

**CIVIL MILITARY COOPERATION AS A STRATEGY FOR SECURITY
STABILIZATION OPERATIONS: CASE OF LAMU COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF
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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

Declaration by the Student

I, the undersigned, declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university or institution for academic credit. All anti-plagiarism regulations have been adhered to through accepted referencing and citations. No part of this project may be reproduced without the prior written permission of the author and/or Kenyatta University.

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Declaration by the Supervisor

We confirm that this research project was done and submitted for examination under my supervision as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research project is wholeheartedly dedicated to my family who have been a constant source of inspiration and for continuously providing emotional, moral and spiritual support throughout the study. Without their unwavering love and support, the completion of this study would not have been realized.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CBOs	Community Based organizations
CIMIC	Civil Military Cooperation
KDF	Kenya Defense Forces
KII	Key Informant Interview
KLE	Key Leader Engagement
NACOSTI	National Council for Science Technology and Innovation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPS	National Police Service
NGO	Non-Governmental organizations
NSIS	National Security Intelligence Service
NYS	National Youth Service
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
TCC	Troop Contributing Countries
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Operation Amani Boni: *Meaning to bring peace to Boni forest and its environments*

Operation Fagia Msitu: *Meaning to remove unwanted residents in the Boni forest*

Operation Linda Boni: *Meaning to preserve and save Boni forest*

Operation Linda Nchi: *Efforts taken by police and the military to protect the nation of Kenya*

Operation Okoa Maisha: *To mean the actions taken to preserve life*

ABSTRACT

Lamu County has had a security challenge resulting from the penetration of Al-shabaab militants who fled from Somalia when Kenya launched military operations in the country. The county has witnessed increased terror attacks, kidnappings and destruction of property. The county was favorable to the militia group due to the presence of Boni forest which has been used as a hide-out and training base and contributed to insecurity in the region. Thus, this study sought to assess the role of civil military cooperation in security stabilization of Lamu County. The study was guided by the Deutsch's theory on cooperation and competition. The study employed a descriptive survey research design and targeted community leaders, ward administrators, religious leaders and officials from the security agencies and humanitarian actors. Stratified, Simple and purposive sampling adopted such that the final sample size was 132 participants. Primary data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires and interview guides while secondary data sources comprised of books, journals and e-resources. The response rate was 75.7% including 88 filled questionnaires from the 112 administered and 12 interviews conducted from the 20 scheduled interviews. The analysis revealed that the factors that had led to adoption of CIMIC included; continued instability in the county, due to increased terror attacks that had become rampant in the region. Other factors identified included collapse of lines of communication, economic sabotage, existence of sympathetic locals and the presence of youth gangs. The inability of the security forces to stabilize the region pushed the National leaders to consider CIMIC as a way of resolving insecurity and instability menace in Lamu County. On the CIMIC activities undertaken by the multiagency teams, the study found out that liaison activities were conducted where information sharing was encouraged including key leaders' engagement forums. Other CIMIC activities conducted included quick impact projects (QIPs) ranging from sinking boreholes, repair of roads, building places of worship, health facilities and schools. The team also conducted outreach programs like medical camps to the residents and joint social activities to empower the local Lamu residents. The other activities included humanitarian assistance and protection programs for the general public especially large gatherings. On the effectiveness of CIMIC approach the study found out that it had aided in opening of lines of communication and strengthening the relationship between the various security actors through information sharing. The CIMIC approach has also helped to re-build the social lifestyle of the people and created opportunities for economic empowerment for the residents. The county has become safer and stable by rooting out criminal elements including terrorists, youth gangs and sympathetic locals. The local residents can now willingly share pertinent information with the security teams which has led to remarkable peace and stability in Lamu County. There is also reduction in crime rates, free movement in and out of the county, improved co-existence of the residents of Lamu as well as improved growth and development of the county. The study concluded that the use of civil military cooperation approach had improved the security and stabilization operations conducted in Lamu County. CIMIC approach has also contributed to peace and return to normalcy in the county. The study recommends that all the stakeholders from the multi-agency teams continue working together to further strengthen the realization of stability of Lamu County, Kenya.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Civil Military Cooperation: It encompasses all the activities conducted by a multi-agency security team in order to establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between security forces, non-governmental and governmental organizations / authorities, and the civilian populace in an operational area with an aim to facilitate stabilization operations and achieve operational objectives.

Key Leadership Engagement: This is an important element of command and control in stabilization operations which involves interaction with leaders of the community with an aim of identifying problems and concerns of the community and coming up with suitable ways of solving the problems.

Quick Impact Projects: They are low-cost, small-scale projects that are planned, funded and undertaken by a multi-agency team within a short time frame in order to respond to the needs expressed and being faced by the local populace.

Security Operations: It includes all activities undertaken by a unit of trained personnel to detect, prevent, analyze and respond to incidences of insecurity in a specific area.

Security Stabilization: The result of actions and activities that are conducted by the military and non-military actors in a conflict-ridden area so as to resolve conflicts, disputes and return normalcy.

Effectiveness of Civil Military Cooperation activities: It where the operations are effective when the different actors communicate and work harmoniously towards securing and stabilizing a conflict-ridden area.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Regions that are characterized by insecurity often lag in terms of development, growth and advancement. This is because the people and its leaders concentrate on finding peace and stability (Albro & Ivey, 2014). Many approaches are used in trying to resolve the conflicts and bring lasting peace. According to Grigorov (2017) military force units were favored to bring peace. Over the years, it is noted that the conflicts became complex and use of military force only ended the conflicts but rarely stabilized the areas. As such, the non-military actors came in to try and find solutions without the use of force associated with the military units. The civilian actors use negotiations to broker a peace agreement between the warring parties. These two highly different actors (the civilians and military personnel) both worked to win wars and stabilize the areas but using different approaches. This integration is what gave birth to the concept of Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC).

CIMIC concept describes the undertakings and relationships between civilian and military personnel as they work to resolve conflicts, bring an end to war and achieve stability. Friend (2020) noted that CIMIC came about due to the complex issues that are associated with wars and conflicts such that one approach and agent will likely fail to bring peace and stability. While Bannelier-Christakis (2016) share that CIMIC approach is a great tool that can be used in the modern world based on interferences and complications in the environment. There is need for military force and also humanitarian and civilian peace actions.

