposed by the coercive capacity of the local government to ensure the citizens participate as per government directive. This study was conducted in Tanzania and fails

to connect the issue of terrorism as a source of insecurity,, therefore, leaving a gap for further research.

Baker (2008) studies community policing in Free Town Sierra Leone and argues that despite the inherent flaws in implementing community policing, there is evidence suggesting these models are valuable to communities. After the war that rocked the country, there existed a need to change the perception of the police largely viewed as tools of state repression. Through community policing, partnership boards were created to local communities a voice in local policing. This was also supposed to increase security. The model has been largely successful but community policing remains a police-led initiative. It has helped the police supplement resources and also improves the intelligence gathering in communities. It is, however; keen to note that most models do not fully engage the community which contributes to the community-based forms of policing. This study looks at community policing in West Africa and this environment is different from sub-Saharan and specifically Kenya. Therefore, this leaves an opportunity to explore the case of Kenya.

In yet another study Masogo, Obioha, and De Vries (2014) investigate the functioning of Community Policing in South Africa, Soshanguve Township. Using a sample of 200 participants the survey found out that a good police-community relationship remains the main ingredient in the implementation of community policing. They further found that community members tend to disagree on the role of the police in the community policing framework. The public thinks the police are confused about the community policing strategy and also its principles. Therefore, there is a lot of uncertainty surrounding the implementation of community policing in the township. To this end, community policing as a strategy of combating crime in the township has not yielded results and has not helped in crime prevention. This study of South African

townships concentrated on the residents, lacks the opinion of experts. Further, the study is on general crime and does not concentrate on the case of terrorism.

Ruteere and Pommerolle (2003) look at the dynamics of community policing in Kenya. They argue that the potential of community policing to transform policing in the country has been limited by hostile police-citizen relations, corruption, and coercion. The Kenya police force has a rather negative reputation and is connoted as a state agency that is politicized and ethicized. It is an instrument of repression with no accountability in its operations. Implementation of community policing in the country has generally failed as the police as an institution has also been lax. It lacks commitment in the implementation process of community policing. In addition, apart from the public distrust of police, there is a contradicting and conflicting aspect in the implementation process that has made the project not work. This study was conducted in 2003 therefore, lacks a perspective on the recent security developments case in point, terrorism, which has changed the dynamics of security and adoption of community policing. It also needs to be updated to bring forth the current progress of community policing in the country.

2.3.2 Capacity of Community Policing in Combating Terrorism Activities

Even with the existing terror debate on the existence of terror cells in Kenya, the recent terrorist attack caught the Kenya government by surprises such as the Dusit D2 terror attack, attack in Westgate Shopping Mall and Mpeketoni attack was a clear indication of terrorists in Kenya (Carson, 2003). It was witnessed that the attack was well planned and executed in Kenya. The realization of the existence of terrorists was made the government opt for a solution to the community by the need of embracing the 'Nyumba Kumi' that enabled the people in the community to give information of a suspicious person within the neighborhood (Mwakimako and Willis, 2009). These studies fail to capture the intrigues of community policing in combating

terror. Further, they concentrate on a different geographical area that has different security and cultural dynamics to Garissa County.

According to Human Rights Watch (2010), a series of counterterrorism measures have been put in place to curb the country being used as the host for terrorist organizations. Al Qaeda works with affiliates in most parts of the world, hence posing danger to peace and security in the region. Kenya is at the forefront in ensuring that terrorist doesn't get a chance of doing their evil acts but instead bring justices, based on the principle of extraditing or prosecute, any person who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the sponsoring, organization or commission of terrorism.

According to Ruteere and Pommerolle (2003), the concept of community policing works under the principle of coordination and consultation between the police and civilians. The concept traces its origins to two American scholars, James Wilson and George Kelling who contend that deteriorating neighborhoods breed crime and disorder hence the need to contain it through community policing strategies. In Sub-Saharan Africa, community policing was first implemented by South Africa. This strategy was adopted following protracted fear and hatred between police and the public particularly in the townships where apartheid prevailed. Post-apartheid, South Africa embraced community policing through the 1992 democratic constitution. Since the formation of the National Police Service in Kenya, there lack of cordial relations between police and the citizens. Community policing has grown in popularity in Kenya with private sector partners such as the New York-based Vera Institute of Justice, supporting related projects through the Kenya Human Rights Commission and the Nairobi Central Business District Association. This study concentrates on the emergence of community policing but fails to

address its capacity in tackling crime especially terrorism which started affecting Kenya greatly after 2011. Therefore, there is a need to update this literature.

According to Gordon, (2001) Kenya started community policing in May 2001 through the establishment of community policing units in certain localities including Isiolo, Ziwani, and urban slums of Kibera. This implementation took place through collaborative efforts between the Kenya Police, Vera, UN-Habitat, Saferworld, and Nairobi Central Business District Association. These community policing units were established for purposes of enhancing knowledge growth, skills, and experience in establishing and managing Community Policing Forums (CPFs). The units have further been supported by the development of a national manual that is used in training communities in policing sites and police services. This study fails to address the specific security issues that are found in Garissa County and how community policing has been implemented to address this. Therefore, the current study will address this and further update this literature in light of terrorism which is a recent and main security issue in the North-Eastern region.

In Kenya, there exists a conflictual relationship between police and the public. This relationship can be traced to the history of the colonial government that employed the police as a tool of coercion and intimidation of civilians. Before the promulgation of the CoK, 2010, the police were suspiciously regarded as an agency of coercively enforcing the interests of the elites. Further to this, there lacks cooperation between the police and the citizenry. This has promoted a culture of mistrust between these two parties (Lamvertus and Yakimchuk, 2007). In many parts of the country, negative co-existence between the police and population is rife thus citizens believe cooperation with the police is a betrayal of fellow citizens. This study focuses on public-police relations and fails to capture how this relation can combat issues such as terrorism.

Therefore, there is a need to bring forth this aspect especially having in mind that terrorism was not an issue while the study was conducted.

However, the inception of community policing in 2005 has improved this relationship. The program faces challenges among them lack of a national legal framework and guidelines; and low levels of trust and confidentiality, especially on information sharing. To address this problem, the government through the National Police Service Act, 2011 has mainstreamed Community Policing (Muthondekiet *al.*, 2017). In addition, the Community Policing Policy which guides the operations of the Community Policing has been drafted. The Police curriculum has also incorporated Community Policing in the recruit syllabus.

2.3.3 Effectiveness of Community Policing Strategy in Combating Terror Activities

Williams (2003) notes that community policing has not been viewed as beneficial to police accountability. The hierarchical structure of organizational formation may be accountable as a decentralized structure leads to increased intimacy between community police officers and citizens. This increases discretion by police officers which in turn threatens accountability of the police to the institution. These authors assert that community policing needs extraordinary measures that ensure officers are accountable. This study concentrates on the internal affairs of the police and ignores the role of community policing in combating insecurities especially terrorism which is one of the main sources of insecurity in the country. Therefore there exists a gap that needs to be addressed and also updated as this scholar conducted his study in 2003 when security dynamics were different.

Another scholar that shares this perspective is Herbert (2006) who makes a study in the U.S and views the relationship between the police and community in a skeptical fashion arguing

that community policing harms accountability of the police. The author argues that cultural and organizational factors have brought the necessity to the fore front necessitating the adoption of a ‘skeptical attitude toward community policing as a vehicle for improved police accountability.’ Herbert states that the strategy hardly delivers results due to a range of factors including a negative view of residents regarding what community policing is. This study was conducted in the U.S which is a developed society with different security dynamics compared to Africa. Therefore, there is a need to bring out the case of Africa and Kenya to be specific.

Diamond and Weiss (2016) write on how community policing can be advanced using community governance in the U.S. They argue that there is a realization that police departments need broad multidisciplinary partnerships with communities to address public safety problems. Partnerships involve community-based organizations, individuals, and government institutions. Also, there is a need to adopt community policing and its service-oriented approach in the local governance. This is a key strategy in creating a thriving community through achieving success in community policing and meeting public approval.

Terpsara (2011) writes on governance and accountability challenges in community policing in the Netherlands. The author argues that the local community police officers find themselves between the accountability demands of the local community and those flowing from professional, managerial, and central government sources. This study found out that one main important strategy in community policing is to neutralize the voice of the community in the process of shaping police strategies. This is due to the infiltration of competing for professional and cultural forces in the community. However, this trend tends to reintroduce a distance between the police and citizens. It further creates demand for private sector security which is more responsive to the needs and wishes of the community. This study concentrates on a

developed society that is inherently different and has a different security dynamic compared to Kenya. Therefore, this created the need for further research to map out the dynamics of a developing region.

Brogden (2005) looks at community policing in transition societies arguing that it is an exported model from western societies. The framework has generally not been successful and in some countries, it has increased the preexisting social schisms. The western models of community policing are irrelevant to transition and failed states meaning if the framework is to be adopted, then it is crucial to input local experiences and practices. The reality is that community policing models that include problem-solving mechanisms, neighborhood watch schemes, and community forums are donor-led and not demanded by the communities. This has led to challenges in meeting security needs and in countries such as Kenya, the police have unilaterally led community policing and marginalized communities. The model continues to ignore informal policing practices that have long preexisted in these communities. This study is old and lacks the current security dynamics that characterize today's society. Therefore, the current study will address this issue and update the literature especially to reflect the rise of terrorism which is today's major source of insecurity.

Wisler and Ihekwoaba (2007) state that Africa has experienced increased attempts to import the Western model of top-down policing. This approach is thought to take place in an environment of limited state resources and can, therefore, not work in the continent. The continent is plagued by incomplete state-building, entrenched official corruption, and inadequate resources to even pay police salaries. Further to this, there is extremely low trust between citizens and police, therefore, complicating imprinting the Euro-American community policing model in Africa. African states have historically had a different format different from Western

democracies. Community policing is more of vigilantism where community-based groups that are quasi-police are charged with managing public order within the communities. This is evident in countries including Nigeria, Tanzania, and Kenya. However, it should be noted that the degree of institutionalization of these vigilante groups is varied across the states. This study fails to address the role of community policing in fighting crime and terrorism to be exact. Further, it fails to address the recent tweaking of community policing to address the environment-specific security issues in various regions. Lastly, the study is old and therefore needs to be updated.

Diphorn and van Stapele (2020) study community policing in Kenya and state that the country adopted global trends in community policing as the country tried to transform policing. It is however evident that community policing has largely failed in transforming the state police. Some of the huddles include lack of diversity, lack of representation, and lack of citizen ownership of the process. The lack of representation is an aspect that is well magnified especially in a multi-ethnic society where creating a ‘community’ is a tall order. It is also hard to think of community policing as a partnership. The process is state-centric under the direction of the police. This has made community policing aloof and disowned by locals, therefore, making it largely a failure. This study is rather general and does not concentrate on a specific region or security matter. Therefore this leaves a gap to explore and the current study will delve into issues of combating terrorism through community policing in Garissa County.

Jones (2009) writes on governance integrity and police organization. He provides a framework to use in a post-modern policing organization that utilizes the relations between police and the community. This framework also makes use of discretion which is an important ingredient for it to work. The study found out that police organizations can transform themselves into legitimate institutions of legal authority that provide effective security services. These

services are provided by limiting any arbitrary usage of power; establishing institutional arrangements geared towards successful problem-solving in the communities and lastly, cultivating impeccable characters within their ranks of responsibility holders. It is only through such processes that the police as an institution can meet the demand of good governance and modern policing forms.

2.4 Critique, summary and gap in the Literature Review

In the literature reviewed, community policing espouses good governance practices that center on improving security and increasing citizen participation in governance practices. However, this study notes that most of the studies centered on Kenya are old and lack a modern perspective especially touching on the increase of terrorism after 2011. This makes it worthwhile to update this literature and specifically capture the case of buffer countries like Garissa which is a leading source and victim of acts of terror. Secondly, community policing has been heavily criticized for its western orientation and also its aloofness to developing societies. This means that the implementation of community policing has not adopted local social and cultural organization frameworks, therefore, contributing to its failure in many developing countries including those in the African continent. There is also a legitimacy aspect where communities have been forced to adopt community policing. This state-centric approach to security management leaves communities poorly involved in the process, therefore, the general lack of acceptability.

This study also notes that the literature is mostly fixed on general security and therefore, fails to focus on specific security challenges such as terrorism. Therefore, this study will incline on issues of domestic terrorism and combating terrorism through community policing. It notes that weak governance remains a critical aspect in the rise of terrorism activity as far as

preventive and curative approaches are concerned. There is no battlefield for terrorism which means that proper equipment and intelligence gathering are vital tools to prevent the attacks. This brings forth the partnership of government agencies and members of the public through community policing. Therefore, this study will keenly exploit this gap in the literature and consequently, contribute towards it while at the same time proposing possible remedies to the Kenyan case.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, research site, target population, sample size, data collection methods, data processing, data analysis, and data interpretation, and finally legal and ethical consideration that guided this study. This chapter enables the researcher to undertake an in-depth study on community policing and terrorism in Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kothari and Kumari (2014) research design refers to a road map in which the researcher may decide to follow during his/her research journey. They further claim that it is indeed a blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. A research design being a blueprint enables the researcher to develop a clear research problem and guides him/her through the various research stages (Zikmund, Babin, Carr, and Griffin, 2012).

This study used a descriptive survey research design. This type of design is used in achieving an extensive variety of research targets. Normally, the descriptive survey research design is concentrated on portraying the characteristics of specific individuals or groups, to be able to decide the extent of individuals who act absolutely, to make particular forecasts and the relationship between the variables (Backlund and Suikki, 2005). This kind of research enables the researcher to possess a chance to have an unmistakable perspective of the issue from other related sources and contracts the research around these vital things. In such a situation, the researcher tends to embrace the method that prompts precise or verging on realities at the point of completion of the study. According to Kothari (2004) description obtained from this kind of

research, design is inclusive of the survey and facts findings inquiries adding that the major purpose is to a describing the affairs as it exists in the present. In this case, the researcher opted for a technique that enabled for in-depth analysis of facts that correlate with the study.

3.3 Research Site

A research site is considered to be that specific ideal setting in which the study is likely to be conducted and extensively the researcher has an interest in. The area must be accessible and by extension enable the researcher to obtain an immediate response from the respondents (Kothari, 2008). This research was conducted in Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County. Garissa County is located in the former North Eastern Province in Northern Kenya and borders Lamu County, Tana River County, Isiolo County, and Wajir County. It has six sub-counties: Garissa Township, Fafi, Dadaab, Lagdera, Balambala, and Ijara (County Government of Garissa, 2018).

