

**IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ON THE ART OF EQUIPPING  
ANTI TERRORISM POLICE UNIT IN KENYA. A CASE OF MOMBASA COUNTY**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL  
SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI IN  
PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF DEGREE IN MASTER OF  
ARTS (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)**

**VINCENT OMURWA OKANGI**

**C50/74512/2014**

**MAY 2020**

## **DECLARATION**

This research report is own individual work and has not been presented to any Institution of higher education or college for attainment of postgraduate qualification.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Vincent Omurwa Okangi \_\_\_\_\_

Registration: \_\_\_\_\_ C50/74512/2014 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ May 2020 \_\_\_\_\_

## **APPROVAL**

This research project report is presented to the examiners with my endorsement as the appointed supervisor of the student.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Christine Mwangeli Mutuku \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Department of Political Science and Public Administration \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ May 2020 \_\_\_\_\_

## **DEDICATION**

In loving memory of my parents: Andrew Okangi and Angellica Nyanduko

“Years have passed but my love for you lingers on”

To my beloved sons; Andrew Okangi and Adrian Obanyi, that in empathy you be men

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I thank God for according me vigor to complete this research study. I acknowledge the unwavering support and guidance that I received from my lecturers from the time I joined the University of Nairobi, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, to embark on my academic journey. Amidst challenges, your teachings, words of counsel and motivation gave me strength and patience to march on. I am grateful to you for nurturing my academic dreams and making me better. To you I remain indebted forever.

My special gratefulness to Dr. Christine Mutuku who took time to read my work and making sure that I give my best. Thank you Dr. Mutuku for your patience, calmness and unwavering encouragement which has culminated into this research project. May the Almighty God enrich and sustain you daily. I especially thank Dr. Magutu for her words of counsel and guidance. I am indebted to Dr. Jonyo for supporting me and in particular for going out of his way to assist me in data collection. Your unwavering support and concern has led me this far.

I thank my sons Andrew Okangi Omurwa and Adrian Obanyi Omurwa for unending affection and support. I especially appreciate my brother, Felix Ogoro and my sister Phanice Nyaboke, my cousins Mary, Zebedee, John, Patrick, Charles, Cyprian, Alex and my entire family for their moral support and good pieces of advice. My appreciation to Rt. Rev. Obanyi Sagwe for his constant prayers and encouragement through challenges in life.

Much appreciation to my classmates: Winnie, Malika, Olayo, Mbutu, Nyarindo and others. To all the non-teaching staff in the University of Nairobi especially the library staff, I am very grateful for your courtesy and effective service. I also appreciate my friends Damaris M. Mainga, Kevin Gwachi, Victoria, Osman Bosire, Emily Kemunto, Benjamin Ogoti and Lameck Okeri for their moral support and encouragement. To all those that have touched my life in many ways, pushing me to be better each single passing day, may the good Lord sustain and bless the work of your hands, that you may never lack.

## Table of Contents

DECLARATION .....	ii
DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iv
LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
FIGURES .....	viii
FIGURE 1: AGE OF THE PARTICIPANTS .....	viii
ACRONYMS .....	ix
ABSTRACT .....	x
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.0 Overview .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problem Statement .....	4
1.3 Research Question .....	5
1.5 Justification of the Study .....	6
1.6 Scope of Study and its Limitations .....	6
1.7 Operationalization of the Concepts .....	7
CHAPTER TWO .....	9
LITERATURE REVIEW .....	9
2.0 Introduction .....	9
2.1 Training .....	9
2.2 Arming .....	11
2.3 Operational Preparedness .....	12
2.4 Summary .....	13
2.5 Theoretical Framework .....	14
2.6 Research Hypotheses .....	17
CHAPTER 3 .....	18
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	18
3.0 Introduction .....	18
3.1 Research Design .....	18
3.2 Study Area and Target Population .....	19
3.4 Sampling Strategies and Sample Size .....	20
3.5 Data Collection .....	21
3.6 Data Analysis .....	22
CHAPTER 4 .....	24
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION .....	24

4.1 Introduction.....	24
4.2 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation .....	24
4.2.1 Demographics of the Sampled Population .....	24
4.2.2 Descriptive Analysis of Variables under Study .....	28
4.2.2.1 Training.....	29
4.2.2.2 Arming.....	32
4.2.2.3 Operational Preparedness.....	34
4.3 Discussion .....	35
CHAPTER 5 .....	41
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	41
5.1 Introduction.....	41
5.2 Summary of the Results .....	41
5.3 Conclusion .....	44
5.4 Policy Recommendations.....	46
5.5 Further Research Recommendations.....	48
REFERENCES .....	49
APPENDICES .....	56
APPENDIX A.....	57
CLOSE ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE.....	57
APPENDIX B.....	61
LETTER OF INFORMED CONSENT.....	61
APPENDIX C.....	62
OPEN ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE.....	62
APPENDIX D.....	63
CONSENT FORM: AUDIO TAPPING .....	63
APPENDIX E.....	64
SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE .....	64
DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW I.....	65
APPENDIX G.....	67
DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW II .....	67
DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW III .....	69
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN FGDs .....	71
APPENDIX J.....	72
GOVERNMENT RESEARCH PERMIT .....	72

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1:</b> Gender Participation.....	25
<b>Table 2:</b> Employment Status of the Participants.....	26
<b>Table 3:</b> Marital status.....	26
<b>Table 4:</b> Level of Education .....	27
<b>Table 5:</b> Survey Questions on Training.....	31
<b>Table 6:</b> Survey Questions on Arming.....	33
<b>Table 7:</b> Survey Questions on Operational Preparedness.....	35

## FIGURES

<b>Figure 1:</b> Age of the participants.....	28
---	----



## ACRONYMS

<b>ATPU</b>	- Anti Terrorism Police Unit
<b>AMISOM</b>	- African Union Mission in Somalia
<b>CT</b>	- Counterterrorism
<b>FGD</b>	- Focus Groups Discussion
<b>GoK</b>	- Government of Kenya
<b>ICT</b>	- Information and Communication Technology
<b>IEDs</b>	- Improvised Explosive Devices
<b>IPOA</b>	- Independent Policing and Oversight Authority
<b>KDF</b>	- Kenya Defense Forces
<b>KNHCR</b>	- Kenya National Human Rights Commission
<b>NCTC</b>	- National Counter Terrorism Center
<b>START</b>	- Study on Terrorism and Response to Terrorism
<b>USA</b>	- United States of America

## **ABSTRACT**

International terrorists groups have planned and executed terrorist's attacks leading to massive deaths of the civilians, damaging of property, economic decline, state failure and near state collapse in some parts of the world. Due to its vulnerability and various terrorists' attacks within its homeland, Kenya has adopted counterterrorism measures spearheaded by the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU). However, increased terror related attacks and proliferation of terrorist related activities has ignited a debate on the art of equipping the ATPU. Hence, the study was undertaken to examine the art of equipping ATPU in Kenya. Mombasa County presented the study area while the period of study spanned from 1998-2018. The study was anchored on non-cooperative game theory while employing a combined methods research design. Data collected using surveys was analyzed through SPSS while content analysis was employed to examine data from narrative interviews and the focus groups discussion. The study established that ATPU lacks access to diverse weapons, protective gear, vehicles and information and ICT facilities that aid ATPU in countering international terrorism in the spaces provided by the internet. Additionally, though ATPU receives basic police training, the ever mutating terrorists' trends necessitate a continuous training. Therefore, the study recommended the expansion of training of ATPU both locally and abroad besides benchmarking with states with better systems. Moreover, a shift in the allocation of resources from reactive to proactive aspect of countering international terrorism. Besides, provision of necessary manpower, tools and equipment will ensure a better trained and armed ATPU leading to an operationally prepared ATPU.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Overview**

The increase and intensity of terrorists' attacks across the world has necessitated the formulation and adoption of counterterrorism measures and equipping of state security agencies to tackle international terrorism. Kenya, informed by its vulnerability and past terrorists' attacks within its homeland has set up variety of counterterrorism initiatives using its security agencies, notably the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU). However, increased terror attacks and proliferation of terror related activities demonstrate policy shortcomings in its art of equipping the ATPU. These policy shortcomings have created loopholes that have been successfully exploited by the terrorists to raid Kenya's territory. It is against this backdrop that this study was conducted in examining the implications of international acts of terror on the art of equipping the ATPU in Kenya and specifically Mombasa County. The chapter of research project presents detailed elaborations on background to the study, statement of problem, underlying research questions, objectives, justification, scope and limitations that inhibited research study.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

International terror outfits continue to plan besides launching large scale terror related activities in the diverse corners across the globe. The easiness of executing their operations combined with the evolving techniques at the disposal of the terror groups have turned a sizeable number of states across the globe into terrorists' battlefields. Jenkins et. al (2016) contends that although the quantity of terror onslaughts in North America and European counties has significantly declined, its fatality has swollen solidly with present terror formations more unwavering to kill in magnitude. Additionally, Study on Terrorism and Response to Terrorism (START, 2015), observes that in close of 2014, more than 2961 civilians belonging to the North America had succumbed to terror related incidences. European states have also experienced terror onslaughts in its major cities. The 2015 Paris terror attack and Brussels in the year 2016 claimed more than one hundred and thirty lives further left many people nursing serious injuries with others being disabled for the rest of their lives (START, 2016).

In Africa, the Boko Haram and Al shabaab have continued executing deadly onslaughts among various states in the region. According to the United States Department of State (2017), in spite of sustained onslaught on Al shabaab from security personnel under the umbrella of AMISOM, Al Shabaab has coped to recuperate to recruit new members and becoming more dangerous. Comparably, the Boko Haram has unrelentingly braced its assaults in spite of the concerted efforts that comprise of West Africa states hence significantly enhancing fatal attacks, exterminations and seizures among noncombatants. In particular, Kenya has witnessed deadly terror attacks in the recent past. Even though Kenya cannot be said to belong in the horn of Africa as noted by Rotberg (2005), its neighbors are still grappling with past civil and international conflicts that left them grappling with collapse of state administrative apparatus and the eroding idea of the state. These setbacks have resulted into the rise of the ungoverned spaces that have facilitated the rise of the terrorists' formations in the Eastern part of Africa (Otiso, 2009; Aronson, 2013) that target Kenya's homeland. Moreover, Kenya's dealings and interactions with Europe, Israel and the USA, attract retaliatory attacks from international terror networks.

Subsequently, Kenya has witnessed large scale and small scale terror related incidents in its homeland, primarily accomplished by Al Qaeda and Al shabaab. Kiruga (2013) notes that terror strike on the Norfolk hotel led to the death of more than 20 Kenyans hence opening gates to attacks from the international terror organizations. Cumulatively, in the period between 1970 and 2014, Kenya has experienced over 440 terror related raids in which over 1400 Kenyans have lost their lives while excess of 5800 people continue to nurse injuries sustained during these attacks (START, 2015). Some of the large scale attacks in Kenya include 1998 bombarding in Nairobi, Westgate assault (2013), Mpeketoni dual strikes (2014), Mandera vehicle gun raid (2014), Mandera mine gun raids (2014) and the Garissa University intrusion where 147 civilians died and 79 left with wounds and injuries. The proliferation of small scale terror incidents have also ravaged Kenya's homeland. These small scale assaults include Mandera (19 incidents), Nairobi (7 strikes), Mombasa (9 raids), Garissa (7 raids), and Wajir that documented five assaults (START, 2015).

International terror cells have equally involved in captures inside Kenya's sphere. In 2011, Marie Dedieu was abducted out of her household in Manda Isle; two Spanish relief personnel were too captured from Ifo2 refugee base whereas other two catholic sisters were snatched in 2008 from Elwak in Mandera district (Asamoah, 2015). Seizures exhibit Al Shabaab capability of operating in Kenya's homeland alongside minute or no recognition from the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit

(ATPU). Al shabaab travels unreservedly in Kenya to contract in profitable dealings, enlistment and fundraise for their accomplishments (Menkhaus 2012). The attacking of non-local citizens in the Northern part of Kenya providing public goods has forced them flee thus creating ungoverned spaces that facilitate radicalization and recruitment to the international terror groups.

To tame international terrorism and ensure prosperity, majority of the states have put up measures to facilitate detection, disruption, elimination of terrorists' threats besides ensuring timely response to terror attacks. These counterterrorism measures are basically spearheaded by the security agencies of the concerned states. The United States of America counterterrorism strategy through its security agencies seeks to enhance preparedness, modernize its counterterrorism tools besides countering radicalization and recruitment (The White House, 2018). This strategy underscores the equipping of the security agencies in training aspect, arming and operational readiness. On the other hand, the European Union approach to counterterrorism has taken the approach of ensuring well equipped security agencies, interstate collaborations besides criminalizing terrorism (Coolsaet, 2010).

Similarly, Kenya's approaches of combating terror incidents incline towards revamping its national security agencies, notably the ATPU. After the invasion of Al shabaab hideouts by the Kenya Defense Forces, the terrorist group boosted volume and the concentration of terrorist assaults in Kenya (Anderson and Mcknight, 2014; Omondi, 2016), which forced the government of Kenya enhance the capacity of its security so as to disrupt, detect, destroy and respond effectively to terrorist attack. Consequently, the National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC) that incorporates diverse security agencies such as ATPU, was formed in 2014 to ensure coordinated response in countering international terrorism in Kenya. The formation of ATPU in 2003 was a bold move towards countering international terrorism. Consequently, the unit was mandated to lead other security agencies in the fight against terrorism, investigate terrorism related cases, sensitize the public, and interdict terrorists' activities in Kenya besides monitoring the security of vital installations and other soft targets (Directorate of Criminal Investigations, 2015). In spite of these bold steps, Kenya continues to bear the brunt international terrorism amidst undeniable policy shortcomings in the art of equipping ATPU. Hence, the study was done to examine the implications of international acts of terror on the art of equipping the ATPU.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The upsurge in the volume and the intensity of terrorist attacks across the globe calls for immediate adoption of effective counterterrorism measures to reverse the gains made by the terrorists in the recent past. Effective counterterrorism measures will greatly reduce terrorists' activities and attacks leading to safer environments that support economic growth, nation building and coexistence. Due to increased terrorists attacks within Kenya and its vulnerability, Kenya has continued to pump resources towards measures of countering international terrorism. Kenya's counterterrorism measures are rightly rooted in enhancing the capacity of its security agencies notably the ATPU that is charged with the mandate of playing a leading role in countering international terrorism in Kenya. The equipping of the ATPU reflects steps in training and arming the unit besides ensuring that it is operationally prepared to respond swiftly to various terrorists acts in Kenya and in particular Mombasa County. Additionally, these efforts seek to ensure that the investigative capacity of ATPU is enhanced to detect, deter and disrupt all the terror related activities in the larger Mombasa County which is Kenya's leading tourist preferred destination.

However, in spite of significant resources and the human resources within its realm, Kenya's ATPU continues to register various shortcomings in the fight against international acts of terror due to shortcomings of the policy and the entire art of equipping the ATPU. The equipping of the ATPU and other security agencies in Kenya follows reactive trends as opposed to a proactive and purpose centered approach. Besides, Kenya continues to channel huge resources to the reactive aspect of fighting international terrorism as compared to the investments in the proactive aspect. This mismatch has left the agencies that fight terrorism predominantly in the proactive realm at a loss. Though, the ATPU fights international terrorism in the reactive aspects, its operations are mostly rooted in the proactive aspect of countering international terrorism. Besides, the waning public confidence on ATPU's capacity to fight international terrorism due to various accusations of human rights abuses (Allison 2014; Oakley 2014) points at weaknesses in the art of equipping the ATPU. The declining public confidence has created a rift between the unit and the public further undermining intelligence gathering efforts of the ATPU. Additionally, coastal region of Kenya remains the most affected by radicalization and a leading ground for recruitment of the international terrorist groups, especially the Al shabaab (Gari 2016; Botha, 2014). Moreover, currency laundering, drug peddling and violent fundamentalism, all interweaved with terror related

dealings continue albeit unabated by the security agencies in the larger Mombasa County (Hubschle, 2011).

