

COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES AND PERSONAL SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism remains a major threat facing several nations of the world. This has compelled nations to implement counter-terrorism measures to cope with terrorism activities. This study examined counter-terrorism measures and its effect on personal security in Lamu, Kenya. The study specifically focused on counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County; effects of various counter terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County and to determine the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya. The study was anchored on securitization theory. The study adopted cross sectional survey design. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select security agents while Krejcie and Morgan method was used to select general public. The sample size of 391 was selected where 380 were general public and 11 were security agents. Questionnaires and interview guides were used to collect primary data. Quantitative data was coded into SPSS. Data was presented using tables while content analysis was used in qualitative data. The study found that there are various counter-terrorism measures that have been adopted by security agencies on personal security such as surveillance, Nyumba Kumi initiative, increased budget allocation and investigations. Collaboration between the police and the local community in security matter have resulted in fewer cases of terrorism and reduced cases of youth radicalization. There is increased trust level and effective information flow between law enforcement and the community. Human rights practices among security agencies and the community should be emphasized in fight against terrorism. The study recommended that it is necessary for the government to increase public understanding of, and engagement in, counter-terrorism tactics and procedures. Government should encourage inter-agency cooperation in the process of putting anti-terrorism strategies and actions into effect. Plans and actions to combat terrorism must maintain and respect human rights in every operation.

Key Words: Counter Terrorism Measures, Community Policing, Security Agencies

INTRODUCTION

According to Renard (2021) counter-terrorism measures include all of the activities that are typically adopted by states and their respective security agencies with the intention of preventing the occurrence of terrorist attacks or containing the problem of terrorism within their respective territories. For instance, the government of Kenya, was forced to come with severe counter strategies due to surge of terrorism activities that were experienced in Northern and coast regions of Kenya in order to prevent state from terrorism activities and respond to terrorist attacks. Engagement of the community, strategic communications, education, development, and public-private partnerships are some of the counter-terrorism measures that have been implemented. These counter-terrorism measures are envisioned to reduce the attraction and support for terrorist groups, as well as improve resilience against them. One way to define counter-terrorism measures is as measures that are taken to: (Bassett & Cleveland, 2019).

The threat posed by terrorists has compelled democratic states to take decisive action in order to safeguard their populace, institutions, and infrastructure. However, it has come to light that in their pursuit of greater safety and protection they have on occasion infringed human rights. This is due to the fact that they have. The relationship can be complicated due to the fact that counter-terrorism measures can lead to increased personal security, which is defined as access to fundamental necessities such as food, health care, and education; however, they can also lead to decreased personal security, which is defined as a lack of and scarcity of food, health care, and education, which can lead to complaints, conflicts, and agitations that can interfere with personal security. For instance, counter-terrorism measures such as immigration regulations, increased surveillance of citizens within its territory and beyond, the enactment of legislation, and curfews would constitute a challenge and a threat for an individual because they would deprive them of the ability to associate with one another and form bonds, which would make it possible for them to afford some fundamental needs and wants (Mehra, Wentworth & Van Ginkel, 2021).

Silke (2018) observed that the United States of America has been successful in managing the problem of terrorism for a number of years now as a direct result of the counter-terrorism measures that it implemented in the past; however, this success has only been witnessed within its borders. Attacks are still being carried out on a regular basis on its numerous embassies and missions located overseas. In addition to this, the government of Donald Trump came up with a completely new notion of building a wall between the United States of America and its South American neighbors such as Mexico. One of the reasons that is being claimed for this strategy is that it is an effort to combat terrorism. The policy has been met with a large number of contradictory responses, which raises the question of whether it is a fruitful tool in the fight against terrorism or whether it is a measure that is counterproductive. Whereas some parts seem to enjoy the right results of these counter-terrorism measures, other parts of these countries continue to experience terrorism related insecurities. Therefore, raising the question as to whether counter-terrorism measures enhance the personal security of those it is meant to benefit.

In Canada, the government has maintained that the success of the anti-terrorism strategy in the country is due to the fact that there is a clear definition of responsibilities, and each institution is aware of its role and fulfills it with diligence and in line with the law. As a consequence of this, the relevant agencies cooperate with one another, exchange vital information that is connected to terrorism, and work together as a team. The Canada Border Services Agency, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA), and the Canadian Security Intelligence Services are all examples of government agencies that collaborate in the fight against terrorism. There is a pressing need to increase funding for research and development, training, and the purchase of cutting-edge security technology such as full-body scanners, X-ray machines, explosive trace detectors, and many others in the fields of security and intelligence.

Ajah, Dinne, and Salami's (2020) pointed that the problem of increasing instances of terrorist acts launched by Boko Haram has posed a challenge to Nigeria's status as a sovereign state and has the potential to destabilize the country. According to the author, the most of these cases that have been documented have come from the Northern regions of the country. Not only have there been bombings and the explosion of grenades in Nigeria, but there have also been a large number of kidnappings and killings of innocent Nigerian residents, as well as the damage of property that was worth billions of shillings due to the actions of the terrorist groups. This has had a negative impact on the economy of Nigeria, making the country more susceptible to external threats. However, under President Buhari's leadership, Nigeria as a country was compelled to implement counter-terrorism measures, which have significantly contributed to a reduction in the frequency of terrorist acts that take place on Nigerian soil.

