# Efficacy of Policing Approaches Utilised in Counterterrorism bythe National Police Service in Lamu County, Kenya

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**Abstract:** Terrorism remains a cardinal threat to national, regional, and international peace and security. It violates the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights and freedom and remains an affront to the Global Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the values and principles enunciated in Africa's Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU). Moreover, it presents a grave and direct threat to the territorial integrity, security and stability of states. In this regard, effective counter terrorism strategies remain fundamental tools in curbing the threats and devastating effects of terrorism. In Kenya, the National Police Service (NPS) is one of the key agencies involved in counterterrorism operations. Given emerging trends of terrorist camps and continued attack in Kenya by terrorist elements, it is imperative that the NPS improves the overall direction of its counter terrorism strategy and adopt robust counterterrorism mechanisms in the fight against terrorism. The problem that necessitated this study was the continued and relentless attack by suspected Al-Shabaab terrorists in Lamu County despite the NPS adopting numerous counterterrorism strategies in its operations. The study sought to assess efficacy of policing approaches as applied in counterterrorism by the NPS in Lamu County. The study adopted a conceptual framework and was informed by Expectancy Theory, Control Theory and Justice Theory of Performance. The study employed survey research design which entailed the use of ex post facto research design employing mixed method approach. The target population were members of the NPS, religious leaders, council of elders and administrators (chiefs and county commissioner) in Lamu County. The study used both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Members of the NPS comprising NCOs and members of the inspectorate were first stratified then randomly sampled to generate 189 respondents. Purposive sampling was used to select 12 gazetted officers of the NPS as well as 23 chiefs, 1 county commissioner, 35 council of elders, and 54 religious leaders for the study. Data collection was both interactive (interviews and FGDs) and non-interactive (questionnaires, document analysis, photography and observation). A pilot study was carried out in Lamu. The reliability of the instruments was determined through the calculation of a correlation coefficient between the first and second administration. The instruments were tested for validity through consultation and discussion with supervisors. Data were analyzed by use of descriptive statistics, through qualitative and quantitative techniques. The study found out that.policing approaches utilized by the police in counterterrorism were found to be generally effective, acceptable and positively influence the performance of NPS to a great extent. The fight against terrorism must involve all stakeholders and the strategies must take into account and address prevailing circumstances and conditions for operation to succeed. Overall, the study concluded that as terrorism evolves so must counterterrorism strategies, taking into account the prevailing circumstances and dynamics on the ground such as socio-economic and political factors, technology, human resource and governance. The study recommended that all stakeholders be involved in counterterrorism, policing approaches be married with other counterterrorism strategies, and underlying issues and challenges be addressed for effective and efficient counterterrorism campaign.

**Keywords:** Al-Shabaab, Counterterrorism, Counterterrorism Strategy, Terrorism, Performance, Police Officer
***Abbreviations:** NCOs – Non Commissioned Officers, NPS – National Police Service*

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# I. INTRODUCTION

**Background to the Study**

The human cost of terrorism has been felt in virtually every corner of the globe. Terrorism poses a direct threat to security of citizens in countries all over the world, and to international stability and prosperity more broadly and will remain a threat for the foreseeable future. Terrorists have demonstrated their ability to

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cross international borders, establish cells, survey targets and execute attacks. The threat is aggravated by terrorist groups and individuals that continue to spread over the world. Modern technology increases the potential impact of terrorist attacks employing conventional and unconventional means, particularly as terrorists seek to acquire chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) capabilities and cyber abilities. Instability or conflict can create an environment conducive to the spread of terrorism, including fostering extremist ideologies, intolerance and fundamentalism [1].

Terrorism is a long-standing political and religious strategy that has gained renewed international awareness following the devastating and unprecedented attacks in the United States (US) on the 11th September, 2001 (9/11). Although the events of that day have come to represent a turning point in international concern with the issue, the 9/11 attacks were not isolated events [2]. The events did not reflect an unanticipated new threat to peace and security: they were the typical confirmation of a tendency that had been there before. What was witnessed brought a new dimension of terrorism worldwide. The world's trepidations about terrorism intensified following the 9/11 attack.

As far back as 1992, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) adopted a resolution aimed at enhancing co-operation and co-ordination between member states in order to fight the occurrence of extremism [3]. Africa recorded 6,188 casualties from 299 acts of terrorism between 1990 and 2003, making it the continent with the second most casualties in the world after Asia [4]. It is amazing that these figures only reflect the attacks that took place in Africa alone. Additionally, many countries in Africa have been affected by acts of terrorism that has led to displacement of people, loss of lives and decline in economic growth. As far back as 1980s there have been alerts of new form of terrorism. In divergence to terror groups of 1970s that held together, the current wave of terror groups operates in pockets. With the bombing in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi in August 1998, Tanzania and Kenya were the first countries to experience this new wave of terrorism [5].