Civil–Military Cooperation approach has been identified as an inevitable tool in conflict and post-conflict stabilization operations (Liaw, Guido De Oliveira, Idrus & Talib, 2019). The approach has been adopted in stabilization operations in conflict ridden countries with an aim of gaining support from the local populace to enhance cooperation between the security forces and the civil agencies (Fishtein, 2010). The civil military cooperation concept was developed by NATO as a way of integrating other elements in peace building, peace keeping, conflict resolution and stabilization of conflict-ridden areas. It was first applied in the Balkans where military forces worked hand-in-hand with civilians to end war and stabilize the region. The approach relied on formulation of common goals and pathways during its implementation process (Welch, 2019). This was as a result of the challenges posed by unclear confrontation pattern between changing geographical condition, opposing forces, domestic or international factors and ethnic considerations (Liaw, *et al.*, 2019).

Civil military cooperation (CIMIC) activities remain one of the most important elements of stabilization operations within a conflict prone area and an essential capacity of information operations. It is intelligence driven and involves connecting people, getting things done, joint planning as well as combining efforts (Ankersen, 2007). Many of the concepts employed in international conflict management have undergone a lot of drastic changes in securing places. Furthermore, the peace operations are taking long even going to several years, the activities included in peace operations are expansive and the peace actors are many and varied (Enschede, 2011).

CIMIC strategy has been applied in different region with varying results. In the global scene during the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) led campaign in Afghanistan, the policy of civil military cooperation was widely adopted by the nations involved in post conflict

reconstruction process. According to Dusman and Zupancic (2012), Lithuania is one of the nations that took responsibility of one of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) provincial reconstruction teams (PRT) in Afghanistan where separate military and civilian elements were employed. These elements were separately headed by a military and civilian leader, the duo worked together to ensure the success of the PRT mission. Albro and Ivey (2014) noted that CIMIC approach helped to harmonize the efforts and contribution of the military forces and that of the civil societies and non-government actors in stabilizing the Afghan nation. The focus was building a cultural dimension to look into the military culture, counter-insurgency, humanitarian cooperation and technology-driven aspect towards finding peace and stability in the war-torn nation.

In Philippines, Chambers (2012) revealed that the use of armed forces in the past made a big contribution to the authoritarianism that continues to linger. Over the years, the civilians have made progress in gaining authority and attaining a consolidated democratic rule. The inclusion of civilians in resolving conflicts has led to curtailing the influence of military and authoritarian rule and also creating a balance that prevents civilian supremacy. Since the Russian invasion of Donbas region in South-East Ukraine in February of 2014; there has been more than 8000 people dead, over 10,000 others wounded and more than a million people displaced. Komisarov, Skrynkovskyy, Bielai, Chystokletov, Podoliak and Khytra (2018) analyzed the civil-military cooperation activities in Ukraine under the components of cooperation, coordination, integration, mutual support and the exchange of information and data. The components were meant to bring an end to the conflicts and create a stable region; but a lasting solution and stability has not yet been achieved. This according to the researcher was attributed to the ineffective application of the CIMIC approach and its strategies.

In Malaysia, Ibrahim, Abdullah and Roslan (2018) noted an increased role played by the military and the civil organization in responding to the heightened scale and incidence of natural disasters. Disagreements that weakened the relationship between the military and civil agencies were rampant hampering success of operations. The adoption of civil-military coordination and cooperation led to efficient means of responding to the natural disasters.

Gaub (2019) describes the post-Gaddafi era in Libya as paternalistic such that the conflict resolution mechanisms were biased. Even after adopting the civil-military relations, attention and focus was skewed towards the armed forces with minimal room for civilian interference. Bannelier-Christakis (2016) on foreign military interventions noted that if the interaction was not closely monitored it would lead to state-fracturing and loss of civilian lives, property and abuse of their rights.

In Nigeria, Tar and Bala (2021) share that civil-military cooperation was employed under the civilian joint task force (CJTF) to confront terrorism and insurgency led by Boko Haram. As the movement shifted its operation into combative and violent acts because of unhealthy electioneering, the failure by the military to stop the group led to formation of civilian task forces. In Nigeria, Oyewole (2020) shared that as the military bases increased from 250 to 330, the need for staff was so high that civil personnel were recruited. There was need to formulate a working formula for both parties within the military bases which had spread out to the local communities. As such a good existence between the military and the civilians in the local communities was achieved because of the adoption of the CIMIC approach.

The civil military cooperation approach has been adopted in the stabilization of South Sudan where violence erupted after the state was granted independence. Costa and Karlsrud (2012) noted that the engagement of the local populace within South Sudan have greatly aided in the

stabilization of the country. The Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) under the umbrella of United Nation Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have continued to conduct CIMIC activities within the violent-hit states with an intention of gaining the support of the local population thereby creating a conducive environment to conduct operations and stabilize the areas. In Somalia, Allard (1995) noted that the establishment of the Civil-Military Operation Center (CMOC) in the initial stages of the operation made some headway in gaining peace and stability in the region. CMOC played a key role in harmonizing the activities of the over 49 organizations including UN agencies, NGOs, human rights organizations (HROs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) that operating in the conflict prone nation. The CMOC played a key role in restoring hope as the military and civil agencies worked side by side in digging wells, repairing schools, rebuilding roads amongst other CIMIC related activities.

Obinwa (2019) shares that the complex nature of peace-building in Somalia needs both the military and civilian actors to co-exist and work together to re-build the war-torn nation. Civil-military coordination calls for coordination, correspondence and for both sides to remain neutral and impartial. Lang'at (2018) revealed that civilian peace groups and military forces in Somalia have faced risks that are posed by Al-shabaab terror group; hence the need for scaling coordination and cooperation efforts to overcome the challenges of the terror group and stabilize the nation.

In the year 2010, Kenya Defense Forces entered Somali with a view of liberating the areas that were controlled by the Al-Shabaab terrorist group. The main aim was to degrade the Al Shabab fighting capability and liberate the local population from the dominance of the terrorist group. The intent of the operation was to wipe out the terrorist group and restore local governance structures at the grassroots with the help of religious and clan leaders within the society.