Kenya has been putting into place efficient measures in an effort to combat terrorist activities everywhere throughout the country. Legislation, law enforcement, and the protection of the borders make up Kenya's first line of defense against terrorism, which is now in place (Otieno, 2019). In light of this, the Kenyan government will continue to employ the Prevention of Terrorism Act (which was revised in 2014) to investigate and punish cases involving terrorist activity. However, considering the fact that terrorism case trials frequently moved at a slow and inefficient pace, this technique has not shown to be particularly beneficial. For instance, as of the month of December, the trial for the three surviving defendants in the 2013 attack on the Westgate Mall was still ongoing. The lack of ongoing trials and overcrowded court dockets are the primary causes of the majority of delays. Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism was further implemented by establishing County Action Plans for CVE in each of the 47 counties.

The National Counter-terrorism Center (NCTC) is conducting "piloting" of small-scale measures to disengage, rehabilitate, and reintegrate former terrorists; nevertheless, these efforts need both a defined legal framework and backed public messaging campaigns (Kamau, 2021). In addition to this, Kenya has been an engaged participant in the anti-terrorism measures that have been organized at the international and regional levels. As a direct and immediate result of this, the headquarters of the United Nations Organization's African operations are still situated in Nairobi. Both AMISOM and the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS include the Kenya Defense Force (KDF) as active participants at this time. Kenya is not a member of the GCTF; yet, it takes part in a number of the organization's regional meetings on a regular basis and even hosted a workshop for the GCTF in February of 2019 (Kamau, 2021).

Cannon and Ruto (2019) argued that terrorist organization known as Al-Shabaab has carried out a number of attacks in Kenya. These attacks have, over the course of time, resulted in the deaths of a great number of innocent civilians, as well as the destruction of a great deal of property and the destruction of Kenya's tourism industry. Because of all of these things, the government of Kenya decided to take quite a few measures to combat terrorism, such as joining a variety of regional and international treaties that commit it to fighting against terrorism. In addition to these measures, the Kenyan government strengthened the capabilities of its immigration departments in order to increase the level of scrutiny. It also rounded up all of the illegal immigrants, shut down some of the refugee camps in Daadab, increased its level of surveillance, recruited more security officers, acquired more lethal equipment, established an anti-terrorism unit, and made incursions into Somalia in order to secure the border and the Somali coastline (Prestholt, 2020).

In Lamu county where this study will be carried out, counter-terrorism measures have been a key aspect expected to boost the community's security and, as a result, enhance individual's personal safety. These measures include increased surveillance of the citizens, curfews, increased patrols, and presence of the state security agencies (Otieno, 2019). However, as a result of the persistent terrorist threats and the ease with which Alshabab recruits can get across the porous limits of Lamu county, the impact on a person's personal

security can be devastating. It's possible that counter-terrorism efforts, for instance, will violate the rights of local residents, putting their personal safety at danger (Wanjiku, 2020). On the other hand, there is a paucity of empirical knowledge regarding the ways in which counter-terrorism measures affect the safety of residents. As a result, it is necessary to have an understanding of how counter-terrorism tactics influence individuals' sense of safety in Lamu County.

Statement of the Research Problem

Terrorism remains a severe security issue in Kenya, particularly in the border counties of Lamu, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa, which border Somalia. In particular, there is a heightened threat of terrorism in Lamu county, including lethal attacks on civilians and security forces, as well as terrorist kidnappings of foreigners, all of which are linked to Al-Shabaab, a Somalia-based terrorist organization. For instance, in January of 2020, Al-Shabaab carried out an attack on a military airport on the island of Manda Bay, which resulted in the deaths of three American servicemen. In addition, on January 7, 2022, al-Shabaab carried out an attack in Lamu, which resulted in the deaths of four police officers who were out on routine patrol. Despite the attacks on military personnel, it is impossible to guarantee the safety of individuals in Lamu County. The country is nevertheless confronted with serious security challenges, which have a negative impact on the exercise of fundamental human rights such as the right to freedom and the right to personal security. Nonetheless, the nation is facing these challenges head-on. Many regular Kenyans have had their personal safety compromised and their quality of life deteriorate as a result of this, which has further marginalized and disenfranchised their communities.

Terrorist actions that have occurred in Lamu County in the past have increased personal insecurity in the county, since terrorist assaults have murdered, injured, and displaced many people from their homes. Previous terrorist activity has caused substantial suffering to the residents of Lamu county, who have had to deal with numerous security operations and curfews as the government works to resist Al-Shabaab attacks. These counter-terrorism efforts include the significant deployment of security forces, particularly in Boni Forest, in attempt to track down Al-Shabaab operatives. Despite these counter-terrorism measures, terrorist incidents continue to occur in Lamu County. As a result, the reason for this study was that, while counter-terrorism measures have developed in Kenya and continue to protect individuals from terrorist threats, there is limited empirical data on how this affects personal security. Therefore, the question begs for an evaluation of counter-terrorism measures and personal security in Lamu county, Kenya.

Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study was to examine the effects of counter-terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya. The specific objectives were:

- To examine the various counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County.
- To analyze the effects of various counter terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County.
- To determine the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya.

The study was guided by the following research questions;

- What are the counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County?

- What are the effects of counter terrorism measures adopted by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County?
- Which are the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview of Personal Security

Rusu (2022) conducted research on the topic of personal safety and proposed three viewpoints. The primary concerns of these three views are economic growth, the protection of human rights, and humanitarian aid such as freedom from fear. This study draws extensively from previous research on human rights, economic development, and national security. According to Cranston (2018), the concept of security only makes sense in regard to humans, and he separated it into two categories: personal and systemic. The first involves making the environment more conducive to human life, and the second involves organizing diverse aspects of social life at various levels. Every institution must be given the directive to promote personal safety, which includes providing equal access to public resources like educational opportunities and medical treatment. The goal of personal security is to establish a stable world order that takes into account security from the perspective of the individual. Personal threats can easily snowball into conflicts involving the community or the state. The individual's sense of safety is undermined by socio-economic factors. The review looks at how the anti-terrorism activities influence the residents of Lamu county and how safe they feel.