Going forward, Africa has since witnessed numerous terrorist attacks. Most of the attacks are as a result of internal strife and the spill-over from regional wars, as different belligerent groups have resorted to terrorism in an attempt to advance their objectives and intentions [6]. Over the past years, terrorist groups such as *ISIS, Boko Haram* and *Al-Shabaab* have reinvented our thinking about terrorism and sparked debate on how to deal with the same. Their message of intolerance – religious, cultural, social – has had drastic consequences for many regions of the world. Their ability to use social media to bring to prominence their activities has challenged our core values of peace, tranquillity and humanity [7].

Kenya has seen an increase in terror attacks since 2011. The government affirmed that most of the killings and explosions are perpetrated by *Al-Shabaab* in retaliation to Operation Linda Nchi, a synchronized military mission between the Somalia military and Kenyan military that began in October 2011, when troops from Kenya crossed the border into Somalia. According to security experts, majority of the attacks are perpetrated by youths who are radicalised. Security apparatus have also indicated that they belonged to death squads which carried out many of the killings under the orders of a government. By mid-2014, the cumulative attacks began affecting Kenya's tourism industry, as Western nations issued travel warnings to their citizens [8].

On 21st September, 2013 Kenya recorded its deadliest terrorist incident since the 1998 *Al-Qaeda* bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi. At least 70 people were confirmed dead, 175 others reported injured, and several others held hostage, when a group of Islamists fighters stormed Kenya's high-end Westgate mall in Nairobi and randomly opened fire on weekend shoppers. The Islamist fighters reportedly shouted in the local Swahili that Muslims would be allowed to leave while all others would be killed. At least 18 foreigners were killed in the horrific attack, including citizens from Britain, France, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Peru, India, Ghana, South Africa, and China [9]. The Somali-based Islamist group *Harakat Al-Shabaab Al-Mujahideen Al-Shabaab,* the youth, *MujahidinAl-Shabaab* Movement, *Mujahideen* Youth Movement, *Hizbul Shabaab, Hisb'ul Shabaab*, Youth Wing claimed responsibility for the attack through her twitter account. During an interview with Al Jazeera, a spokesman for *Al-Shabaab* stated that the Westgate mall was chosen because it's frequented by foreigners [10].

In 2014,*Al-Shabaab* was believed to have carried attacks in Mandera County that claimed at least 64 lives. On 22nd November 2014, a group of gunmen raided a bus which was travelling from Mandera to Nairobi. The raid claimed 28 lives who were mostly Government workers, teachers heading for the December holidays. *Al-Shabaab* also claimed responsibility of 36 quarry workers who were attacked and killed near Manderatown, many were non-Muslims [11].

In June, 2014 suspected *Al-Shabaab* carried out an attack in Mpeketoni Township in Lamu County killing more than 60 people. The gunmen raided the town, burnt down Mpeketoni Police Station and killed everyone on sight (*TheEast African Standard Newspaper*, 2016). In April 2015, *Al-Shabaab* conducted another attack at Garissa University College. The April 2015, raid at Garissa University College was planned by Mohamed KunoGamadheere who serves as *Al-Shabaab*'s Lower Juba Commander. The terrorist attack claimed almost 150 students and leaving hundreds with serious injuries. *Al-Shabaab* claimed the responsibility terming the heinous act as retaliatory over non-Muslims occupying the Muslim lands [11].

In response to numerous attacks, NPS has adopted counterterrorism strategies that include policing approaches, legislative reforms, institutional building, trainings and bilateral and multilateral collaboration with like-minded states including the US and UK on the actions(s). Kenya has reported thrice pursuant to UN resolution 1373 of 2001 and taken several counterterrorism measures which include establishment of the National Intelligence Service with support from the U.S. Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program; creation of the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) in1998, a Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and the National Counter-Terrorism Center (NCTC) in 2003; and the National Security Advisory Committee (NSAC) in 2004 which has since been scrapped. Additional measures include participation in the U.S. Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP), which provides technology to screen travellers arriving at airports and border crossings [10].

Kenya has further re affirmed her commitment to the eleven existing international treaties and conventions it had previously signed and ratified, in relation to counter-terrorism and signed and ratified two successive conventions in 2002 and 2005. Kenya has also ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism 1999 and its 2002 Protocol at the African Union [8]. Kenya has also taken into account the implementation of operational and practical actions to counter terrorism. The NPS counter terrorism actions in Kenya has been concentrated on predominantly Muslim areas in North Eastern on the border with Somalia and the Coastal strip that is inhabited with predominant Muslim Arab-Swahili communities especially Lamu County with little or no progress. That is why there was need to assess efficacy of policing approaches as utilised in counterterrorismby the NPS in Lamu County, Kenya.