In terms of its services and urban development aspects, the County had an urbanization rate of 23.5, a literacy rate of 52.4, and a poverty rate of 49.2. By 2017, Garissa County had the second-highest number of terrorist attacks after Nairobi County. The County's proximity to Somali and her immediate neighboring counties, which are marginalized, have made it a hub and transit route for terrorist groups. The County also had a huge population of Muslims whose mosques and religious schools have been used as radicalization centers by terror cells. The County Integrated Development Plan 2018, indicates that terrorism is one of the major crimes and occurs at certain intervals. Therefore, Garissa County was selected as a research site due to these reasons. Further to this, the Ijara Sub-county which has been the most affected sub-County by issues of terrorism and therefore, was selected as the study site. In 2020 alone there have been eight terror attacks in Garissa County of which six took place in the Ijara sub-county. Ijara has

been labeled a hotbed of terror attacks in the northern region. The Sub-County is further divided into four administrative wards (County Government of Garissa, 2018).

3.4 Target Population

The target population is defined as the universal set of the study of all members, real or hypothetical set of people, events, or objects to which an investigator wishes to generalize the results (Frederic, 2010). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argued that a target population refers to the entire group of individuals, events, or objects that possess a similar characteristic that can be observed. Therefore, the study targeted the representatives of ‘Nyumba Kumi’ forums in the Sub-County.

3.5 Sample Procedure

3.5.1 Sample Size

The researcher used multistage sampling technique to obtain the sample of the study. According to Cooper and Schindler (2011), a sample size is considered to be a certain set of arrangements obtained from an existing bigger population. In line with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a sample must be precisely chosen and by extension illustrated from the population and that there is a requirement for the researcher to guarantee that the examination is precisely catered for. Data obtained from the census of 2019 indicates that the total population of the Ijara sub-county is 141,591 which encompasses 80,458 males, 61,129 females, and 4 intersex persons (KNBS, 2019). The sample size for this study was selected from this population. The selected sample size was based on several characteristics. First, they were of age 18 and above and they were a member of a community policing forum.

The researcher used multistage sampling technique to obtain the sample of the study. Multistage sampling of the population involved dividing the geographical area into regions and subsequently choosing some regions randomly. These regions were again randomly selected and sub-divided into a series of homogenous groups that possess unique attributes. This process continued till the selected area was small and concentrated in one area. This made the research manageable and saved on time and money. The application of a mathematical method as suggested by Kothari (2004) was used to determine the sample size from the selected area as shown below.

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

$$n = \frac{141,591}{1 + 141,591(0.05)^2}$$

n is 384

The Sample size for this study was calculated to be 384

Where N represents the population, n is the sample size to be studied and e represents the margin of error. The conventional confidence level of 95% was used to ensure the accuracy of the results from the sample. This method gave a sample of 384.

From this calculated sample size of 384, the researcher managed to effectively and comprehensively engage 237 locals through questionnaires. In addition, five (5) community policing experts were interviewed.

3.5.2 Sampling Procedure

There are two types of sampling designs which include probability and nonprobability sampling. In probability sampling, it is noted that for every unit of the population there are some known, zero chance or probability of being chosen as a sample subject. It is indeed efficient especially in the representatives of the sample as important for generalization. The nonprobability sampling technique offers the ability of the elements of the population don't have a known or predetermined chance of being selected as subjects. It is indeed useful when time or other factors are more important than generalizability (Sekaran and Bougie, 2013). The respondents of this study were selected using multistage sampling. This method of sampling involved dividing the population into geographical regions and randomly selecting some regions. These selected regions were subsequently subdivided and randomly sampled to attain smaller areas. This process continued till the selected area was small and manageable. The sample was concentrated in a small geographical area to ease data collection.

Multistage sampling was used to sample two wards (Ijara and Hulugho) from the four possible wards of Ijara sub-county, Garissa County (Ijara Sangailu, Masalani, and Hulugho). The sampling technique was used to further select specific villages from which representatives from the general households were drawn from. From these villages, household heads and members of 'Nyumba Kumi' were randomly sampled for inclusion in the study. However, due to the insecurity, geographic and hostile nature of some places in the county and the two sampled wards, the researcher conducted several household questionnaires in the safe areas in Sangailu and Masalani wards.

In addition, five key informant interviews were conducted in the area. Security experts were purposively sampled for interviews based on their expertise on security and community policing to be specific.

Table 1: Sampling Procedure

Area/Respondent	Sampling technique
County	Purposive
Sub-county	Multistage sampling
Ward	Multistage sampling
Village	Multistage sampling
General Households	Simple random sampling
Security experts	Purposive sampling

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is the process of collecting desired information from a sample of units of a population. This information is used to establish systematic relations from the variables to enable the researcher to answer stated questions (Truman, 2008). The study collected both quantitative and qualitative data through primary data from the field. This data was supplemented by secondary data gathered from published sources. The primary data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and a Key Informant Interview Guide.

Table 2: Study variables and the data collection method

Objective	Variables	Data collection means
To determine the knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism	Community knowledge Community attitude Community perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire

To examine the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism	Resources Knowledge Intelligence gathering Expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questionnaire ● Key informant interview guide
To assess the effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror	Intelligence sharing Thwarting terror cases Public participation Arrest of terrorists Cooperation between public and police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questionnaire ● Key informant interview guide

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The instruments of data collection for this study were a questionnaire and key informant interview guide. The questionnaire content comprised questions that were used to measure the correlation between variables (Schutt, 2000). The questionnaire consisted of both open and closed-ended questions that enabled the researcher to achieve the required research objective. On the other hand, the interview guide contained a series of open-ended questions that were used to gather data to compliment the questionnaires. The data was collected from the target groups in the form of qualitative and quantitative data.

3.7.1 Questionnaire and Key Informant Guide

Schutt (2000) notes that a questionnaire refers to a data collection tool that is in the form of printed or written questions which consist of a choice of answers with the intended objective of statistical study or survey. The semi-structured questionnaire was in the form of open and closed-ended questions that gave the researcher the ability to acquire both qualitative and

quantitative data. The questionnaire was divided into three sections to capture each of the research objectives.

The key informant guide contained a series of open-ended questions to generate extensive information based on guided discussion with an expert and moderated by the researcher. These questions were also representative of the three research objectives.

3.7.2 Instrument Validity

According to Saunders (2011), using the questionnaires doesn't mean that the research is accurate but instead, there is a need to pre-testing the data collected to refine the results. The study, conducted a pilot study to offer assistance in highlighting the potential problems of the research instruments that are being served as test reliability, validity, and appropriateness of the instrument.

Instrument validity is referred to the extent to which the data gathering instrument measures what it intends to measure. This is the extent to which the research gives an overview of reality (Dempsy and Dempsey, 2008). Burns and Grove (2001) brought the emphasis on validity being the measure of facts that are obtained upon the use of the research instruments which can either be internal and external validity. This study triangulated data by using two different data collection methods (interviews and questionnaires) to increase the validity of the information collected.

3.7.3 Instrument Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of measurement (Kothari, 2013). The tool of data collection, that is, the questionnaire and key informant guide should be reliable and should produce consistent results if used severally by or various researchers. Normally, the reliability of the

questions goes hand in hand with the validity. In respect to Wilkinson and Birmingham (2003) assert that there is no single research method or instruments of data collection that being considered to be superior to the rest and all can be used properly and improperly based on their weaknesses and strengths. This study conducted a pilot study to check on the reliability of the measurements. Through the pilot, the researcher was able to gauge the consistency of the information being gathered.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

The existence of descriptive statistics as the actual development of certain aspects from raw data is known to be the processing and analysis of data (Kothari, 2013). Data processing of the responses encompassed cleaning to ensure completeness and consistency. The data collected was both quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative data were coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis and presented in narrative form. Relevant thematic areas and the findings were presented in prose form. On the other hand, quantitative data were summarized using descriptive statistics and presented in form of graphs and pie charts. SPSS version 25 was used for this purpose.

Table 3: Study variables, data type, and the data analysis method

Objective	Variables	Data Type	Data analysis means
To determine the knowledge, attitude and perception of community policing in combating terrorism	Community knowledge Community attitude Community perception	Qualitative Quantitative	Thematic Descriptive statistics

To examine the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism	Resources Knowledge Intelligence gathering Expertise	Qualitative Quantitative	Thematic Descriptive statistics
To assess the effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror	Intelligence sharing Thwarting terror cases Public participation Arrest of terrorists Cooperation between public and police	Qualitative Quantitative	Thematic Descriptive statistics

3.9 Pilot Study

A pilot test was conducted by the researcher for purposes of a preliminary test of the data collection tools. In addition the pilot study aided the researcher to identify and eliminate any challenges. In light of the revelations, corrective revisions were done to the instruments of data collection and the procedures of collecting data to ensure data is reliable and valid (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2008). The researcher tested the questionnaire using the pilot study to examine the level of validity.

The pilot was conducted on 10 percent of the sample projected for the actual study as recommended (Connelly, 2008). The pilot study was conducted in Eastleigh Northward of Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County. This area was selected based on its large population of the Somali ethnic community who are of close similarity to the Somali community that inhabits Ijara Sub-County. Apart from the homogeneity of the population from Ijara Sub-County and Eastleigh North ward, the researcher selected Eastleigh based on representativeness and availability of resources to conduct a pilot study as in-person administration of questionnaires is

normally expensive to conduct. Specifically, 38 respondents (20 women and 18 men) above age 18 were randomly selected from Eastleigh North ward and involved in the pilot study. The pilot study enabled the researcher to reframe some questions and make them clear for the actual study. It also gave the researcher a cultural experience and lessons of how to approach respondents and what to expect in Ijara which is dominantly Somali and patriarchal just like Eastleigh North.

3.10 Legal and Ethical Considerations

The term ethics refers to a system of moral values that will constitute the actual capacity in which procedures tend to adhere to levels of standards and professionalism, legal and social obligation. There was the need for the researcher to seek an introduction letter from the university and an authorization letter from National Commission for Science and Technology (NACOSTI) to conduct the study before embarking on data collection. The researcher asked for consent from the respondents to ensure that their involvement and participation is voluntary. Finally, the confidentiality of the information collected was guaranteed before collection of the same from the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results from the fieldwork and analyses of the data. It covers the response rate; respondents' background information; knowledge attitude and perceptions; capacity of community policing; and effectiveness of community policing as a strategy in combating terrorism. It broadly covers this by discussing the issues according to the objectives of the study.

4.2 Presentation of Findings

4.2.1 Response rate

This section covers the findings from the fieldwork conducted in Ijara Sub-County between November 2020 and January 2021. The researcher managed to distribute a total of 384 questionnaires in Ijara Sub-County. However, only 237 questionnaires were adequately filled and submitted back to the researcher. The other questionnaires were either poorly filled or not filled at all. This meant that they were inadmissible and were, therefore, left out. The 237 questionnaires were composed of the filled questionnaires; those which had a few missing responses which the respondents did not know; and those that had a few questions which respondents refused to respond. These gaps consisted of several questions which the respondents could not adequately respond to while some respondents sighted their right to protection of their privacy and preferred not to indicate some of their background information.

The researcher also managed to conduct five (5) key informant interviews. These interviews were conducted with three security experts and two government officials (County Commissioner and an Assistant County Commissioner) in the County.

Therefore, from the proposed sample of 384, the researcher managed to collect data from 237 respondents which translates to a response rate of 62%. This response rate is adequate for making generalizations as it meets the threshold prescribed by Babbie (1992) who argued that a response rate of at least 50% is adequate for making analysis and also reporting. Other scholars include Schutt (2018) who argued that any response rate below 60% are unacceptable; Baruch (1999) stated that an average response rate of 55% is adequate, and Richardson (2005) argued that 60% or more response rate is desirable and achievable.

Sample	Filled questionnaires	Discarded Questionnaire	Response Rate
384	237	147	62%

Source: Survey Data (2020)

4.2.2 Respondent Background Information

4.2.2.1 Respondent Sex

The researcher gathered background information of the respondents in the study in order to understand the nature of the Ijara sub-county population. Data on their sex, education, age, source of livelihood, ward lived in and length of time they have lived there was collected for purposes of understanding the population of Ijara Sub-County. From the data provided, the majority of the respondents in the study were male (62%). Female respondents made up 38% of

the respondents as showed in the table below. This pattern reflects KNBS 2019 data that showed there were more men than female citizens in Ijara (80,458 males and 61,129 females).

Table 4: Respondents Sex

Sex	Frequency	Valid Percent
Male	145	62.0
Female	89	38.0
Total	234	100
Missing values	3	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

4.2.2.2 Respondent Age

In terms of the respondent's ages, the data gathered shows that Ijara County has a very youthful population as the majority of the respondents were within the youth bracket as per the Constitution on Kenya 2010. From the data majority of respondents (33.6%) were between 26 and 35 years of age; 30.6% of the respondents were between 18 and 25 years; 24.6% were between 36-45 years, and 11.2% were 46 and above years as shown in table 5 below.

Table 5: Respondents Age

Age	Frequency	Valid Percent
18-25	71	30.6
26-35	78	33.6
36-45	57	24.6
46 and above	26	11.2
Total	232	100
Missing values	5	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

4.2.2.3 Respondent Education

The study was also interested in understanding the education levels in Ijara Sub-County. From the field data, the majority of the respondents (46.1%) had an education level below form four; 29.4% had reached form four; 14% had a college education, and 10.5% had a university education. From these findings, the majority of the people of Ijara have lowly educated hence the literacy rate of 52.4 which below the national average (KNBS, 2019).

Table 6: Respondent Education

Education Level	Frequency	Valid Percent
Below form Four	105	46.1
Form Four	67	29.4
College	32	14.0
University	24	10.5
Total	228	100
Missing values	9	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

4.2.2.4 Respondent Source of Livelihood

The respondents were also asked to indicate their source of livelihood. From the responses given, the majority of the respondents (45.8%) were unemployed, 41% were self-employed, and 13.2% were government employed. From these findings coupled with the revelations that the majority of the respondents were youthful, we can therefore say that there is a relatively huge number of unemployed youth in the Ijara Sub-County. Also, the huge number of unemployed and self-employed may be explained by the dominance of subsistence agriculture and pastoralism. This information is represented in bar chart 1 below.