However, the entrance to Somalia by KDF led to the infiltration of Al Shabab to the neighboring counties of Kenya within the larger North Eastern region and part of coastal regions several attacks were staged in these areas including major attacks in Lamu County and the capital of Nairobi (Kimari & Ramadhan, 2017).

In the Kenyan Coast province major attacks were staged in Lamu County which harbors the infamous Boni forest. This forest is used by the terrorist group as a training area and a recruiting base owing to its dense vegetation which provides natural cover. One of the main attacks in the county was the Mpeketoni attack which led to the death and maiming of more than 60 innocent Kenyans. This led to the launching a multi-agency operation by the Government of Kenya code named '*Operation Linda Boni*' meaning preserve and save the Boni forest in the year 2015. Ichani (2019) noted that the KDF is justified in intervening to find peace in the conflict areas under the provision of the Kenyan constitution and the UN Charter. Other military operations within the Kenyan borders include the Shifta campaigns (1964-1967), *Operation Okoa Maisha* (2008)- meaning to preserve life and the Operation in Mt. Elgon to flush out the leaders and operators of the Sabaot Land Defense Force (SLDF). In each of these military operations there arose allegations of human rights abuse like rape, assassinations and use of excessive force. This was attributed to the failure by the military to incorporate local residents and other non-military actors in the operations (Ichani, 2019).

In the study, Owino (2018) revealed that there is an increase of terrorism activities in Lamu County because of its location and favorable terrain that harbors the infamous Boni Forest which is a conducive hiding and training area. Wanjiku (2020) in her study further noted that military action alone cannot resolve the issue of terrorism within Lamu County recommending the involvement of the locals and other civil organizations of local and international decent.

The area is ideal for assessing CIMIC approach and its strategies since it has witnessed operations from various agencies including Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), National Police Service (NPS), National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), National Youth Service (NYS) and the provincial administration. According to Owino (2018), the operations in Lamu County have made minimal gains in stabilizing the county despite the efforts by these agencies. Cases of kidnappings, terror attacks, laying of explosives and youth radicalization are still rampant despite the major operation launched by the Kenya Government in Lamu in 2015 which was codenamed Operation Linda Boni. The Al Shabaab have continued to mingle with the locals who continuously fail to provide vital information to the security forces posing questions on the effectiveness of civil-military cooperation approach on the security stabilization operations in the region (Wanjiku, 2020).

There are very few studies like Canter (2015) that have assessed the effectiveness of CIMIC operations on security stabilization. Whether the degree of cooperation has a direct effect on security stabilization operations however remains an open question. The scarcity of information on the efficiency of CIMIC approach on security stabilization operations is regrettable because it is the sort of evidence that governments and security agencies require to support stabilization operations. Lamu County has borne the negative effect of terrorist attacks that impaired the growth and development agenda in the region. This then calls for action to secure and stabilize the region through adoption of CIMIC approach. This study therefore sought to examine CIMIC approach as a strategy in enhancing security stabilization operations and the focus is Lamu County where several CIMIC activities have been conducted in an effort to stabilize the region infested by Al-Shabaab insurgents.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kenya commenced ‘Operation Linda Nchi’ meaning to protect the nation; in Somalia when with an effort to control and squash the terror activities by the Somalia-based Al-Shabaab group. This resulted in the penetration of militia group members through the porous Kenyan border into the neighboring county of Lamu. The militants settled within the expansive Boni forest in Lamu County, which they utilized as their training ground (Owino, 2018). Ever since, the Al-shabaab terror group launched several terror attacks, kidnappings and destruction of property. The spat of insecurity negatively affected the socio-economic well-being of the local people, and led to closure of schools, health facilities, hampered transport system and compromised telecommunication systems in the area.

Wanjiku (2020) shared that over the years the Al-Shabaab terrorists have mingled with the locals and recommends that for peace and stabilization of the county to be achieved, the full participation of the locals and other actors was important. Jowell (2018) in his study advocates for civil-military cooperation in order to bring lasting peace and stabilization of the county. In an effort to try and flush the Alshabaab militants from the Boni enclave, the Kenya government launched a multi-agency operation in 2015, code named operation Linda Boni which was to adopt the CIMIC approach and expected to last for 90 days. The security agencies launched various CIMIC activities including provision of medical services; quick impact projects (QIPs) and opening up lines of communication with a view of trying gain support from the locals for the operation.

Despite all these efforts and the massive funding that the operation received, the Alshabaab militants continued to control sections of the Boni enclave and have been using it to launch attacks even in areas occupied by the local populace making it hard for the security agencies to

stabilize the area. This has further led to a protracted operation in the area with minimal gains. Reuben and Murimi (2020) notes that the operation has been characterized by poor coordination, mistrust between the local community and infighting between the military and the police. Questions are therefore raised on the suitability and effectiveness of the CIMIC approach towards attaining peace and security in Lamu County.

This study therefore assessed the use of civil military cooperation (CIMIC) strategy for securing and stabilizing operations in Lamu County, Kenya. The focus of the study was to look at the activities and effectiveness of the CIMIC strategy in the securing and stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The overall objective of this study was to explore Civil Military Cooperation as a strategy in security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To investigate the factors leading to adoption of civil military cooperation approach in the security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya.
2. To analyze the civil military cooperation activities conducted in the security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the civil military cooperation on the security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya

1.4 Research Questions

1. What factors led to the adoption of civil military cooperation approach in the security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya?
2. Which civil military cooperation activities have been applied in the security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya?
3. How is the civil military cooperation effective in security stabilization operations in Lamu County, Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Civil military cooperation is an approach that can be employed when dealing with complex involving different players with different interests. CIMIC is an important element in securing and stabilizing regions where one party may have insignificant results and thus the need for the presence of another party. The hope was that CIMIC approach will successfully duplicate the success experienced in Afghanistan during reconstruction of the nation after conflict. In the same manner, Lamu County can gain peace, stability and tranquility that will lead to economic growth and development.

There is need for conducting the current study since the prevailing insecurity situation in Lamu County needs a solution so as to bring an end to the deaths, injury and displacement of the local populace as well as security personnel operating in the area. Insecurity in the area has led to under development of the county and brought life to a standstill by greatly affecting the day-to-day life of the residents. The CIMIC activities conducted have not borne fruits in getting full support from the local populace and eventually stabilizing the region. Thus, the outcome of the

study will enable security agencies to fully utilize the CIMIC strategies that have not been fully exploited towards the stabilization of Lamu County.