**Statement of the Problem**

Despite the NPS adopting numerous counterterrorism measures which include policing approaches, legislations, patrols, institutional capacity building and public awareness, acts of terrorism have continued unabated in Lamu County leading to massive loss of lives and destruction to properties. These counterterrorism measures are thus either deficient or have not been effectively implemented in the fight against terrorism in Lamu County. Terrorism remains a fundamental threat to peace and security in the world. It violates the key principles of law, order, human rights and freedom and remains an affront to the Global Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the values and principles enunciated in Africa's Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU). Worse still, it presents dangers to security and stability of nations all over the world. In this regard, effective counter terrorism strategies and approaches remain fundamental tools in curbing the threats and devastating effects of terrorism.

Weak political, economic and social structures in Africa have resulted in instability which terrorists have continued to exploit. Civil wars and ethnic strife have further worsened the situation. Counterterrorism measures in place are therefore mostly deficient given the situation in most African states. Kenya has suffered numerous terrorist attacks mainly in Nairobi, North Eastern and Coastal regions including September 2013 Westgate attack in Nairobi, June 2014 Mpeketoni and Mporomoko attacks in Lamu, November 2014 bus attack in Mandera, April 2015 Garissa University attack, and the recent January 15[th]Dusit D2 attack in Nairobi that left up to 21 people dead, scores maimed and properties worth millions of shillings destroyed. The National Police Service (NPS) is one of the security agencies charged with counterterrorism in Kenya. The NPS have been deployed in large numbers in terrorist attack prone areas of North Eastern and Coastal regions, particularly Lamu County in an operation known as *Linda Boni*, to counter terrorism but with unsatisfying result. It is because of this that the study sought to assess policing mechanisms applied by the NPS in Lamu County, Kenya.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study employed survey research design which entailed the use of *ex post facto* design employing mixed method approach in data collection and analysis. Observation, photographs, questionnaires, FGDs and interview schedules were employed. Quantitative and qualitative analysis was done with information from secondary data and holding interviews with key informants. A review of counterterrorism strategy documents and reports was carried out for a comprehensive understanding of the topical issue and clarification of intricate areas arising from the research. The study was conducted in Lamu County, Kenya. It is located in the northern coast of Kenya. Lamu County is also the home to the expansive Boni forest which covers about 1,339 square kilometers and stretches to Somali, where *Al-Shabaab* terrorist has established their cell and operation base that they use to train and launch attacks in Kenya [12]. It is in this forest that a multiagency operation *Linda Boni* to flush out terrorists is on-going.

The study employed both probability and non-probability sampling method. In this study, the target population was 1900 officers of the NPS in Lamu County. These officers work in police stations, police posts, camps and operational bases and are currently engaged in counterterrorism operation *Linda Boni*. Additionally, data was obtained from 35 council of elders, administrators (23 chiefs and 1 county commissioner), and 54 religious leaders affected by terrorism and counterterrorism operation and purposively chosen. Stratified random sampling technique was employed to draw respondents from the NPS target population. The researcher then

used simple random sampling to pick 189 officers of Other Ranks and Members of Inspectorate who together form a huge chunk of the NPS population. They were subjected to questionnaires. Gazetted Officers, who were 12 in number, were purposively sampled and were subjected to interview schedule.

For administrators (county commissioner and chiefs), council of elders, religious leaders and gazetted officers, purposive sampling was applied to select the sample size for each case. Since they were fewer in number and crucial for the study result, total population in each case was sampled for the study. Whereas religious leaders and council of elders were subjected to focus group discussion, gazetted officers of the NPS, county commissioner and chiefs were subjected to interview schedules. The researcher used available data in literature to examine cases of terrorist attacks in Lamu County. The documents included police and judicial records, published research and reports addressing security situation in Lamu County during the period under review and journals on counterterrorism. Quantitative and qualitative analysis methods were used to transform data into the required information in line with the research objectives. Data analysis systematically followed through data processing, presentation, analysis and interpretation.

**Table 1:** Sample Size

| Category | Target Population | Sampling Strategy/Procedure | Sample Size |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Ranks & Members Of Inspectorate | 1888 | Simple Random Sampling (10%) | 189 |
| Gazetted Officers (Senior Officers) | 12 | Purposive Sampling | 12 |
| Chiefs | 23 | Purposive sampling | 23 |
| Council of Elders | 35 | Purposive Sampling | 35 |
| Religious Leaders | 54 | Purposive Sampling | 54 |
| County Commissioner | 1 | Purposive Sampling | 1 |
| **Total** | **2013** | | **314** |

**Source:**Field Data, 2018

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
**Policing Approaches Utilised in Counterterrorism in Lamu County**

Police Service is facing increasing obstacles in policing. Unstoppable economic, social and political forces are having a profound effect, not only upon the world in which we function but also upon the manner in which each and every one of us does his or her job. And while we may be able to take some comfort from the fact that criminals do not change appreciably over time, the resources and opportunities available to them have increased exponentially along with the magnitude of their potential profits. Police services are now dealing with crime that would be unrecognisable to the police officers of a generation ago and must do so with a rapidly shrinking resource base.