Nevertheless, though there is adequate information regarding the challenges faced by the security agencies in countering international terrorism, there is little information regarding the art of equipping the ATPU to counter international terrorism in Mombasa County. Therefore, this study is tailored towards filling this academic gap by examining the implications of acts of terror from the international terror factions on the art of equipping the ATPU. The findings of the study will significantly streamline training, arming and operational preparedness of the ATPU hence boasting its capacity in offsetting terror related acts specifically in the proactive realm of combating acts of international terror raids and onslaughts. Besides, it will facilitate the establishment of a well thought out equipping policy that strikes significant balance in the three aspects of equipping the ATPU. Significantly reducing volume and the intensity of terror attacks and terror related activities in the larger Mombasa County.

### **1.3 Research Question**

This research aimed at answering the following questions:

- i. How has acts of international terror effected implications on the training of ATPU to offset international terror related activities in Mombasa County?
- ii. How is the ATPU prepared operationally to offset international terror related activities?
- iii. How has arming of the ATPU enhanced its capacity in offsetting international terror activities in Mombasa County?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

This study endeavored to attain the following objectives:

- i. To assess implications of acts of international terror on the training of ATPU to offset international terror related activities in Mombasa County.
- ii. To examine operational preparedness of ATPU in offsetting international terror related activities in Mombasa County.
- iii. To establish how arming of ATPU has impacted on its capacity to offset international terror activities in Mombasa County.

## **1.5 Justification of the Study**

This study aimed at examining implications of acts of international terror on the art of equipping the ATPU in the face on onslaughts from the international extremism factions. Even though Kenya has fallen short of adopting legislative measures to counter international terrorists' onslaughts, it has continued to fight terror through the creation of institutions such as ATPU, NCTC besides participating in Anti-Terrorism Assistance program supported by the USA (Mahochi, 2011, p. 4). However, in the increased onslaughts from the international terrorists factions (KNHCR, 2014), indicates that the institutions charged with the mandate of offsetting international terror onslaughts are yet to develop to a point of mounting effective response so as to detect, deter, disrupt and destroy threats attributed to international terror factions. This calls for the assessment of the current art of equipping the ATPU with a view of making policy changes that will lead to the adoption of better strategies of equipping the ATPU.

This research paper is also critical in objectively filling the prevailing academic gap in an objective manner. Past studies have touched on the causes and confronts that hinder appropriate performance among police outfits (Mutemi, 2014; KNCHR, 2014; Alemika, 2011). Moreover, other research works such as Kivoi and Mbae (2013); Hyun, (2015); Mkutu and Wandera, (2013); Omeje and Githigaro (2012) have tackled bribery, abuse of power and violation of human rights to the largest extent. Contrarily, though states across the globe continue battling acts of terror from terrorists' outfits, research on the aspects of equipping such units to combat acts of terror effectively remains low especially in the wake of international terrorism trends across the globe. Therefore, this research paper aimed at advancing new knowledge that will cover this prevailing knowledge gap.

## **1.6 Scope of Study and its Limitations**

The study was constrained to investigating areas of equipping ATPU that is training, provision of equipment and its preparedness in launching operational responses to acts of terror in Mombasa attributed to terror groups operating in the international landscape. Though counterterrorism largely reflects a multi sectorial approach, this study was limited to the ATPU since this is the body that spearheads counterterrorism measures in Kenya. Hence, the study omitted other security agencies like the KDF, other units of the National Police and Law courts which also play a critical part in combating international acts of terror in Kenya. Additionally, this study was limited to ATPU's role in fighting manifestations of terrorism as opposed to addressing



conditions that support terrorism. Besides, the study was restricted to acts of violent extremism accomplished by terrorist organization that operate in the international landscape that can be characterized as non-state actors. The period of study spanned from 1998-2018, since in this time frame, Kenya has experienced an upsurge in acts of terror within its homeland. The sensitivity of the topic inhibited part of respondents from giving information with all respondents declining to have their responses audiotaped.

### **1.7 Operationalization of the Concepts**

**Terrorism**, while an extensively established definition of terrorism remains hard to pin down (Jenkins, 1980), United States of America (USA) expresses terrorism as prearranged, politically stimulated physical force effected on non-armed civilian recipients by subnational factions or concealed proxies. Thus, in this research paper, international terrorism referred to acts of aggression that target the noncombatants and executed by subnational factions or their undercover cells and networks. This study embraces a description of terrorism by the government of Kenya that outlines terror as actions encompassing employment of force through weapons, explosives to threaten life, intrude with electronic system and slants state security to terrify, constrain besides subverting religious, political, lawful and fiscal or societal organizations (GoK, 2012, p. 2).

**International Terrorism** refers to acts of terror that are executed by the international terror groups acting on their own behalf or using local cells acting as their agents. According to Motto (2016) international terrorism entails acts of violence executed by terror outfits that operate across borders of more than one state and whose effects can be felt in the international landscape. In this study, international terrorism meant acts of violence executed by the terror groups that claim an interstate presence and whose effects attract the international attention.

**Counterterrorism** denotes protective and pre-emptive procedures set up by authority, armed forces, law enforcement agencies and civilians to prevent the international terrorist formations from executing acts of violent extremism besides lessening the effects of such onslaughts (Sandler 2014). In this research, counter-terrorism implied to protective and hands-on actions implemented by ATPU in building its capacity to counter international terrorism especially through arming, training aspects and operational readiness. Thus, equipping ATPU in this study entailed incorporation of the training aspects, arming procedures and operational readiness measures to ensure that the ATPU has capacity to offset acts of international terrorism in Mombasa County.

**Arming** involved furnishing the police with essential kits and tools that facilitate them in the execution of their mandate. Furthermore, pointers for arming were armaments, vehicles, protective equipment and information and communication gadgets and services.

**Operational preparedness** referred to advance plans and practices that facilitate speedy and systematized reaction to terror onslaughts and raids. Prompt reaction, field workouts, grasp of insight about areas of operation, written reaction strategies, well-defined command arrangements entailing division of duties, demonstrated operational preparedness among ATPU.

**Training** entailed a methodical instruction course where proficiencies, expertise, formation of the right attitude for eventual policing work are passed down to newly recruited personnel or those still in the service. Acquired skills, knowledge on policing tasks and environment, workshops, seminars and refresher courses attended were some of the indicators of existence of a methodical course among ATPU.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

This section of research study provides review of existing literature on research topic and the theory that underpins study. Tenets of non-cooperative game theory by John Nash underpinned the study. The equipping of the security units that combat acts of violent extremism in most of the states in the world revealed various aspects but this research paper expounded on the three major aspects employed widely across the globe. These aspects of equipping ATPU are training, provision of the tools and equipment and setting up standards that enhance preparedness in embarking on operations that respond to terrorists onslaughts.

#### 2.1 Training

According to Buckley and Caple (2009) training entails a clearly thought-out methodical endeavor to transform and nurture understanding, proficiencies, mindset through learning engagements to realize the capacity that is needed to execute a given task efficiently and professionally (p. 9). Once an individual is enlisted to join the police service he or she is exposed to a training that facilitates him in gathering all the required skills and character formation that prepares him well before engaging in the actual policing duties. In most cases, part of the training is undertaken in police academies where the enlisted officers put on uniforms, are scrutinized coupled with instilling discipline and respect of the command (Sgambelluri, n.d). Once the recruit is introduced to academy form of training, he is taken for field training where he is exposed to the normal policing environment to further build strong values and well acquaintance with the nature of the policing work. The training of the police in Kenya adopts the two forms that is academy training and the field training that often inclines towards paramilitary tendencies (Ransley 2009).

The training of the police is greatly shaped by the nature of the policing environment that the officers will be deployed to serve in. In the recent times, the ordinary policing environment has mutated in a great manner dragging along uncertainties and environmental complexities that must be taken into account when training the police. Consequently, the prevailing new trends in the political, social, economic and technological aspects of the society call for innovativeness and flexible expertise for meaningful policing of this environment to be attained (Ransley & Mazerolle, 2009).

The proliferation of violent extremism tendencies across the globe has altered the policing environment besides exposing the police to new challenges that require additional skills and expertise. Since the training of the police needs to reflect the policing environment as affirmed by Glasgow and Lepatski (2012), training has to be enhanced to address the bottlenecks faced by the police in the ordinary policing environment. This realization puts emphasis on the need of the police training manual to be regularly reviewed to ensure that the training is up to date with the daily happenings in the policing environment. In pursuit of advanced policing training, a study by Mugford, Corey & Benell (2013) laid more emphasis on a training that inclines towards intellectual outlook as it perpetuates development of intellectual capabilities of the learners hence leading to ease of disseminating knowledge and skills (p. 315). Thus, training that leans towards arousing the intellectual strengths of the officers is capable of producing highly skilled police officers that are able to respond to the underlying challenges posed by the policing environment. Another study on intellectual training of the police by Ransley (2009) concluded that effective training programme for the police in light of the modern times encounters should accord more time to intelligent policing practices, perceptual and personality development.

Facilities floated to the training of the police units that need specialized training have a direct impact on the realization of the intents of the training. Thus, inadequate facilities or out dated facilities will negatively affect the training of the police leading to inadequately trained officers deployed in a complicated policing environment. Thus, though the police have good manuals, the limited training facilities among the police have resulted to low training standards (Ngugi et. Al, 2012). These assertions correspond with findings by KNHCR and University of Nairobi (2015) that observed even with commencing of latest instructing prospectus, police grapples with inadequate training facilities and equipment.

In filling gaps originating from a rapidly varying policing environment, there is need of having a regular in service training course among the ATPU. Jewell (2013) pronounces that in-service training makes sure ATPU are armed with current skills that commensurate with the mutating policing situations. In view of the fact that consistent policing services must be presented uninterruptedly to the public, Carpinelli (2015) recommends an unceasing in-service training attained by utilizing the time when the respective officers are not discharging their responsibilities. Similarly, in cognizant with the fact that continuous development of the policing capacity through in service training is extremely vital, a study by IPOA (2014), called for the execution of an

unceasing capacity-training prospectus among police units, which incorporates conflict resolution, skills in problem solving, skills in handling the public and field work outs (p. 21).

## **2.2 Arming**

Arming involves providing of apt armaments to ATPU that facilitate them in executing their mandate effectively. The sprouting of current threats such as violent extremism and the snowballing uncertainties in the modern day policing environment have drastically changed the duties of the police around the world. Mazerolle and Ransley (2009) contend that violent fundamentalism, connectedness of the world, frequent and fast immigration tendencies coupled with communal distresses pose risks that cannot be tamed on relying on the old policing tactics and practices (p. 365). In light of these developments, the police have been forced to upgrade their tools and equipment thus acquiring sophisticated arms which were once reserved for armed forces. According to Coyne and Hall (2013) taming drug peddling and violent extremism have significantly influenced the arming of the police with new and modern arms that commensurate with the threats posed by the said incidents. Hence, police in USA are furnished with revolt gear, grenade propellers, M-16 onslaught ransacks, shielding kits, bullet proof vehicles and communication devices that have inherent ability to spy (Coyne & Hall, 2013, p. 486).

Puzzlingly, police in United Kingdom are impartially systematized without arms except a skilled unit in the police that carries guns, estimated at 5% of entire police service (Ahalt, 2014). This is accredited little law-breaking degree and the character of police in ensuring restriction in employing of arms. Nevertheless, hazardous situations especially when combating terror related onslaughts handguns, rifles, precision guns, barricade breaching munitions, chemical munitions, cutting equipment among other tools that can mitigate such risks (p. 91).

Moreover, in South Africa, police department has a highly trained unit that intervenes in areas that call for deployment of the sophisticated arms and skills. In combating acts of violent extremism, the police is furnished with shot firearms, grenade propellers, small volatile appliances, shielding equipment, powerful bullet proof vehicles and communication gadgets (Goitom, 2014, p. 82). Efforts of combating violent extremism tendencies has enhanced the provision of the appropriate arms to the ATPU. In the recent past, in response to upsurge in terror related attacks within its homeland, Kenya has procured arms like armored personnel carriers and mine resistant ambush vans (Mukinda, 2017). Nevertheless, to eliminate transport woes that have hindered past responses' of combating international violent fundamentalism, the police has bought additional

1200 vans fixed with going-over cameras, computer techniques as it gears to obtain airplanes (Asamoah, 2015). In modernizing passage of information, an improved manuscript on police improvements (2015-2018) by Ministry of Interior Security and Co-ordination of National Government (MICNG, 2015), lists efforts of ensuring a better armed police through provision of the radio call gadgets and furnishing of the ICT kits and resources. Hypothetically, the supply of arms to ATPU buildups their capability in averting terror invasions in both the proactive and the reactive aspect of countering international terrorism. However, incidents of terror attacks, heightened radicalization activities in Mombasa County and general fear by its populace on being victims of terror, underscores that ATPU is far from conquering international terror onslaughts in the County. It is on this context that this pragmatic study aimed at investigating whether this intensification in arming to ATPU has enhanced its capacity in disrupting and deterring the occurrence of terror related incidents in Mombasa County.

### **2.3 Operational Preparedness**

Colle and Rubin (2012) argue that operational preparedness entails protective and remedial steps and practices that can be exploited to shield from and help reduce the effect of occasions that may lead to fatalities, annihilation of assets, forestall progress and application of plans and build up supplies (Holgersson, 2016). This realm of equipping the ATPU entails that clear understanding of the security threats posed by terror formations and setting up measures and practices that guide speedy, organized and coordinated efforts of forestalling such incidents. Additionally, these measures should enhance resiliency should the civilians witness such violent extremism onslaughts'. In rolling up these readiness practices both the competence and the strength of institutional reaction is important and symbiotic. Hence, it is fundamental that any institution that is seeking to set up readiness measures of reacting to terror onslaughts possesses essential facilities and equipment, training gaps and also address internal and external issues that curtail effective readiness measures (Donnermeyer, 2010). This can be achieved if the ATPU scrutinizes the environmental factors in their area of operation and the expected threats from the terrorists' formations whose cells operate internationally. This is because environmental factors in their respective working areas and the expected nature of the threats plays a key function in shaping the overarching practices in an operationally prepared organization (Roberts, Liedka & John, 2012). Furthermore, institutional facilities play a central role in enhancing the operational readiness of any given police outfit, including the ATPU. This is because motivation to respond to terror raids

and the parameters of courage are subject to the training extended to the officers, appreciation of their working environment and the shielding equipment at their disposal (Holgersson 2016, p. 39).

To boast the ATPU's courage when combating acts of terror in Mombasa County, well calculated measures and practices must be implemented to ensure proper training is floated to the officers and they are accorded a shielding equipment that assures them of their bodily safety in such delicate and high risk campaigns. In forestalling violent extremism tendencies, Marion and Cronin (2009) while studying Ohio police found out that training police, buying tools and kits, expanding investigative capacity of the police coupled with written response dispositions is significant in enhancing readiness of police in tackling terror related raids. All preparedness measures are pegged on the budgetary allocation and the available resources. Accordingly, organizations with hefty monetary allocation are more prospective in investing in actions that enhance readiness measures as compared to small outfits that are grappling with acute shortage of resources (Randol, 2012).

Pelfrey (2009) undertook a study that showed over dependency on old-fashioned policing routines like working on clues from civilians, monotonous traverses dotted with fitful actions towards arbitrating in terror related happenings are severe tailbacks to readiness in combating acts of terrors unleashed by the international terror factions. Even though Kenya has experienced many terror related onslaughts, the response by ATPU, is categorized as unhurried, deficient inter-agency cooperation and free of a clear command (Gakuo, 2017). This superficial blunder in response to terror related occurrences shackles eloquent undertakings to combat terror in Kenya. Thus, creating room for terror factions to unleash raids that have led to deaths, damaging material goods, economic fall off and extensive anxiety among members of public. Nonetheless diverse interventions such as implementing an integrated command, mounting communication scheme on top of reviving basic emergency digits - 999/112 (Hope, 2015), have been effected, a pragmatic study is essential in revealing readiness among ATPU in combating acts of terror onslaughts from international terror factions.