The study will be useful and of significance to the researchers, authors and academicians that can gain information on civil military cooperation approaches in stabilization operations. It will also be used as a source of literature review and referencing material. It will also guide future researchers in areas where they can conduct their studies to enrich the body of knowledge.

The state agencies/actors including the Military and NPS may use the findings and recommendations of this study to effectively plan and initiate more advanced CIMIC strategies. Likewise, the non-state agencies/actors that are active in the area of study including non-Governmental organizations (NGOs), Community based organization (CBOs) as well as international development agencies such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Kingdom Agency for International Development (UKAID) will benefit from this study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the Civil Military Cooperation approach as a strategy in the security stabilization of Lamu County, Kenya. It was carried out amongst community leaders and leaders of various security agencies and NGOs. The specific objectives included the factors leading to the use of CIMIC, the activities conducted in Lamu County and the effectiveness of CIMIC in security stabilization in the county. The study was anchored on the Deutsch's theory on cooperation and competition to expound on the antecedents of the research topic and covered the period between 2015 and 2020. The researcher targeted the leaders in the county including community elders, religious leaders and different security agents deployed in the area. The

secondary data was sourced from books, journals and electronic materials. The data collection exercise was done in August -September 2021 through the use of questionnaires and interview guides.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

Lamu County is vast and is characterized by rugged terrain, lack of access roads and increased cases of insecurity. The existing roads are sometimes mined hampering freedom of movement. This limited the movement of the research team. To overcome this, the researcher organized appropriate means of transport and security cover for the research teams. In addition, the researcher used the residents as part of the research team as they are familiar with the terrain.

The researcher also faced a challenge in reaching some respondents due to their work schedules and commitments, and also the insecurity in the region. To curb this limitation, the researcher properly coordinated with the leaders, local administrative units and various agencies as well as seeking prior authorization from the respective agencies. At the same time, some interviews were done orally through telephone calls and information recorded for use in the study. The questionnaire was equally emailed to some of the respondents, who filled and returned them for analysis.

The researcher faced a limitation in accessing data as few studies have been done in the subject area of CIMIC and especially within the Kenyan context. There was also the challenge of reaching the study participants due to accessibility of some areas and illiteracy levels. The researcher worked with the locals to translate the questionnaire and fill the instrument and also made use of telephone calls to interview the respondents. Use of modern data collection tools like video and voice recorders were rejected by military officers, who declined their use and

declined being quoted on what they reported on CIMIC activities in Lamu. The researcher assured them of anonymity and informed them that the collected information would only be used for academic purposes. The military officers who were adamant were reached physically and filled the questionnaire on a face-to-face basis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter exposes information and secondary data from researchers on CIMIC activities. The chapter is divided into sections that covering empirical literature review arranged as per the variables of the study, theoretical framework and conceptual framework. These sections are explained in the subsequent sections.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Factors Leading to Adoption of Civil Military Cooperation

Civil-Military Cooperation approach is applied in conflict ridden regions to try and resolve the conflicts and bring lasting peace. According to Street (2006), CIMIC approach and its strategies can be enhanced through improving lines of communication which the locals can also use and embrace in re-building interaction with the warring parties. The communication aspect involves access to information and sharing details on the functional services and activities that cut across the two domains, namely access and sharing of information. The provision of communication and information services between civil and military components helps in improving interconnectivity and further leads to building of trust amongst the components. The broken down communication lines in Lamu County, is what causes the need for adoption of CIMIC for repairing the lines of communication both structurally and physically for the residents.

Grigorov (2017) alludes that looking at the cases of Kosovo Afghanistan and Iraq and the operations conducted in these regions is an indication of the complexity of present crises in relations to the application of CIMIC approach thereby defying the simple definition and analysis as has been previously understood and applied. These challenges facing the modern world call for an all-inclusive approach such that there are coordinated efforts from the civilian wing and the military wing to bring peace and stability. The complex issues affecting the safety of Lamu County includes elements such as destroyed infrastructure, economic sabotage, presence of hide-out for the terror group agents in Boni forest and locals who are sympathizers to the militia. These situation calls for adoption of multi-agency approach that incorporates national police service, the national intelligence units, military component, humanitarian groups and the local Lamu residents in resolving the problem witnessed in the county. The study focus on the conducted operations in different regions created contextual gaps and conceptual ones since effectiveness of the CIMIC was not evaluated.

Enschede (2011) notes that most of the modern conflicts being experienced around the world stem from non-military causes which means that its solution cannot be found through military action. The researcher suggests a combination and coordination of activities that are shared between the military and civilian experts. Effectiveness of the peace and stability operations will rely on proper coordination and cooperation, enhanced liaison is also a key requirement and information sharing by the two parties. There must be compromises made by both sides, since the military has methods and approaches that it commonly uses to address such a case and the same applies to the civilian actors; hence there is need for the two elements to meet in the middle, since the security problem in Lamu County stem from non-military causes including residents desire to dominate the region while excluding non-residents. This helps in advocating for adoption of CIMIC to quell both the military and non-military issues.

Rietjens (2016) share on civil-military interaction and advocates for it in peace operations and especially when there are recurring patterns of conflicts and violence; then it is good to employ the CIMIC approach. When lasting peace, coordination and stability of a region has failed to be achieved by the various actors; then adopting CIMIC approach and interaction that is informed by policy, practices and development doctrines; can achieve the set goals. Like the case of Lamu County which has experienced several terror attacks, there was collapse of the communication system and social amenities like transport, education and health facilities. Adoption of CIMIC approach might break the stalemate and lead to a secure and stable Lamu County region. This study focused on the interaction of CIMIC but did not consider the extent of effectiveness of the approach and therefore conceptual gaps were created. The current study worked towards bridging the knowledge gap by focusing on effectiveness of the CIMIC approach.