As [13] argues, the old models of policing no longer apply. Police can no longer afford to simply react to each new situation, nor can we rely upon our traditional notions of crime and criminal behaviour. Contemporary policing approaches are therefore important in counterterrorism operation and crime control in general. Law enforcement agencies rely on a multitude of information sources and utilize a variety of approaches to prevent and respond to crime and disorder problems. These approaches, whether broad or specific, are typically tactical, operational, or strategic, and each requires that information be collected, synthesized, and analysed into a usable format. The sources of information may vary (arrest data, wiretaps, informants, crime data, etc.) depending on the objective, but the analysis of these sources into useful information and data is largely the task of law enforcement analysts who focus their efforts on trying to identify crime patterns, trends, and linkages between individual offenders and/or organized groups.Law enforcement officers should be conscious different approaches that are applied in policing, their merits and demerits as far as different operations are concerned. It is on this back drop that the study sought to establish policing approaches employed by the NPS in counterterrorism in Lamu County. The findings were as presented in Figure 1.
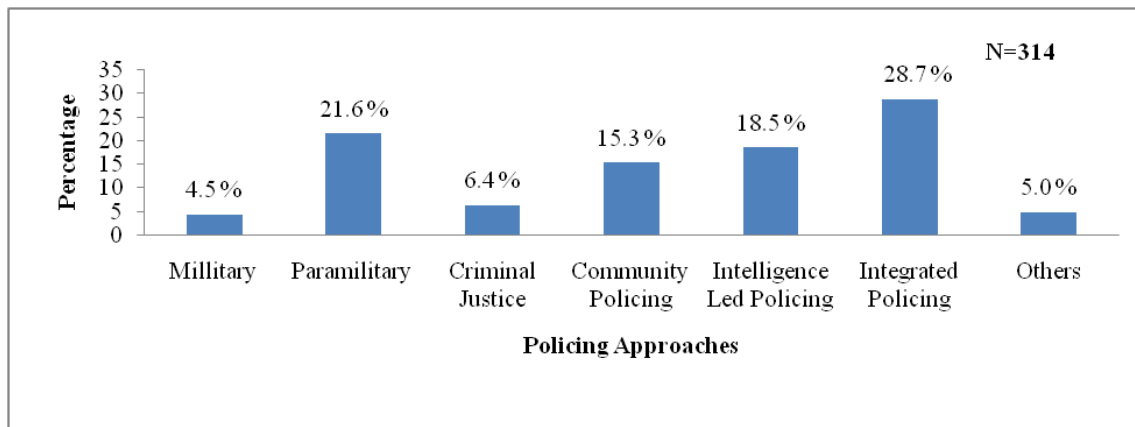
**Figure 1:** Policing Approaches Utilised in Counterterrorism in Lamu County
**Source:** Field Data, 2018

Findings from Figure1 show that 4.5% (14) mentioned military, 21.6% (68) paramilitary, 6.4% (20) criminal justice, 15.3% (48) community policing, 18.5% (58) intelligence led policing, 28.7% (90) integrated policing approach, and 5.0% (16) others.

Integrated policing approach (28.7%) is the approach most utilised in counterterrorism in Lamu County. This type of policing encompasses the use of different policing approaches in a single situation. While most police formations espouse the view that they have access to various approaches, the reality in many police operations is different. In fact, some are known to apply paramilitary tactics, while others have only intelligence framework, and this creates significant challenges for integrating them. Moreover, few officers have any information on the criminal world outside their jurisdiction. Intelligence sharing is therefore key, but few know how to make it happen. Most police formation such as RDU, GSU, ATPU, RBPU apply integrated approach since they work side by side in Lamu County. Respondents indicated that sometimes they also employ different strategies for different situations in their counterterrorism operation. Policing approaches evolve and new ones are developed just as crime and technology also evolves. Police need to keep abreast with new approaches.

Whereas military policing (4.5%) is hardly employed by the police, save for the use of APCs that have been given to the police for counterterrorism, paramilitary (21.6%) according to the respondents, is employed during active operation in raids, ambushes and patrols in Lamu. This approach is common with the General Service Unit and the Administration Police Units who are generally trained as paramilitary police. Intelligence led policing (18.5%) is employed for both overt and covert operations. Respondents indicated that this is done prior to carrying out operations such as raids or ambushes so as to be sure of the target. National intelligence agencies by themselves, however strong and capable may not be able to deal with threat of terrorism. The new wave of terrorism calls for revamped intelligence apparatus and reinforced cooperation mechanism that involves the local community. Intelligence is a key feature of policing, for this is the basis upon which crimes are both prevented as well as solved.