In reaction to recent terrorist assaults and threats, Marotich (2020) investigated the counter-terrorism measures that Kenya has put in place. The study focused on the measures and evaluate the efficiency of the measures. Marotich (2020) argues that even though these measures have the intention of addressing what are believed to be the primary causes of terrorism in Kenya, their assumptions are frequently incorrect, they do not have the support of the Kenyan people, and they are imposed from the outside, primarily by the United States. As a result, they are sometimes condemned for being an instrument of imperialism in the United States. In addition, these measures violated civil, human, and fundamental rights and freedoms. It does not clarify how measures taken against terrorism influence personal security.

Lind, Mutahi, and Oosterom (2017) performed analysis of the Kenyan Al- Shabaab Shabaab's crimes. According to the findings of the study, the responses of the Kenyan government to attacks carried out by Al-Shabaab originated from a social construction of Somali people as being dangerous, which justified stringent security measures. According to the findings of the study, targeting had been ineffective since it had further alienated Somalis, other Muslims, and the state, and the level of violence carried out by Al-Shabaab had not decreased. It does not provide a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which counter-terrorism can affect personal safety.

Various Counter-Terrorism Measures Being Applied to Counter Personal Insecurity

Gunaratna (2017) reported that in response to the growing terrorism threats, the United States adopted a softer approach to engage Muslim communities and curb their radicalization into violence as a counter-terrorism measure during the Obama Administration. This was done in order to curb the radicalization of Muslim communities into acts of violence (2009-2017). These two studies were carried out outside of Kenya and involved various counter-terrorism measures. The current study, on the other hand, will strive to determine the influence that various counter-terrorism measures have on personal security among people of Lamu county, which is located in Kenya.

Muna (2020) makes the argument that women, with their often gentle attitude, can complement or even complete the acts of men, and that as a result, women should have expanded participation in counter-

terrorism, particularly in de-radicalization projects. The study by Muna (2020) examines the ways in which women's participation in anti-terrorism efforts in Indonesia is hindered in terms of both the quantity and the quality of their activities as a result of Indonesia's bigger strategy. In light of this, the purpose of this study is to investigate the roles that women play in anti-terrorism efforts as well as the ways in which their involvement and status affect personal safety. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to investigate the roles that women play in anti-terrorism efforts.

Omenma and Hendricks (2018) pointed that Nigeria has in addition to large-scale military offensives, Boko Haram's operations have been successfully brought under control by adopting a range of different strategies. There has been some level of success with these various strategies. The setting up of roadblocks and checkpoints, as well as cordon and search operations, as well as raids on places that are thought to be hiding criminals are some of the activities that are included, and the development of civic self-defense militias (Civilian Joint Task Force). These responsibilities are in addition to those that are carried out by the armed forces. The military operations have become more effective as a result of cooperation with civilian vigilante organizations that are part of the Civilian Joint Task Force. This is as a result of the vigilante groups' in-depth understanding of the topography and environment of the region in which they live, in addition to their familiarity with the realities of the area, their personal interest in the security of the area, and their motivation to defeat Boko Haram (Omenma & Hendricks, 2018). However, this research was conducted in Nigeria; hence, it is necessary to determine whether the same is done in Kenya and whether it is having the same impacts in the context of Kenya as it did in Nigeria.

Effects of Various Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

Efforts to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism are frequently made in regions that are now experiencing armed conflict and which also contain typical human communities. This is the situation in nations like Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and Kenya, all of which are experiencing a prolonged humanitarian crisis and are also home to recognized terrorist organizations that are active in the region. When an event of this nature takes place, there are multiple ways in which one's personal safety can be compromised. According to Debarre (2019), several anti-terrorism provisions in the legislation specify that providing medical treatment to a person identified as a terrorist could be considered as falling under the category of criminally forbidden support to terrorists. Nevertheless, in accordance with the Geneva accords, all those who are wounded or sick while participating in armed combat are protected, and the categorization of these individuals as "terrorist" does not make these safeguards any less effective than they already are. The implication of the study is the opinion that was generated, which is that the actions taken to counter terrorism can have the impacts of insecurity on the medical service providers working in the areas that are affected by war. According to the findings, the risk profile of the medical services professionals who attended to the terrorists has been enhanced, and as a result, the cumulative impacts of counter-terrorism measures on their personal security are yet unknown.

Bruno and Osterloh (2018), in their study entitled strategies to deal with terrorism, developed five fresh, tangible ideas for successful anti-terrorism efforts. These techniques include enhancing decentralization, encouraging combatants to leave terrorist camps, limiting the incentives to join terrorist groups, negotiating with terrorist groups, and reducing media attention. This study will seek to determine the effects of these five fresh and tangible proposals on personal safety, as they have not been offered.

There have been cases of wrongful detention, enforced disappearances, and deportations, according to Amnesty Internationals and Repositioning Amnesty in Kenya Annual Report 2018 on the Waning Accountability for Justice and Human Rights (Amnesty International, 2018). An indicator that at least 100 people "disappear" from their homes every year and are never located as a result of the counter-terrorism

efforts implemented in the afore mentioned suspected "terrorist-hosting" localities and regions. Numerous reports claimed that the Kenyan Security Agencies had a direct hand in detaining individuals who were held against their will after being suspected of being terrorists, a clear instance of arbitrary detention that violates the rights against cruelty and torture, human dignity, and access to the legal system. When implementing counter-terrorism measures for the protection of human rights, Kenya still struggles to meet some of these requirements.