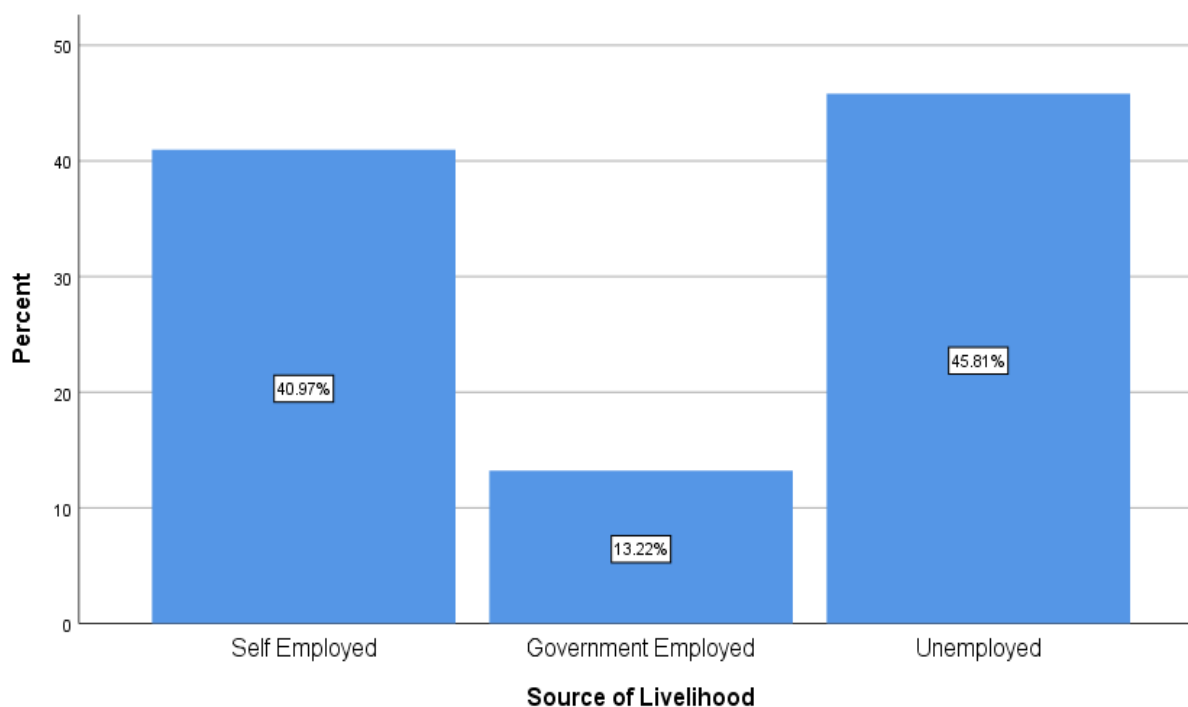


Figure 2: Respondent Source of Livelihood

The researcher conducted a cross-tabulation of livelihood against sex against age to establish how these variables relate. From the table below we note that 76.7% of male respondents in the study were government employed compared to female respondents of whom only 23.3% had government jobs. Further, 61.3% of men were self-employed while 60.9% were unemployed. On the other hand, 38.7% and 39.4% of women were self-employed and unemployed respectively.

Cross tabulation showing Source of Livelihood against Respondent Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Self-Employed</u>	<u>Government employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Male	61.3%	76.7%	60.6%
Female	38.7%	23.3%	39.4%
<u>Totals</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: Survey Data (2020)

Secondly, the researcher also conducted across-tabulation of livelihood against their age. From the table below we note that the 18-25 age bracket has the most number of unemployed persons (35%). The 26-35 age bracket has the largest number of government-employed persons (56.7%) while the 18-25 has the largest number of self-employed persons (31.5%). On the other hand, the least self-employed group is the 46 and above age bracket (14.1%). This age group is also least government employed (10%) and also has the least number of unemployed persons (8.7%).

Cross tabulation showing Source of Livelihood and Respondent Age

Age	Self-Employed	Government employed	Unemployed
18-25	31.5%	13.3%	35%
26-35	28.3%	56.7%	31.1%
36-45	26.1%	20%	25.2%
46 and above	14.1%	10%	8.7%
Totals	100%	100%	100%

4.2.2.5 Respondent's Ward of Residence

Regarding the wards from which the sample was distributed, the findings show that 36.8% of the respondents were from Ijara ward; 26.9% were from Hulugho; 26.9% reside in Masalani and 9.4% of the respondents are from Sangailu ward as shown in the pie chart below. This shows that the study replicates the actual population dynamics as the most populous wards are Ijara and Masalani.

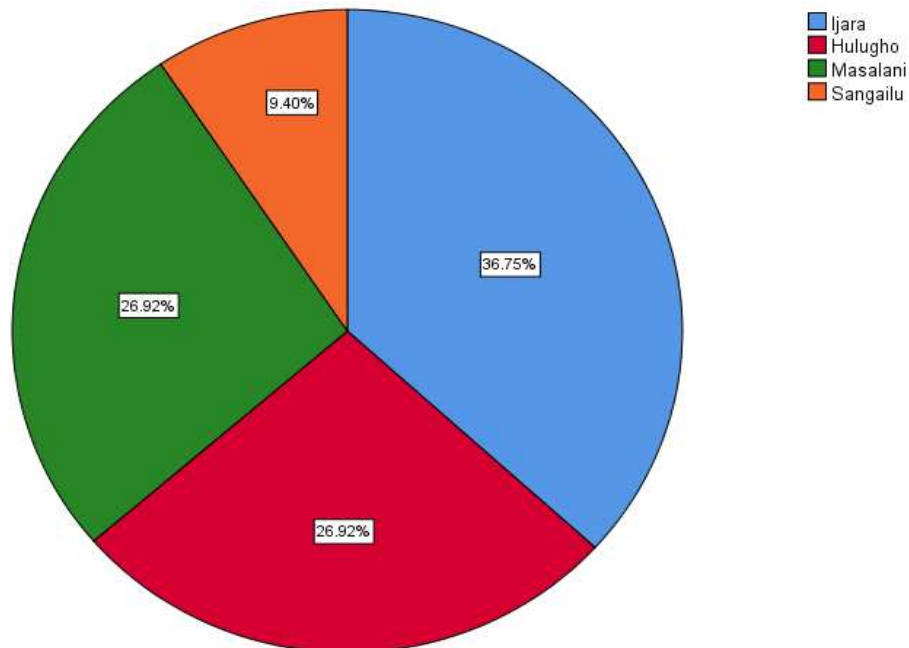


Figure 3: Respondents Ward of Residence

4.2.2.6 Respondent Length of Time Lived in Ward

Following the wards of residence indicated by the respondents, the researcher wanted to understand how long the respondents have lived in these wards. From the analysis, responses show that majority of the respondents, 47.9% have lived in their respective wards for more than eight years; 25.2% have lived for 4-7 years; 15.4% have lived there 1-3 years while 11.5% have lived there less than one year. This information indicates that majority of respondents have lived in their respective wards long enough to understand the issues pertaining to community policing and terrorism in the area. This data is presented in the bar chart below.

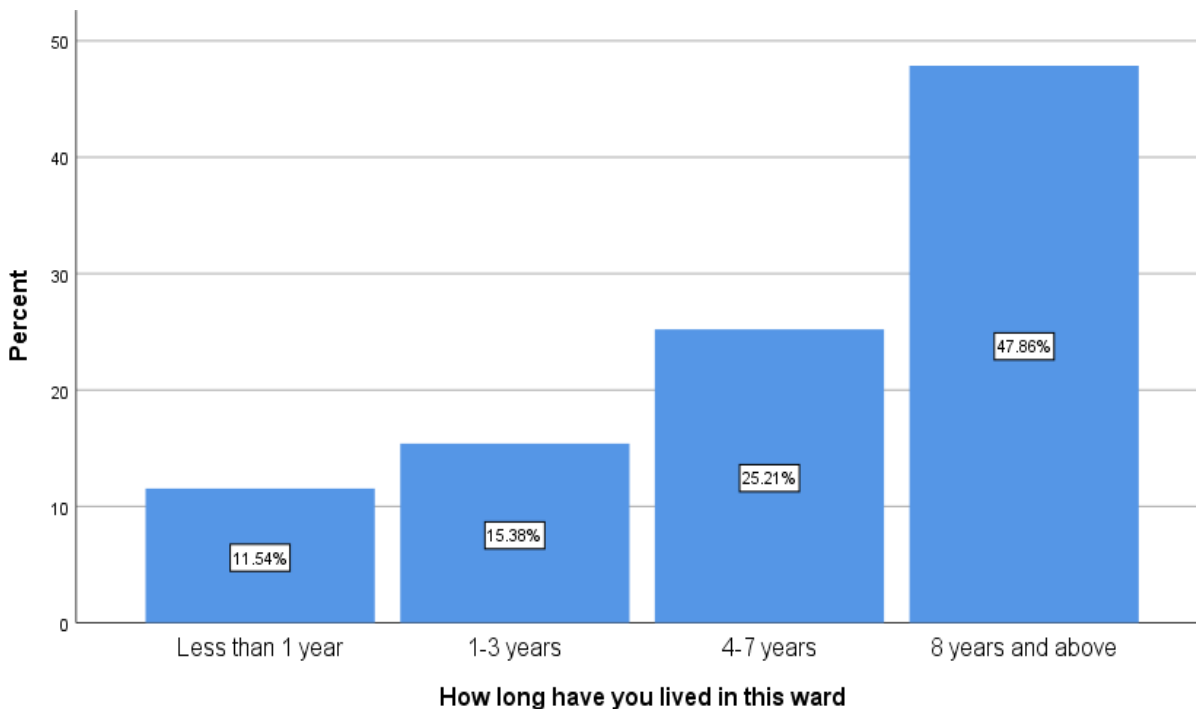


Figure 4: Number of Years Lived In Ward

4.2.3 Knowledge, attitude and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county Garrissa County, Kenya

To assess the knowledge, attitude, and perceptions of the community with regards to combating terrorism, the researcher sought to understand whether first and foremost terrorism is an issue in the Ijara sub-county. Respondents were asked to indicate the major crimes that threaten security in the sub-county. From the responses, obtained respondents were of the opinion that terrorism is a major crime leading to 45.8%. This was followed by theft at 15.7%, assault at 14%, drugs at 12.3%, rape at 8.1%, and lastly burglary at 4.2%. This indicates that terrorism is a major security issue within the Ijara sub-county as shown in the bar chart below.

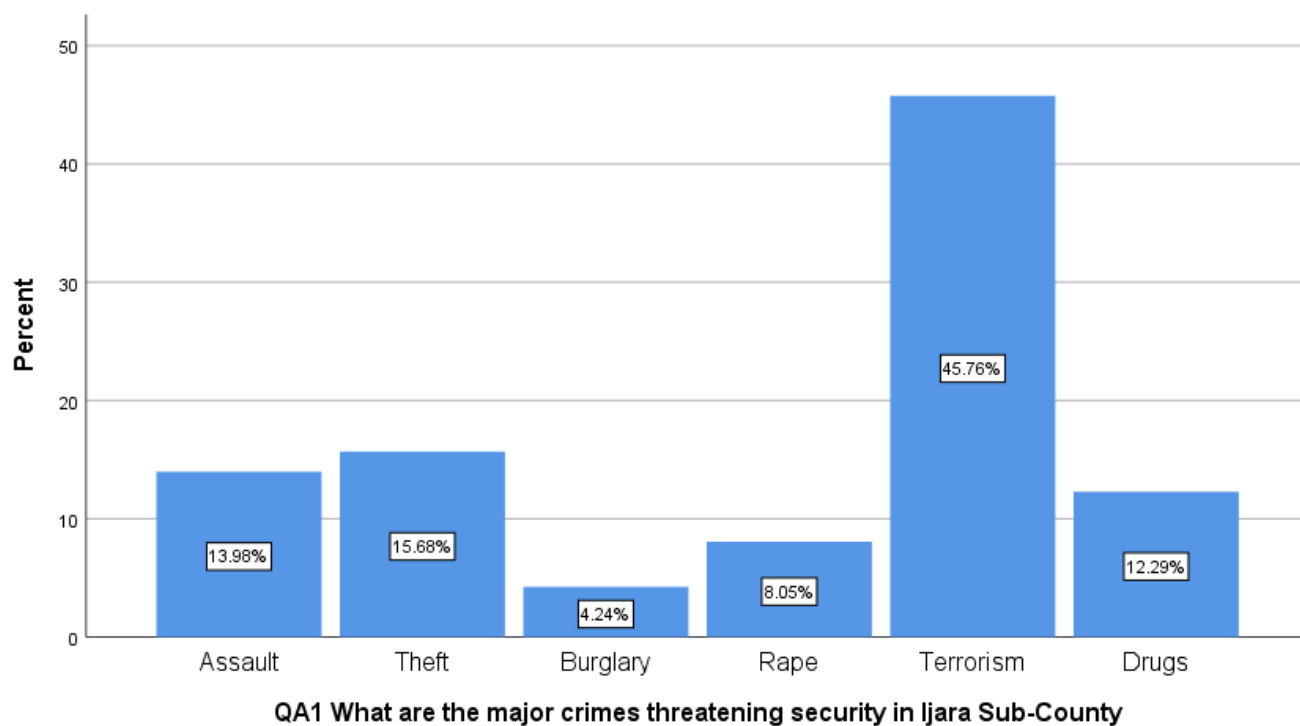


Figure 5: Major crimes threatening security in Ijara Sub-County

The interview findings indicate that petty crime and terrorism are the main security concerns in the sub-county. From the evidence presented, a petty crime includes assault and small-time theft which happens within urban localities. As indicated by a key informant

Ijara is a place where small-time criminals such as those who break into houses thrive but terrorists have also found this area good for their operations. They can hide here among the locals and clandestinely recruit some youth due to the similarities between Somalis from here and Somalia (Source: Key Informant 2, on 4th Feb. 2021).

In addition, the interviews show that terrorism continues to be regarded as an existential security concern. These findings are in line with the sentiments emerging from the questionnaires.

In addition, the researcher prodded to find out if it is indeed a security issue and how regularly it manifests within the sub-County. Respondents were asked if terrorism is a security

issue and from the analysis, it was found out that 89% of respondents opined it is a security issue while 11% stated it is not as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7: Terrorism as a security issue in Ijara Sub-county

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	210	89.0
No	26	11.0
Total	236	100
Missing values	1	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

In terms of the frequency of occurrence, respondents were asked how frequently terrorism as a security issue manifested in the sub-County. 39.4% of the respondents were of the opinion that it occurred occasionally; 25.2% stated rare; 19.7% stated often, and 15.6 stated very often.