Community policing (15.3%) is another policing approach employed by the National Police Service. Community policing entails a shared public responsibility on crime. Community policing is generally described as emphasizing a conciliatory rather than coercive approach to policing. Crime is addressed by methods which include strategic partnerships with the police and the communities [14].Criminal justice (6.4%) is one of the policing approaches least employed in counterterrorism in Lamu County. According to respondents, it is least desired because it does not usually bring about the desired results. This approach is dependent on the court and legal frameworks that in themselves are not watertight.

Other policing approaches (5.0%) cited were hot spot policing, predictive policing and problem oriented policing approach. The three relies much on technology. Predictive policing tries to harness the power of information, geospatial technologies and evidence based intervention models to reduce crime and improve public safety.Another policing strategy is hot spot policing. According to [15], hot spot policing is premised on the fact that identifying and formulating a strategic response to hot spots can reduce crime in both the hot spot and surrounding areas. Evaluation of hot spot policing support a growing body of evidence that suggest that crime strategies focused on a specific area do not inevitably lead to the displacement of crime problems; displacement occurs when criminals who are under pressure from a focused strategy move away from the focus area and bring their criminal activity to another area that is not getting special attention from law enforcement. This may be beneficial to law enforcement agencies in dealing with terrorists and their sympathisers.

Problem oriented policing approach involves the identification and analysis of specific crime in order to develop effective response strategy. According to [16], this approach requires police to be proactive in

identifying underlying problems by: repeated incident; occurring in a community; with related characteristics e.g. behaviour, people, location, time; that concerns both the community and the police. Focused deterrence approach is problem-oriented policing strategy that target specific criminal activity committed by a small number of chronic offenders who are vulnerable to sanctions and punishment. Offenders are directly confronted and informed that continued criminal behaviour will not be tolerated. Targeted offenders are also told how the criminal justice system will respond to continued criminal behaviour; mainly that all potential sanctions, or levers, will be applied. The deterrence-based message is reinforced through crackdowns on offenders, or groups of offenders who continue to commit crimes despite the warning. In addition to deterring violent behaviour, the strategies also reward compliance and nonviolent behaviour among targeted offenders.

**Frequency of Applying Policing Approaches in Counterterrorism in Lamu County**

The respondents were asked to state how frequent the NPS are applying policing approaches in counterterrorism in Lamu County. The findings were as presented in Figure 2.
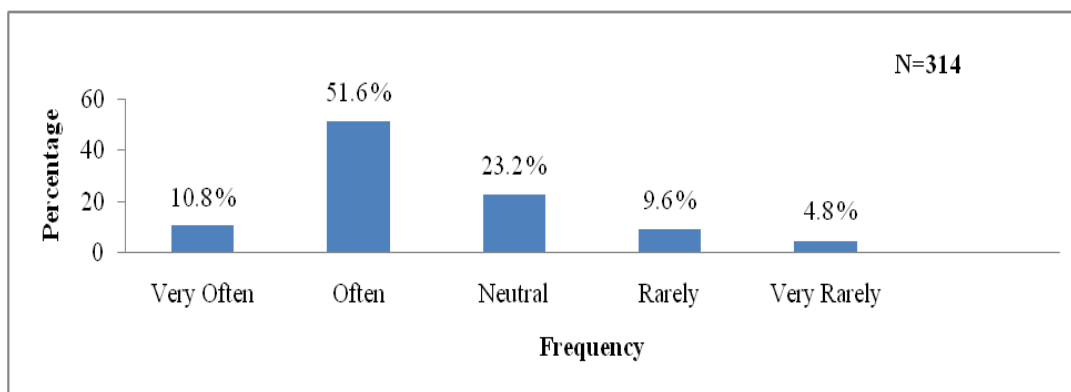


**Figure 2:** Frequency of Applying Policing Approaches in Counterterrorism in Lamu County
**Source**: Field Data, 2018

Findings from Figure 2 shows that 10.8% (34) indicated very often, 51.6% (162) indicated often, 23.2% (73) were neutral, 9.6% (30) indicated rarely, while 4.8% (15) indicated very rarely. Most respondents indicated that the NPS apply policing approaches often. Reasons cited for this are that they are well trained and inducted on policing approaches hence competent and comfortable applying them. They also indicated that policing approaches are civilian oriented hence acceptable by the civilian population. For instance, community policing plays a major part in police-community relations and problem solving from the grass root level in the community.