According to Debarre (2019), being labeled as a terrorist individual or group, or being suspected of having ties to such a group, can result in counterterrorism actions such as the freezing of assets, prohibitions on travel, and other similar restrictions. This has the potential to have and has had significant effects on the personal security of individuals. As the situation in Somalia demonstrates, sanctions can have an effect on and be a barrier to humanitarian help (Debarre,2019). This significantly heightens the personal danger and sense of insecurity faced by individuals or groups that have been designated as terrorists. This ambiguous perspective on counter-terrorism measures is what prompted us to carry out this research in Lamu, Kenya, in order to investigate the effects that counter-terrorism measures have on individuals' sense of safety.

The Best Practices to Enhance the Influence of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

After the terrorist assault on the United States on September 11, 2001, Demir and Guler (2021) found that some of the best practices in counter-terrorism efforts involved the employment of both hard and soft power in conjunction with one another. This included the use of military retaliation or revenge, as well as military pre-emptions such as commando raids, assassinations, and hostage rescue missions. Additionally, this included the use of stringent non-military measures such as economic penalties.

Chalk (2022) explains in her research that the reasons why the anti-terrorism measures implemented by the government of Canada have been successful in the country are because there is a clear definition of responsibilities and each organization is aware of and performs its functions with diligence in accordance with the law. This is one of the reasons why Canada has been able to maintain its position as a world leader in the fight against terrorism. Her analysis leads her to the conclusion that the relevant government agencies work together, communicate critically vital information about terrorism, and function as a cohesive unit. On the other hand, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effect that effective counterterrorism measures have on an individual's sense of safety.

Noordegraaf, Douglas, Bos, and Klem (2017), the Dutch government initiated a counterterrorism program titled "Program to Combat Jihadism" in August of 2014. The measure aimed to combat jihadist radicalization and foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) by employing two types of countermeasures: those that were disruptive and aimed to limit the ability of potential terrorists and recruits to travel, and those that were preventive and aimed to prevent the risk of and stifle the channel that facilitates radicalization (Noordegraaf, Douglas, Bos & Klem, 2017). As a result of this technique, the number of fresh recruits going to combat zones decreased over the course of time. However, the study was not able to adequately explain how the counterterrorism program measures, which resulted to a reduction in the number of people recruited to fight in combat zones, impacted individual safety.

Immordino, Karakoc, and Piccolo (2018) emphasized a novel trade-off between target hardening, such as increasing internal controls and enhancing citizen protection to lessen the likelihood of an attack, and preventative military measures meant to solve the issue at its source, like a strike in the nation where the terrorists are being hosted. Target hardening, for instance, could lessen the likelihood of an attack by enhancing citizen safety and tightening internal controls. They went on to show that a nation should only undertake a preemptive attack when it is facing a threat that is severe enough and when the community's

norms that support terrorists are not as powerful as they may be, subject to knowing the strength of the terrorists. They did this by using the example of Iraq. However, their studies did not provide any information on personal safety; as a result, the researcher will try to determine the effect that best practices, such as target hardening and preemptive military actions, have on personal safety.

Theoretical Review

The theory of securitization served as the basis for our investigation. Weaver (1993) was the first person to suggest the securitization hypothesis, and later Buzan, et al (1998) were the ones who developed it further. The Securitization Theory posits that security should be understood as a speech act, where the primary question is not whether dangers are real or not, but rather how a particular topic, such as military movements, can be socially manufactured as a threat. An example of this would be the idea that a threat could be posed by the movement of troops. For instance, the topic at hand is not whether threats actually exist or not; rather, it is how a particular problem might be socially created as a threat to a group of people. This is due to the fact that political issues are of the utmost significance when it comes to questions of security and must be given the full attention that they merit. According to Buzan et al (1998) interpretation, the Securitization Theory is predicated on four primary postulates.

The first principle is that there must be a securitizing agent or act, which is essentially an entity that is involved with making the securitizing move (Balzacq, 2019). According to this theory, anything that can be found in Lamu county should, consequently, be evaluated from the point of view of its level of safety. Because of this, the safety of the entire county will be preserved in every sphere and at all times (Balzacq, 2019). The second tenet is a pre-existing danger that has been recognized as having the capacity to cause harm. In this particular instance, the existing danger is taken into account in two unique ways, namely, its physical form, which is linked to the existence of the state as well as its continued existence. Second, it considers issues of health, poverty, education, and the development of infrastructure to be important aspects of national security (Sjostedt, 2017).

The third tenet examines the topic of personal safety from five distinct perspectives, and in each perspective, it identifies an object to serve as a reference. According to Sjostedt (2017), these several sectors consist of the political sector, the economic sector, the sociological sector, the environmental sector, and the military sector. The fourth tenet examines an audience, who is essentially the primary objective of the securitization act, and considers how that audience might be convinced and made to acknowledge the problem as a potential threat to security (Balzacq, 2019). As a consequence of this, in order for the counterterrorism measures to have a beneficial impact on the current level of personal security in Lamu county, all five sectors and the referent objects within those sectors need to be examined from the perspective of security.

The theory of securitization will be of great significance to the current study because it proposes an important development in the rise of a wider security perspective. As a result, this has led to the development and expansion of the scope of security, which has made it possible to include additional referent objects in addition to the state security machines. Nevertheless, despite the usefulness of securitization theory in explaining counter-terrorism tactics and how they affect personal security, there is still considerable criticism leveled against the notion. This is due to the fact that empirical research on securitization have not paid nearly enough attention to societies that are engulfed in great existential doubt regarding their own survival.