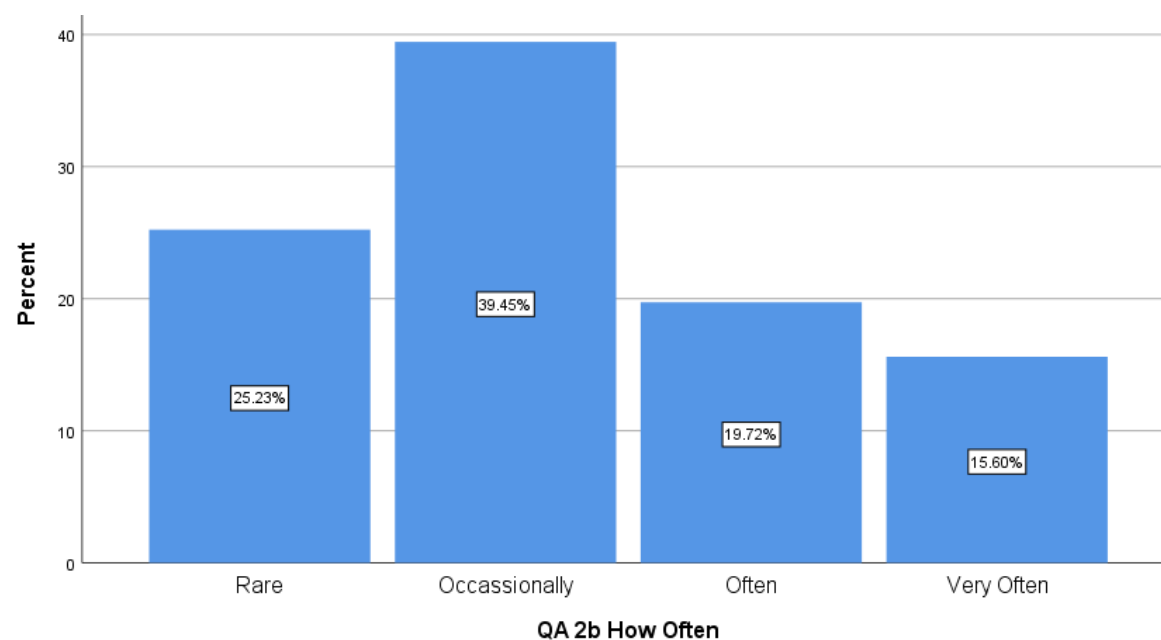


Figure 6: Frequency of Terrorism as a Security Issue

The study sought to understand the respondent's knowledge about community policing in the process of combating terrorism. Respondents were asked to explain their understanding of community policing. From the responses given, the majority of the responses show there is a general understanding of community policing and what it entails. The majority of respondents indicated that it involves collaboration or cooperation between the general public or citizens and law enforcement agencies especially the police in matters of security.

There was also strong evidence showing that citizens have a responsibility in community policing as they are also charged with peace and security. The relations between these two main parties were expressed as mutual showing that there is interdependence. From the interviews conducted community policing was generally understood to be a collaborative process between the citizens and government security agencies. The police and community have shared responsibility and are the key stakeholders. This approach, as per the interviewees, tailors security measures according to the environment and community involvement. This can be summed by the key informant sentiment below.

Community policing can be understood as a security approach where a symbiotic relationship between communities and the police solves insecurity. It is important to be aware that differences in communities make community policing a perfect idea to solve insecurity as it can be forged to fit the different terrains in different areas across the country (Source: Key Informant 3, on, 13th Jan. 2021).

In terms of the citizens' contribution, respondents were requested to indicate how citizens in the area contribute towards community policing. Responses indicate that provision of information on the local security state of affairs is the main responsibility of the citizen in community policing. Most respondents agreed to gather and share relevant information with security agencies particularly the police is the citizens' contribution. Interview

notes further elaborate more responsibility for the citizens. Apart from information, citizens are also charged with forming committees that care for victims of insecurity and also educate new members of the community.

The researcher also set out to assess if community knowledge is applied in community policing in the process of combating terrorism in the Ijara Sub-County. In responding to this, 41.2% said they agree; 27% of the respondents strongly agree; 12.9% said they disagree; 11.2% indicated they strongly disagree and 7.7% were neutral. This is shown in the bar chart below.

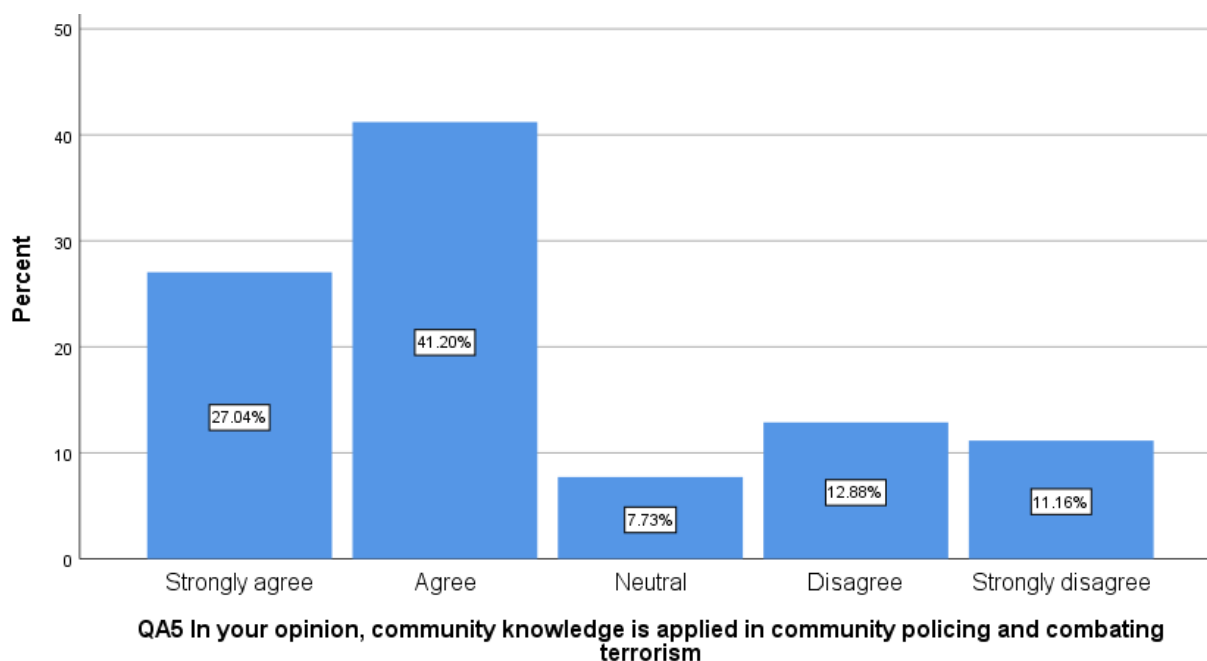


Figure 7: Application of community knowledge in community policing and combating terrorism

Therefore, from the majority of the above results of respondents (68.2%), strongly agree and agree, and we're positive that community knowledge is applied in community policing in Ijara Sub-County. This collaborates with the assertions of Terpstra (2011) who wrote that citizen participation enables citizens to share knowledge and resources with the police.

Regarding issues around attitude, the researcher sought to assess the community's attitude towards community policing in the process of combating terrorism. From the findings, the majority of the respondents (81.3%) indicated the community had a positive attitude while 18.7% indicated the community had a negative attitude. From these findings, we can, therefore, say that there is generally a positive connotation attached to the practice of community policing in the process of combating terrorism in the Ijara Sub-County as noted by one key informant.

You know the community has accepted the community policing and the way they use it as a means to bring information and suspicious cases to our attention shows there is a favorable attitude of this government solution to terrorism and other underlying insecurities that are experienced here (Source: Key Informant 1 on, 30th Nov. 2020).

The table below shows the community attitude towards community policing in Ijara Sub-County.

Table 8: Community attitude towards community policing in combating terrorism

<u>Attitude</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Valid Percent</u>
Positive	161	81.3
Negative	37	18.7
Total	198	100
Missing values	39	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

Interview notes corroborate the above findings and indicate that the attitude is generally positive and friendly apart from scarce backlash towards the police especially when crimes are not timely solved or culprits are released back to the community. However, the general feel represents a positive inclination as the police have secured the community and protected them from terrorism exported from across the borders.

This study also sought to understand the community's perception of community policing in the process of combating terrorism. As per the majority of the findings of the respondents, 73% indicated the community had a good perception of community policing. On the other hand, 27% indicated that the community had a bad perception of community policing. These findings also corroborate interview responses which showed the perception is currently good. However, this was not the same as the reception of community policing was initially not encouraging. The recent improvements have been gradually made as community policing started meeting its aims.

Table 9: Community perception on community policing in combating terrorism

Perception	Frequency	Valid Percent
Good	149	73.0
Bad	55	27.0
Total	204	100
Missing Values	33	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

In order to understand the relationship between police agencies and the community in which community policing is implemented, respondents were asked whether there is trust between the community and police agencies. About 59.7% of the respondents indicated yes there is trust while 40.3% indicated there is no trust. This is shown in figure 8 below.

This shows that a relatively large number of the respondents have trust in policing agencies and that these policing agencies have community interests with regards to combating terrorism. This trust can be explained by the fact that the community shares information and generally work together with the police. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents who think otherwise is also relatively large (40.3%). This is of concern as the community does not have full trust in the

policing agencies. This was explained by respondents who indicated the policing agencies are corrupt, have been brutal to the community, and have engaged in profiling the local community. These hostilities and ill-treatment explain the mistrust. This is also backed by a key informant whose claims are shown below.

In my experience here in Ijara, I see there is a small difference to some extent. Not everybody supports and trusts security institutions and we have received some resistance at times when conducting our business. Terrorists and their supporters are part of society and these people are also sons, daughters, brothers, sisters of people here and it is normal to protect the family in case they are pursued by security persons (Source: Key Informant 5 on, 4th Dec. 2020).

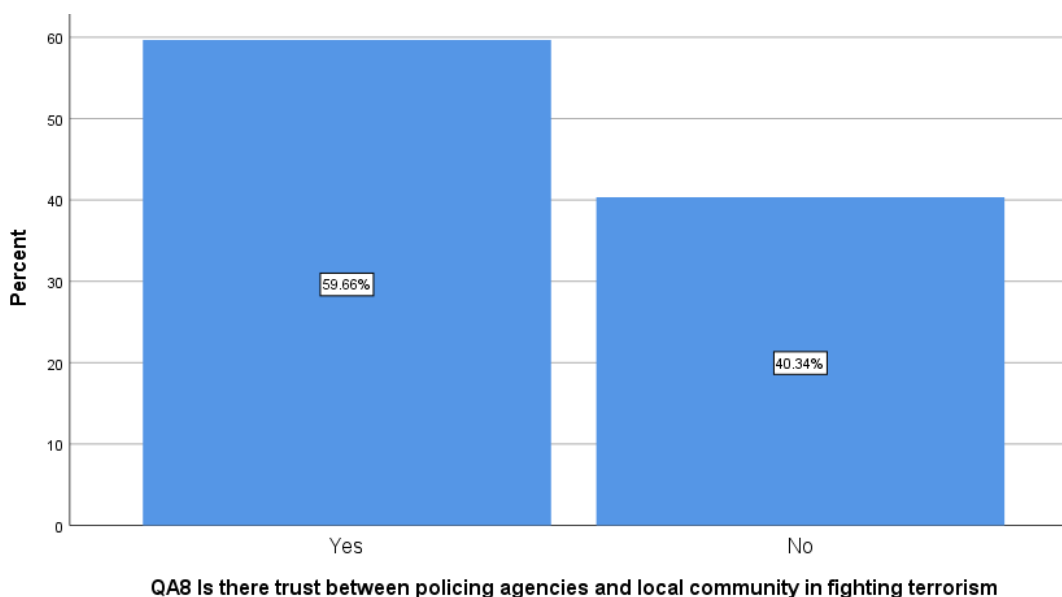


Figure 8: Trust between policing agencies and the local community in fighting terrorism

This study set to understand whether police reforms have helped improve the police's relationship with the community. From the data gathered 44.9% indicated they agree; 23.9% stated they strongly agree; 14.1% stated they strongly disagree; 9.4% stated they disagree and

7.7% were neutral. From these findings, we can generally say that majority of people are positive that police reforms are important and have led to improved relations with the community.

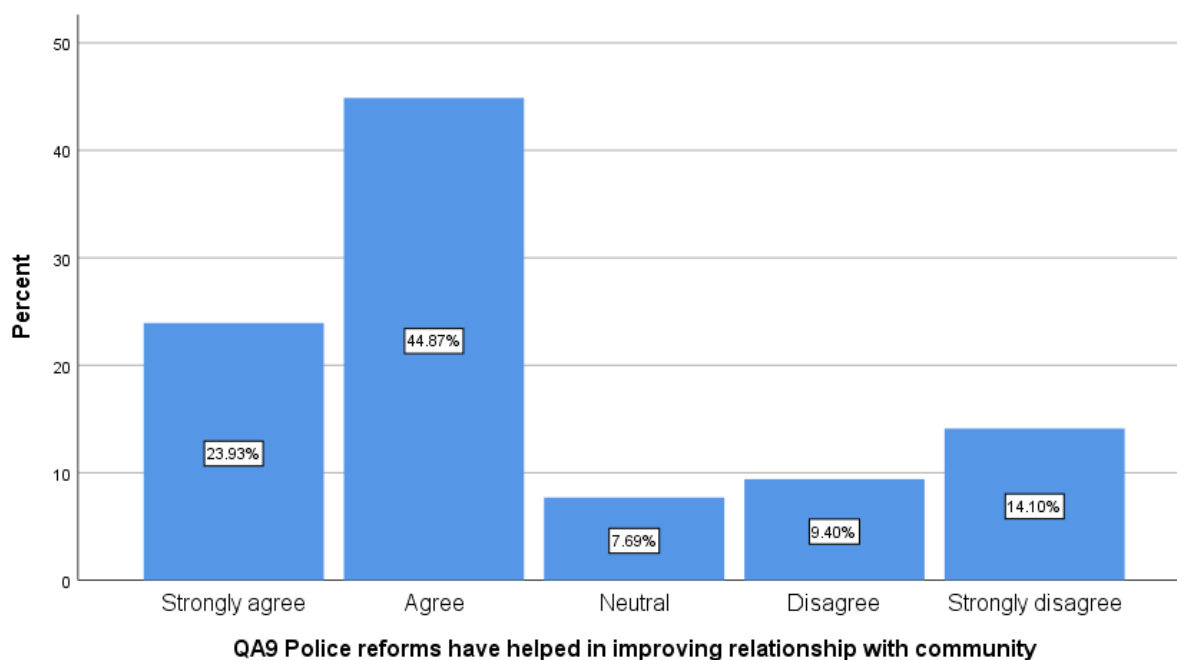


Figure 9: Police reforms have helped in improving relations with the community

The findings above resonate with interview responses as police reforms have been lauded for the gradual and positive direction of community-police relations. The adoption of practices that involve the community, the change from a force to a service-oriented agency, and customer care desks have given the service a human face, therefore, improving its relations with the communities.

4.2.4 Capacity of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county, Garissa County, Kenya

This study set out to assess the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism. First, respondents were asked if community policing has sufficient resources to combat terrorism. The findings indicate that 63.3% of respondents indicated that community policing does not have sufficient resources. On the other hand, 36.7% indicated it does.