What this means is that in order to develop a partnership with the community, first the police must form a great relationship with the neighbourhood in pursuit of controlling crime. Most community concerns and solutions are identified through problem solving. The objective is to lessen crime and disorder by diligently examining the attributes of concerns in communities and then applying the most suited problem solving solution.

Another reason cited was that policing approaches are flexible and capable of changing. The solutions and strategies change as the community changes. This therefore means that countering the appeal of terrorism requires more specific interventions. The narratives and ideas that underpin terrorism need to be understood to address any legitimate grievances they may exploit and to avoid initiating actions that validate the case made by terrorists. Terrorists may use a broad range of arguments, and it is critical that they be each challenged by relevant and credible voices. This includes both proving these narratives ideologically and factually wrong, and frequently spreading positive counter-messages to the very audiences that are targeted for violent radicalization and recruitment into terrorism.

**Influence of Policing Approaches on Performance of Police Officers**

The respondents were asked the extent to which application of Policing Approaches influence the performance of police officers. The findings were as presented in Figure 3.
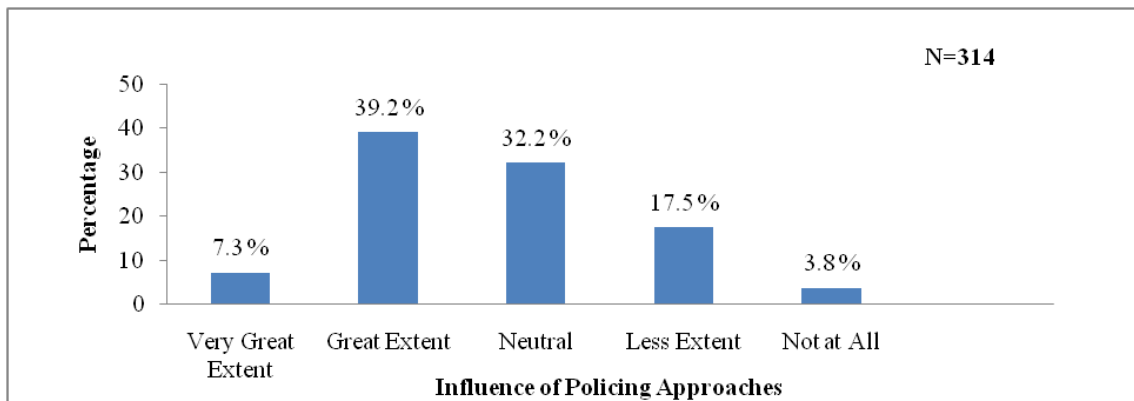
**Figure 3:** Influence of Policing Approaches on Performance of Police Officers in Lamu County
**Source:** Field Data, 2018

From the findings in Figure 3, 7.3% (23) of the respondents indicated very great extent, 39.2% (123) indicated great extent, 32.2% (101) were neutral, 17.5% (55) indicated less extent while 3.8% (12) indicated not at all. Based on the findings, most respondent (39.2%) indicated that the policing approaches influence performance of NPS to a great extent. Response from them was that they always apply policing approaches in their daily operations and performance of duty since they are well versed with them as police officers. They also indicated that the approaches tend to yield results. This is an indication that the police could be more comfortable with policing approaches to other strategies. Policing approaches lowers the community's level of fear when focused on increasing community-police interaction. The approaches are meant to influence fear of crime by making police easily accessible and more visible presence, or reducing the sense of physical, social, and psychological distance between ordinary citizens and police officer.

According to [17], policing approaches with focus on enhancing police performance and establishing partnerships between the police, other public authorities and communities for proactive counterterrorism, can make a tangible and durable contribution to wider strategic efforts to prevent terrorism and counter violent extremism.

**Efficacy of Policing Approaches Applied in Counterterrorism in Lamu County**
The respondents were asked to state efficacy of policing approaches applied in counterterrorism in Lamu County. The findings were as presented in Figure 4.
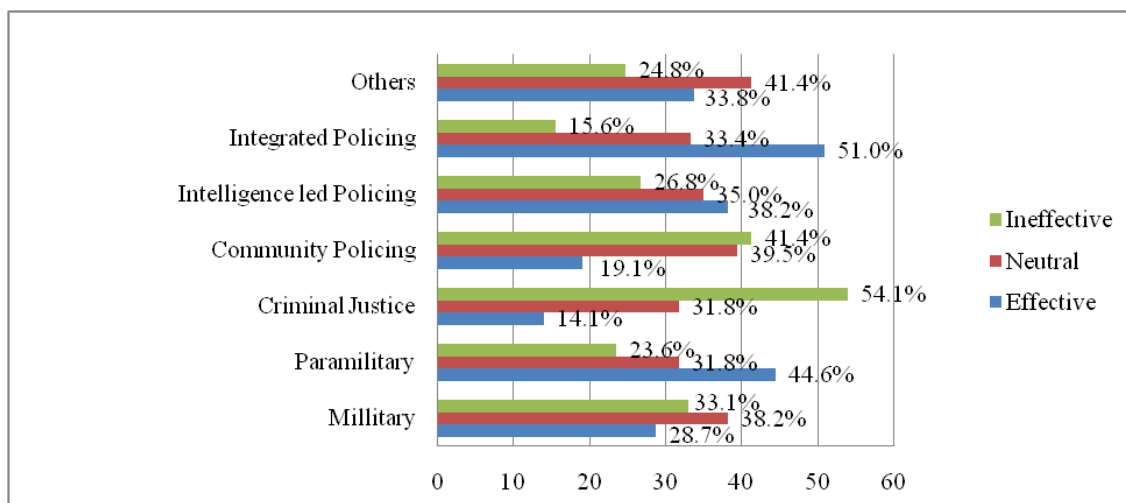