Conceptual Framework

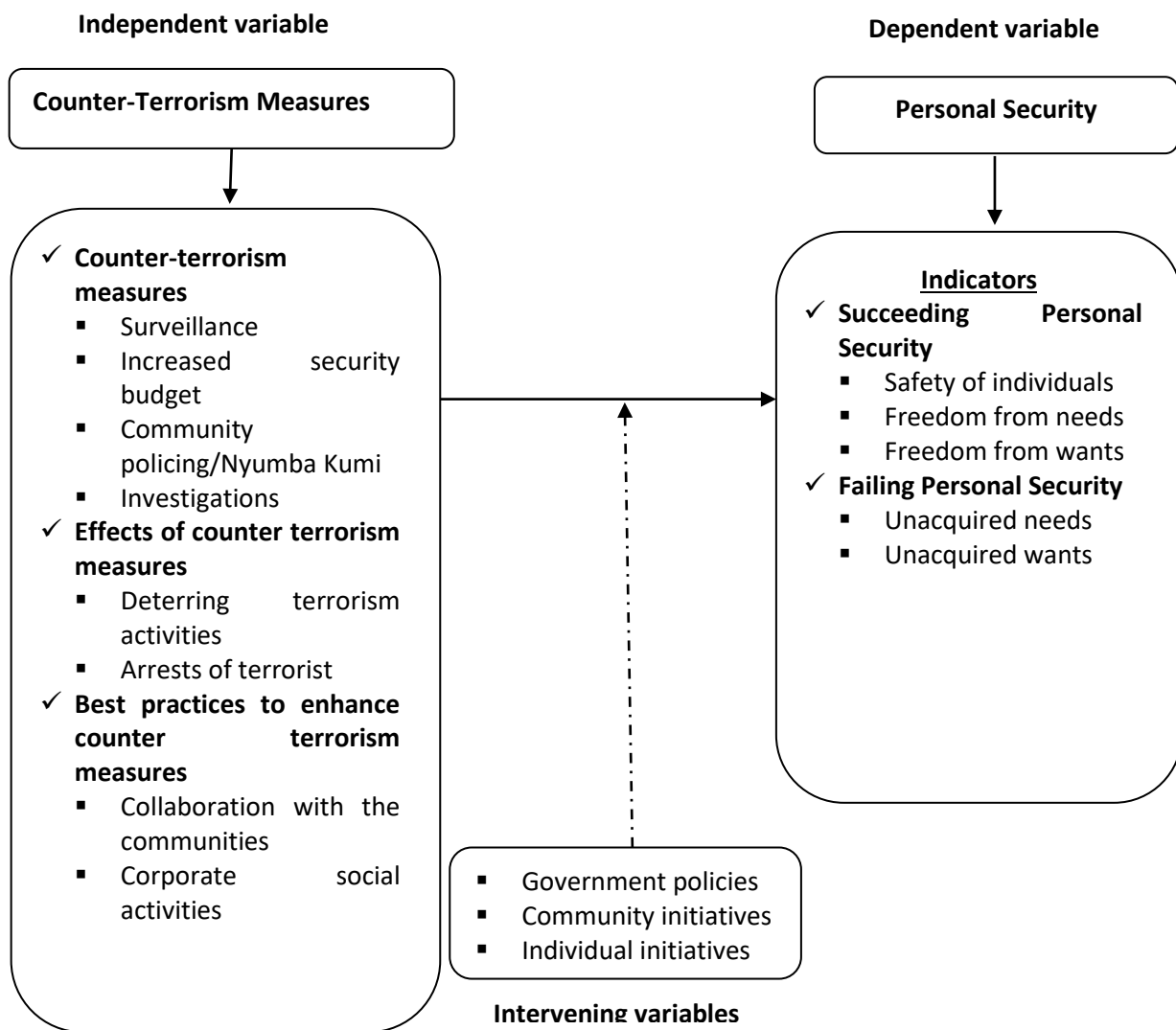


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study, a cross-sectional survey design was utilized. The study targeted the head of household from 37,963 households and also involved Officers Commanding Police Divisions (OCPD), Officers Commanding Police Stations (OCS), County Commissioners or a representative, Assistant County Commissioners, area Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. To determine the sample size and identify the respondents, the researcher employed multistage sampling. The sample size was 380 drawn at random from the sub-locations. The study made use of both qualitative and quantitative primary data. Quantitative primary data was collected via self-administered questionnaires and was collected from sampled members of the public. The researcher used a questionnaire to collect study data since it allows the researcher to collect a suitable number of data in the smallest period of time. To collect data, the researcher used the drop and pick technique. Qualitative primary data was collected using an interview guide. The researcher made the research tools available to other people who are knowledgeable about research, such as the supervisor and the other students in the researcher's class. The administration of questionnaires was carried out with the assistance of research

assistants. These research assistants were trained on the administration of the research instruments as well as the other needs for the research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Counter-Terrorism Measures to Counter Personal Insecurity

The study aimed to investigate the counter-terrorism measures applied to counter personal insecurity in Lamu county.

Table 1. Counter-Terrorism Measures to Counter Personal Insecurity

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Use of General Service Unit	38	13
NPS surveillance	45	15
Anti-Terror Police Unit	36	12
Financial support	28	9
Use of drones	38	13
Community policing	58	19
Nyumba Kumi initiative	61	20
Total	304	100

The findings of the study are shown in table 1. From the study findings, most (61, 20%) of the respondents pointed that Nyumba Kumi is the main counter terrorism measure adopted in Lamu county, 19% (58) of the respondents indicated that community policing was second, 15% (45) of the respondents pointed that there is 24-hour surveillance of the movement and activities of the people in the Lamu counter as a way to counter terrorism activities. Fourteen percent 14%, (38) of the respondents indicated that police from general service unit and use of drone have been deployed as counter terrorism measures as shown in each case. Other measures that have been adopted includes, deployment of Anti-Terror Police Unit accounting to 12% (36) while 9% (28) pointed that there is provision of financial support to the security team across Lamu county. This was supported by response from key informant that;

“The government has adopted a variety of strategies to combat terrorism, including military, law enforcement, intelligence gathering, economic, diplomatic, and information sharing measures. Kenya has made progress integrating a range of counterterrorism tactics; its mixed strategy includes both military and nonmilitary elements. Kenya uses the General Service Unit to cope with public unrest; the National Intelligence Service to conduct surveillance; and the Anti-Terror Police Unit to swiftly respond to terrorist attacks.”