Travis (2018) researched on the civil-military relations and fault lines by looking at the military forces in America. The relation between the military and civilians was faulty along three aspects; ethics, identity and expertise. This was because the civilians viewed these three aspects different from how the military did. The differences in view may create conflicts in instances where the military and civilian components and therefore the need for an effective working relationship and development of clear policies, structures and working designs. The researcher noted that the benefits of improving the civil-military relations helped in solving a wide range of challenges faced in the modern American society. The study created conceptual gaps since it analyzed the relations and identified the fault lines when American military adopted CIMIC approach.

Tatham and Rietjens (2016) looked into the civil-military networks since in the last decades there has been an increase in disasters that demanded the intervention of the military and humanitarian organizations. The study noted that in order to achieve success, there was need for effective

logistic planning, preparation and implementation to respond to the disasters in time. An integrated civil-military approach is elusive and difficult in managing the two factions and this can be reverted by setting common goals and pathways to attain a common goal. As such, the civil-military cooperation approach is needed across the globe because of the increase in natural disasters like eruptions, cyclones, flooding and earthquakes and man-made disasters like terrorist attacks and explosives. In focusing on networks, the study created conceptual gaps which were bridged by the current study that assessed the effectiveness of CIMIC approach as a means of expanding knowledge on the subject area.

De Coning (2016) discusses the civil-military interactions and the rationale for its usage, the possibilities and limitations. The military have a culture of isolation due to their mandate and command, control and communication system and structure with external stakeholders. They do not easily mingle and interact with the political and social systems and that can impede the work and efforts of CIMIC. The researcher explains first-hand experiences of military actors in NATO-led operations and civilian actors like the UN-integrated missions and the integration processes in areas like Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq and Africa. The complexity of the conflicts in the current societies stem from un-military reasons and as such cannot be resolved by military force and hence the need to incorporate the humanitarian actors and local community components in securing and stabilizing the area. The civil-military interaction has become central in contemporary peace processes and operations. The question is whether the success in application in CIMIC approach can be replicated in the Lamu County situation. Furthermore, the study focused on interactions and rationale for use of CIMIC, which created conceptual gaps and to be filled, this study covered the effectiveness in applying CIMIC approach for security and stabilization operations in Lamu County.

Khisa and Day (2020) study was based on the civil-military relations in Africa. The researchers noted that the only time that civilians and military interacted was during coup de tats that were common in the 1960s. Back then, the military units became agents that helped create stability as the civil societies fought for their rights. But in the recent years the approach has changed as the military is working to develop the economic and social aspects of the local communities. The military has had a civilian unit that incorporates civilians and humanitarian actors in solving the issues that the society is facing. For instance, in droughts and hunger, the military has worked to give aid and held medical camps, resolved internal conflicts between two conflicting local communities and construction of infrastructure projects. These cases have led to a better interaction and relations by the two components. The challenges facing Lamu County will need the military component and other security agencies like the national police service to squash the efforts of the Al-shabaab terror group and humanitarian aid to hold medical camps as a replacement for the collapsed medical system and inclusion of the locals to share information and help flush out Al-shabaab recruits living amongst their communities.

2.2.2 Civil Military Cooperation Activities

The Civil Military Cooperation concept is not a very new concept since it has been in practice for a long time now within the various security agencies around the globe. The term was not used by military strategies in the past but some professional military education institutions and its faculty members think. The concept was under the Clausewitz's operational art war that looked into post-conflict operations. The CIMIC concept links the intervention forces and relief units with the civil units acting as a catalyst (Mockaitis, 2004). In any situation where there are post-conflict operations, there is needed joint effort from various players. The stakeholders included local and foreign actors, government and non-government institutions, locals and business

communities; such that each group played a different role and had different responsibilities. Dusman and Zupancic (2012) notes that some of the activities conducted by the different actors include stabilization, rehabilitation, reconstruction and peace building efforts and development and its success heavily relied on cooperation and coordination of the actors.

Tension between various actors in stabilization operations is usually as a result of the differences in goals, motivations and approaches. As such Barry and Jeffrey (2002) assert that in instances where both civil and military actors are employed at the same time and place, there is need to form a well-coordinated working formula. Jenny (2001) noted that CIMIC ensures that military forces and the humanitarian aid agencies complement each other in bringing peace and stability. The two angles can work together to manage complex situations that have conflicting aspects. The coordination and cooperation will foster a better relationship when handling rescue missions with activities like re-construction of health facilities, educational and infrastructure like road network and communication lines. When setting medical camps, the military medical team can coordinate its activities with the local healthcare workers and medical personnel from the local communities. There is benefit in conducting joint training exercises for self-defense in potentially violent regions so as to protect the humanitarian, military and socio-political actors.

Stubbs (2004) argues that civil-military cooperation approach helps in minimizing civil interference and on the other hand maximizing civil support for the operations by various security agencies to facilitate accomplishment of the mission. The researcher adds that the approach includes combat military mission, peace keeping efforts by peace actors, NGO bodies and other local authorities. The aim is to establish and improve cooperation between the military and the civilian actors and to ensure the peace keeping and stabilization operations become successful. Some of the joint initiative by the different peace actors included negotiations

through round-table talks, reconstruction of social amenities like roads, schools and water points and support to the local security and administrative units. The current study assessed CIMIC activities that had been applied in Lamu County and their effect on gaining support by the local residents.

According to the Romanian CIMIC Handbook (2012) civil military cooperation encompasses all the activities led by military commanders in conjunction with civilian bodies to attain the purpose of the cooperation. These activities are the responsibility of the national and local governing units and their failure in handling the conflict attracts the interest of other factions. The handbook further noted that CIMIC functions can be done by the selected civilian units or the military units or a combination of the two. The NATO handbook (2011) stresses the importance of CIMIC towards attaining peace and stability and other objectives stated by the military, the political class and citizenry. Based on the variances in the objectives, it calls for joint reaction and response by the different factions to restore peace and stabilize the area. CIMIC activities involve measures and activities taken by the joint forces during peace times, conflicts and wars and post –conflict and wars. According to CIMIC handbook the concept looks at the inter-relation among the actors at all stages of community life. The viewpoint of the book is general and hence need to expand research to cover specific regions. In this case, the study considered CIMIC activities adopted in Lamu County and the inter-relations between the different actors.