Table 10: Sufficiency of Resources in Community Policing to Combat Terrorism

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	84	36.7
No	145	63.3
Total	229	100
Missing values	8	
Total	237	

The above findings are well in line with interview notes especially on matters of combating terrorism. The police service and community are ill-suited for this kind of task due to the sophistication of communication and other equipment of force used by terrorists. However, community policing was identified as an important aspect in identifying terror cells, suspicious or potential terrorists, and also unearthing radicalized and indoctrinated persons who end up as terrorists. The collaboration of interviews can be backed by sentiments floated by key informant sentiments below.

The police in this country has been starved of resources and they operate under strained resources. If you look at how the security budget has been increasing, you can have a false picture because terrorism is different. The level of sophistication used by terrorists and the equipment is very advanced. But we are also doing okay and we are improving and getting better. I should also say that we cannot say community policing has failed. We have solved countless cases one way or another using this new security approach (Source: Key Informant 4 on 14 Jan. 2021).

In explaining this, respondents gave varied responses. Majority of those who argued no alluded to the fact that the police are ill equipped and there is a lack of finances injected into community policing. Also, respondents think there the police are corrupt and mismanage the resources allocated for community policing, therefore, making the initiative ineffective and incapacitated to combat terrorism in the sub-County. On the other hand, respondents arguing

there are sufficient resources are of the opinion that community information and knowledge coupled with government allocations for community policing are sufficient in combating terrorism.

Regarding the expertise needed for combating terrorism through community policing, the respondents were asked to indicate if the community has this expertise. Findings show that 45.1% of the respondents agree that the community has needed expertise to combat terrorism using community policing as a strategy. This majority is followed by those who strongly disagree at 17.9%, strongly agree at 14.9%; disagree at 12.8%, and those who were neutral at 9.4%. From this finding majority of the respondents are positive that the community is well capacitated and has the required expertise to help in combating terrorism in Ijara through the community policing framework. This is represented in the bar chart below.

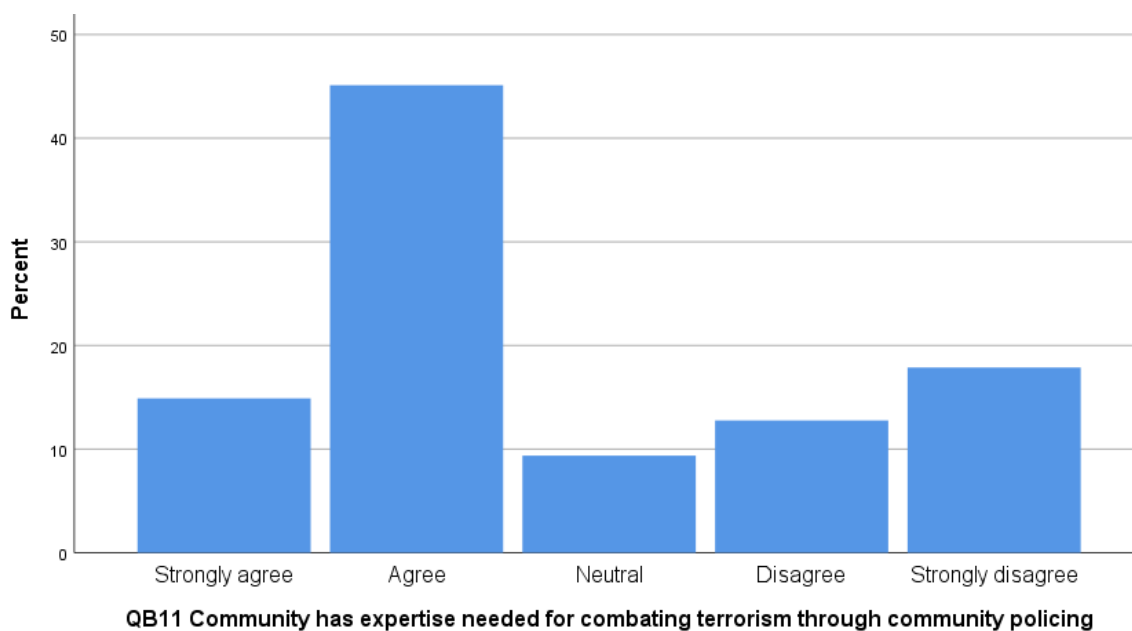


Figure 10: Community expertise needed for combating terrorism through community policing

The recent introduction of community policing in the security sector is a sign that this strategy is still being rolled out. Therefore, this study ought to assess the opinions of the people of Ijara with regards to whether community policing has accumulated enough knowledge about the community for it to be used to combat terrorism in the sub-County. From table 11 below, the findings indicate that 57.7% of the respondents were of the opinion that community policing has not accumulated enough knowledge while on the other hand, 42.3% of respondents opined that community policing has accumulated enough knowledge on the community for it to combat terrorism. This is supported by Key informants as indicated by one key informant.

“African cultures essentially have a pre-established sense of community in all matters particularly security and integrating such pre-established culture and communal responsibility into community policing will give it legitimacy and overall acceptance and not foreign or imposed policy from the government”
(Source: Key Informant 1 on, 30th Nov. 2020).

Table 11: Community policing knowledge on the community to help combat terrorism

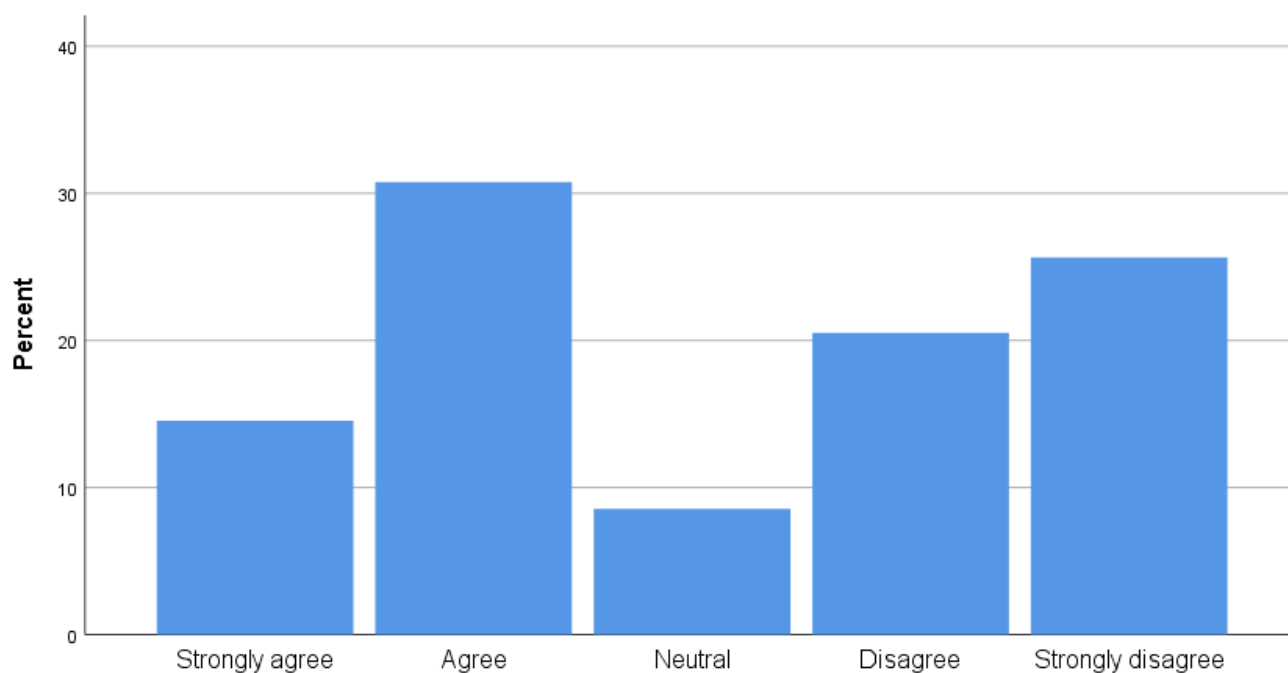
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	91	42.3
No	124	57.7
Total	215	100
Missing values	22	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

In giving explanations for the above responses, the majority of the respondents stated that community policing is still a relatively new concept and the security sector actors especially police need to be trained on community policing for the initiative to gather more knowledge regarding the unique terrain and community of Ijara. Secondly, community policing lacks enough resources to gather intelligence regarding the community which is ethnically unique and

has a complex history with the security sector actors. On the opposite argument, respondents state that yes community policing has enough knowledge as the community has been sharing information with security agencies particularly the police.

Respondents were also requested to tell whether local resources have been integrated into community policing in combating terrorism. The findings show that 30.8% of respondents agree that local resources have been integrated into community policing; 25.6% strongly disagree; 20.5% disagree; 14.5% strongly agree, and 8.5% are neutral as indicated in the bar chart below.



QB13 Local resources have been integrated into community policing in combating terrorism

Figure 11: Integration of local resources into community policing in combating terrorism

Critical in the capacity of community policing is the aspect of intelligence. This study sought to assess the capabilities of community policing concerning its intelligence gathering and sharing mechanism in the process of combating terrorism. From the findings, 60% of respondents were of the opinion that community policing has sufficient intelligence gathering

and sharing mechanisms. Contrary to this, 39.4% of the respondents argued that it doesn't. From these findings, it is positive that most respondents are positive that community policing as a system has advanced information collection and dissemination networks to combat terrorism in Ijara Sub-County.

Table 12: Intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms of community policing in combating terrorism

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	129	60.6
No	84	39.4
Total	213	100
Missing values	24	
Total	237	

In order to understand the specific areas of the community that may need to be empowered in order for community policing to optimally meet its intended functions, the respondents were asked which community capacities need enhancement for community policing to combat terrorism. Findings show that there is a need for civic education targeting the whole community in order to increase the knowledge regarding community policing and its noble objectives. The majority of the respondents indicated that there is a need to enhance community knowledge about community policing and its role in its general structure as there is little awareness of community policing.

Secondly, a considerable number of questionnaire responses stated that the information gathering and sharing system of community policing needs to be enhanced as there is an information flow challenge from the police to the citizen and vice versa. The information channels and mediums remain unclear and there is a lack of toll-free avenues to relay

information by the public. Lastly, questionnaire responses indicated that the youth have a special place in community policing and should be therefore empowered to meaningfully engage them in community policing.

Additional revelations from the interviews conducted show that there is a great need to empower the security committees formed within the communities. These security committees need to be made functional through some resources that may be put into record-keeping and sharing mechanisms. This will institutionalize these committees and make them more responsive and accurate in terms of information gathering and transmission.

4.2.5 Effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Ijara Sub-counties, Garissa County Kenya

The study assessed the levels of community participation in community policing as this determines the effectiveness of the practice. First, the respondents were asked to comment on whether they agreed or disagreed with the assertion that the community was involved in community policing strategy formulation. Findings show that 31.4% of the respondents agree; 28.8% strongly disagree; 16.5% disagree; 14.8% strongly agree; and 8.5% were neutral. This is shown in the bar chart below.

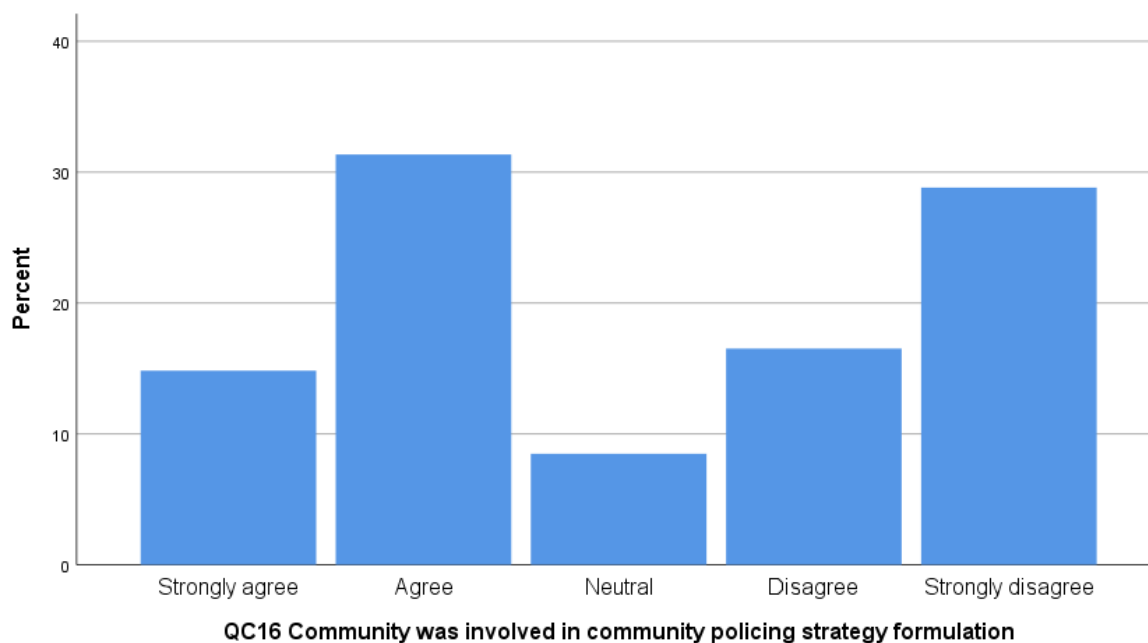


Figure 12: Community was involved in community policing strategy formulation

The above questionnaire findings largely contravene interview findings as interview responses indicate that in formulating community policing, the community was largely a spectator. The process was initially a top-down approach where the approach was imposed on the public. The framework would, later on, involve the community through specifying their role and advocating for community participation in approaching a success in meeting security needs. As observed by one key informant.

The community has not been a useful partner or stakeholder in community policing as it has been neglected in the crafting or formulation phase. It is important and community must participate in all policy mechanisms to feel part and parcel of the program (Source: Key Informant 5 on, 4th Dec. 2020).