**Figure 5.4:** Efficacy of Policing Approaches Applied in Counterterrorism in Lamu County
**Source: Field Data, 2018**

Findings from Figure 4 indicate that integrated policing with 51.0% (160) is the most effective policing approach applied in counterterrorism in Lamu County. Others are paramilitary at 44.6% (140), intelligence led policing at 38.3% (120), others at 33.8% (106), military at 28.7% (90), community policing at 19.1% (60), and criminal justice at 14.1% (44).

Integrated policing (51.0%) is the most effective policing approach. Respondents indicated that they use different approaches for different situations and circumstances. They sometimes form joint policing units that combine all police formations such as the GSU, RDU, AP, RBPU, ATPU and even the military in their policing duties.

Respondents indicated that a holistic approach to crime and criminal analysis will identify offenders for targeting, as well as places and times for a problem-oriented response. An integrated analysis could provide police and operational commanders with a better picture of the criminal environment and, as a result, more options for reducing crime. Whereas crime analysis will generally produce areas for targeted patrol, and intelligence analysis produce offender target packages, an integrated analysis can suggest a broader range of tactics and can give an operational commander the opportunity to weigh a greater number of options with great efficacy.

Paramilitary policing approach (44.6%) is usually effective when acting on intelligence, and usually reactive in nature. Respondents indicated that police formations such as the GSU, AP, RDU and RBPU employ this approach, especially when responding to attacks by *Al-Shabaab* or carrying out raids or laying ambushes. This suggests that paramilitary approach calls for coordination and cooperation. When this is observed, raids and ambushes are likely to be successful and also minimizes friendly fire. As [18] asserts, lack of cooperation between security agencies due to organizational structure, technical incompatibilities or competing interests can increase the propensity for operational failure. In Lamu, this approach has been used with considerable success as evident in findings.

Intelligence led policing (38.2%) is also mainly effective through cooperation and coordination. It is evident that no effective counterterrorism strategy can exist without intense and substantial intelligence cooperation among security agencies and the community. Furthermore, the fact that intelligence sharing hamper war on terrorism underscores the need to increase incentives and sharing programs to increase threat pre-emption.Whatever form it takes, intelligence-led policing requires commitment. Police must be prepared to stand away from traditional police philosophies and methodologies; to believe that operations can and should be driven by intelligence; to act rather than to react. They must be prepared to have faith in the intelligence process and in the judgements and recommendations of their intelligence staff, it may be a difficult, even painful, step, but it is a necessary one.

Military policing approach (28.7%), though not always popular with the police has been effectively applied in difficult and stubborn circumstances such as during combat and ambushes. This has been made possible through government decision to supply police with APCs and heavy machinery. It is also applied during interagency operation that involves the military. Just like in most countries, police have limited military capabilities, except police formations such as GSU, AP that undergo paramilitary training and are equipped with military hardware. It should be obvious that the police, since their inception, have been to some extent 'militarized.' After all, the foundation of military and police power is the same - the state sanctioned capacity to use physical force to accomplish their respective objectives, external and internal security [19]. Military policing should however only be applied in circumstances when other policing approaches can least yield desired results.

Community policing (19.1%) has also been applied in Lamu County with a small degree of efficacy. Respondents indicated that local residents view the police as not friendly due to atrocities committed by them against the population such as arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial killings. Mistrust between the Muslims and predominantly Christian police are also cited as contributing factors. Community policing can be made better through enhancing police understanding of communities as a basis to better engage and co-operate with them. Police leaders should ensure that police officers working with communities are assigned for a long-enough period to allow them to develop a sophisticated understanding of those communities and to build trusting relationships with members that, in turn, can facilitate effective engagement and co-operation with the public. Police should also help to identify and address community safety issues and grievances. The reasons why people radicalize to violence are often linked to real or perceived grievances, including violations of their rights and experiences of discrimination, and controversial policies. Community engagement and joint problem-solving efforts provide police with the opportunity to identify and address grievances affecting both men and women that may be underlying terrorism in partnership with male and female representatives of communities and other public authorities. Police can also help improve relations between them and individuals/groups that have been hard to reach or not yet engaged with: Having better knowledge of communities and being able to rely on partners within communities will improve the ability of the police to reach individuals or groups that are otherwise difficult for the police to approach.