Use of General Service Unit

Use of general service unit was found to have been used in counter terrorism measures as indicated by 13%(38) of the respondents. This implies that in response to terrorism activities carried out by terrorism, security agencies have reinforced police unit with GSU to deal with the terrorism activities in hotspot area. The argument was supported by a one of key informant by stating that;

“In terms of government counterstrategies, we can claim that the KDF's presence in Somalia has assisted in slightly tightening the security. especially along the Somalia and Kenya borders. This is one of the tactics that, in my opinion, has decreased the frequency of terrorist attacks in Garissa and other districts that border the country of Somalia.”

NPS surveillance

From a total of 304 respondents, 14% (45) pointed that NPS surveillance is one of the method employed by the security agencies and state to counter terrorism activities in Lamu county. This clearly shows that despite presence of police in the areas prone to terrorism, there is need for monitoring the activities happening in those areas in order to detect and deter any terrorism activity before it happens. One of the key participant said;

“Individual state investigators and law enforcement personnel now have different roles. The biggest changes have been expanded responsibilities for vulnerability assessments, responding to terrorist incidents, obtaining terrorism-related intelligence, and investigating terrorist activities. Because of changes to the tasks and responsibilities of state-level authorities and investigators, terror attacks seem to happen less often and be less likely to happen.”

Anti-Terror Police Unit

Another strategy that was favored by the respondents is anti-terror police unit with 12% (36) of the respondents. The presence of the terror police unit reveals that the government is determined to respond to the terrorism activities by engaging security agents in its disposal. Key informant participant added that;

“Personally, I believe that a strict border patrol may end the terrorism issue in Lamu and throughout Kenya. At all costs, Kenyan borders must be kept closed to Al shabaab.”

Financial support

From the findings, 9% (28) of the respondent pointed that financial support to the police has been increased in order to enhance the police operation to the counter terrorism. The response indicates that adequate budgeting to the police enhance their response to terrorism activities by facilitating operations such as movement, purchasing of equipment and other necessary material for their operations.

Key informant supported this by arguing that;

“The provision of significant financial support to security agencies as well as considerable official cooperation with the military and security services are further counterterrorism measures”

Use of drones

The use of drone in counter terrorism was favored by 13% (38) of the respondents as one of the strategies that is employed in counter terrorism. Since terrorism hides and even carry out terrorism in places that are remote, security agencies employ drones’ due to their capabilities to simultaneously collect intelligence, gathering a large amount of visual data and strike targets. Interviewees added that;

“The use of drones has increased in Lamu County as part of the counterterrorism effort. Unmanned aerial vehicles, also known as remotely piloted aerial systems or drones, are used to keep an eye on soldiers 24 hours a day in places where it would be hard for manned aircraft or vehicles to do so.”

Community policing

Community policing was also noted to be one of the strategies that security agencies are employing to counter terrorism as indicated by 19% (58) of the respondents. The response indicates that community policing is used as an appropriate tool or approach not only for crime reduction, but also for addressing the security challenges facing the county by providing endogenous, tangible, and sustainable solutions, particularly with respect to preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism. Key informants supported this argument by stating that;

“Community policing is another strategy that is utilized in the fight against terrorist organizations. This policy was adopted by the government as a response to the rise in the number of terrorist attacks

that occurred within the nation, which forced the government to develop counterterrorism policies in order to ensure that the level of security that existed within the nation was increased to its maximum potential.”

Nyumba Kumi initiative

Nyumba Kumi initiative was also employed as a counter terrorism measure in Lamu county as indicated by 20%(61) of the respondents. The response suggests that this project is encouraging locals to continually engage with one another and share information about one another. Additionally, residents are supposed to monitor security concerns and submit information to the local administration and security organs. Key informant supported this argument by stating that;

“The Nyumba Kumi initiative, which was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation, was the result of community policing. Nyumba Kumi was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation. The effort has been successful in rural areas, but it is still dormant in urban areas, thus it cannot be said to have been successful there.”

Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

The study sought to find out the effects of counter terrorism measures on personal security in the study area. The findings of the study were presented in the figure 2 below.