The Romanian CIMIC Handbook (2012) identifies three basic functions of CIMIC that are attained when the activities are carried out in the required context. The first function is maintenance of the connection among the different actors as this enhances the flow of any important information which is helpful to the stabilization operation. The second function is the

provision of support to civilian actors that include resources, information and technical equipment and expertise. However, this support is only provided when it's necessary in facilitating mission accomplishment. The third function is about provision of support to the military forces such that military commanders request and use civilians to handle some of operations activities. The civilians can be a source of information on rogue elements, accept the military units in the area and facilitate access to some remote areas. It is against this background that the current study considers if these three basic functions of CIMIC were applied when conducting the security and stabilization operations in Lamu County.

CIMIC according to Grigorov (2017) may take various forms including but not limited to civil military coordination, humanitarian aid, emergency response program, transition initiatives, joint civil military operations and security training. The military commanders can also work with the local leaders to designate protection zones for the locals like school compound, the religious worship centers –mosque and churches and hospitals. There is also need for information sharing on conflict zones, refugee status and any other unique natural resources like cases of marshland and earthquake prone areas. What activities were applied in Lamu County and what is the results of those activities. This was the main focus of the current study.

CIMIC activities have been conducted in many places around the globe with some of them being successful while others failed to yield the expected outcomes. In Mexico during the 1848 conflict During the WWII, military strategist took time to consider the impact of the war to civilian and their issues and this was done during the inter-war period. Later on, President George Bush, during operation Desert Storm used military troops to give life-saving needed aid and protection for the civilians. Another example is in Afghanistan where the US army worked with the locals

and local governing units to restore infrastructure that had been destroyed by the Taliban and Al Qaeda, which was a CIMIC gesture.

Allard (2012) noted that US Marines and Army units gave humanitarian aid to locals in Somalia and at the same time got information that helped them to institute the tribal consuls that worked to distribute food and other necessity goods to the people. The research context was Somalia that has different characteristics and hence the need to consider the social and communal situation in Lamu County. Lang'at (2018) share that CIMIC activities witnessed in Somalia stem from the international community promoting peace and stability by stopping the terror activities of the Al-shabaab. Some of the international actors include United Nations Security Council (UNSC) that approved UN military intervention in 1992, The African Union (AU) and Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) that are working on bringing peace and stability and ending the conflicts in Somalia. Kenyan and Ethiopia have committed their troops to fight the terrors groups operating from Somalia, since they negatively impact the economy of the region. Working under AMISON and AU and other international aid agencies have been able to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and strengthened the Somalia government in Mogadishu. The study was done in Somalia which has different features with that of Lamu County and hence created contextual gaps.

In Kenya during the post-election violence period several CIMIC activities including medical camps, water distribution, and borehole drilling that were conducted by the security agencies as well as in North eastern province where KDF has been operating for long. Odhiambo (2020) recommends that for KDF to improve its reputation and foster better relations, they should continue with humanitarian activities including construction projects for the benefits of the local communities, peacekeeping and negotiations between the two conflicting parties, chaplaincy and

disaster management. The study focused on violence caused by election disagreements, and hence the need to consider conflicts caused by other factors, thus considering CIMIC activities in Lamu County, Kenya.

2.2.3 Effectiveness of Civil Military Cooperation Approach in Security Stabilization Operations

Stubs (2004) noted that the consequences of failing to gain local populations' support and goodwill during any security operation are dire and can lead to a catastrophe. Dusman and Zupancic (2012) in their study on the CIMIC experiences from the Lithuanian, Slovenian and Estonian notes that the coordination approaches hinder the interaction between the two main actors. This is due to the military that often uses the hierarchical method while the NGOs and other organizations often apply the horizontal approach such that it becomes hard for the two factions to work together. At the same time the agendas differ such that the military look at short-term containment issues while the civilian actors concentrate on long-term developmental projects. Eventually tensions are created between the two actors based on differing agendas, viewpoints and management formats for their operations. The study focused on hindrance of using either the military or civilian actors/ approach to stabilize a region, and thus leaving room to assess how application of both approaches would yield better results. The current study thus, covered the CIMIC approach and assessed its effectiveness in security and stabilizing operations in Lamu County.

Wilder (2009) in his study on losing hearts and minds in Afghanistan further emphasizes the importance of civil military cooperation approach to as a tool to a commander in stabilization operations terming it as a force multiplier when utilized in the right way. Allard (2012) in his book on the lessons learned in the Somalia Operation, noting that the US forces faced a myriad

of challenges stemming from natural and human made disasters. But mentions that one key positive element was formation of mechanisms that enhanced the cooperation amongst the locals and the US forces. The researcher adds had to a larger extent enhanced the operation by the US forces. Both of these researchers did their studies in different contexts and when considering that conflicts stem from specific features of a region or community. This study considered the conflicts and security issues in Lamu County and how effective the CIMIC approach.

Owino (2020) considered the 9th Battalion Kenya Riffles and the relationship it has on local communities for socio-economic purposes. In the study the KDF unit had fostered a good relationship by engaging in economic development activities within Eldoret town that led to stronger and more beneficial relationship. The military engaged in activities like tree building, conducting medical camps, provision of learning materials for schools and water projects. At the same time, military activities like sporting activities, non-official visitation and military graduation ceremonies brought the civilian in close contact with the military and these has fostered a good relationship between the two groups. When both groups work to uplift the lives of the local community, the coordination and cooperation is strengthened living to good co-existence, stability and development of the area. The researcher noted that effectiveness of CIMIC activities can be improved by planning for military social days, social events, engaging in community and humanitarian services. The focus was KDF which is the military wing of the country and hence need to delve deeper and consider situations where the military worked with other security agents and bodies like the Lamu County operation.

Onditi (2015) study was on capacity of the civil-military relations to support peace processes looked at the African standby forces (ASF) in the East and West. The study noted that with poor relations between the civilians and military forces, the ASF was unable to immediately respond

to various emergencies due to ineffective coordination and longer decision-making process. Poor response time and coordination efforts of the civil –military relations call for adoption of peace support operations with full military and civilian components. The relations should be configured and re-designed to accommodate both the civilian and humanitarian aspects as well as military force. In covering ASF, the study created contextual gaps and hence the need to localize the study and focus on specific region. The current study covered the Lamu County operation and how CIMIC was applied and the extent of effectiveness.