To further gauge the levels of community participation in the processes of community policing, the researcher asked respondents to what extent the community works with formal government agencies in combating terrorism through community policing. Findings indicate that 31.42% of respondents stated to a very great extent; 26.7% opined to a great extent; 16.1% stated

to a moderate extent; 14% stated to a very little extent; and 11.9% stated to a little extent. This is depicted in the bar chart below

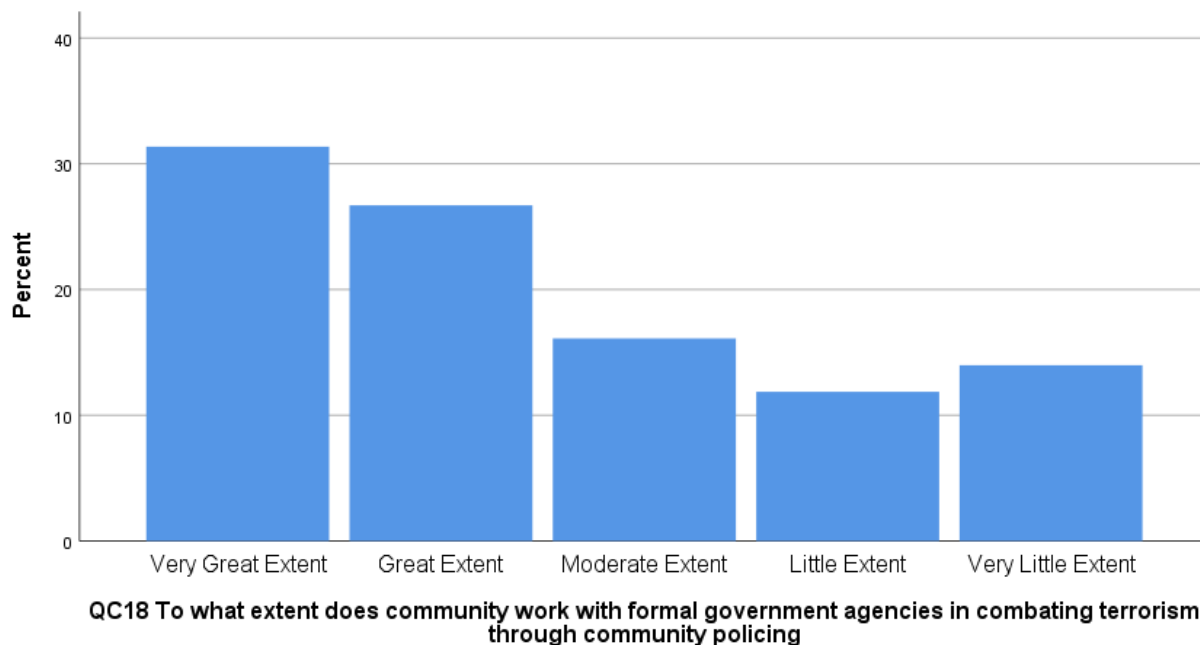


Figure 13: Extent of the community working with formal government agencies in combating terrorism through community policing

To gauge the effectiveness of community policing in terms of information flow, respondents were asked if intelligence sharing has been achieved in the current model. From the findings, 55.1% of respondents thought that intelligence sharing has not been achieved while 44.9% stated intelligence sharing has been achieved as shown in table 13 below.

Table 13: Has intelligence sharing been achieved in current model of community policing

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	102	44.9
No	125	55.1
Total	227	100.0
Missing values	10	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

In the explanations given for the above responses, respondents who said no were of the opinion that mistrust between police and the public is the main cause of ineffective information sharing. This mistrust crops from sidelining of the community who are treated with suspicion by the security agencies. On the other hand, respondents who stated yes base their response on the explanation that there is effective intelligence sharing due to the community's responsibility of sharing information with security agencies.

This study was also interested in understanding how community policing has led to the thwarting of potential terror cases. Findings indicate that community policing has largely led to the thwarting of potential terror cases in Ijara due to timely and accurate information sharing by the community. The reliable and well-timed communication from the public to the security agencies has led to the achievement of effectiveness in community policing. Secondly, the cooperation levels among the various actors have been credited for the levels of effectiveness achieved in community policing in the Ijara Sub-County. The stakeholders cooperate in ensuring potential threats are eliminated. This cooperation has also ensured an early warning system functions effectively and has managed to diffuse threats before cases escalate to dangerous levels.

For purposes of comprehending how effective the model is, the researcher sought to know if public participation has been met in the process of security management. Findings show that 58.7% of respondents opine that there is public participation while 41.3% indicate there is no public participation as shown in table 14 below.

Table 14: Public participation in community policing in security management

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	135	58.7
No	95	41.3
Total	230	100.0
Missing values		
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

Respondents were further asked to elaborate on how the model is a citizen-centered approach. Findings indicate that majority of respondents are of the opinion that the local community is given an opportunity. The community's efforts are factored in especially their knowledge and information regarding any suspicious activities. In general, the community is a stakeholder at various stages of the community policing process. However, sentiments are showing the community policing process has marginalized the community in a way. They are only involved in information gathering and sharing but are left out in other stages of the process. Therefore, this brings the marginalization sentiments as community participation is limited.

To measure the effectiveness of community policing in combating terrorism, respondents were asked if it has led to the arrest of terrorists and deterred crime in the Ijara Sub-County. Findings indicate that 59.6% of the responses agree that it has led to arrests and deterrence of crime in the area. On the contrary, 40.4% thought that it has not.

Table 15: Community policing in arrest of terrorists and deterrence of crime

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	130	59.6
No	88	40.4
Total	218	100.0
Missing values	19	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

The explanations given for the above were varied with the yes respondents citing the arrest of suspects and culprits of acts of terror as the main reason. Further, there is a substantial decrease in the levels of insecurity that once engulfed the sub-county and endangered the lives and livelihoods of the locals. The no responses were of the opinion that community policing has not led to any changes in the levels of insecurity. Most argued that insecurity cases are on the increase and terrorist suspects have not been arrested due to their guerilla tactics which evade the community policing model. Also, bureaucracy in community policing has not helped the situation as suspects have managed to flee before arrests are made. Therefore, to these respondents, community policing has failed to address the runaway cases of terrorism and has not in any way deterred crime. Interview notes show that community policing has been largely successful even though there are security lapses that have led to acts of terrorism occurring. Community policing has exposed the terrorist cells and led to arrests within the sub-county. It has further led to uncovering the potential terror attacks in the region as indicated by the key informant below.

It is impossible to act on all the information we receive but we sieve and act based on the reliable intelligence we receive from communities. Most cases we choose based on our mechanisms lead to capture and we also we have diffused

some cases successfully before terrorism takes place (Key Informant 1 on, 30th Nov. 2020).

Regarding the place of community policing in promoting collaborative partnerships between the community and police, findings indicate that the majority of the respondents were positive as 49.4% of them stated that to a great extent, community policing promotes collaborative partnerships. About 24% stated to a very great extent, 9.4% to a moderate extent, 9.0% stated to a little extent and, and 8.2% stated to a very little extent. These sentiments are shown in the bar chart below.

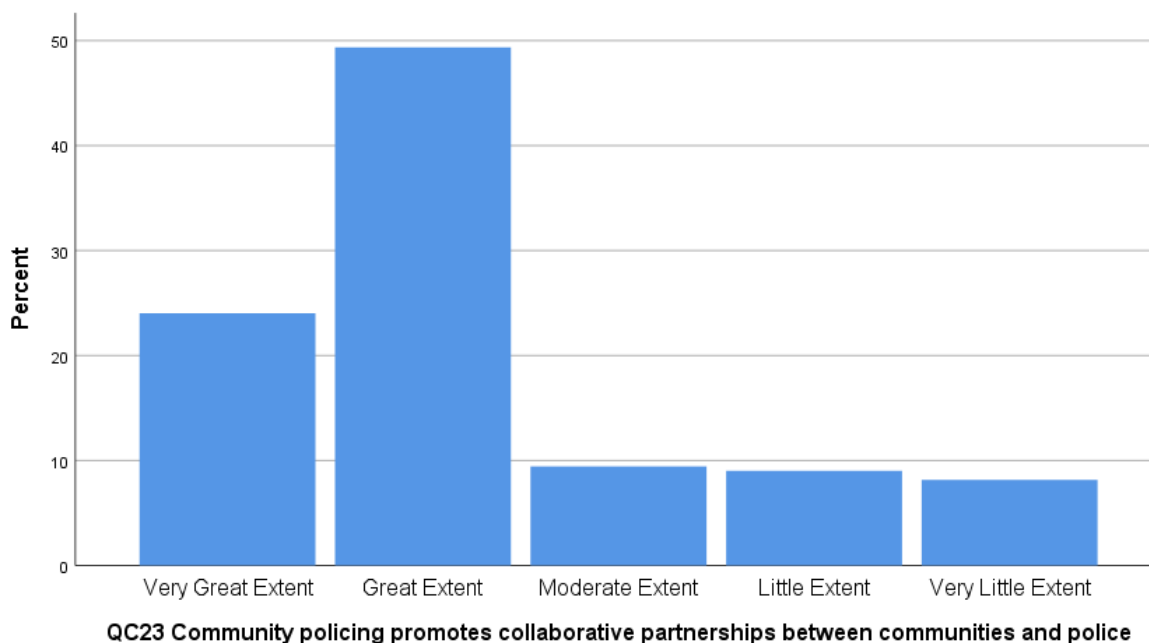


Figure 14: Community policing promotes collaborative partnerships between communities and police

From the interview comments, the fact that community policing involves tailoring measures to the security needs of the area; involves identifying security priorities, and involves cooperating between citizens and security agencies, community policing promotes collaborative

partnership among the stakeholders. The police and community have to come together and manage the security in unison. This promoted collaboration.

The engagement between community policing stakeholders was gauged in this study. Respondents were asked whether community policing has provided a forum to discuss local security issues and from the findings, 53.8% of respondents stated yes it has. On the other hand, 46.2% were of the opinion that it has not provided a forum to discuss local security issues.

Table 16: Community Policing as a Forum to Discuss Local Security Issues

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	121	53.8
No	104	46.2
Total	225	100.0
Missing values	12	
Total	237	

Source: Survey Data (2020)

In explaining the above responses, those who opined yes cited the fact that community policing has allowed for conversations on local security and even led to conversations in local radio stations and community baraza. Stakeholders within community policing have ongoing and regular forums held to deliberate and decide on security matters. However, there is still need to concretize these forums and institutionalize them.

Lastly, to improve the practice of community policing in the Ijara Sub-County, respondents were requested to give their opinions on how the government can strengthen community policing. From the majority of the findings of respondents argue that educating and creating awareness among the local population is the most important. This emerges from the fact that community policing is not well understood and entrenched among the communities of Ijara.

Secondly, respondents state that there is a need to improve the social-economic welfare of the public. This is a push factor towards crime and terrorism among the locals who engage in terror activities for economic means. Therefore, improving the social-economic welfare of the locals will make community policing a working model for security initiatives. Also, there is a need to improve the public relations of the police service and other security agencies. This is viewed as important in not only bringing the community closer to security agencies but also changing the narrative and perception that government authorities are enemies of this community.

4.3 Analysis of Findings in Relation to Existing Community Policing Policy

The National Police Service through the NPS Act 2011 (2016) operationalizes the Constitution of Kenya (2010) which requires that the police fosters and promotes relations with the broader society. The Inspector-General of police is, therefore, required to issue community policing guidelines and ensure cooperation between the community and the Police Service. Further to the above, the NPS Act (2011) section 96 notes that the service shall promote communication between the service and the community (NPS, 2017). However, as evident in this study community policing experiences a shortage of communication tools and equipment. Even though the community communicates with the Service, there is a need for more resources to be channeled towards an advanced and adequate number of the equipment for community policing to achieve its intended functions in a matter of combating terrorism.

Section 96 (V) of the Act mentions that there should be transparency and accountability of the Service to the community. Further to this, (VI) notes policing problem identification and problem-solving should be done by both the service and community (NPS, 2017). As per the findings of this study, even though there is a collaborative partnership, transparency and

accountability of the Service to the public remains unachieved. There has been little room for the public to demand this but the same is demanded by the Police Service from the community.

The County Policing Authority mentioned in NPS Act (2011) Sec 41(9) and 97, is required to facilitate training of community members on community policing (NPS, 2017). In relation to this, the Revised Police Reforms Program Document 2015-2018 notes that training materials for community policing modules have been developed. However, there is little progress to show as shown by the findings. There is still a need for awareness creation and education of the local population and the police on matters of community policing which is not well understood and effectively entrenched in the community.

Lastly, as per Section 98 of the NPS Act (2011), the police are required to consult stakeholders and facilitate the establishment of an area Community Policing committee. Also, other administrative structures should be established in the area. However, this study shows that this has not been achieved as area community policing committees are not functional and operational in Ijara Sub-County. This may be evident due to resource constraints in the Police Service.

Overall, this analysis of the findings in relation to the policy shows that the major issue of concern relates to the full implementation of the NPS Act (2011). The sections of the Act highlighted above have not yet been met and this shortfall in its implementation means there is a gap that makes community policing an insufficient mechanism to combat terrorism and other crimes. Therefore, there is a need to hasten the full implementation of the Act as well as other accompanying frameworks that will adequately embed community policing in communities. This will make it effective in combating terrorism in the county.

4.4 Analysis of findings in relation to the theoretical framework

These study findings reinforce the theory of distant decay which reflects on the probability of a terrorist's residence within a specific geographical area. As per the theory geographical area reduces as the location moves far away from the crime site or area of attack. The shape of the distance decay function has been noted to vary from one system to another but logic shows that serial offenders tend to commit crimes closer to home (Rossmo, 2000).

On the contrary, findings show that community policing has not corroborated the institutional theory as coined by Peter Hall who wrote in the 1980s that institutions shape the preferences and goals of actors in any decision-making model. The environment may strongly influence the key development of formal structures in an organization or an entity. This is, however, not the case as community policing has kept its original framework intact without being tweaked to fit into the current context of the community it is being implemented in.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the discussion, summary, conclusion, and recommendations of this study. The discussion will discuss the current findings in relation to the empirical and theoretical reviews conducted in chapter one. The next section will summarize the main findings of the study, give a conclusion, and also possible recommendations that can be adopted by the government and other stakeholders involved in community policing.

5.2 Discussion

Regarding the respondent's background information (sex, age, education, livelihoods) and their relation to community policing in combating terrorism, the study found that it is possible that more men represent their households in community matters as per the culture of the region. Women in the Somali community are generally barely involved in matters as the community due to the patriarchal nature. Therefore, more households tend to be represented by men at the community level in matters relating to security and decision making especially in the rural areas where traditions are still strictly observed. This might be the reason why more males tend to be involved in community policing compared to women in the community.

Secondly, the youth may be more familiar with matters on knowledge, attitude, and perception of the community with regards to community policing. They are the main targets of the major security threat which is terrorism in one way or another in the Ijara Sub-County. They,, are highly involved in matters of community policing to combat terrorism as they are potential targets of terror cells, may be more aware of recruiters, and are aware of fellow youths who have been involved in terrorism activities.

Regarding the levels of education in the Ijara Sub-County, this may directly affect the extent and quality of participation in community policing by residents of Ijara Sub-County. Education also has an effect on the levels of comprehension on matters of terrorism in the area. Higher levels of lowly educated persons may translate to weak input in public participation forums and also low levels of absorptive capacity of the complex and advanced material and narrative brought by security agencies for public awareness during community policing. Further, the low education levels may be a contributing factor towards higher levels of terrorism in the area as potential recruits can be easily be radicalized and recruited into terror groups due to weak questioning abilities.