## **2.4 Summary**

This section has revealed that precipitous transformations in the policing setting coupled with uncertainty continues to shape aspects of equipping the ATPU. Since most of the counterterrorism measures incline towards the reactive aspect of fighting terrorism thus significantly impacting negatively on the capacity of the ATPU in fighting terrorism in the

proactive aspect. The equipping of ATPU is motivated by inherent resolve to forestall terrorist attacks which continue to threaten Kenya's internal security. As demonstrated by this segment of the project, ATPU still grapples with terror related onslaughts and short of reaching momentous steps in its initiatives of combating international terror activities and onslaughts. Additionally, this review sets proof on the prevailing knowledge gap. To dispassionately fill this knowledge gap, this research was tailor-made towards gathering, examining and inferring data on the equipping of ATPU to combat international acts of terror in Mombasa County.

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

Nash's theory of non-cooperative game theory is meticulously applied in the study. This theory is the highly apt for anchoring this study since it provides tenets that help in explaining the underlying games of wits played by the ATPU and international terror factions as far as combating international acts of terror in Mombasa County is concerned. The theory states that subsists a set of games where every single person involved gets no less than the amount attributed to his or her actions that are deemed both suitable and rational but if the other contenders fail to act in a rational and suitable manner, they suffer more losses at the expense of the contender whose actions are regarded as appropriate in the prevailing circumstances (Neumann & Morgensten, 1944, p. 34). This entails that all the participants in a given set of interaction are engaged in the battle of the wits that require rational and appropriate actions at all times for them to stand a chance of making gains. Thus, as a rational participants makes gains the irrational one attracts losses due to his or her inappropriate actions. Contrarily, Nash's theory argues that all the participants in a game act independently and without any partnerships between them as they are not in position to communicate to each other (p. 286). Thus, all the participants in given set of interaction make rational choices of their actions without relying on the other participants. They do so guided solely by their rationality and self-interest.

The Non cooperative game theory has have received much attention from scholars from diverse fields of study. Some of the proponents of the non-cooperative game theory include Davies who dwelt on explaining the conceptualization of the individual in a single set of a game (Davis, 2003). He concludes that in a non-cooperative game theory, actors in a given set of game are outstandingly isolated. On the other hand, Tirole (1989) expounded on the key assumptions of the Nash theory in an effort of making it easier for the application of the theory in dynamic set of games. Snidal (1985) noted that in the recent past, non-cooperative game theory has been widely



used in political science especially in explaining the interdependent nature of the nation states and their divergent interests in the anarchic international scene (p. 25). Collectively, these proponents of the Nash theory have popularized the use of the theory besides undertaking research that has simplified the key assumptions of non-cooperative theory hence promoting its suitability in underpinning studies from diverse academic backgrounds. In tapping the strengths of the theory to anchor the study, the following assumptions of the theory came handy.

First, Nash presupposes that activities taken by one given player will motivate the other party act thus leading to equivalent actions. Thus, the non-cooperative game theory contends that in any game there are players who are associated with a given set of distinct strategies which are parallel to each other (p. 286). The selection of the set of strategies to apply in any given situation is determined by the rationality of the participants and the inherent self-interests that they are seeking to perpetuate. Thus, the selected action is deemed good and appropriate in line with the preferences of the participants (Osborne, 2004, p. 6). To better comprehend, the tangle involving the ATPU and the international terror faction groups, it is vital to revealing how the actions of the ATPU trigger the corresponding actions from the international terror formations. The invasion of Somalia by KDF and increased crackdown of the terror activities in Kenya, emboldened the Al shabaab and pushed them to unleash corresponding strategies (Omondi, 2016; Menkhaus, 2012). This led to increase in terror onslaughts from the Al shabaab prompting the government of Kenya increase resources to its security agencies in an effort of enhancing their capacity of combating terror related acts (Asamoah, 2015; Goldman, 2015).

Moreover, participants in a given set of a game use various strategies to enhance their gains and secure their self-interests. According to Osborne (2004) diverse strategy of a given participant in a game is a possibility of the player dispersing a given strategy over his or her actions (p. 107). Thus, the existence of the diverse strategies that are randomly applied is an attempt of a player in keeping the other contender guessing on the next strategy hence building further the chances of winning the game. Accordingly, both the ATPU and the international terror factions have a clique of varying strategies randomly applied to avoid the other party from predicting the next choice of strategy that will be floated by the participant. Therefore, in this engagement, participants are forced to guess the next strategy that will be utilized by their counterpart (Neumann & Morgenstern, 1944). The antiquity of terrorists' onslaughts and raids in Kenya illustrates the employment of unpredictable strategies of execution of the onslaughts. These approaches comprise

of abductions, use of gangsters, detonating bombs and the use of the suicide bomber besides employment of the Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). The widespread use of the IEDs in the Northern part of Kenya has led to the killing of many police officers and civilians (Achuka, 2017). Thus, this reflects a change of tact due to Al Shabaab possession of varying strategies.

Additionally, each game is assumed to have an equipoise point that is symmetric in nature. An equipoise is a point where each participant in a game employs diverse strategies to enhance his or her pay off function assuming the other participant does not vary his strategies (Nash, 1951, p. 287). In this involvements all the accomplices in a game go to every length to come up with the most suitable corresponding strategy to the one employed by the counterpart (Carmichael 2005). Upsurge in terrorist raids and attacks, induce ATPU to set up measures to combat international terror activities which considerably pushes up the cost of executing terror related raids and onslaughts. As time drags on, the international factions learn how to overcome the set measures by the ATPU due to their familiarity. Thus, they are able to maneuver the measures while exploiting the gaps to perpetuate acts of terror. After the installation inspection cameras in Nairobi and its vicinities, monitoring of cities has considerably increased the stakes of executing a terrorist onslaught. Accordingly, the Al shabaab has embarked on using IED's by its machinists in Kenya's delicate areas, which is Northern and Coastal regions. The IEDs are planted on the roads that are frequented by the security units, teachers, armed forces and civilians (Mukinda, 2017).

The selection and implementation of suitable match up strategies attract payoff utility. Osborne (2004) contends that payoff function embodies participant's inclination often assessed in line with the inherent self-interests under pursuit. The inclination of the actors is embedded in inter-subjectively understood objects of the team members (Um, 2009). Anderson & Mcknight (2014) postulate that terror onslaughts enlarged enormously once KDF assaulted southern Somalia in search of Al shabaab. Retaliatory terror onslaughts and raids were designed to mount bulldozing tendencies on GoK withdraw its policy on Somalia (Torbjornsson & Jonsson, 2016); a liking of Al shabaab. Contrarily, a variety of campaigns including Usalama watch, led by ATPU, in extinguishing international terror faction cells in Kenya are aimed at scaling up security measures that will combat and prevent terror onslaughts in Kenya's homeland. Seemingly, a payoff utility for ATPU is diminished exposure to terror raids while payoff function on international terror outfits rests on pushing KDF out of Somalia besides taming Kenya's endeavors in combating international terror acts in partnerships with its Western allies and USA.

## **2.6 Research Hypotheses**

The study presented three hypotheses

- i. The ATPU was not operationally prepared to combat acts of international terror in Mombasa County.
- ii. International terror activities have implications on the art of equipping ATPU in Kenya and by extension Mombasa County.
- iii. The ATPU have not adopted new skills of combating acts of terror perpetuated by the international terrorist outfits

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

The segment of the research study offers the overall research approaches and techniques adopted by the study. Thus, the segment describes research design, the area where research was conducted and targeted participants. Additionally, it provides the sampling techniques, data collection strategies and instruments besides methods used to analyze quantitatively and qualitatively collected data.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The study employed combined methods research approaches to attain its underlying objectives. According to Creswell and Clark (2014) combined research is a technique that collects two aspects of data that is quantitative and qualitative and makes use of distinct techniques which embody logical presumptions and hypothetical backgrounds (p. 43). In this research style, a concurrent triangulation technique was embraced to “increase validity by incorporating various viewpoints and data sources to arrive at a single construct” (Yeasmin & Rahman, 2012, p. 156). Due to combination of techniques used to gather quantitative and qualitative aspects of data, this research approach proved very vital and enriching to the study. This combination of the two aspects of data facilitated the research paper in attracting advantages associated with the combination of two aspects of data. The questionnaires were used to collect quantitative aspect of data while narrative interviews and focus groups discussions proved efficient in the collection of qualitative aspects of data.

Statistics’ Canada (2010) argues that questionnaire is an instrument that involves collecting of evidence in an initiative that aims at gathering information in a structured and coherent manner on desired attributes from the given elements under study through employing defined impressions and procedures in an effort of presenting such information in a highly desired short form (p. 1). The use of the questionnaires facilitated the study to involve the selected sample of the population in a convenient manner that saved time and resources. Moreover, the use of the questionnaires provided most of the participants the much needed confidentiality hence enabling them participate in the study. To this end, a close ended questionnaire (Appendix A) was employed in collecting quantitative data. Moreover, the use of questionnaires facilitated the research study in collecting

information on attitudes of the participants on the art of equipping ATPU, which may not have been possible when using observation tendencies (Glasow, 2005). Besides, the adoption of the questionnaires by the study proved helpful as it ensured that all the demographic features of the participants are brought on board hence enabling the study settle on the sample that best reflected the attributes of the targeted participants.

The narrative interviews were vital in gathering the qualitative aspect of data. According to Bauer and Jovchelovitch (2000) narrative interviews offers scenarios that motivate individuals under study to disclose daily life occurrences in a given communal context (p. 3). Thus, they gave the participants under study a chance to share their encounters and provide meaning of such encounters. To systematically collect data through narrative interviews, an open ended questionnaire (Appendix C) that proved helpful and efficient was used. The inclusion of the narratives in this study was fundamental since it gave the researcher an opportunity to obtain firsthand information on the topic of study besides it put the participants in their respective societal background that enabled the researcher understand why security scenarios in Mombasa have culminated into the current trends (Bamberg, 2012, p. 77). Thus, through the narrative interviews the study obtained the various viewpoints on the security scenarios in the larger Mombasa County and the action of the ATPU is combating acts of international terrorism in the region.

Moreover, Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) as research strategy of collecting qualitative aspect of data was employed by the study. According to Dumont (1993) FGDs are rigorous conversations involving more than one person that give vital information in line with the lead questions posed by the researcher (Smithson, 2000). The use of the FGDs created an environment that encouraged the participants' to share vital insights that enriched the study. In the conduct of the FGDs, the study employed a semi structured questionnaire (Appendix E). Since FGDs create an environment of a heated debate on the issues under discussion, it enabled the researcher gather insights on the views, mindsets and involvements of the participants.

### **3.2 Study Area and Target Population**

This study took place in Mombasa County that continues to witness incidences related to terror and a growing radicalized populace. This is precipitated by prevalent radicalization cases in the coastal regions and in particular Mombasa County (KNCHR, 2016). Moreover, years of worsening political instability in Somalia have created an overspill of the radical cells into Coastal regions especially Mombasa County. Thus, these radicalized youths have created an attachment

with the transnational organized criminals (KNCHR, 2016, P.10). These perpetuation of violent extremism tendencies have increased vulnerability of Mombasa County to terror related onslaughts from the violent extremism factions that operate in the international landscape (Mombasa County Government, 2018, P. 8). Moreover, Mombasa County is integral to the growth of the Kenya tourism industry besides being a coastal business hub which must be secured from the tentacles of the international extremism factions and onslaughts. Besides, its proximity to the Indian Ocean adds to its vulnerability since it presents a complex terrain that can be exploited by international terrorist in executing terrorists' attacks in Kenya's homeland. Hence, Mombasa presents the ATPU with a complex security challenges and face to face situation with international terrorism. Consequently, all these underlying factors made Mombasa County an ideal research area for this study of assessing the art of equipping ATPU to counter international terrorism.

The participants of the study were the ATPU and the people living or working in Mombasa. Due to demographic diversity of the participants, the researcher ensured that the selected research strategies facilitated the inclusion of the various demographic features of the participants.

### **3.4 Sampling Strategies and Sample Size**

Stratified sampling strategy was used in guiding the inclusion of the participants while collecting quantitative aspect of data. Thus, the selected sample size was divided into groups that contained similar demographic features so as to create various strata. The study adopted a disproportionate stratified sampling approach since some of the strata in the target population were very small but extremely fundamental to the study. Generally, stratified sampling strategy was appropriate since it provided clear guidelines on steps taken to cater for effective inclusion of the participants to the study while taking into consideration their inherent demographic features. To this end, the ATPU and the civilians in Mombasa were grouped in distinct strata. The use of stratified sampling procedures also facilitated involvement of the distinct groups of the target population into the study hence leading to increased chances of attaining accuracy and generalizing the findings of the affirmed by Frankfort & Nachmias (2005). Thereafter, simple random sampling technique was adopted in making up sample size determined using the formula proposed by Kothari. Thus, taking equal participation of the residents of all the six Mombasa County population, the study focused on 1200 people as part of the total population while 1020 represented the number of the people in the stratum while 100 represented the total of the strata sample size. This resulted to the strata of the 85 people deemed as civilians who took part in the study. On the

other hand, the strata of the ATPU was obtained using disproportionate sampling strategy where half of the ATPU officers were selected, hence out of 30 ATPU officers, only 15 were selected to take part in the study . Consequently, the study involved 85 civilians residing in Mombasa County and 15 ATPU officers working in Mombasa County.

Purposive sampling strategy guided the selection of the participants to the narrative interviews and FGDs. In employing this sampling strategy, the researcher exercised rational practices that ensured that the selected people were in possession of the vital information that could enrich the study. Thereafter, a snowballing method used in an effort of ensuring that the study reaches out to people with the appropriate facts in regard with inherent aims of the study as observed by Edwards & Holland (2013). This technique saved time as the researcher was able to contact few people who possessed the information sought after by the researcher. Consequently, three narrative interviews whose findings are summarized in appendix F, G and H were conducted. Besides, in Mombasa County, four FGDs of 24 participants were conducted. Out of the 24 participants, 11 of them were female while 13 were male. The venues for this discussion were the Mama Ngina gardens, Moi Avenue, the University of Nairobi and Saba Saba. The appendix I presents the demographics of the participants in the FGDs.

### **3.5 Data Collection**

Close-ended questionnaire (see Appendix A) was used in gathering the quantitative aspect of information. Participants with specific working areas were given questionnaires in their respective areas of work while those without specified working locations undertook the exercise from a central point that was suitable to the respondents'. Before the study took off, the researcher took the respondents through the details contained in the letter of informed consent (attached Appendix B). Some of the respondents who were unable to read and write were offered a research assistant who assisted them in reading and translating questions before recording their responses. To ensure respondents' answered all questions, the researcher and assistant researcher perused through the questionnaire as the respondents handed them over. A follow up was made to ensure that all the questionnaires were handed in before the researcher embarked on data analysis.

Open ended questionnaire (see Appendix C) was used to gather information during the conduct of narrative interviews. After taking the interviewee through the letter of informed consent and expounding its details to the interviewee, the respondents were engaged as all declined have their responses audiotaped using audio tapping consent form (Appendix D) consequently the

researcher resorted to record their responses through writing. The researcher asked pointer questions contained in the open ended questionnaire (see Appendix C). The respondents were allowed enough time to delve into the answers of the question before they could be taken to another set of questions.