Leff (2009) looked at the pastoralist at war, the violence and security between the Kenya-Sudan-Uganda border that is aggravated by the harsh environmental conditions and migration of the pastoralist communities that fight for pasture and water sources. The increased availability of small arms in the region has taken the inter-tribal conflicts to fatal clashes that are prolonged over long periods. The three governments have responded through forceful and coercive disarmament exercises that have led to distrust of the security providers. The disarmament exercises have failed to bring peace and stabilize the region due to lack of local involvement and participation in security operations. Taking a pure military and police force action has failed to stabilize the area and bring peace, which the researcher uses to expound on the value of security forces working with the civilians and local peace actors to bring peace and stability in any areas of conflicts. The study helps in exposing the differences between a purely military operation and combination of military and non-military actors.

Ligawa (2018) shared on the peace-building process in Somalia and the role played by AMISOM. The researcher noted that there have been attacks led by Al-Shabaab on the AMISOM bases raising questions on the capacity and abilities of AMISOM in delivering on its mandate. The study results showed that the employed military strategies slowed down peace

building in Somalia and the contribution of AMISOM is not felt by the common Somali man. To find lasting peace, the researcher advocates for strategies that aim at winning the hearts and minds of the locals as well as the need to empower the local security system and incorporate humanitarian actors. The study created contextual gaps since its focus was AMISOM in Somalia, the current study covered Lamu County and application of CIMIC approach to secure and stabilize the region.

An effective civil-military relation is based on coordination and cooperation efforts by all components. Conflicts can be resolved by participation of humanitarian actors, military units and the local leaders in the community. Onditi, Okoth and Matanga (2016) shared that peace support operations and peace-building activities can only yield lasting results whenever all peace actors are brought on board. The African Standby Force (ASF) has helped to train many peace keepers that are incorporated in military activities. It also developed designs and working structures that incorporate all parties. ASF has been successful in regions like Eritrea, Ivory Coast and Liberia and other regions that have had conflicts. The study cross-referenced the conflicts and comparisons were done such that specificity of effectiveness of the operation may not be achieved.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

CIMIC as a concept has developed over time and can be analyzed using cooperation theories. This is because, CIMIC brings together many entities that must work together in order to achieve the set objectives. These include the military component, civilian component, NGOs, humanitarian organizations, key leaders, police component amongst others. Without cooperation, CIMIC will not achieve its objectives in most cases and therefore, the study was anchored on by the Deutsch's theory on cooperation and competition.

2.3.1 Deutsch's Theory on Cooperation and Competition

This theory was developed by Morton Deutsch (1949). The theory is grounded on two basic concepts that relate to type of inter-dependence of the agenda of the people pursued and the action taken to achieve the agenda. The goal of interdependence can either be positive or negative. For positive interdependence, it relies on probability of attaining the goal for an individual and such that it is correlated to other people's chances of attaining the goal. On the negative inter-dependence is such that the probability of attaining the goal has a negative relation to chances of others attaining the same goal.

The theory operates on the fact that the goal for different people is linked and Deutsch (2011) noted that the side of positive inter-dependence can be as a result of jointly attaining of goals by a group of people. This can be done through resource searching and sharing, working together to overcome the hurdles and obstacles and working together by splitting the work to different sections of the work group. The group is affected by the personality of each person in the group and the socio-cultural orientation. Deutsch (2011) further noted that during the natural process, there is a tendency for the cooperation among group members to break down based on socio-psychological processes with elements like substitutability, cachexia, and inducibility. Substitutability is such that there is cooperation that avoids duplication of roles and actions, hence creation of specialization of activities based on people's interests and passion. Cathexis based on developing favorable bonds with other group members that result in cliques within the group formation that can take a nepotistic angle (Tjosvold, Wong, Chen & Li, 2012).

The consequences of these socio-psychological processes is weakening and fracturing of the cohesiveness of the group that deteriorates the group cooperation leading to lessening group effectiveness as a result of nepotism. Inducibility, according to Deutsch (2011) is conforming to

the viewpoint of others so much that one can lose the ability to make their own unique and independent contribution to the group. This results in lack of creative, innovate and inventive means of contributing to the welfare of the group. At the same time, suppression of one's individuality can create alienation based of losing confidence with self and yielding to pressure to conform to the common thought process (Johnson & Johnson, 2011).

The concepts identified in the Deutsch's theory on cooperation and competition lead to clarity on how the civil actors, humanitarian actors and the military forces should work together so as to bring peace and stabilize the regions. It explains how best to employ CIMIC activities through coordination, cooperation and communication that will improve the inter-relations and help attain the goal of security stabilization in conflicting and war-torn regions. The theory will guide stakeholders and key players in CIMIC activities that will help resolve the conflicts among different parties; secure and stabilize Lamu County and lead to its growth and development.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shown in figure 2.1 illustrates the relationship between independent and dependent variables of the current study. The factors that led to adoption of CIMIC approach and CIMIC activities including the civil military liaison activities, civil assistance activities and the CIMIC outreach programs and the effectiveness of CIMIC approach are the independent study variables, while the dependent variable is security stabilization whose indicators include reduced crime levels, freedom of movement and peaceful social coexistence amongst the populace. This study is expected to cause improved security situation hence improving the day-to-day life of the locals.