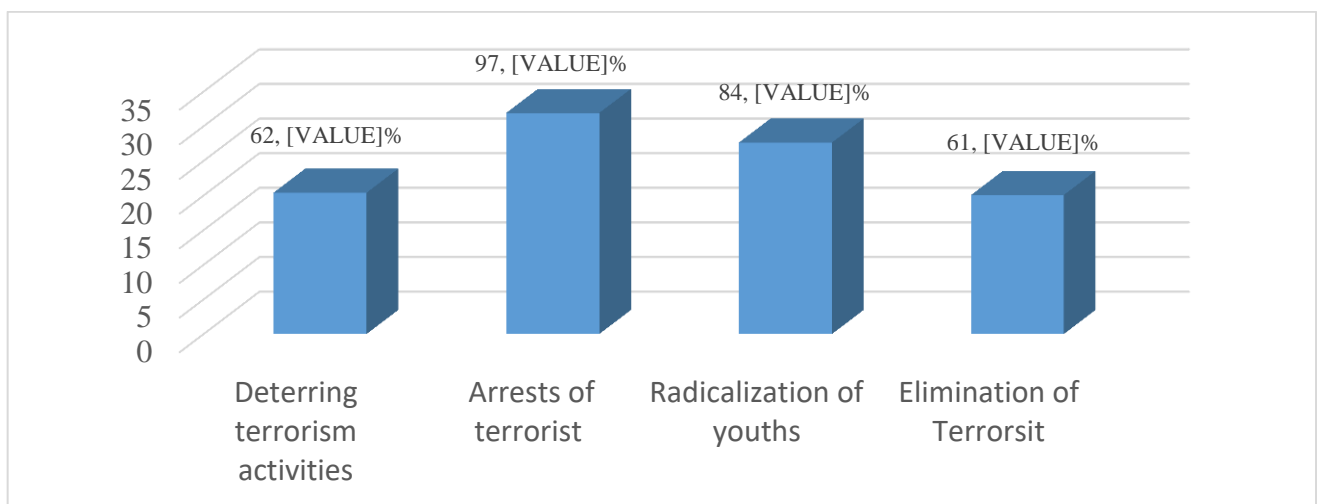


Figure 2. Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

From the study findings, the counter terrorism measures adopted have resulted to arrest of terrorist as indicated by 32% (97) of the respondents, 28% (84) of the respondent indicated that there is decrease of youth radicalization activities due to enhanced counter terrorism measures adopted, 20% (62) pointed that counter terrorism measures adopted have deterred terrorism activities that were happening frequently in that area while 20% (61) pointed that elimination of terrorist have proved to be effective way to counter terrorism in the area.

Arrests of Terrorists

Arrest of the terrorist was the most notable effect of counter terrorism measure adopted in fight for terror activities with 97%. This suggests that the police are able to produce documented policy approaches to sensitive topics such as tactics of stop-and-search, searches of residences and other places, arrests connected to counterterrorism, and terrorist alerts. These policies might be rather general declarations of intention and purpose that demonstrate the police department's commitment to openness. The operation was a success since the Kenya Defense Force was able to destroy Al-Shabab camps and render Al-Shabab fighters in the Boni

forest neutral. A number of individuals, including several that were essential in facilitating the activities of the terrorist group in the enclave, were also taken into custody. The KDF has been able to exert their dominance over the Boni enclave as a result of their vigorous patrols. The Kenya Defense Force was able to successfully perform vehicle escorts, which led to an increase in the number of people and vehicles entering and exiting Lamu County (Magogo, 2017). Due to the prevailing security situation, schools have reopened and displaced people have returned to their farms.

Radicalization of Youths

In many instances, radicalization and recruitment of youth into violent extremism and terrorism appear to be motivated by social ties rather than ideology. Youth may initially join violent extremist groups in search of a sense of belonging, recognition, and identity. Youth may also join these groups because they provide material and socio-psychological support, such as money, safety, and community. Gunaratna (2017) reported that in response to the growing terrorism threats, the United States adopted a softer approach to engage Muslim communities and curb their radicalization into violence as a counter-terrorism measure during the Obama Administration. This was done in order to curb the radicalization of Muslim communities into acts of violence (2009-2017).

Deterring Terrorist Activities

It is clear that interactions with police officers assist in lessening anxiety and panic. It is clear that there are a number of arguments in favor of the use of force. These arguments range from the elimination of skilled personnel involved in terrorist activities to the extension of the period during which terrorists can regroup and the deterrence of potential terrorists. Frey (2018) addressed the use of committed strategies that are less responsive to strategic manipulation from factions within non-state groups in their study on deterrence and counter deterrence in the fight against global terrorism. This topic was covered in Frey's study on deterrence and counter deterrence in the fight against global terrorism.

Elimination of Terrorists

It has become abundantly evident that there are a variety of justifications that support the utilization of physical force. The elimination of skilled employees involved in terrorist activities is one of these justifications, along with the extension of the period of time during which terrorists can regroup and the prevention of people from becoming terrorists in the first place. Morris, LaFree, and Karlidag (2021) argued that it is expected that these counter-terrorism measures must be able to deliver the right results, which is either the complete elimination of terrorist attacks or a significant reduction in the number of terrorist attacks. This expectation is based on the assumption that these counter-terrorism measures must be able to deliver the right results.

Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

The respondents were requested to indicate the best practices that can be adopted to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security.

Table 2. Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

	Frequency	Percentage
Local community partnership	102	34
Corporate social activities	27	9
Elimination of terrorism leaders	72	24
Accurate intelligence	56	18
Robust Judiciary	47	15
Total	304	100

Most 34%, (102) of the respondents indicated that collaboration among the local community and security agencies is the best practices that can be used as a best measure of counter terrorism. This is based on the fact that majority of the residents know the criteria and people who engage in terrorism and thus they can provide confidential information to the security personnel. Twenty-four 24%, (72) pointed that elimination of terrorist leaders has resulted to decrease in terrorism activity in Lamu County.

Local community partnership

Local community partnership was pointed to be the best practices to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security as indicated by 34%(102) of the respondents. According to Regan (2002), the strategies that mix peaceful conversation with the threat of physical action are the most successful approaches for lowering the length of time that violent disputes continue. Regan also pointed out that it seems like the most important parts of a plan to end violent conflicts are negotiated settlements and the agreement of all parties before any action is taken. In addition, Ndono, Muthama, and Muigua (2019) argued in support of rebuilding the Nyumba Kumi project in such a way that it incorporates involvement from each and every single person in the community without any type of bias.

Corporate social activities

Corporate social activities were also noted to be one of the best practices to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security as indicated by 9%(27). The response revealed that CSR activities conducted by security agencies such as police plays a key role in countering terrorism and thus there is need to expand the scope of the CSR in order to reduce the cases of the terrorism and number of people engaging with the terror activities.