Criminal justice (14.1%) is the least effective and this is blamed on the judicial system that respondents blame for lack of capacity to handle terrorism appropriately leading to many acquittals in courts. Respondents also cite lack of strong relevant laws and legislations on terrorism, antiterrorism and counterterrorism. States have an obligation to provide protection against acts of terrorism, and this requires that they put particular emphasis on preventing terrorism, including strong laws. This is reflected in their international legal obligations

and political commitments. The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy notably defines a holistic approach to counterterrorism that includes: measures to address conditions that are conducive to the spread of terrorism; measures to prevent and combat terrorism; and measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

UN [20] imposes a legally binding obligation on all states to establish appropriate legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, including, to: refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or individuals involved in terrorist acts; prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism; suppress the recruitment of members of terrorist groups; eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists; prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups; deny safe havens to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens; ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice; and afford each other the greatest measure of mutual legal assistance in connection with criminal matters related to terrorism.UN [21] and subsequent resolutions oblige states to ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

InOthers (33.8%), hot spot policing approach is effective due to the fact that mapping is done to known places of frequent attacks. As such, it is easy to intensify patrols and lay ambushes in such areas thereby reducing terror incidents. The same sentiment is supported by [15] who indicates that crime can drop substantially in hot spots without rising in other areas. The introduction of a crime prevention strategy in a small, high crime area often creates a 'diffusion of benefits' to nearby areas, reducing crime (rather than increasing it) in the immediate catchment zone around the target area. Crime depends not just on criminals, but on policing in key places and other factors such as placement of fences, alleys and other environmental features. Furthermore, crime does not occur evenly over the landscape. It is clustered in small areas or hot spots that account for disproportionate amount of crime or disorder. In addition to location, crime and public disorder tend to concentrate at certain times of the day or week, for instance, housebreaking occur during day time when residents are not at home.

## IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This chapter reveals that policing approaches are very popular with the National Police Service given that findings has shown that they are often applied by the police in counterterrorism in Lamu County. The approaches also influence the performance of police officers to a great extent.

On policing approaches applied in counterterrorism in Lamu County, respondents indicated integrated policing approach (28.7%) as the most popular. Other strategies are paramilitary (21.6%), intelligence led policing (18.5%), community policing (15.3%), criminal justice (6.4%), others (hot spot policing, predictive policing and problem oriented policing) at (5.0%) and military (4.5%).

Efficacy of policing approaches was considered and results indicated that integrated policing approach (51.0%) is the most effective followed by paramilitary (44.6%). Others are intelligence led policing (38.2%), Others (hot spot policing, predictive policing and problem oriented policing) at (33.8%), military (28.7%), community policing (19.1%) and criminal justice (14.1%).

Groups that can be engaged by NPS in implementing policing approaches in countering terrorism were considered, and respondents cited women (10.6%), youth (26.5%), religious leaders & elders (30.1%), civil society organizations (18.6%) and media (14.2%). As espoused in Expectancy Theory, policing approaches that have a greater performance (effective) should be emphasized, and those with lower performance outcome reviewed. Greater performance among officers should also be rewarded, for instance, by way of promotion.

## V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study confirmed theoretical notion that counterterrorism strategies are as varied as organizations, and a strategy that works for one organization/situation may not work for another. Further complicating the security landscape is the fact that there are several factors on the actual ground that greatly influences the strategies.

Secondly, policing approaches utilised by the police in Lamu County are generally effective and acceptable. The approaches are popular with the police since they positively influence their performance to a great extent. They are also more familiar with them hence not difficult to apply. Again, for successful application of the approaches, the police need to engage stakeholders in the community such as non-governmental organizations, youths, religious leaders and women.

Finally, as terrorism and terror acts evolve, so must counterterrorism strategies evolve too, taking into account the prevailing circumstances and dynamics on the ground such as socio – economic and political factors, technology, propaganda and general environment. It is then that the war on terrorism will be practically won.

## VI. RECOMMENDATION

From the results of the study, it is recommended that there should be a synergy between policing approaches and other counterterrorism strategies. Policing approaches should be incorporated or married with other counterterrorism strategies so as to enhance performance and efficacy given the findings have revealed that the approaches are more effective and acceptable.

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