A semi structured questionnaire (attached as an Appendix E) was used in performing FGD's. The respondents were met at a common point that was adjacent to their residences. The respondents were required to sign informed consent letter (attached as Appendix B) before proceeding with the discussion. With the participants turning down the use of audio tapping consent form (Appendix D), the researcher decided to have the responses recorded in written form. All the crucial insights to the topic of the study were recorded through writing for eventual data analysis.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Quantitatively collected data was analyzed through SPSS and displayed rate of recurrence tables. Thereafter, exercised descriptive statistics approach to give the most relevant explanation on the trends revealed by analysis of quantitative data. Qualitatively gathered information was scrutinized using content analysis. According to Prasad (2008) content analysis is examining details of given messages whereas laying more emphasis on the desired meanings, backgrounds and motives carried in the messages being passed by the people (p. 1). Consequently, in accordance with objectives of the study, content categories were created. Thereafter, taking context unit as a basic entity of analysis, allocation of codes was done to further enhance creation content categories which best answered research questions. This qualitative data analysis technique enriched the study for it promoted the realization of the inherent goals of the study through the provision of the unambiguous guidelines that inhibited subjective interpretation of qualitative aspect of data.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

This research was managed in complete conformity with ethical underpinnings of the government of Kenya and those of the University of Nairobi. The researcher explained details of the study to the respondents and its significance. This accorded the participants a much needed knowledge which they considered before taking part in the study. Moreover, the participants were taken through the letter of the informed consent that entailed their rights, privileges' and general guidelines of the study. Hence, with the signing of the letter of informed consent (Appendix B),



all participants to this study acted on their freewill to take part in the study and were free to cancel their participation at whatever level of participation. Additionally, the research questions were respectful of the participants, upheld their dignity and ensured utmost respect for each participant regardless of his or her background, beliefs, race, tribe and religious affiliations. The researcher ensured that the emanating data was strictly used for intended purpose of the study through keeping the data safely besides ensuring the privacy and anonymity of the participants. This ensured that the details or any piece of information that would be used to reveal the identity of the participants was kept confidential. Moreover, the study was permitted by the University of Nairobi and the government of Kenya, which issued the research permit (Appendix J).

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This research paper aimed at examining the implications of acts of terror from international factions on the art of equipping the ATPU in Kenya and in particular areas that manifest high vulnerability to terror onslaughts. The chapter of research study outlines the findings and its implications to existing empirical and theoretical works. The study featured the residents of Mombasa County and the ATPU officers deployed in the county. Since the study used a combined research method, it obtained both quantitative and qualitative data. The questionnaire was divided into two major parts that is the demographics section and the other section that comprised of the questions regarding the variables under study. This part of the research paper outlines data analysis strategies, presentation of results and discussion.

#### 4.2 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

The quantitatively collected data using questionnaires was scrutinized through SPSS while adopting a descriptive statistics analysis technique. The results obtained from the descriptive analysis are presented in tables followed by discussion on the various dynamics revealed by analyzed data. Moreover, the discussion on the trends of data is geared towards explaining the implications of the findings on the literature and the theoretical underpinnings that influence the equipping of the ATPU. Additionally, qualitative data emanating from the narrative interviews as well as focus group discussions was analyzed using content analysis. Content analysis facilitated breaking down of qualitatively collected data into code categories that revealed thematic areas of interest to the variables under study.

##### 4.2.1 Demographics of the Sampled Population

The study population comprised of the residents of Mombasa County and the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit officers working in Mombasa County. The study involved 100 participants sampled using disproportionate stratified sampling and determined by the Kothari formula. All the participants were given questionnaires but only 91(n-91) of the participants managed to participate in the study. Thus, 9 (n-9) questionnaires were not returned for eventual data analysis process. After making a follow up that turned out unsuccessful, the researcher opted to consider the duly

filled and availed questionnaires. This indicates that 91% of the selected sample of targeted population participated in the study. Additionally, of 91 participants, 49 (n-49) of them were male while the rest that is 42 (n-42) were female. This indicates that 53% of respondents were male while female comprised of 46%. Out of the 85 targeted residents, 81 of them took part in the study representing 95% while of the 15 targeted ATPU participants, 10 of them participated in the study which is 67%. The table below presents frequency, percentages both valid and the cumulative percentages of the gender participation.

**Table 1: Gender Participation**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	49	53.8	53.8	53.8
Valid female	42	46.2	46.2	100.0
n	91	100.0	100.0	

Additionally, the study attracted people from diverse occupational status. Therefore, in this study the students, the unemployed, self-employed and the employed participated as presented in table 2.

**Table 2: Occupational Status of the Participants**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Student	16	17.6	17.6	17.6
unemployed	14	15.4	15.4	33.0
Valid Self employed	13	14.3	14.3	47.3
Employed	48	52.7	52.7	100.0
n	91	100.0	100.0	

In this view, most of the participants were employed that is 52% while the unemployed presents the least of the participants at 15%. Moreover, the sampled population indicated diverse marital status with those married topping the list at 44 % while the widowed were least represented at 3% as indicated by the frequency table below

**Table 3: Marital Status**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	30	33.0	33.0	33.0
Married	44	48.4	48.4	81.3
Valid Divorced	9	9.9	9.9	91.2
Separated	5	5.5	5.5	96.7
Widowed	3	3.3	3.3	100.0
n	91	100.0	100.0	

The level of education of the participants also varied across the participants. Therefore, participants with high school level of education were the highest at 33% while those with primary

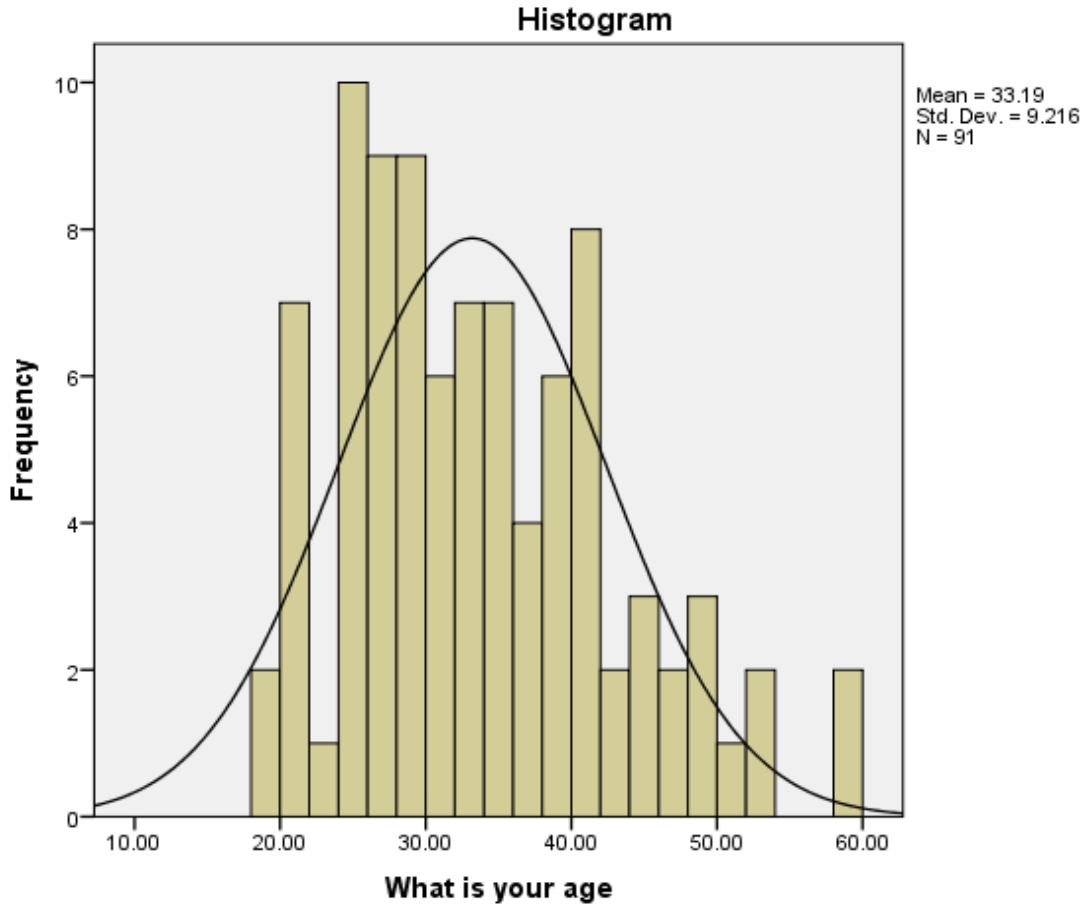
education and below were the least at 8%. This indicates that majority of partakers had ability of reading and responding effectively to questions on the questionnaire.

**Table 4: Level of Education**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
primary and below	8	8.8	8.8	8.8
high school	30	33.0	33.0	41.8
certificate	20	22.0	22.0	63.7
Diploma	11	12.1	12.1	75.8
Degree and above	22	24.2	24.2	100.0
n	91	100.0	100.0	

Lastly, participants in the study recorded varying age brackets as indicated by the histogram below. The age of respondents' that took part in the study was between 19 and 59. Consequently, the study benefitted from age diversity as each age brought in unique observations and responses depending on their unique experience on the war against acts of onslaughts from the international terror groups. The histogram below shows that all the age groups were fairly represented with majority of the age in years surpassing the normal curve.

**Figure 1: Age of the Participants**



#### **4.2.2 Descriptive Analysis of Variables under Study**

The sole objective of research paper was examining implications of acts of terror from the international terror factions on the art of equipping ATPU in Kenya and in particular Mombasa County. Training, arming and operational preparedness form a fundamental aspect of the entire process of equipping the ATPU in Kenya. Hence, these variables were central to this study. Moreover, these variables were further broken down into indicators of the main variables in an effort of providing a vantage position of realizing the goals of the study. The analyzed data revealed that the acts of terror that have been witnessed in Kenya's homeland have implications on the entire art of equipping the ATPU as documented below.

#### **4.2.2.1 Training**

Training is a vital component of equipping the ATPU to combat international terror in Mombasa and Kenya at large. In this view, the study was eager to find out the view of the partakers of the study on the implications of international terror on the training of ATPU, skills to detect, investigate and prevent terrorism and whether the ATPU demonstrates new skills in line with the changing terrorism trends across the globe. Besides, customer care skills of the ATPU were tested using the public confidence in sharing vital information with the unit. Majority of the participants indicated that the ATPU is trained to counter terrorism in Mombasa County. In this regard, 52% of the participants agreed that the ATPU is trained to counter terrorism in Mombasa County while 31 % of the participants disagreed. Cumulatively, 53% of the participants agreed that the ATPU is trained to counter terrorism in Mombasa County while 39% of the participants disagreed. These findings indicate that many of participants were in the know that police officers are subjected to a training programme on the basic policing skills before being deployed in the various areas of their work depending on the mandate of the concerned police units. In this view, many of the participants were in agreement that the ATPU are trained on the various skills of offsetting terror related activities before being deployed to the field.

On the other hand, this research project aimed at inquiring the inherent investigative capacity of the ATPU. This is especially important since the ATPU combats manifestations of acts of terrorism in the proactive and reactive aspect. Thus, the need to possess skills that facilitate their ability to investigate terror related activities so that they are able to deter and disrupt such acts from occurring. In this line of inquiry, majority of the participants disagreed at 38.5% disagreed on the efficiency of the investigative skills of the ATPU while 36.3% of the participants agreed that the ATPU have up to date and efficient investigative skills that enable them detect, disrupt and destroy the various manifestations of the international acts of terror launched in Kenya's vast territory. Cumulatively, 48.4% of the participants disagreed while 45. 1% agreed that ATPU has the necessary skills of detecting, investigating terror related activities in Mombasa County. This indicates that majority of the participants doubted the investigative capacity of the ATPU hence raising doubts on their ability of investigating and eventually responding to the various acts of international terror launched by the terrorists attacks in the larger Mombasa County.

Additionally, since terrorism is constantly mutating with the terrorists groups adopting new strategies to beat the counterterrorism initiatives rolled up by ATPU, the inquiry also wanted to

explore whether ATPU has attended workshops, seminars and in service trainings to learn new skills of fighting the emerging trends of terrorism. In line with ATPU's demonstration of new skills in fighting emerging trends of international terrorism, 52.7 % of the participants indicated that the ATPU are yet to demonstrate new skills of combating mutating trends of the international terror onslaughts. However, 22.2% of the participants were of the view that the ATPU has incorporated new skills of combating the new trends revealed by the international terrorist outfits. Additionally, the percentage of the participants that strongly disagreed and those that disagreed on whether the ATPU manifests new skills in the fight against the new trends and practices by the international terror outfits was the highest at 70.3% while those that strongly agreed and agreed was at 25.3 %, 4.4% of the participants were not sure. This indicates that majority of the participants believe that terrorism is evolving at a fast pace as compared to the ability of the ATPU in learning new skills of tackling such dynamic trends, negating them to play a catch up role in combating acts of international terror onslaughts and raids. Besides, findings reveal that the terrorists have various strategies and ways of perpetuating their activities to beat the strict measures set up by the ATPU.

Moreover war on terrorism requires active collaboration between the public and the ATPU especially in facilitating the investigative capacity of the ATPU and successful intelligence gathering measures. The public being the client and the consumer of the services offered by the ATPU provides immediate feedback on the relationship between ATPU and the public besides vital insights on the customer care handling skills of the ATPU. Thus, public confidence indicates appropriateness of the employed customer care skills and the resulting collaboration while diminishing public confidence indicates the ineffectiveness of the employed customer care skills and general handling of the public which widens the rift between ATPU and the public. It's worth noting that ineffective customer care handling skills hinder the collaboration between the ATPU and the public hence denying the ATPU the ability of engaging the public in the collection of intelligence reports on the manifestations of the international acts of terror. In this regard, the participants were asked of their confidence in reporting terrorism incidences to the ATPU. The analyzed data revealed that 45.1 % of the participants indicated that residents are not confident when reporting terrorism activities to the ATPU due to fear of being linked to terror. On the contrary, 11% of the participants indicated ATPU's are skilled in engaging the public in intelligence gathering. Cumulatively, the participants that strongly disagreed and disagreed on the



skills of ATPU in involving the public in collecting intelligence information was the highest at 81.4% while those that strongly agreed and agreed stood at 13.2% while 5.5% of the participants were not sure. This data demonstrates that the public is not confident in reporting terror related activities to the ATPU hence resulting to a challenge in intelligence gathering to combat international terrorism in Mombasa County. Hence, the ATPU seldom enjoys the support of the public in the fight against acts perpetuated by the international violent extremists' groups and outfits. This further indicates that the ATPU investigative ability is heavily challenged with the absence of the formidable working relationship with the public that is largely critical in the collection of the intelligence reports.

Table 5 represents survey questions on training and the frequency of the responses of the participants of the sample of the targeted population.

**Table 5: Survey Questions on Training**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>
Generally, am convinced ATPU are trained to counter international terror related activities in Mombasa County	7.7% (7)	31.9 % (29)	6.6% (6)	52.7% (48)	1.1% (1)
The ATPU have skills to enable them detect, investigate and prevent international terror related activities.	9.9% (9)	38.5 % (35)	6.6 % (6)	36.3 % (33)	8.8 % (8)
The ATPU exhibits new skills in fighting international terrorism as a result of in service trainings, workshops, seminars	17.6% (16)	52.7 % (48)	4.4 % (4)	22.0 % (20)	3.3 % (3)
The public always feels confident in reporting terror related activities to the ATPU as they are skilled in engaging the residents	36.3 % (33)	45.1 % (41)	5.5 % (5)	11.0 % (10)	2.2 % (2)

#### **4.2.2.2 Arming**

Arming entailed the supply of the weapons, information and communication facilities and equipment, protective gear and the vehicles that facilitate the ATPU in executing their mandate. Therefore, the residents' opinion on the range of the weapons used by ATPU in comparison to the weapons used by the terrorists was sought by the study. The findings indicated that 60.4 % participants believe that the ATPU do not have access to a range of weapons that surpass the capacity of the weapons used by the terrorists while 20.9 agreed that the ATPU have access to assortment of weaponries compared to the terrorists. Moreover, the participants that strongly disagreed and disagreed on the efficiency of the weapons used by the ATPU were the highest at 71.4% compared to 24.2 percent of the participants that strongly agreed and agreed on the efficiency of the weapons used by ATPU to fight international terrorism in Mombasa County. These assertions indicate that the ATPU is disadvantaged when combating acts of international terrorism in the reactive aspect since the terrorist have access to a range of weapons that enable them employ mixed strategies effectively. Besides, the terrorists enjoy the benefits that come with access to a range of weapons and therefore they are able to use weapons that will enhance their success as compared to the ATPU who are grappling with limited choices.