A cross-tabulation of livelihood and respondent sex shows more men are engaged in employment and self-employment compared to women. Even though there were more male than female respondents in the study, the nature of the Somali community's shows male community members are more involved in fending and are therefore more likely to be working compared to female members of the community who are mostly charged with home care and household duties. However, this has relatively changed as more women are getting into employment and self-employment (mostly business) hence the figures of women involved in self-employment and government employment.

Another cross-tabulation of the source of livelihood and respondent sex shows that the youth between 18 and 35 years form the highest percentage of unemployed persons in the Ijara Sub-County. This shows that they are more prone to be involved in terrorism activities compared to other age groups. This is from the fact that terrorism offers a source of identity and economic leeway for these disenfranchised groups. However, this group (18-25 and 26-35) also leads in

terms of their percentages in government and self-employment. They,, have a higher possibility of leading in community policing initiatives that involve multiple stakeholders both in the government and private sector.

5.2.1 Knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Kenya

This study found that terrorism is a major issue in Ijara Sub-County. This finding is in line with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018 that shows terrorism is a major crime in Garissa County. In 2020 alone, there were eight terror attacks in Garissa County of which six took place in the Ijara sub-county. This sub-County has been labeled a hotbed of terror attacks in the northeastern region of the country. Further, the findings showed terrorism occurred occasionally and therefore, terrorism is a major security issue that occurs frequently in the Sub-County. This reverberates with the CIDP (2018) which mentioned that terrorism happens at certain intervals in this area.

Secondly, the study found out that the provision of information is the main responsibility of the citizen in community policing. Gathering and sharing relevant information with security agencies particularly the police is the citizen's responsibility and this collaborates some previous studies such as Mwakimako and Willis (2009)who found that the realization of the existence of terrorism led to the government involving the community and embracing the 'nyumba kumi' initiative which enabled the community to give information to government agencies.

This study also found that there is generally a positive attitude and a good perception towards the practice of community policing in the process of combating terrorism in the Ijara Sub-County. This finding is contrary to most scholarly studies conducted in various developing

countries. A study by Ruteere and Pommerolle (2003) that studied community policing in the county, argued that the potential of community policing to transform policing in the country is remote due to issues that plague the institution especially the hostile police-citizen relations that characterize it. Further, corruption and coercion by the police have not helped and this has led to a negative reputation on the police. The institution was connoted as a politicized and ethicized state agent. This study, therefore, proves that the contrary may be the case especially after years of improving the force into a service with a human face. This may have shifted opinions of the public regarding the police hence the current positive attitude and good perception of the public about police and community policing in general.

The study found that there is trust in community policing and that policing agencies have community interests with regards to combating terrorism. This finding corresponds to assertions made by Fruhling (2007) who opined that community policing is an important model in enhancing public trust in the police. In his idea, community policing has improved citizen access in police services, therefore, improving the public image of the police and the relationship between the police and community. However, the findings of Lamvertus and Yakimchuk (2007) differ as they found that there lacks cooperation between the police and the citizenry which promotes a culture of mistrust between these two parties.

The current study found out that the majority of the citizens are positive that police reforms have led to improved relations with the community. This indicates that the recent shift from a police force to police service and other reforms on this security institution has improved community-police relations. However, this finding goes against some recent studies such as that conducted by Diphorn and van Stapele (2020) who studied community policing in Kenya and

found that the country adopted community policing and tried to transform policing in the country but community policing has largely failed in transforming the state police. The institution largely remains the same and has not changed much. Further studies, instance, Masogo, Obioha, and De Vries (2014) found out that police-community relationships have not improved much as community members tend to disagree on the role of the police in the community policing framework. This brings uncertainty and strains relations between these stakeholders in community policing.

To determine whether there is an association between community knowledge and community involvement in policing activities in combating terrorism, the researcher conducted a cross-tabulation and a Pearson's Chi-Square test was conducted to examine if there is an association between these two variables as shown in the table below.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	79.844 ^a	16	.000
N of Valid Cases	231		

From the results, *Sig* value is .000 which is less than 0.05 and the Chi-square statistic value is 79.84. This shows that the variables are in a way related. From these, we can say that the value is highly significant at $p < .001$. This means that community knowledge is highly related to community involvement in policing activities in combating terrorism.

According to the Symmetric measures table, Phi value is .588. This figure as per the SPSS Survival Manual, there is a strong positive relationship between community knowledge and community involvement in policing activities in combating terrorism.

5.2.2 Capacity of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Kenya

In addressing the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism this study found out that community policing lacks sufficient resources to meet this aim. There is an absence of sufficient personnel (police and intelligence officers), equipment as well as a budgetary allocation for community policing. The police service remains an ill-equipped institution that also lacks finances and other equipment to combat terrorism. The respondents indicate the service lacks equipment such as vehicles and communication equipment. In addition, the police is a corrupt institution that mismanages resources allocated for community policing. This has made community policing initiatives ineffective and incapacitated to combat terrorism in the county. Similar studies including Wisler and Ihekwoaba (2007) have shown that community policing has also failed especially in resources limited environments such as those of Africa.

For instance, Wisler and Ihekwoaba (2007) stated that African countries have imported the Western model of policing which needs huge resources to implement. This approach is resource intense and can barely work in environments with limited state resources. Further to this, the continent is plagued by entrenched official corruption and inadequate resources, making the community policing approach ineffective. In addition to the above, this study extends the issues plaguing community policing as it notes that community policing has not accumulated enough knowledge on the communities it serves for it to meet advanced in security issues such as terrorism. As indicated in the results section respondents' opined community policing is yet to gather enough knowledge from and about the community in Ijara Sub-County. The available resources are constrained and community policing has not been entrenched deep enough to tackle the complex and advanced security nightmare caused by terrorism.

This study also notes that community policing is still a relatively new concept particularly in some communities as it has been rolled out in phases. Also the security sector actors especially the Police Service require more training on community policing for the initiative to become effectively embedded in communities and in order for it to gather more knowledge on communities.

This study shows that the community has the needed expertise to combat terrorism through the community policing approach. The community is well capacitated and has the required expertise especially in intelligence gathering and sharing to help in combating terrorism through the community policing framework. This is evident from the preexisting societal security arrangement before the emergence of community policing.

This finding is disputed by early scholarship which shows that this can be a dangerous trend for state security agencies. Brogden and Nijhar (2013) argue that this can make the police dangerously reliant on community participation and community consent. Another scholar Williams (2003) contends that this may lead to increased intimacy between community police officers and citizens, therefore, increasing discretion by police officers which threatens accountability of the police to the institution. Terpsara (2011) also goes against the current findings as he found that local community police officers find themselves between the accountability demands of the local community and those flowing from professional, managerial, and central government sources. These opinions are however disputed by this study which shows that community expertise and input are critical if community policing should work. As revealed by Ruteere and Pommerolle (2003) community policing works under the principle of coordination and consultation between the police and civilians and if this partnership is strictly observed, community policing can effectively deliver its mandate in combating terrorism.

5.2.3 Effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Kenya

o determine the effectiveness of community policing, the study used various parameters to measure the level of effectiveness. Some of the parameters are public participation; collaboration among stakeholders; intelligence sharing; thwarting of potential terror cases; arrest of terrorists; crime deterrence; promotion of collaborative partnerships and creation of security forums.

The current study shows that public participation in community policing takes place to some extent. This is in community policing strategy formulation and the community works with formal government agencies in combating terrorism. The process has a citizen-centered approach as community efforts and actions are factored in especially their knowledge and information. However, the extent of public participation remains contentious as the community is partially marginalized. The community is only involved in information gathering and sharing but is left out in other critical stages of the process.

This finding corroborates other scholarship such as Charlotte (2014) who found out that there remain some key issues in community policing since the framework is removed from the community. This means the process is not ‘community-owned as the model is being imposed by the coercive capacity of the government to ensure the citizens participate as per government directive. Another study by Diphorn and van Stapele (2020) shows that the process is state-centric and directed by the police making community policing aloof and disowned by locals. This has limited its effectiveness in combating terrorism in the country.

On another note, this study shows that community policing has largely led to thwarting of potential terror cases courtesy of timely and accurate information sharing by the community. It has further led to the arrest of suspicious individuals and deterrence of crime. This shows it has

been effective in this particular scope and these sentiments oppose the writings of several scholars who are pessimistic of the effectiveness of community policing. Scholars including Williams (2003), Herbert (2006), and Brogden (2005) state that community policing has challenges in meeting the security needs of communities. However, the current finding shows community policing has some level of effectiveness in matters of security.

The current study also found that information sharing has been achieved by community policing. The reliability of information and timing of communication from the public to the security agencies has led to the achievement of some effectiveness in community policing. This finding corroborates the writing of Baker (2018) who noted that the community policing model has been successful as it has helped the police supplement resources and also improve the intelligence gathering in communities. Secondly, the cooperation levels among the various actors have been credited for the improved levels of effectiveness achieved in community policing so far. Community policing has also been credited with promoting collaborative partnerships between the stakeholders particularly the police and community whose relations were before this distance and characterized by conflict. However, it is worth noting that in terms of information flow there is a challenge with intelligence sharing as the channels are not publicized to the general public. Secondly, the history of police brutality in the country still haunts the reputation of security institutions and this calls for strategies to enhance public relations to improve police reputation. This will be critical in further improving the levels of effectiveness of community policing in combating terrorism.

5.3 Summary of Main Findings

Regarding the first objective on the knowledge, attitude, and perceptions of the community with regards to combating terrorism, the study found out that the majority of Ijara

residents were of the view that terrorism is a major crime followed by theft, assault, drugs, rape, and burglary. Additionally, the study found out that terrorism is deemed as a major security issue in the County. The study also found out that community policing was a critical component in combating crime and security issues bedeviling Ijara Sub-County. The residents of Ijara were found to be well-versed with community policing with a majority indicating that it encompasses collaboration or cooperation between the general public or citizens and law enforcement agencies especially the police in matters of security. There was also strong evidence showing that citizens have a responsibility in community policing as they are also charged with peace and security.

Residents further affirmed providing information on the local security state of affairs. Furthermore, they agreed to gather and share relevant information with security agencies particularly the police is the responsibility of all residents of Ijara. Additionally, a majority agreed that community knowledge is applied in community policing particularly in combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-County. Of worth noting, however, is that an overwhelming majority of the community perceived community policing positively.

Closely tied to the same is the community's perception of policing agencies and whether or not they have the community's interests at heart when combating terrorism. The study found out that a simple majority trusted the policing agencies while a significant part didn't. Those who didn't trust the policing agencies cited corruption amongst law enforcement agencies, police brutality against locals, and the negative profiling of the local community. Lamentably, police reforms have only been perceived to have improved the police's relationship with the community by a simple majority.

With regards to the second objective on the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism activities in the Ijara Sub-county, the study found out that community policing in Ijara is not provided with sufficient resources to sufficiently undertake community policing. In explaining this, respondents gave varied responses. Majority of those who argued no alluded to the fact that the police are ill equipped and there is a lack of finances injected into community policing. Additionally, there was a perception amongst the local community that owing to corruption among the rank and file of the police, mismanagement of resources allocated for community policing was rife thus making the initiative ineffective and incapacitated to combat terrorism in the sub-County.

On the expertise needed for combating terrorism through community policing, the study found out that the community has this expertise and that there was the positive perception that the community is well capacitated and has the required expertise to help in combating terrorism in Ijara through community policing framework. However, despite the upbeat perception of community knowledge in community policing, the majority of the residents perceived that community policing had yet to accumulate enough knowledge about the community for it to be used to combat terrorism in the sub-County.

In giving explanations for the above responses, the majority of the respondents stated that community policing is still a relatively new concept and the security sector actors especially police need to be trained on community policing for the initiative to gather more knowledge regarding the unique terrain and community of Ijara. Secondly, community policing lacks enough resources to gather intelligence regarding the community which is ethnically unique and has a complex history with the security sector actors. On the opposite argument, respondents

state that yes community policing has enough knowledge as the community has been sharing information with security agencies particularly the police.

On whether local resources have been integrated into community policing in combating terrorism, the study found out that opinion was divided among the respondents with some stating in the affirmative while others saying to the contrary. On community policing empowerment, the study found out that there is a need for civic education targeting the whole community to increase the knowledge regarding community policing and its noble objectives. Additionally, there is a need to enhance community knowledge about community policing and its role in its general structure as there is little awareness. Moreover, the information gathering and sharing system of community policing need to be enhanced as there is an information flow challenge from the police to the citizen and vice versa. The information channels and mediums remain unclear and there is a lack of toll-free avenues to relay information by the public. Finally, there is a need for the youth to be empowered to meaningfully engage them in community policing.

Concerning the levels of community participation in community policing, the study found out that the levels of community participation were largely oriented towards working with formal government agencies in combating terrorism through community policing. However, there was an overriding perception that intelligence sharing has not been achieved in the current model owing to the mistrust between the police and the public. This mistrust crops from the sidelining of the community who are treated with suspicion by the security agencies.

To thwart potential terror plots, timely and accurate information sharing by the community was key. The reliable and well-timed communication from the public to the security agencies has led to achievement of effectiveness in community policing. Secondly, the cooperation levels among the various actors have been credited for the levels of effectiveness

achieved in community policing in Ijara Sub-County. The stakeholders cooperate in ensuring potential threats are eliminated. This cooperation has also ensured an early warning system functions effectively and has managed to diffuse threats before cases escalate to dangerous levels.

5.4 Conclusion

The study has been able to show that the community is aware of the community policing components of the 'Nyumba Kumi' initiative in Ijara Sub-County in Garissa County. To the majority of Ijara residents, community policing has been initiated to deal with major crimes in the area such as terrorism and encompasses collaboration or cooperation between the general public or citizens and law enforcement agencies especially the police in matters of security. However, as the study has aptly shown, the fruits of community policing cannot be fully realized owing to the bad blood between the policing agencies as well as allegations of corruption and high-handedness. And while there have been measures to reform the policing agencies, this has done little to salvage the sour relationship between the people of Ijara Sub-County and the law enforcement agencies. This calls into question the role of state-society relations in pursuing community intelligence in fighting crime.

On the second objective, the study has shown that the capacity of community policing in combating terrorism activities in the Ijara Sub-county remains insufficient as the community policing component of law enforcement in the Ijara Sub-County has not provided with sufficient resources to sufficiently undertake community policing. Furthermore, the issue of challenges bedeviling the law enforcement agencies kept recurring as the residents also lamented that the community policing capacity remains to be fully exploited owing to corruption among the law enforcement agencies as well as the mismanagement of resources allocated for community

policing. This calls into question the capacity building and facilitation process of the ‘Nyumba Kumi’ initiative and whether it is part of a road side policy or a serious policy front worth considering as a viable tool to help in law enforcement and policing.