Elimination of terrorism leaders

The elimination of the leader of the terrorist group is yet another strategy that could be put into play as supported by 24%(72) of the respondents. Countries such as the United States of America and Israel have resorted to using targeted killings because it can often be difficult to apprehend key terrorists who are actively masterminding attacks without putting the safety of the security forces in significant jeopardy. It is necessary to have accurate intelligence that is up-to-date as well as actionable in order to carry out targeted executions. Johnston and Sarbahi (2016) this strategy has been used in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Somalia, and the United States has made extensive use of drone technologies to target suspected terrorist operatives and terrorist leaders.

Accurate intelligence

Accurate intelligence is another strategy that can be adopted in counter terrorism as indicated by 18% (56) of the respondents. This response indicates that It is necessary to have accurate intelligence that is up-to-date as well as actionable in order to carry out targeted executions. Stove piping, which is when one agency hoards information or intelligence and does not share it with other agencies, must be avoided at all costs. Stove piping can be defined as the following: The quick exchange of intelligence is also an absolutely necessary component.

Robust Judiciary

Having a robust judiciary is another best counter terrorism strategy that can be adopted as supported by 15%(47) of the respondents. The response reveals that having a strong and independent judiciary that is able to fairly and expeditiously adjudicate acts of terrorism and other offenses related to national security is essential for public confidence in the legitimacy of judicial institutions, is an effective deterrent to terrorism, and minimizes the risk of violations of fundamental human rights.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Counter-Terrorism Measures

The study concluded that security agencies have adopted various strategies to combat terrorism, which include military, law enforcement, intelligence gathering, economic, diplomatic, and information sharing measures. Surveillance is being done 24 hours a day through the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in areas prone to terrorism in Lamu county. Kenyan police often perform arbitrary searches throughout the country, even in urban areas, in coordination with the anti-terrorism unit department. The study also concludes that community policing is adopted as a strategy to counter terrorism which involves the police, the government, the locals, and other security stakeholders in preserving local security. This was done to give the government the ability to use community policing to close the gap between the community and the police. Budgeting of the security agencies has been increased to provide their security agencies with the cutting-edge technology and surveillance training that is necessary to combat the dangers posed by terrorist organizations. Provision of significant financial support to security agencies as well as considerable official cooperation with the military and security services are further counterterrorism measures.

Effects of counter terrorism measures

Police cooperation with the individuals and organizations that are the focus of the majority of terrorist acts has contributed to a decrease in the frequency of terrorism. Nyumba Kumi is beneficial and helped reduce the number of terror incidents, however, it needs to be enhanced since by involving young people who are sought after by terrorist organizations as recruits. The study also concludes that the strategies have helped in building trust and information flow between law enforcement and the community at large and the police is an effective way to combat terrorism. The tactics used by government such as degrading capacities and capabilities of terrorism by making terrorist groups look bad in order to make people less likely to support them.

Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

To counter terrorism effectively, policies devised to combat terrorism should be logical, capable, and cause as little collateral damage as possible. In order to determine whether or not counterterrorism methods are successful, it is necessary to determine whether or not the intervention in question is connected to a measurable objective that is sought for. Policies devised to combat terrorism should be logical, capable, and cause as little collateral damage as possible. In order to determine whether or not counterterrorism methods are successful, it is necessary to determine whether or not the intervention in question is connected to a measurable objective that is sought for. The study also concludes that human rights practices such as respect for human rights, non-discrimination, community policing, and improved ties between the security agencies and the populace should be emphasized in fight against terrorism.

Based on the study findings the following recommendations were made:

- The following should be the primary components of the legislation, which should be put into effect and enforced to the fullest extent possible because terrorism often thrives when human rights are violated, which adds to the necessity of taking more action to combat violations of human rights. ii. The legislation should be implemented and enforced to the fullest extent possible. It is essential to recognize that terrorism in and of itself is a violation of fundamental rights.
- International commitments to uphold human rights must always be respected in the battle against terrorism. Although striking this balance is challenging, civil liberties concerns should be kept to a minimum if systems are in place to check and balance security and other government agencies.
- In order to increase public trust in the government's efforts to combat terrorism, it is necessary for the government to increase public understanding of, and engagement in, counter-terrorism tactics and procedures.

- The government ought to encourage inter-agency cooperation in the process of putting anti-terrorism strategies and actions into effect. In order to be effective, plans and actions to combat terrorism must maintain and respect human rights while they are being put into action.
- The government should formulate a policy on how counterterrorism tactics and actions ought to be carried out with regard to human rights. Last but not least, bring the security organs up to date and provide them with the tools they need to combat terrorism.
- Government entities that are involved in the fight against terrorism should implement policies and procedures that support human rights. For the public to have more faith in the government's efforts to fight terrorism, the public needs to know what the government is doing to fight terrorism.
- The government should increase public participation and awareness of counter-terrorism strategies and measures in order to foster interagency cooperation in the implementation of counter terrorism strategies and measures and to increase public confidence in the government's efforts to combat terrorism.
- In response to terrorism activities, human rights must be upheld and respected. It is also advised that the government develop a strategy on how counterterrorism plans and actions should be carried out while respecting human rights, as well as modernize and equip the security organs to enable them to combat terrorism.

Area for further Study

The following are suggested topics for future study. First, a comparative study should be conducted in other countries such as Nigeria and Tanzania. This will enable the determination of any similarities and dissimilarities and also strengthen the fight against terrorism in Africa. Secondly, a study on contribution of human rights compliant in execution of counter-terrorism strategies by security agencies should be conducted.

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