Additionally, the internet has become an emerging battlefield for international terrorism. The terrorists are using the internet for recruitment and enhancing the battle of the mind through posting of the messages that seek to brush up local contradictions. Therefore, the fight against international terrorism cannot be won if the battle for the internet space is left to the exploits of the international terrorist groups. Consequently, participants were asked on the availability and access of the information and communication technology facilities and tools to the ATPU. Most of the respondents at 67% indicated that the ATPU does not have access to modern information and communication facilities and equipment while 13.2 % were in agreement. Moreover, those that strongly differed and those in disagreement stood at 78 % while those that strongly agreed and agreed stood at 24.3% and 7.7 % of the participants were not sure. Hence, this indicates the Anti-Terror Police Unit is challenged when it comes to combating acts of international terror in the spaces provided by the internet. Thus, the terrorists have an upper hand in using the internet to enhance their activities and ultimately their payoff function as compared to the ATPU that is struggling with limited resources as far as the information and communication technology is concerned.

Access to well-maintained vehicles that are readily available for use is integral when combating transnational terror incidences in Mombasa County. Cumulatively, 65.9% of the participants disagreed that the ATPU has well maintained vehicles readily available for the counterterrorism measures while 28.6 agreed that ATPU has access to well-maintained vehicles. Protective gear is very crucial while combating acts of terror from international terror outfits especially when it gets to reactive aspect. Accordingly, the participants were asked on whether the ATPU has a protective gear when combating terrorism which in turn boosts their confidence against the resolve of the terrorists. The results revealed that 56% of the participants believe that the ATPU has no access to protective gear when combating international terrorism against 26.4% of the participants who agreed that the ATPU have protective gear. Additionally, the percentages for the participants who strongly disagreed and those that disagreed on the availability of the protective gear to ATPU was the highest at 64.8% while those that strongly agreed and agreed was at 28.6%, 6.6% of the participants were not sure. Table 6 presents results of the survey questions on the arming of the ATPU, the percentages and the frequencies.

**Table 6: Survey Questions on Arming**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>
The ATPU have a range of weapons whose efficiency surpasses the efficiency of the ordinary weapons used by terrorists	11.0 % (10)	60.4 % (55)	4.4 % (4)	20.9% (19)	3.3 % (3)
The ATPU have access to modern ICT facilities and equipment	11.0 % (10)	67.0 % (61)	7.7 % (7)	13.2 % (12)	1.1 % (1)
The ATPU have vehicles that are well maintained to counter sudden acts of terrorism in Mombasa County	14.3 % (13)	51.6 % (47)	5.5 % (5)	25.3 % (23)	3.3 % (3)
When in operations, the ATPU are confident since they have a protective gear	8.8 % (8)	56.0 % (51)	6.6 % (6)	26.4 % (24)	2.2 % (2)

#### **4.2.2.3 Operational Preparedness**

Terrorists' attacks and other terror related activities are secretive and unpredictable. This underscores the need for operational preparedness so as to mount swift response in lessening the effects of terror attacks or alleviating the possibility of terrorists attack. Hence, regular field drills conducted in various terrains of Mombasa County enhances the capacity of ATPU in mounting speedy response in countering various terrorists' activities in Mombasa County. Besides, quick response, regular field drills and conduct of field drills in diverse terrains are key indicators of an operationally prepared ATPU. Thus, 40.7% of the participants indicated that ATPU is less likely to respond to a terror related attack in few minutes while 29.7 % of the participants believed that ATPU has the capacity to respond in few minutes in the event of a terror attack. Cumulatively, 57.1% either strongly disagreed or disagreed on the ability of the ATPU to respond to terror attacks in minutes against a 37.4% that either strongly agreed or agreed that ATPU is able to respond to terror attacks in few minutes. This further casts doubt on ATPU's ability of assembling speedy and well thought counter actions that respond effectively and cancel out the impact of the set of the actions taken by the international terror outfits.

Further, operational preparedness is enhanced through regular field drills that sensitize the public on counter terrorism measures besides scaling up the ability of ATPU to respond to attacks swiftly. In this view, majority of the participants at 35.2 % indicated that they disagreed on whether the ATPU has engaged in field drills against a 29.7% that indicated that the ATPU conducts regular field drill. On the other hand, when asked on whether the ATPU has conducted field drills on Mombasa County's diverse terrain, 40.7% of the participants disagreed while 23.1 % agreed. Cumulatively, 51.6 % of the participants indicated that the ATPU have not conducted field drills in the diverse terrains of Mombasa County against 25.3% that either agreed or strongly agreed while 23.1% of the participants were not sure.

Written plans and the standards of operation are vital in promoting effective operational preparedness of the ATPU. This is because the written plan spell a set of actions that the ATPU needs to take to offset acts of international terror. Besides, it allocates specific roles and duties that complement each other in ensuring that the actions of the terrorists are neutralized and overpowered. Thus, the study also sought to establish whether ATPU's response to terror attacks reflects written response plans. To this end, 36% of the respondents indicated that the unit has

standards of operations that guide their operations while 29.7% of the participants disagreed and 26.4% were unsure of existence of such written operation plans to counter terrorism.

The table below demonstrates findings of the study on operational preparedness of ATPU

**Table 7: Survey Questions on Operational Preparedness**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>
When terrorists strike the ATPU always arrive at the scene quickly, often within few minutes	16.5 % (15)	40.7 % (37)	5.5 % (5)	29.7% (27)	7.7 % (7)
In the last three months the ATPU have been involved in field drills as a preparedness initiative of fighting international terrorism in Mombasa County	12.1 % (11)	35.2 % (32)	23.1% (21)	29.7 % (27)	- (0)
These field drills have been conducted in Mombasa’s diverse terrain to aid understanding of the terrain of the county	11.0% (10)	40.7 % (37)	23.1% (21)	23.1% (21)	2.2 % (2)
The efficiency and the organization of the police indicates the existence of a written plan that guides the ATPU in counterterrorism	5.5% (5)	29.7% (27)	26.4% (24)	36.3 % (33)	2.2 % (2)

### 4.3 Discussion

The findings indicate that most of the partakers in the study at 52.7 % believe that the ATPU have basic training to fight against international terrorism in Mombasa County. These findings concur with the admissions of the interviewee I and II who all admitted that the ATPU has a basic training to counter international terrorism in Mombasa County. Besides, majority of the participants at 91% (n-22) in the focus groups discussion observed that the ATPU has basic police training and therefore it was logical to argue that they are trained as they were in police training colleges before deployment. These findings correspond with those of the study by Ransley (2009) which indicated that police training entails both academy and field training aspects.

However, as far as skills and the knowledge of ATPU in countering international terrorism in Mombasa County are concerned, majority of the participants at 48.4 % either strongly disagreed

or disagreed that the ATPU have the required skills to counter international terrorism. These findings correspond with those of interviewee II who contended that the ATPU require additional skills to counter terrorism trends in Mombasa County effectively. Besides, terrorism trends are dynamic and ever changing. This is due to the stringent counterterrorism measures employed by various states. Hence, this necessitates the evolution of the operations of the terrorists in an effort of beating the various measures rolled up by ATPU. This imply international factions perpetuating terror are in constant search of the actions that will match and outsmart those employed by the ATPU. This counteractions fit well to the assumption of Non cooperative game theory which underscores that in a given set of a game, the opposing actors are out to adopt parallel actions to enhance their payoff function (Nash, 1951, p.286). This argument matches that of participant B3 who noted that, *“The terrorists use different methods that they feel will find the ATPU off guard and in most cases they succeed.”* Thus, this requires regular and continuous training of the ATPU to bring them to light of the changing trends in the operations of the international terrorists groups as affirmed by the study conducted by Carpinelli (2015).

However, the findings of the study indicated that, ATPU are yet to exhibit new skills of fighting terrorism. Hence, 52.7 % of the respondents showed that the ATPU does not demonstrate new skills in the fight against terrorism. This demonstrated that the training of ATPU is quickly being overtaken by the changing terrorism trends across the globe. Interviewee I noted that new skills are a result of continuous training during in service trainings, workshops, seminars and benchmarking with states with better systems. The interviewee I noted regrettably that such opportunities are limited and they seldom come. Hence, the ATPU has limited opportunities of enhancing their skills to match the rapidly changing trends and strategies employed by the various factions of the international terror cells and networks across the globe. These findings correspond with those of Ngugi et. Al (2012) which concluded that training of police units is negatively affected by the scarce resources and limited opportunities that enhance regular and continuous training. This leads to a mismatch in the skills with the advantage shifting to the side of the terrorists. Accordingly, majority of the participants in the focus groups discussion at 83.3% were convinced that advancing terrorists skills in the realm of transnational terror have overtaken training offered to ATPU hence negating them to a catch up position when combating transnational terror related activities in Mombasa County.

This indicates that while the international terror outfits are innovating new strategies of enhancing their activities, the ATPU are either stuck or moving at a slow pace due to limited opportunities of in service training, seminars and workshops that seek to build their skills to match those of the terrorists. Hence, as asserted by the non-cooperative game theory the ATPU need to put up counter actions that respond effectively to the emerging trends and strategies employed by the international terror outfits. These counter actions will lead to an equipoise point that neutralizes the actions and the strategies of the terrorists hence denying them the opportunity and chance of launching attacks in Kenya's homeland (Nash, 1951, p. 287). Besides, strained relationships with the public attributed to poor customer handling skills have widened the gap between the ATPU and the public hence undermining intelligence gathering efforts. This is indicated by 81.4 % who either strongly agreed or agreed on the lack of customer skills among the ATPU. Thus, majority of the members of the public shy away from giving vital information to the ATPU. Thus, this creates additional hurdles that hinder the investigative capacity of the ATPU which in the end denies them advantageous opportunity and chances of detecting and deterring international terror groups from launching attacks.

Although ATPU is essentially seen as an agency which fights terrorism in the proactive aspect as opposed to reactive, there is need to have better arms and other tools to execute their mandate. The current scare of international terrorism and pumping of resources to fight international terrorism presupposes a better armed ATPU with a range of weapons, protective gear, vehicles and modern day ICT facilities and equipment. However, the findings of study speak to the contrary. Cumulatively, 71.4 % of the participants indicated that ATPU lacks a range of weapons in comparison with those of the terrorists. These findings are backed up by the observations of interviewee I who also noted that ATPU does not have a range of weapons whose capacity surpasses that of the terrorists. Additionally, the participants of the FDGs at 91.6 % noted that the terrorists enjoy a range of weapons as compared to the ATPU. These findings are contrary to the findings of Mukinda (2017) and those of Asamoah (2015) that outlined the arms procured to enhance the capacity of the police units that offset acts of terror on Kenya's homeland. Additionally, these findings indicate that the current trend of allocating resources to the units fighting terror in the reactive aspect has impacted negatively those units that counter acts of terror in the proactive aspect especially the ATPU. Thus, the fact that the terrorists have access to a range of weapons underscores their ability of employing mixed strategies in the perpetuation of their

rationally selected activities (Nash, 1951). Additionally, the incorporation of the various strategies entail that the international terror outfits are able to make more gains as they are able to increase their pay off function as captured in non-cooperative game theory. This is especially attained since the employment of mixed strategies makes it difficult for the ATPU to detect the next course of action from the terror groups as noted by Neumann and Morgenstern (1944). Conclusively, adoption of the mixed strategies and actions throws the ATPU into a difficult position of trying to find the strategies and actions that can neutralize the efforts of the terrorists. Hence, affording the terrorists' the much needed chance and opportunity to enhance their gains.

Moreover, even though the intensity and the volume of the terror onslaughts has necessitated increased resources to the units fighting terror (Asamoah, 2015; Goldman 2015), majority of the participants in the survey at 56.0 % indicated that the ATPU lacks protective gear while 67.0% indicated that the ATPU lacks modern day ICT facilities and tools. Additionally, cumulatively 65.9 % indicated that the ATPU lacks readily available and well maintained vehicles for swift response in countering terror related activities in Mombasa County. These findings correspond with those of the interviewee I who admitted that the ATPU enjoys little access to a range of weapons, protective gear, vehicles and the modern day ICT facilities. Though the interviewee I notes that ATPU fights terrorism proactively, further noted the immense importance of good weapons besides ICT facilities that are vital in tackling international terrorism in the spaces provided by the internet. Due to the disadvantages carried along with lack of the protective gear and modern day information and communication facilities, the ATPU are not able to deny the terrorists the immense opportunities of exploiting the spaces provided by the internet to enhance their activities and ultimately their payoff function. This indicates that the international terror factions can perpetuate their acts using the internet and ATPU are disadvantaged as they may not be able to mount effective counteractions contrary to the conjectures of the non-cooperative game theory (Nash, 1951).

Besides, this apparent lack of tools compared to the task at hand entails that other aspects of equipping the ATPU such as operational preparedness and training are further thrown into jeopardy. These assertions are also shared by participant B1 in FGD, who notes that "*The terrorists have better guns that are very effective compared with the guns that ATPU use to respond to attacks.*" Since terrorists strike using a range of weapons such as grenades and guns as claimed by C3, it will be difficult to counter them with less effective weapons. Besides in a single attack,



terrorists are prepared to die, their resolve is concrete and to counter it, one needs an equally armed ATPU with a functioning protective equipment. The participant D5 in FGD notes that *“In any single attack, terrorists are prepared to die and therefore they are dangerous to confront without a protective clothing and equipment.”* Conclusively, without better weapons, protective gear and readily available vehicles, ATPU are left at a disadvantaged position when countering international terrorism in Mombasa County. Further, this apparent lack of access to a range of weapons as compared to the terrorists entails that the ATPU gives room for the terrorists in employing mixed strategies (Osborne, 2004), that enhance and solidify their payoff function. This results to continued proliferation of the terror related activities from the international terror outfits hence increasing Kenya’s vulnerability and subsequent attacks.

Besides, since international terror outfits employ deception and indirect war approach tactics in the perpetuation of their acts, operational preparedness is critical in the entire art of equipping the ATPU. Operational readiness ensures that the ATPU has a set of counter actions that match and outsmart the various strategies used by the terror outfits (Holgersson, 2016). This ensures the ATPU is at a vantage position of denying the terrorists the opportunity and the space of launching their activities. Notably, operational preparedness entails all the standards of operations and written plans that are rehearsed during field drills in diverse terrains of Mombasa County to raise and further build the capacity of the ATPU in mounting swift response to counter terrorism in Mombasa County. Thus, it depends greatly on training and the arming aspect of equipping the ATPU as evidenced by a study undertaken by Marion and Cronin (2009). However, results from examined data revealed that ATPU are less likely to respond to terror attacks and other terror related activities in minutes. Majority of the participants in the survey at 57.2 % do not believe that the ATPU can respond to terrorism related activities in minutes. These assertions are shared by the interviewee II who notes that their response is slow. Though interviewee I expressed confidence in the response of ATPU, the admission that the police unit lacks necessities like well-maintained and readily available vehicles, protective gear and efficient arms casts doubt on the operational preparedness of the ATPU. Moreover, 47.3% of the participants indicated that ATPU rarely engage in field drills while 51.7 % noted that the rare field drills have not been conducted in the diverse terrain of Mombasa County. This indicates that if the terrorists employ mixed strategies and settle on a given terrain that the ATPU is least exposed to, they are able to enhance their gains and to the larger extent expand their payoff function. This is because they are likely to

reap the advantages associated with the exploited terrain. Besides, this also entails that the ATPU is short of mounting counter response actions that lead to an equipoise point where their strategies match those of the terrorists in regard to the tenets espoused by the non-cooperative game theory.