Regarding the third objective of the study, the study found out that the levels of community policing were narrowly defined largely perceiving policing as working with formal government agencies in information and intelligence sharing to combating terrorism through community policing. However, even within this narrow prism, the study found out that intelligence sharing has not been achieved in the current model owing to the mistrust between the police and the public owing to the sidelining of the community who are treated with suspicion by the security agencies. As such, this is closely tied to our conclusion on the first objective on the question of re-thinking and re-imagining state-society relations particularly in the realm of law enforcement.

This study, therefore, concludes that community policing has failed to meet its intended function of combating terrorism based on some of the aforementioned reasons. However, it has not been a failure as its role in general security has to some extent improved as it has led to arrests and deterrence of general crimes. Further, it has improved the collaborative partnership between the public and police. The deficit remains in its role to combat terrorism in the region as indicated in the study findings.

5.5 Recommendation

5.5.1 Knowledge, attitude, and perception of community policing in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county Garissa County, Kenya.

In line with the findings of the first objective, this study notes that community awareness on benefits of community policing is limited and therefore, recommends that civic education on the general public be conducted to increase public knowledge regarding community policing in combating terrorism. Enhancing community knowledge particularly on their role within the structure is important as this will dispel any assumptions held as the community should shift mentality and look at community policing as a citizen's responsibility and not a favor towards security agencies. Educating and creating awareness among the local populations is important also to incentivize them in their role. This emerges from the fact that community policing is poorly accepted, misunderstood and barely entrenched in many communities.

The state approaches to crime prevention including community policing remain largely top down and based on deterrence strategies such as punitive measures outlined in the various initiatives and legal framework. This approach has failed to effectively tackle terrorism in the Northern part of the country. This study therefore, notes that the reactive measures cannot concretely combat terrorism as evidently shown. Terrorism as a major insecurity issue has dynamic and advanced facets that require proactive measures from state security agencies and the community. Therefore community policing initiative should focus on prevention and early warning where the community sheds light on the suspicious or unconventional occurrences as partners in the initiative. This calls for a more defined and bigger role for the citizens who have to be extensively involved.

5.5.2 Capacity of community policing strategy in combating terrorism activities in Ijara Sub-county, Garissa County, Kenya.

As per the conclusions of the second objective, the study has shown that community policing has inadequate capacity in terms of equipment and other resources to combat terrorism in the country. Such insufficient capacity has led to citizen marginalization and also inadequate actions by the security agencies to combat terrorism. Therefore, the budgetary allocation towards community policing and ‘Nyumba Kumi’ initiative in general ought to be expanded in order to cover part of the actions taken by the citizenry and also enhance the actions taken by the police. This resource should be directed towards enhancing the equipment both for communication and force. Secondly, the security personnel should be added and also trained. The expansive, harsh nature and history of the northern part of the country, demands for special and advanced training in service delivery and implementation of community policing. This is especially on public relations by the police service and security agencies in order to gain trust and legitimacy.

5.5.3 Effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror activities in Ijara Sub-counties, Garissa County Kenya.

This study notes that the call to improve the relations between policing agencies and communities as outlined in the 2009 Report of the National Task Force on Police Reforms, the National Police Service Act 2011, and the Revised Police Reforms Programme 2015-2018 remains little achieved given the duration these frameworks have been in operation. Since there is progress, it can be summed as little especially with regards to combating terrorism in the North-Eastern part of the country where terrorist cells and terror attacks remain common to date. Therefore, this study recommends urgent and innovative measures to be tailor-made and adopted by police agencies in this part of the country to build trust between the police and the

community. This indicates that the existing policies should be flexible and allow for tweaking or innovative adjustments while implementing community policing around the country depending on the community.

5.6 Areas of further research

This study recognizes that community policing has not been a failure in general security matters though it has not been effective in combating terrorism as an insecurity issue. Therefore, it may be useful for future studies to conduct a comparative analysis of terrorist-prone regions and other areas experiencing general insecurities other than terrorism. This is informed by the fact that regions experiencing terrorism present complex dynamics to the model and strategy of community policing compared to areas which are characterized by general insecurity issues such as burglary, assault, robbery etcetera.

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Appendices

Appendix I: Key Informant Interview Guide

Section A. knowledge, attitude and perception of community policing in combating terrorism

1. In your opinion, can citizens contribute in managing security and combating terrorism in this sub-County?
2. In your opinion, how can community knowledge be applied in community policing and combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-County?
3. What is the community's attitude towards community policing in the process of combating terrorism?
4. What is the perception of the community on community policing in the fight against terrorism?
5. In your opinion, is there trust between policing agencies and the local community with regards to fighting terrorism? Explain
6. Are there police reforms that have helped improve their relationship with the general public and communities? Please expound

Section B. capacity of community policing in combating terrorism

7. In your opinion, does community policing as a security management strategy have sufficient resources to combat terrorism? Explain
8. In your opinion, does gathering knowledge about a community help community policing in combating terrorism? How?
9. Does community policing have sufficient intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms with communities in the process of combating terrorism? Explain.

Section C. Effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror

10. How is intelligence sharing achieved in the current model of community policing.
11. In your opinion does community policing lead to thwarting of potential terror cases? Explain
12. In your opinion is community policing a citizen-centered approach? Explain
13. In your opinion, has 'Nyumba Kumi' initiative led to arrest of terrorists and deterring crime? Explain

14. How has a community policing promoted collaborative partnership between communities and the police? Explain
15. What new measures can the government take to strengthen the practice of community policing in Kenya and Ijara Sub-County?
16. In your view, is a community's value system integral in the operations of community policing? Explain

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

This study assesses the role of Community Policing in combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-County. The research is purely for academic purposes and the responses you give will be treated with the Utmost confidentiality. Your identity will also be kept anonymous in the final report.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Mark your response in the blank space provided by using a cross (X) to indicate your choice.

Section A: Background Information

- a) Sex M [] F []
- b) Age 18 – 25 []
 26 – 35 []
 36 – 45 []
 46 – Above []
- c) Level of education
 Below form 4 []
 Form 4 []
 College []
 University []
- d) What is your source of livelihood?
 Self Employed []
 Government employed []
 Unemployed []
- e) Which ward do you live in?
 Ijara [] Korisa []
 Kotile []
 Masalani []
 Sangailu []
- f) How long have you lived in this ward?
 Less than 1 year []
 1-3 years []
 4-7 years []
 8 years and above []

Section A. knowledge, attitude and perception of community policing in combating terrorism

1. What are the major crimes that threaten security in Ijara Sub-County?

- 1. Assault []
- 2. Theft []
- 3. Burglary []
- 4. Rape []
- 5. Terrorism []
- 6. drug abuse []

2. In your view, is terrorism a security issue within Ijara Sub-County?

Yes [] No []

b. If yes above, how often?

- 1. Rarely []
- 2. Occasionally []
- 3. Often []
- 4. Very often []

3. What is your understanding of community policing? Please explain

4. How can citizens contribute in community policing and combating terrorism in this sub-County?

5. In your opinion, community knowledge is applied in community policing and combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-County?

- 1. Strongly agree []
- 2. Agree []
- 3. Neutral []
- 4. Disagree []
- 5. Strongly disagree []

6. What is the community's attitude towards community policing in the process of combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-County?

7. What is the community's perception on community policing in the fight against terrorism?

8. Do you think there is trust between policing agencies and the local community in Ijara Sub-County with regards to fighting terrorist? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain.....

9. Police reforms have helped in improving their relationship with the communities they operate in?

1. Strongly agree []
2. Agree []
3. Neutral []
4. Disagree []
5. Strongly disagree []

Section B. capacity of community policing in combating terrorism

10. Do you think community policing has sufficient resources to combat terrorism in Ijara Sub-County? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain

11. Community has expertise needed for combating terrorism through community policing

1. Strongly agree []
2. Agree []
3. Neutral []
4. Disagree []
5. Strongly disagree []

12. In your opinion, has community policing accumulated enough knowledge regarding this community for it to combat terrorism in Ijara? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain

13. Local resources have been integrated into community policing in combating terrorism in Ijara Sub-county

1. Strongly agree []
2. Agree []
3. Neutral []
4. Disagree []
5. Strongly disagree []

14. Does community policing have sufficient intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms with this community in the process of combating terrorism?

15. Which community capacities need enhancement for community policing to optimally combat terrorism in this area?

Section C. Effectiveness of community policing strategy in combating terror

16. Community was involved in community policing strategy formulation

- 1. Strongly agree []
- 1. Agree []
- 2. Neutral []
- 3. Disagree []
- 4. Strongly disagree []

17. What is the extent if community involvement in policing activities in the process of combating terrorism.

- 1. Very Great extent []
- 2. Great extent []
- 3. Moderate extent []
- 4. Little extent []
- 5. Very little extent []

18. to what extent does the community work with formal government agencies in combating terrorism through community policing?

- 1. Very Great extent []
- 2. Great extent []
- 3. Moderate extent []
- 4. Little extent []
- 5. Very little extent []

19. Has intelligence sharing been achieved in the current model of community policing in this sub-County? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain

20. How has community policing led to thwarting of potential terror cases in this Sub-County?

21. a. In your opinion does community policing involve public participation in security management? Yes [] No []

21. b. How is it a citizen-centered approach?

22. In your opinion, has community policing led to arrest of terrorists and deterring crime in Ijara Sub-County? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain

23. Community policing promotes collaborative partnerships between communities and the police? To:


1. Very Great extent []
2. Great extent []
3. Moderate extent []
4. Little extent []
5. Very little extent []


24. How can the government strengthen the practice of community policing in this sub-county?

25. In your opinion, has community policing provided a forum to discuss local security issues in this sub-County? Yes [] No []

b. Please explain


Appendix III: Research Permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA
 Ref No: **485796**


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Date of Issue: **25/November/2020**


RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Ms.. Amina bashir Mohamed of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research in Garissa on the topic: ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICY IN IJARA SUB COUNTY for the period ending : 25/November/2021.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/20/7591**

Applicant Identification Number
485796


Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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Appendix IV: Approval Letter

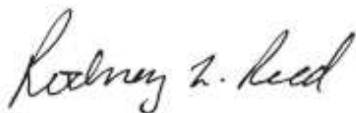


16th October, 2020

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Amina Mohammed (16M03DMGP057) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. She has finished her course work and has defended her thesis proposal entitled: - *“Role of Community Policing in Combating Terrorism Activities in Ijara Sub County, Garrissa Kenya”*.

Any assistance accorded to her to facilitate data collection and finish her thesis is highly welcomed.

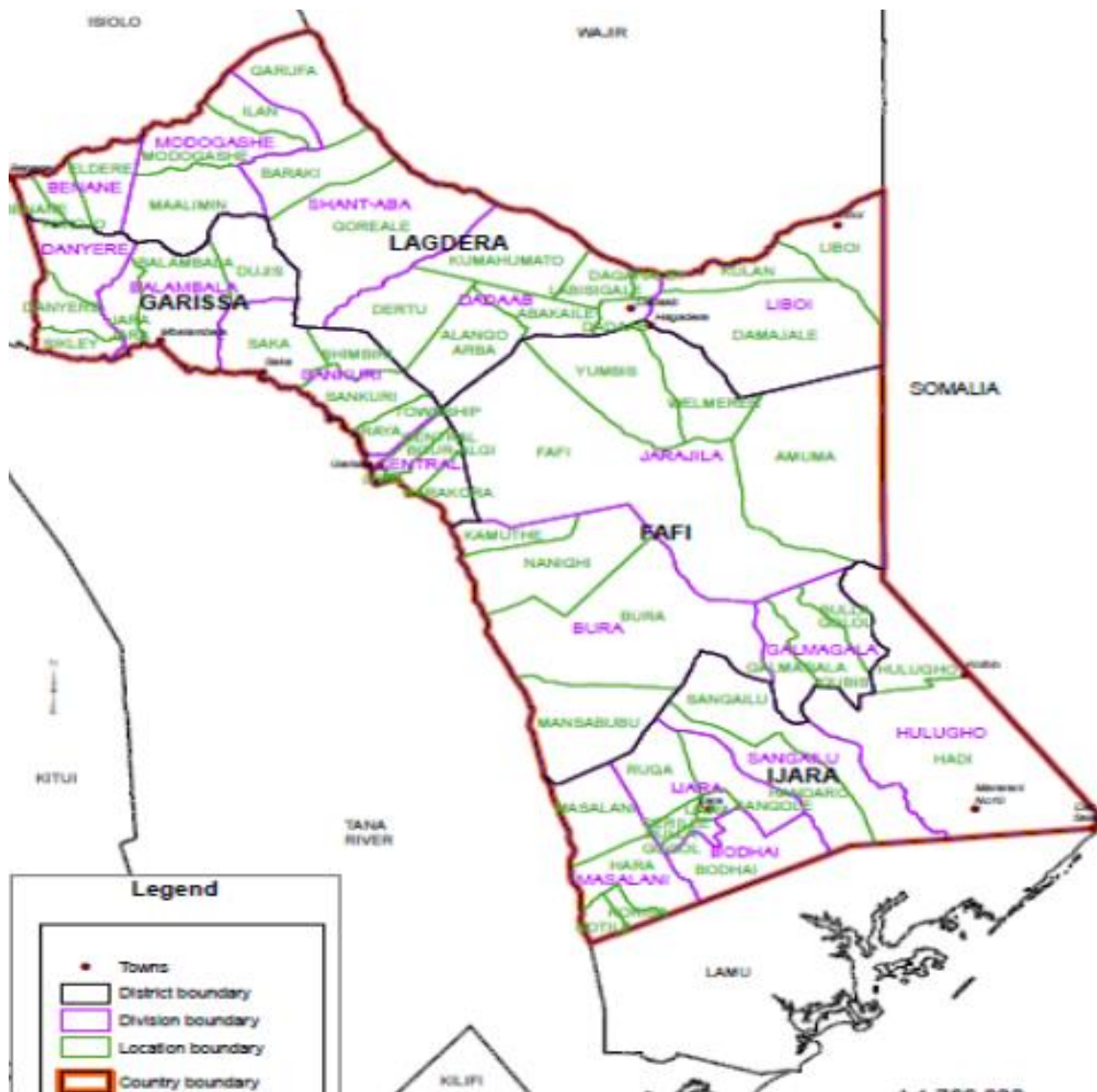


Prof. Rodney Reed.

DVC, Academic & Student Affairs

Appendix V: Map

Figure 15: Map of Garissa County and its Sub-Counties



(Source: County Government of Garissa, 2018)