Majority of the participants at 38.5 % noted that ATPU has standards of operations that guide their operations. These findings concur with those of the interviewee I and III who noted that the ATPU conducts regular field drills however admitted that the field drills have not been conducted in the diverse terrains of Mombasa County. On the other hand, the interviewee I noted that the ATPU has standards of operations that guide their operations which concur with the findings of the study on the existence of written plans to counter international terrorism. Additionally, 66.6% of the participants in the FDG expressed that the ATPU rarely conduct field drills. Participant B4 noted that, “*I have been here for a long time and I have not seen them conduct the field drills involving the public.*” Additionally, participant A5 affirmed that the ATPU have standards of operations that guide in their operations. “*The ATPU has standards of operations plan which is widely used in the conduct of operations,*” A5. Though the ATPU have the standards of operations, it was not clear whether they are put into practice during the field drills. Understandably, since field drills are rarely conducted and at times not taking into account the diverse terrain of Mombasa County, it follows that the standards of operations are less subjected to practice hence their reliability to guide drastic and unpredictable terrorism situations in the larger Mombasa County raises more doubts. The ability of the opposing team in choosing a corresponding strategy on their counterparts heavily depends on their familiarity with the course of action and the desired payoff function (Osborne, 2004, p. 6). However, the findings indicate that the application of some of the counter actions may not neutralize those mounted by the terrorists due to mismatches in continuous training, arming and operational readiness measures that are largely hampered by scarce resources allocated to the unit as a result of current practice that lays more emphasis on the reactive aspect as compared to the ATPU’s main line of operations that is more inclined towards proactive aspect of offsetting acts of terror perpetuated by the terror outfits operating in the international landscape.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This study was conducted to examine implications of international terrorism on the art of equipping ATPU in Kenya and in particular Mombasa County. The study was driven by three main objectives. The study aimed at assessing the implications of acts international of terror on the training of the ATPU besides examining the operational preparedness of the ATPU in offsetting acts of international terror. Additionally, the study aimed at establishing how arming of ATPU has impacted on its capacity to offset international terror activities in Mombasa County. In attaining these objectives, the study employed a combined research method approach. Accordingly, this segment of the research report expounds the summary of results, the conclusion and recommendations proposed by the study in line with trends revealed by analyzed data and the conclusion of the study. Besides, this chapter makes recommendations on the study areas that future scholars should explore.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Results**

##### **5.2.1 Implications of international terrorism on the training of the ATPU**

The research study revealed that ATPU have a basic police training that is further enhanced by specialized training on fighting acts of terrorism perpetuated by the terror cells with an international attachment. The study also found out that trends of terror related activities are on the upward trend with varying modes adopted by the terror groups in executing terror onslaughts in Kenya's homeland. This mutation of the modes of attack necessitate the invention of new approaches and techniques of combating acts of terror in Kenya and in particular Mombasa County. However, as pertaining to the skills required in detecting, investigating and disrupting terrorism activities, the study found out that limited opportunities in form of workshops, seminars and in service trainings have hampered continuous training of the ATPU. This has also limited the acquisition of new methods and skills of fighting terrorism trends that are mutating at a fast rate across the globe. Consequently, the rate at which international terror groups are adopting new strategies has overtaken the training opportunities availed to the ATPU thus resulting to mismatch of the skills which impact negatively on their ability of outwitting the terror outfits in offsetting terror activities in Mombasa County. Thus, this indicates that while the terror outfits are embarking

on actions that boast their gains, the ATPU lags behind in putting up measures that respond to those strategies. This is contrary to the assertions of the non-cooperative game theory that requires counter actions for the parties in given conflict to attain at the equipoise point. This mismatch of mutation of trends of terrorism and ATPU skills notwithstanding, the study established that the ATPU have disrupted acts of terror in Mombasa County such as the terror attack incident in Mombasa Central Police post.

### **5.2.2: Arming of the ATPU and its capacity to offset international terror activities in Mombasa County**

The study divulged that ATPU is mandated in fighting international terror related activities in the proactive aspect as opposed to the reactive aspect. Moreover, the researcher found out that in most of the cases, the ATPU in following through their mandate come face to face with terrorists which catapults them to the reactive aspect of combating acts of terror onslaughts from the international factions and cells operating at the local environment. This indicates that arming of the ATPU is a fundamental aspect of equipping the unit in executing its mandate. Although the ATPU has basic arms and other tools, the study found out that it lacks access to a range of weapons whose efficiency surpasses that of the terrorists. Hence, the study found out that combination of the range of weapons makes it easier for the terrorists to employ mixed strategies to the disadvantage of the ATPU. The employment of the mixed strategies enhances the payoff function on the side of the terror outfits as observed by Nash in the non-cooperative game theory. Thus, makes it hard for the ATPU to counter and reverse the gains made by the terrorists in terms of space and opportunity to launch onslaughts and raids within Kenya's homeland.

The ease of access of the internet facilitated by massive growth in the field of Information and Communication Technology has exposed majority of the people to the use of the internet in their daily lives. These massive developments in the field of ICT have been successfully exploited by the terrorists' factions in the perpetuation of their activities such recruitment, radicalization and planning of terror onslaughts. Therefore, this necessitates that the ATPU are well versed in ICT to fight acts of terror perpetuated through the use of the internet. However, the study found out that the ATPU have a challenge in accessing modern day information and communication technology facilities and gadgets to fight terrorism in the spaces provided by the internet. Additionally, the study found out that most of the ICT gadgets and facilities among the ATPU are outdated, lack

internet and trained human resource to manage them. This means that the ATPU is disadvantaged when fighting international terrorists in the spaces provided by the internet. Thus, affording the terrorists the leeway of engaging in recruitment of new fighters and spreading propaganda to win minds. Moreover, the study found out that ATPU is challenged as far as transport is concerned as the unit does not have readily available and well maintained vehicles for speedy response to terrorism. Additionally, the study also found out that the unit lacks access to protective gear when combating acts of terror in the reactive aspect. This results in the emboldening of the resolve of the terrorists while disadvantaging the ATPU. Adoption of well thought steps and approaches in the arming of the ATPU will enable the unit employ mixed strategies of fighting acts of terror leading to an equipoise point that secures the payoff function on the side of the ATPU.

### **5.2.3 Operational preparedness of the ATPU in offsetting acts of international terror**

International terror factions have employed deception and indirect war strategies in executing their activities. This is an attempt to beat the various counterterrorism measures put up by the security agencies. Hence, the terrorists have perfected the art of striking least expected areas that have a potential of raising their act to attract global attention. This calls for adoption of operational preparedness measures that prevent such occurrences or lessen the net effects of such happenings. However, the study found out that the ATPU are less likely to respond to a terror related incident in minutes. Moreover, the study also revealed that the ATPU conduct field drills but such field drills have not been conducted in the diverse terrain of Mombasa County. This spells a challenge especially if the terrorists, out to increase their payoff function, settle on exploiting the advantages provided by the terrain in enhancing their activities. Though the study found out that the ATPU has standards of operations, the study did not find out the influence of such operations procedures in enhancing the operational preparedness of the unit. Additionally, lack of access to readily available means of transport and the protective gear has a negative effect on the operational preparedness of the ATPU in combating acts of terror executed by the international terror outfits. Besides, the study found out that operational preparedness was greatly dependent on training and arming aspect of equipping the ATPU

### **5.3 Conclusion**

In the wake of international terrorism, majority of the states have taken measures that aim at lessening the effects of terrorism or eliminating the threats posed by the terrorists groups. As a result, majority of the states have revamped their security agencies besides forming multi-agency security units for effective response to counter terrorism. In Kenya, ATPU is charged with the mandate of leading the fight against terrorism. Though the police unit is largely conceived as proactive unit in combating international terrorism, there is a need of equipping it further so as to ensure that it is adequately trained, armed and operationally prepared to counter international terrorism in Mombasa County and Kenya at large.

Training is a vital pillar in the creation of the effective ATPU in times of rampant acts of international terror onslaughts. Training facilitates the acquisition of knowledge, skills and the required organization to effectively counter international terrorism. Besides, training provides the basis through which other counterterrorism measures such as arming and operational preparedness are based and enhanced. Though the ATPU are subjected to basic police training, it is important to give them a specialized training based on the tasks at hand and their distinctive mandate. The findings of the study indicate that the ATPU lags behind in terms of the skills that are required to counter the actions of the international terror groups. This is exacerbated by the fact that the terrorists are in the race of innovating the most appropriate strategies that will enhance their gains and their ability to beat the various anti-terrorism measures set up by the ATPU. Consequently, the rate at which international trends and strategies employed by the terror groups mutates has overtaken the training offered to the ATPU. This has resulted into a skills mismatch that has seen the terrorists exploit the gaps to their advantage. Hence, devising ways of operating without the detection of the ATPU and subsequent proliferation of the terror related activities in Mombasa County. These gains can be reversed through subjecting the ATPU to a continuous training especially through the in service trainings, seminars, workshops besides benchmarking with states that have developed better systems of offsetting terrorism.

Additionally, the findings of the study indicated that the ATPU has fallen short of incorporating the members of public in the fight against acts of international terror in Mombasa County. This rift has undermined the investigative capacity of the ATPU making it difficult to spot and dissuade acts of terror in Mombasa County especially since most of these acts are perpetuated

through secretive networks. Thus, customer cares skills will be handy in building enduring collaborations with the public so as to build public confidence in sharing vital information with the ATPU. Effective and continuous training will see the ATPU employ mixed strategies in offsetting and reversing the gains made by the terrorists. These will facilitate the adoption of strategies and actions that will enhance the payoff function of the ATPU.

Arming of the ATPU is critical when combating transnational terror activities in Mombasa County. Though ATPU is largely perceived as police unit that fights terrorism in a proactive dimension, there is immense need of supplying them with the required weapons and protective gear since in most cases their operations turn out reactive. With the study findings pointing solidly to the fact that terrorists strike using better weapons as compared to the ATPU, it is extremely difficult for ATPU to pin down the terrorists without effective weapons and a protective gear. Besides, lack of access to a range of weapons denies the ATPU the much needed leverage in terms of the resolve demonstrated by the terrorists. Thus, the provision of effective gear will match the resolve of terrorists besides boosting confidence among the ATPU in the discharge of their mandate. Hence, this will lead to an equipoise point which will enable the ATPU roll back on the gains made by the terrorists in the recent past.

The internet has provided another vital space for the perpetuation of acts of international terrorism. Accordingly, the terrorists have used the internet to recruit fighters besides spreading propaganda that seeks to win minds to their course. Therefore, the ATPU needs up to date information and communication facilities and equipment to counter terrorism in the spaces provided by the internet. However, as indicated by the findings of the study, ATPU remains heavily challenged as far as the access to ICT facilities and equipment is concerned. Thus, undermining their efforts of countering international terrorism in the spaces provided by the internet. This setback gives the terrorist an upper hand in conducting recruits, heightening radicalization activities besides spreading propaganda that seeks to win the local minds and perpetuate a narrative that counterterrorism measures are acts of victimization and marginalization. This apparent lack of access to modern day information and communication technology facilities further emboldens the capacity of the terrorists who are able to exploit the spaces provided by the internet thus enhancing their ability of employing mixed strategies in the perpetuation of their activities. Ultimately, these technological disadvantages on the side of the ATPU reflects a gain on the side of the international terror outfits.

On the other hand, operational preparedness measures ensure that the ATPU have put in place a set of actions and strategies that respond effectively to the strategies and particular actions employed by the terrorists in enhancing their activities. Thus, it ensures that the ATPU is ready at all times to counter the various actions undertaken by the terrorists. These measures of operational preparedness includes regular field drills conducted in the diverse terrains of Mombasa County coupled with written plans to ensure proper allocation of roles in combating terrorism. Field drills in diverse terrains of Mombasa County ensure that the ATPU is well acquainted in operating in various terrains thus denying terrorists any advantage should they resort to exploit the advantages presented by a given terrain. Additionally, the sensitization of the public ensures that the public knows the role to play in the event of terror attacks. Notably, operational preparedness is largely influenced by the training and the arming aspects of counterterrorism. Training ensures the required organizational and coordination measures are implemented for speedy response in terror related incidences. Additionally, arming ensures that the ATPU have access to all facilities and tools that are necessary in responding to all terror related activities regardless of the terrain. These facilities include vehicles, protective gear and communication devices. Without a thorough training that is backed by a well thought out arming plan, operational preparedness of the ATPU is greatly hampered as indicated by the findings. Hence, lack of readily available, well maintained vehicles, protective gear and communication devices has curtailed ATPU's operational preparedness measures. Moreover, apart from the standards of operations, it is important to have written response plans that all the officers are conversant with so as to enhance effective response and by large operational preparedness initiatives. Conclusively, operational preparedness measures ensure that ATPU has counter actions and strategies that respond effectively to those employed by the terrorists. Hence, it ensures that ATPU has a set of actions that can be assembled quickly to neutralize actions of the terrorists. This leads to an equipoise point that denies the terrorists time and space of engaging and perpetuating their activities in Kenya's homeland. Consequently, this leads to a payoff function which dismantles the capacity of terrorists in launching terror related activities besides ensuring a safer country that is less vulnerable to terror onslaughts and raids.

#### **5.4 Policy Recommendations**

The equipping of the ATPU to offset acts of international terrorism comprises of training, arming and operational preparedness. All these fundamental aspects of equipping the ATPU



should be jointly undertaken in view of the immediate confronts encountered by ATPU in combating international extremism. Following the trends revealed by the analyzed data, this study anchors its recommendations on the three aspects of equipping the ATPU covered by this study. To ensure that the ATPU are a step ahead as far as new skills of combating terror activities are concerned, this study recommends continuous training practices. This can be realized through expansion of training opportunities in form of in service trainings, workshops and seminars. Moreover, this continuous training need to be conducted locally and internationally combined with benchmarking with states that have put better counterterrorism measures in place. Besides, since ATPU is inclined towards fighting international terrorism proactively as opposed reactive, there is need to boost the investigative capacity of the ATPU through strategic investments in terms of developing human resources and providing modern forensic facilities. Besides, equipping the ATPU with the customer handling skills will facilitate the building of enduring collaboration with the members of the public hence boasting its investigative capacity.

In line with the rapidly expanding information and communication technology and the resulting new spaces of perpetuating international terrorism through the internet, this study recommends an expansion of the training aspect of ATPU to include massive training in the area of ICT. Additionally, there is need of mounting modern day information and communication technology facilities in all ATPU stations complete with constant internet supply. This will ensure that the ATPU have access to the facilities that it severely needs in fighting terrorists in the spaces provided by the internet. To this end, the ATPU will be able to deny the terrorists the ability to exploit the spaces provided by the internet in the perpetuation of its activities.

Moreover, terrorists strike using mixed strategies that enhance their payoff function. Besides, these strategies reflect changing terrorism trends across the globe. This underscores the need for operational preparedness among the ATPU. Thus, the study recommends that the ATPU is supplied with vehicles, protective gear and the necessary equipment to facilitate swift and effective response to acts of terror onslaughts. This should follow a bottom up approach so as to accord the ATPU officers a chance to get the tools that fit their needs and the tasks at hand. Moreover, the study recommends regular field drills in the diverse terrain of Mombasa County. These field drills should involve the members of the public in order to sensitize them on their role in combating various acts of terrorism in Mombasa County. These field drills should be anchored

on written response plans which inculcate lasting practices and measures to be undertaken in the event of combating international terrorism both in the reactive and proactive aspect.

### **5.5 Further Research Recommendations**

This study has contributed greatly in enhancing the counterterrorism policy and the art of equipping ATPU to offset international terrorism in Mombasa County. Though the research study has assessed the art of equipping the ATPU and provided policy recommendations that will facilitate the creation of a better equipped ATPU, there are significant research areas that arise from the findings and literature review. Therefore the study recommends that future scholars conduct empirical research studies in the following areas.

In the wake of terrorism and clamor to counter international terrorism, majority of the states across the globe have equipped their security agencies in training, arming and operational preparedness aspects. However, there is no empirical study that has focused on the function of civilians in thwarting terror with a view of highlighting how the public can be equipped in countering transnational terror related activities.

Moreover, equipping of the ATPU follows a top – down approach in which the policy makers equip the anti-terrorism units without taking into considerations the views of the officers at the grassroots and the public that lives and interacts with the policing environment on daily basis. Hence, this study recommends that future scholars conduct empirical research on the perspectives of the residents on the policy of equipping the security agencies, especially ATPU to counter international terrorism in Mombasa County.

## REFERENCES

- Achuka, V. (2017, June 23). Al Shabaab kills five in latest Mandera attack. *The Standard*. Retrieved June 25, 2017 from <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke>
- Ahalt, C. (2014). United Kingdom. *Police weapons in selected jurisdictions*. Retrieved September 15, 2017 from law@loc.gov • <http://www.law.gov>
- Ahmed, M. (2017). Suspected shabaab attackers burn police station in Ijara. *The Daily Nation*. Retrieved January 13, 2018 from <http://www.nationmedia.co.ke>
- Alemika, E. O. (2011). An introduction. In C. Chukwuma & E. Alemika (Eds.), *Police Internal Control Systems in West Africa* (pp. 7-18). Lagos: Cleen Foundation.
- Allisson, S. (2014). Kenya: Think Again - How Not to Solve Terrorism - the Kenyan Edition. Retrieved October 10, 2018 from <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2014-08-28-how-not-to-counter-terrorism-the-kenyan-edition/>
- Anderson, D. M., & Mcknight, J. (2014). Kenya at war: Al-shabaab and its enemies in Eastern Africa. *Africa affairs*, 114 (454), 1-27.
- Aronson, L. S. (2013). Kenya and the global war on terror: neglecting history and geopolitics in approaches to counterterrorism. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 7, 24-34.
- Asamoah, A. A. (2015). *Responses to insecurity in Kenya: Too much, too little, too late? East Africa report*. Retrieved April 19, 2017, from [issafrica.org/uploads/E\\_AfricaReport3V2.pdf](http://issafrica.org/uploads/E_AfricaReport3V2.pdf)
- Baker, B. (2010). *Non-state policing: expanding the scope for tackling Africa's urban violence*. Retrieved February 3, 2017, from [africacenter.org/...rica%E2%80%99s-Urban-Violence.pdf](http://africacenter.org/...rica%E2%80%99s-Urban-Violence.pdf)
- Bamberg, M. (2012). Narrative analysis. *Quantitative, Qualitative, Neuropsychological and biological*, 2, 77-94.
- Bauer, M. & Jovchelovitch, S. (2000). *Narrative interviewing*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [eprints.lse.ac.uk/2633/1/Narrativeinterviewing.pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/2633/1/Narrativeinterviewing.pdf)
- Botha, A. (2014). *Radicalization in Kenya: recruitment to Al shabaab and Mombasa republican council paper No 265*. Retrieved April 17, 2017, from [issafrica.org/...b-and-the-mombasa-republican-council](http://issafrica.org/...b-and-the-mombasa-republican-council)
- Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods (4<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Buckley, R., & Caple, J. (2009). *Theory and practice of training (6<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. London: Kogan page.

- Carmichael, F. (2005). *A guide to game theory*. Great Britain: Pearson Education Limited.
- Carpinelli, R. (2015). Strength training for police officers. *Medicina Sportiva Practica*, 16 (3), 33-44.
- Coyne, C., & Hall, A. (2013). *The militarization of U.S. domestic policing*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [ccooyne.com/Hall-Coyne-Militarization.pdf](http://ccooyne.com/Hall-Coyne-Militarization.pdf)
- Coolesæet, R. (2010). EU counterterrorism strategy: value added or chimera? *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, 86 (4), 857-873.
- Creswell, W. J. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. California: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Davis, J. B. (2003). *The Conception of the Individual in Non-Cooperative Game Theory*. Retrieved February 25, 2020 from <https://papers.tinbergen.nl/03095.pdf>
- Deflem, M. (1994). Law enforcement in British colonial Africa: A comparative analysis of imperial policing in Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, and Kenya. *Police studies journal*, 17, 45-68.
- Delloite. (2016). *Economic outlook: The story behind numbers*. Retrieved January 10, 2017, from <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ke/Documents/tax/Economic Outlook 2016 KE.pdf>
- Directorate of Criminal Investigations. (2015). Anti-terrorism police unit (ATPU). Retrieved October 10, 2018 from <http://www.cid.go.ke/index.php/sections/specilizedunits/atpu.html>
- Donnermeyer, F. (2010). Local preparedness for terrorism: A view from law enforcement. *Police Practice and Research*, 3 (4), 347-360.
- Edwards, R., & Holland, J. (2013). *What is qualitative interviewing?* London: Bloomsbury Publishers.
- Gakuo, M. (2017). The Dilemma of Kenya's new counterterrorism and asymmetric warfare. *A journal of Social Justice*, 29 (3), 307-314.
- Gari, A. (2016). Changing trends of extremism and radicalization in Kenya today. *The Star*. Retrieved October 10, 2018 from [https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2016/07/07/changing-trends-of-extremism-and-radicalization-in-kenya-today\\_c1350039](https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2016/07/07/changing-trends-of-extremism-and-radicalization-in-kenya-today_c1350039)
- Glasgow, C., & Lepatski, C. (2012). The evolution of police training: the investigative skill education program. In M. Haberfeld., C. Clarke & D. Sheehan (Eds.), *Police organization and training* (pp. 95-111). New York: Springer Publishers.
- Glasow, P. (2005). *Fundamentals of survey research methodology*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/pdf/05\\_0638.pdf](https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/pdf/05_0638.pdf)

- Goitom, H. (2014). South Africa. *Police weapons in selected jurisdictions*. Retrieved September 15, 2017 from law@loc.gov • <http://www.law.gov>
- Goldman, D. (2015). *Kenya's counterterrorism strategy*. Retrieved April 17, 2017, from [intelligencebriefs. Com](http://intelligencebriefs.com)
- Government of Kenya. (2012). *Police act*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from [www.nationalpolice.go.ke](http://www.nationalpolice.go.ke)
- Government of Kenya. (2012). *Prevention of terrorism act*. Retrieved January 30, 2017, from <http://www.kenyalaw.org>
- Holgerson, A. (2016). *Preparedness for mass- casualty attacks on public transportation*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from <http://umu.diva-portal.org/>
- Hope, R. (2015). In pursuit of democratic policing: An analytical review and assessment of police reforms in Kenya. *International journal of Police Science and Management*, 17 (2), 91-97.
- Horowitz, J. (2013). *Kenya Needs to End Human Rights Abuses by Its Anti-Terrorism Police Unit*. Retrieved October 10, 2018, from <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/kenya-needs-end-human-rights-abuses-its-anti-terrorism-police-unit>
- Hubschle, A. (2011). From theory to practice: exploring the organized crime-terror nexus in sub-Saharan Africa. *Perspectives on terrorism*, 5 (3-4), 81-95.
- Hyun, H. T. (2015). *An investigation of strategies to control corruption in the police service: a comparative study of Kenya and Korea from 1963 to 2007* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from <http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/123456789/13273/An%20Investigation%20of%20Strategies....pdf;sequence=1>
- Independent Policing Oversight Authority. (2014). *Report following Mpeketoni attacks*. Retrieved April 17, 2017, from [www.katibasasa.org/...14/10/06/mpeketoni-ipoa-report/](http://www.katibasasa.org/...14/10/06/mpeketoni-ipoa-report/)
- Jenkins, M., Willis, H. & Han, B. (2016). Do significant terrorists' attacks increase the risk of further attacks? Retrieved July 03, 2018, from [https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/perspectives/PE100/PE173/RAND\\_PE173.pdf](https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/perspectives/PE100/PE173/RAND_PE173.pdf)
- Jenkins, M. (1980). *The study of terrorism: Definitional problems*. United States of America. Rand Corporation. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2006/P6563.pdf>

- Jewell, L. (2013). *Models and structures of corrections and police training and research activities in Canadian and international jurisdictions*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [https://www.usask.ca/cfbsjs/research/pdf/research\\_reports/Models%20of%20Corrections%20and%20Police%20Training%20and%20Research%20March%202018-13.pdf](https://www.usask.ca/cfbsjs/research/pdf/research_reports/Models%20of%20Corrections%20and%20Police%20Training%20and%20Research%20March%202018-13.pdf)
- Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. (2014). *Are we under siege? The state of security in Kenya an occasional report (2010 – 2014)*. Retrieved December 10, 2016, from [www.ke.undp.org/...0Kenya%20-Occasional%20Report.pdf](http://www.ke.undp.org/...0Kenya%20-Occasional%20Report.pdf)
- Kenya National Commission on Human Rights & University of Nairobi. (2015). *Audit on the status of police reforms in Kenya*. Retrieved January 10, 2017, from [www.knchr.org](http://www.knchr.org)
- Kenya National Commission Human Rights. (2016). *Youth Radicalization in the Coastal Region*. Retrieved February 20, 2020 from [https://www.knchr.org/Portals/0/Nguzo\\_Issue12\\_Radicalization%20Book.pdf](https://www.knchr.org/Portals/0/Nguzo_Issue12_Radicalization%20Book.pdf)
- Kiruga, M. (2013). 20 killed in bomb attack on Norfolk. *The Daily Nation*. Retrieved January 13, 2018 from <http://www.nationmedia.co.ke>
- Kivoi, D. L., & Mbae, C. G (2013). The Achilles 'Heel of Police Reforms in Kenya. *Social Sciences*, 2 (6), 189-194.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology. Methods and techniques* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Marenin, O (2014). Styles of policing and economic development in African states. *Public Administration and Development*, 34 (3), 149-161.
- Marion, N., & Cronin, K. (2009). Law Enforcement Responses to Homeland Security Initiatives: The Case of Ohio. *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice*, 6 (1), 4–24.
- Menkhaus, K. (2012). *After the Kenyan intervention in Somalia*. Retrieved February 10, 2017, from [www.banadir.com/...MilitaryInterventionInSomalia.pdf](http://www.banadir.com/...MilitaryInterventionInSomalia.pdf)
- Ministry of Interior Security and Coordination of the National Government. (2015). *Revised Police Reforms Program Document 2015-2018*. Retrieved April, 20, 2017 from [www.npsc.go.ke/](http://www.npsc.go.ke/)
- Mkutu, K., & Wandera, G. (2013). *Policing the periphery: Opportunities and challenges for Kenya police reserves*. Switzerland: Retrieved April 17, 2017, from [www.smallarmssurvey.org/...Policing-the-Periphery.pdf](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/...Policing-the-Periphery.pdf)
- Mohochi, S.M. (2011). Preventive counter terrorism action': case study of Kenya. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 1-12.

- Mombasa County Government. (2018). *Mombasa county countering violent extremism (CVE) mapping report*. Retrieved February 18, 2020 from <http://www.mombasa.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/FINAL-REVISED-MAPPING-REPORT.pdf>
- Motto, J. (2016). International Terrorism: What are the current legal challenges in bringing terrorists to justice? *Groningen Journal of International Law*, 4 (1), 42-53.
- Mugford, R., Corey, S., & Benell, C. (2013). Improving police training from a cognitive perspective. *An international Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 36 (2), 312-337.
- Mukinda, F. (2017, June 4). Enemy within cited in series of terror attacks on security agents. *The Daily Nation*. Retrieved June 10, 2017, from <https://www.kenyandigest.com/enemy-within-cited-in-terror-attacks/>
- Nachmias, D., & Frankfort, C. (2005). *Research methods in social sciences* (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). London: Hodder Arnold Publishers.
- Nash, J. (1951). Non-cooperative games. *The annals of mathematics*, 54 (2), 286-295.
- Neumann, J. V., & Morgenstern, O. (1953). *Theory of games and economic behavior*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Ngethe, V. (2015, October 17). Budgetary allocations to the security sector and the changes from year to year can give clues as to the government's priorities. *The Daily Nation*. Retrieved June 10, 2017, from [www.nation.co.ke/](http://www.nation.co.ke/)
- Ngugi, K., Karanja, P., Were, S., & Titany, L. (2012). The factors influencing service delivery in the national police service: a case of the Kenya police in Nairobi County. *Journal of Research in International Business and Management*, 2 (11), 285-291.
- Oakley, A. (2014). Kenya anti-terror police accused of abuses. Retrieved October 10, 2018 from <http://africanvoiceonline.co.uk/kenya-anti-terror-police-accused-of-abuses/>
- Omeje, K., & Githigaro, M. J. (2012). The challenges of state policing in Kenya. *Peace and conflict review*, 7 (1), 1-32.
- Omondi, C. C. (2016). *Kenya's foreign policy towards Somalia, 2011-2016; contribution to insecurity* (Master's thesis) Retrieved from <https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2422413/Master%20thesis.pdf?sequence=2>

- Osborne, M. J. (2004). *An introduction to game theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Otiso, M. (2009). Kenya in the crosshairs of global terrorism: fighting terrorism at the periphery. *Kenya Studies Review*, 1 (1), 107-132.
- Pelfrey, W. (2009). *An exploratory study of local homeland security preparedness findings and implications for future assessments*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258129377\\_An\\_Exploratory\\_Study\\_of\\_Local\\_Homeland\\_Security\\_Preparedness\\_Findings\\_and\\_Implications\\_for\\_Future\\_Assessments](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258129377_An_Exploratory_Study_of_Local_Homeland_Security_Preparedness_Findings_and_Implications_for_Future_Assessments)
- Prasad, D. (2008). Content analysis: A method in social science research. In L. Das & V. Bhaskaran (Eds.), *Research methods for social work* (pp. 173-193). New Delhi: Rawat Publishers.
- Randol, M. (2012). The organizational correlates of terrorism response and preparedness in local police departments. *Criminal Justice Review*, 23 (3), 304-326.
- Ransley, J., & Mazerolle, L. (2009). Policing in an era of uncertainty. *Police Practice and Research*, 10 (4), 365-381.
- Ransley, P. (2009). *Report of the national task force on police reforms*. Retrieved April 18, 2017, from [www.scribd.com/doc/245815329/](http://www.scribd.com/doc/245815329/)
- Roberts, A., Liedka, V. & John, M (2012). Elements of terrorism preparedness in local police agencies, 2003-2007: impact of vulnerability, organizational characteristics, and contagion in the post-9/11 era. *Sage Journal*, 58 (5), 720-747.
- Robinson, D. C., & Scaglione, R. (1987). The origin and evolution of the police function in society: Notes toward a theory. *Law & Society Review*, 21 (1), 109-154.
- Rotberg, R. (2005). Battling terrorism in the horn of Africa and Yemen. Diminishing the threat of terrorism. In R. Rotberg (Eds.), *Battling terrorism in the horn of Africa* (pp. 1-22). Brookings Institute Press.
- Sandler, T. (2014). *Terrorism and counterterrorism: An overview*. Retrieved January 30, 2018 from <https://academic.oup.com>
- Sgambelluri, R. (n.d). *Police culture, police training, and police administration: their impact on violence in police families*. Retrieved September 15, 2017 from <https://www.researchgate.net>.
- Snidal, D. (1985). The game theory of international politics. *World Politics*, 38 (1), 25-57.
- Smithson, J. (2000). Using and analyzing focus groups: Limitations and possibilities. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 3 (2), 103-119.



- Sommer, H. (2007). *History of the police in Kenya*. Retrieved February 10, 2017, from [http://www.academia.edu/4406247/History\\_of\\_the\\_Police\\_in\\_Kenya\\_1885-1960](http://www.academia.edu/4406247/History_of_the_Police_in_Kenya_1885-1960)
- Statistics Canada. (2010). *Survey methods and practices*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-587-x/12-587-x2003001-eng.pdf](http://statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-587-x/12-587-x2003001-eng.pdf)
- Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. (2015). *Al shabaab attack on Garissa University in Kenya*. Retrieved June 15, 2016, from <https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs>
- Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. (2015). American Deaths in Terrorist Attacks. Retrieved July 03, 2018, from <https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs>
- Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. (2016). Terrorism in Belgium and Western Europe; attacks against transportation targets; coordinated terrorist attacks. Retrieved July 03, 2018, from <https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs>
- Tornbjornsson, D., & Johnsson, M. (2016). *Containment or Contagion? Countering Al shabaab efforts to sow discord in Kenya*. Retrieved September 15, 2017, from [academia.edu/31751380/Containment\\_or\\_Contagion\\_Cou](http://www.academia.edu/31751380/Containment_or_Contagion_Cou)
- Tirole, F. D. (1989). Non-cooperative game theory for industrial organization: An introduction and overview. *Handbook of industrial organization*, 1, 259-327.
- Um, V. (2009). *Discussing the concepts of terrorist rationality: Implications for counter terrorism policy. Economics of security working paper 22*. Berlin: Economics security. Retrieved February 10, 2017, from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/6518184.pdf>
- United States Department of State. (2017). Country reports on terrorism. Retrieved July 03, 2018, from <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/272488.pdf>
- White House. (2018). *National Strategy for Counterterrorism of the United States of America*. Retrieved July 20, 2019 from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/NSCT.pdf>
- Yeasimin, S. & Rahman, K. (2012). Triangulation research method as a tool of social science research. *Bup Journal*, 1 (1), 154-163.

## APPENDICE

## APPENDIX A

### CLOSE ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Participant,

I respectfully request that you take part in research study by filling this questionnaire on the topic, “Counterterrorism: assessing the art of equipping the anti-terrorism police unit in Kenya. A case of Mombasa County”. This line with fulfilling conditions to qualify for Master of Arts degree (International Relations) of Nairobi University. Information that you give will be used strictly to write a research report by the student therefore shall not be revealed to a third party whatsoever.

SECTION A: Please circle the choice that corresponds with your answer

1. What is your gender?
  - A. Male
  - B. Female
2. What is the uppermost level of education attained?
  - A. Primary and below
  - B. High school
  - C. Certificate
  - D. Diploma
  - E. Degree and above
3. What is your current occupational status?
  - A. Student
  - B. Unemployed
  - C. Self- employed
  - D. Employed

*If you are employed, please state your current occupation\_\_\_\_\_*

4. What is your matrimonial status?
  - A. Single
  - B. Married
  - C. Divorced
  - D. Separated

E. Widowed

5. What is your age\_\_\_\_\_
6. How long have you been a resident of Mombasa County? \_\_\_\_\_Years.

SECTION B: *Please answer all questions appropriately by ticking the relevant answer.*

1. Generally, I believe that the ATPU are well trained to counter terror related activities in Mombasa County effectively.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
2. The ATPU have skills to enable them detect, investigate and prevent terrorism related activities such as radicalization.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
3. The public always feels confident in reporting terror related activities to the ATPU as they are skilled in engaging residents in intelligence gathering.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
4. The ATPU exhibit skills that prove that they have attended workshops to further their knowledge and experience on emerging trends of terrorism in Mombasa County within the last one year.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure

- D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
5. The ATPU have a range of weapons whose efficiency surpasses the efficiency of ordinary weapons used by the terrorists.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
6. The ATPU posts in Mombasa County are mounted with surveillance camera, computers, radio calls and operational telephone lines.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
7. The ATPU vehicles are available and well maintained; therefore, they are always ready for use in counter terrorism operation.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
8. When in operational response to attacks, ATPU are confident since they have a protective gear that protects them from the terrorists' attacks.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree

9. When the terrorists strike, ATPU always arrive at the scene quickly, often within few minutes.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
10. In the last three month, the ATPU have been involved in field drills as a preparedness initiative to fight terror.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
11. These field drills have been conducted in Mombasa's diverse terrain to aid understanding of the terrain in the county.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree
12. The efficiency and organization of the police in counter terrorism operation indicates the existence of a written response plan that guides the police in counter terrorism operation in Mombasa County.
- A. Strongly disagree
  - B. Disagree
  - C. Not sure
  - D. Agree
  - E. Strongly agree

## APPENDIX B

### LETTER OF INFORMED CONSENT

#### COUNTERTERRORISM: ASSESSING THE ART OF EQUIPPING THE ANTI TERRORISM POLICE UNIT

Dear Participant,

I am Vincent Omurwa Okangi, from the department of Political Science and Public Administration in the University of Nairobi. As part of partial completion to qualify for Master of Arts degree (International Relations), I am expected to conduct research and prepare a report. Therefore, I request your participation for this exercise. Please sign this letter as a demonstration that you have understood and agreed with the terms of my research, assurance of privacy and your voluntary participation to this study.

You will take part in this research by filling in the questionnaire or taking part in a focus discussion group, regarding the equipping of Ant terrorism police unit in the era of terrorism. I would like to inform you that as part of the information, your details such as age, level of education and occupation will be recorded. However, in the writing of my final research report, there will be strict adherence of your privacy. Therefore, your details will not be disclosed to reveal neither your identity nor status. Your involvement in my study remains purely on acceptance terms and you can drop out any time without any consequence whatsoever. The Government of Kenya and the University of Nairobi have approved this research project. I acknowledge your acceptance and eagerness to be involved in this research study.

Yours Sincerely,

Omurwa Vincent Okangi

To take part in this study, I request you to sign this letter as a demonstration that you have understood and agreed with my terms of research, assurance of privacy and your willingness to participate

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I look forward to cordial working relationship with you.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **OPEN ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. What is your period of stay in Mombasa County?
2. What has been your encounter like when operating in Mombasa County?
3. Apart from terrorism, what are other security challenges facing Mombasa County?
4. How has the ATPU handled those security challenges?
5. Mombasa has been witnessing increase in radicalization and terror attacks, where is the problem?
6. What challenges are the ATPU facing in alleviating terrorism in Mombasa County?
7. In most cases, why do the terrorist manage to attack without the knowledge ATPU?
8. What is the working relation between the ATPU and the Mombasa residents?
9. Why has the police been unable to engage in swift and organized counter terror?
10. Does the ATPU possess necessary arms, ICT facilities and written plan to counter terrorism?
11. Do the police need more skills and knowledge to counter terrorism in Mombasa County?
12. What can done to improve the capability of the ATPU for successful counter terrorism?



**APPENDIX D**

**CONSENT FORM: AUDIO TAPPING**

**COUNTERTERRORISM: ASSESSING THE ART OF EQUIPPING THE ANTI  
TERRORISM POLICE UNIT IN KENYA. A CASE OF MOMBASA COUNTY**

I as a participant in the narrative interview on the equipping of the anti-terrorism police unit in Mombasa County, voluntarily agree to be tape recorded. I am in full knowledge that I have a right to listen to the recorded tapes before they are used. Consequently, I have decided that I ..... want/ do not want to listen to the tapes.

.....  
Participants' name

.....  
Signature

I assure you that in the final presentation of the research project, I will not disclose names of the participants' or any other details that can lead to their identification. Therefore, I will use the statements obtained from these narrative interviews for this research project and presentation in the defense panel of the University of Nairobi, department of political science. I thank you most sincerely for agreeing to take part in this study. It will be a pleasure working with you.

Yours sincerely

Omurwa V. Okangi

## **APPENDIX E**

### **SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. Are you a resident of Mombasa County
2. How long have you been a resident of Mombasa County?
3. What security challenges face Mombasa County?
4. Have you ever experienced or come across a firsthand information on terrorist attacks in Mombasa County?
5. What has been the talk like among the residents of Mombasa County concerning these terrorists' related activities in Mombasa County?
6. It appears that terror groups are registering gains Mombasa county, yet we have the ATPU spread within the county, where is the mismatch?
7. Why is the ATPU unable to register and maintain unparalleled advantage against the terror groups in Mombasa County?
8. What hinders the public from sharing information with the ATPU on impending terror attacks in Mombasa County?
9. What is your view on ATPU training and the terrorism trends in Mombasa County?
10. How do you perceive the levels of confidence among the ATPU when responding to terror attacks in Mombasa County?
11. Do you think that the supply of arms and other necessary equipment to counter terror has enhanced the ATPU capacity in fighting terrorism?
12. How do you see the operational preparedness of the police to counter terror attacks in Mombasa County?
13. Is ATPU commensurately equipped to counter terrorism in Mombasa?

## APPENDIX F

### DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW I

Condensed unit	Code	Category	Theme
Mombasa county faces interlinked security challenges such as terrorism, radicalization, drug trafficking, organized criminal gangs that rob mpesa shops to support their operations	Diverse criminal acts support terrorism	Training	An experience of diverse skills in staying ahead of the gangs
In interlinked security challenges such as robbery that sustains the operation of the terror group, the ATPU pursues the terrorism aspect while the other units take their area of specialization and monitors from far. If terrorism is a major aspect they take over the entire investigations.	Specialized training on terrorism	Training	Perception of specialization depending on the required skills
In the recent past there are reduced terror attacks with many of the planned terror attacks being disrupted, perpetrators arrested, shot	Many terror attacks disrupted, terrorists arrested	Training	A feeling that reduced terror attacks underscores the effectiveness of ATPU
Radicalization continues because it is secretive, requires high levels of investigations, intelligence gathering skills	Specialized investigative skills	Training	A feeling that taming radicalization requires high levels of investigative skills from ATPU
Terrorism is evolving on daily basis and this requires in service trainings, workshops, seminars to update skills and knowledge however these seldom comes	Trainings, in service, seminars, workshops should be enhanced	Training	Frequency of retraining on skills and knowledge overtaken by the evolving trends of terrorism.
Resources are never enough, the resources in terms of the capital and the human resource are few compared to the complex security	Few resources in capital and the human resource aspect	Arming	A feeling of scarce resources affecting proper arming of ATPU

challenges that support the sprouting of terrorism			
ATPU is not a combat force since it is more of proactive and not reactive. But lack adequate weapons especially when the operations spill to reactive	Although they are not reactive need arms in operations that turn reactive	Arming	The perception that the unit is proactive has derailed proper arming in case the operations turn reactive.
In ICT, the computers are outdated, lack internet, the ones existing are not updated regularly and generally the lack IT experts within the unit to aid in the combat of terrorism in the internet	Few ICT gadgets, outdated, no internet and trained personnel	Arming and training	Lack proper ICT tools, some outdated and no trained personnel to handle
ATPU enjoys good relationship from the law abiding citizens and institutions such as churches, schools, hotels and residents although some conceal acts of terrorisms	Good collaboration with the law abiding members of the public	Training	A perception of good cooperation between the ATPU and the public
Emergency operations plan is in place and response is in few minutes, like the central police attack was disrupted in few minutes with the terrorists being shot. Besides, they have written plans, standards of operation	Always prepared to respond to emergency in few minutes	Operational preparedness	Emergency plans aid speedy and effective response in disrupting terror attacks

## APPENDIX G

### DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW II

<b>Condensed unit</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Theme</b>
Has stayed in Mombasa for the last 10 years, confessed gangs, Wakwanza wao, Wakali wao, terrorists poses serious security challenges to the ATPU and other security operations	Major criminal gangs and raiding of Mpesa shops supports terrorism	Training and arming	The security challenges, gangs that rob to support terror attacks require extra skills and arms from ATPU
The attack went undetected by the ATPU and no terrorist was arrested nor gunned down as the police came after the departure of the terrorists.	Attack was undetected and all terrorists escaped	Operational preparedness	A feeling that ATPU is not operationally prepared to counter terror attacks.
Terrorists used complex weapons as compared to the weapons seen with the police who came to counter the attack	Terrorists better armed than the unit	Arming	A perception that the police are not properly armed as compared to the terrorists
Stopping radicalization is a hard task as it is done in secretive areas, worshipping areas that require high investigative skills to tame and thus continues because the ATPU do not have high investigative skills to counter the vice	Radicalization requires high investigative skills	Training	A feeling that radicalization continues because ATPU lacks high investigative skills to crack the secrecy involving radicalization
The public is not confident in sharing the information with the police for the fear of being	Collaboration between the police and public very minimal	Training	The feeling that the fear of victimization and being labelled as targets of terrorism has

investigated in return and victimized			curtailed the collaboration between the ATPU and the public
The responses of the ATPU is slow hence does not indicate the existence of the written plans of responding to acts of terrorism. They do not have the protective gear hence do not respond with courage mostly coming late.	No existence of a written plan as evidenced in slow response Not confident as they lack protective gear	Operational preparedness and arming	There is an overriding perception that the slow response depicts absence of a written plan and the fear is due to lack of protective equipment.
The various terror attacks are poorly investigated making it easier for the terrorists to get away with and also the public is always kept in the dark as far as the findings of such investigations are concerned casting doubt on the investigative prowess of the ATPU	Attacks poorly investigated, no reports to public nor reported findings	Training and arming	A feeling that the aftermath of a terror attack is not well investigated making terrorists get away with it besides limiting the strategies of counterterrorism

## APPENDIX H

### DATA ANALYSIS: NARRATIVE INTERVIEW III

<b>Condensed unit</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Theme</b>
Has stayed in Mombasa for the last 15 years. ATPU are well trained in handling the terror related activities that have rocked Mombasa county. The number of the cases that have been disrupted are many compared to the cases that have gone undetected. The ATPU has new skills of fighting international terrorism	Few terror attacks assert that ATPU are well trained since majority of the planned terror attacks have been unearth	Training	A feeling that reduced cases affirm a better training and that most of the cases are detected
The ATPU does not have a range of weapons that are better than the ones used by the terrorists as the terrorists are usually armed with better guns as compared to the police. The vehicles are also a challenge besides they lack protective gear to confidently battle terrorists	Terrorists more equipped with better guns and range of weapons than the ATPU	Arming and operational preparedness.	Feels that the ATPU has weapons but the terrorists have better weapons hence difficult to engage them with confidence, few vehicles and lack of a protective gear to better respond to terrorists.
The public reports possible terror activities confidently but majority of the residents are still haunted by the bad image long associated with the police hence they shy off from sharing information with the ATPU	Public confident but haunted by bad image of unit	Training	Feels that public confidence will surge is the police rebranded and cast aside past image through customer care skills.

<p>Generally the police unit arrives in time although in the past, they were not prepared to respond to the terror attacks but the change of times, increase of attacks and terrorism related activities has made them anticipate the attack and they look fairly prepared in case of terror attacks</p>	<p>In the past not operationally prepared but in nowadays fairly prepared to counter terror</p>	<p>Operational preparedness.</p>	<p>A perception that ATPU is fairly prepared to counter terrorism in Mombasa county.</p>
--	---	----------------------------------	--



## APPENDIX I

### DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN FGDs

Participant ID	Gender	Occupation	Years in Mombasa
<b>Group A</b>			
A1	M	Security guard	02
A2	M	Security guard	01
A3	M	Security guard	10
A4	F	Security guard	08
A5	M	Security guard	06
A6	F	Security guard	07
<b>Group B</b>			
B1	M	Self-employed	15
B2	M	Accountant	12
B3	F	Teacher	11
B4	M	Business man	17
B5	F	Saloonist	10
B6	F	Business Lady	13
<b>Group C</b>			
C1	F	Learner	02
C2	F	Learner	03
C3	F	Learner	04
C4	M	Learner	02
C5	M	Learner	01
C6	M	Learner	03
<b>Group D</b>			
D1	F	self-employed	05
D2	M	Self-employed	08
D3	F	Self- employed	09
D4	M	Self Employed	06
D5	F	Self-employed	06
D6	M	Self-employed	07

# APPENDIX J

## GOVERNMENT RESEARCH PERMIT

### THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

#### CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya

TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245

Email: [dg@nacosti.go.ke](mailto:dg@nacosti.go.ke), [registry@nacosti.go.ke](mailto:registry@nacosti.go.ke)

Website: [www.nacosti.go.ke](http://www.nacosti.go.ke)



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,  
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 22555

CONDITIONS: see back page

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**  
**MR. VINCENT OMURWA OKANGI**  
**OF UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 312-40200**  
**KISII, has been permitted to conduct**  
**research in Mombasa County**

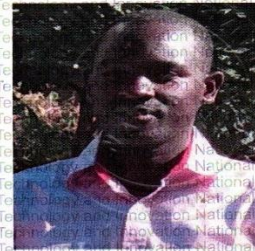
**on the topic: COUNTER TERRORISM:**  
**ASSESSING THE ART OF EQUIPPIN THE**  
**ANTI TERRORISM POLICE UNIT IN**  
**KENYA. A CASE OF MOMBASA COUNTY**

**for the period ending:**  
**14th January, 2020.**

Permit No: NACOSTI/P/19/83475/26284

Date Of Issue : 14th January, 2019

Fee Received :Ksh 1000



  
Applicant's  
Signature

  
Director General  
National Commission for Science,  
Technology & Innovation