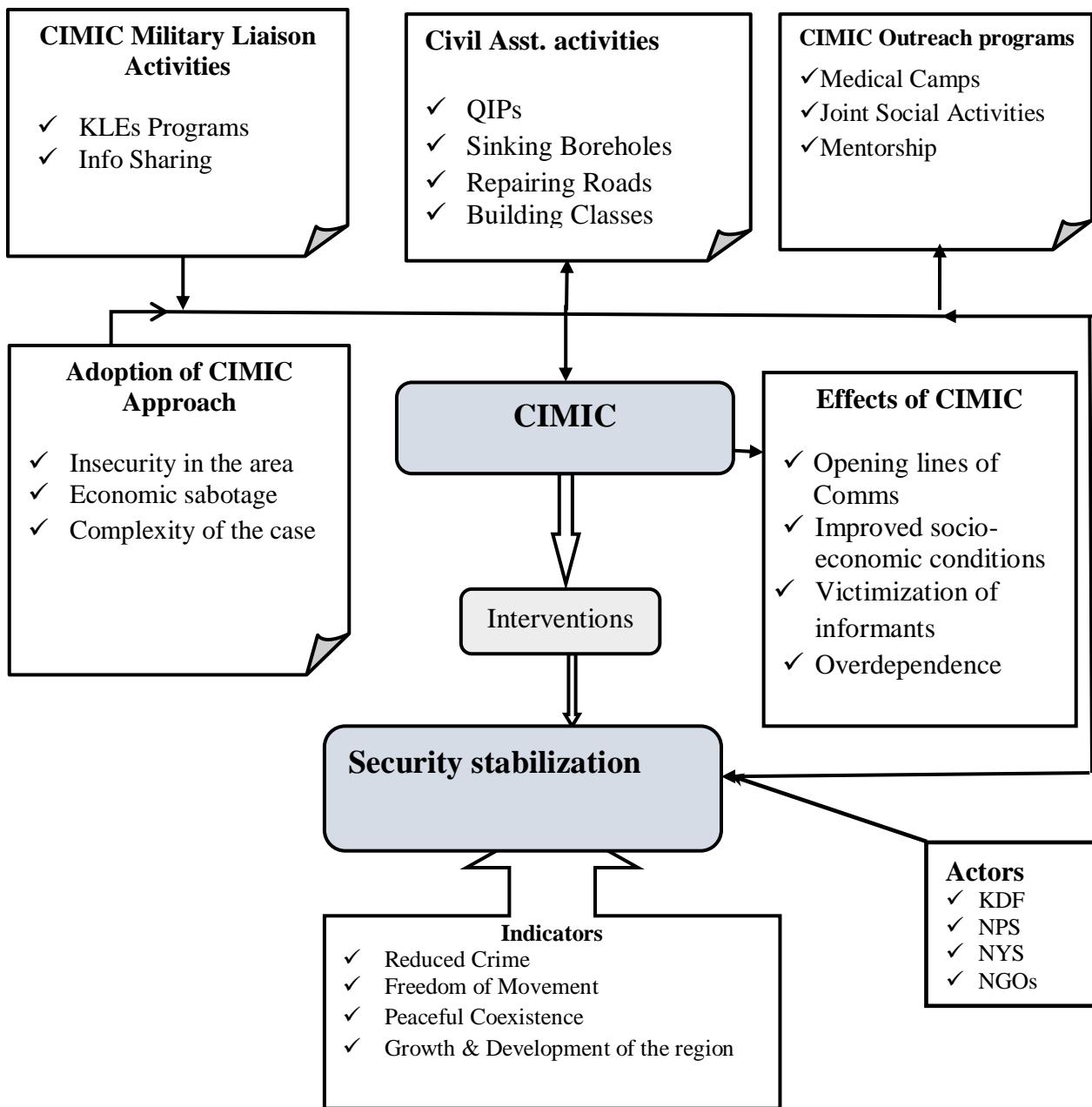


Figure 2.1: A conceptual Framework for the Relationship between CIMIC activities and security stabilization

Source: Researcher (2021)

2.5 Chapter Summary

The chapter has reviewed literature from past researchers and included into under the empirical literature that was arranged as per the study variables. The researcher interrogated the literature and showed the research gaps that created the need for the present study. There is also a section on the theoretical framework that showed the theory grounding the study. The conceptual framework is pictorial in nature and showed how variables interacted and their indicators.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology that was used in the study and outlines the design, the study site and target population, sampling procedures and size, data collection procedures, data analysis model and the ethical considerations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is the pathway that research follows in conducting all research exercises aimed at getting information that will answer the research question (Creswell & Poth, 2016). In this case, descriptive survey design was employed as it reports elements as they are without any manipulations. The descriptive research design seeks answers to questions like when, where, what and how of a phenomenon (Dannell's, 2018). As such it was ideal in describing CIMIC approach and activities of different actors in seeking to secure and stabilize Lamu County and how the CIMIC approach influences the security and stability of the County

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Lamu County, which is one of the counties in Kenya formed under the new constitution of the devolved unit. The county is located in the Northern Coast of Kenya and constitutes one of the six coastal counties of Kenya (Appendix V). Lamu County has two sub-counties namely Lamu East and Lamu West which are further sub divided into 10 county wards, 23 locations and 38 sub locations. It covers an area of approximately 6,523 km² with over

65 islands that form the Lamu Archipelago. The county has a population of about 143,920 persons as per 2019 census consisting of 76,103 men and 67,817 women. Fishing and tourism are the main economic activities with limited farming activities despite the vast land in the County which is densely vegetated.

The County was selected for the study due to its proximate location to Somali and its vast vegetation cover that has created conducive environment for terror activities that subsequently led to CIMIC operation. The region is ideal for hideouts, launch pad for guerrilla warfare and for hit and runs. The County has also been a base to the biggest operation by different security agents in Kenya where civil military cooperation activities have been widely conducted.

3.4 Target Population

Population of the study comprises of the entire group elements that the findings will represent and the target population comprises the elements that are of interest to the researcher and have necessary information that can answer the research questions (Asiamah, Mensah & Oteng-Abayie, 2017). In this study, the population included all adults residing in Lamu County. As per the general population and housing census of 2019, Lamu County has 37, 963 households (KNBS, 2019).

The target population included leaders from both Lamu East and Lamu West. Lamu East has 14 villages and from each village 2 community elders were targeted to participate in the study from the three (3) wards, two administrators were included in the study. Lamu West has 17 villages; hence 34 community elders/leaders were targeted and 14 ward administrators from the 7 wards in the sub-county. The researcher also purposively targeted 10 religious' leaders (5 Muslims and

5 Christian leaders) and 10 participants from KDF, NPS, NYS and NGOs. The total target population was 132 respondents as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Description	Particulars	Target Population
Lamu East	Villages -14	28
	Wards -3	6
Lamu West	Villages -17	34
	Wards -7	14
Religious Leaders	Christian	5
	Muslim	5
KDF	Senior officers	5
	Unit leaders	5
NPS	Senior officers	5
	Unit leaders	5
NYS	Senior officers	5
	Unit leaders	5
NGOs	International-based NGOs	5
	Local-based NGOs	5
TOTAL		132

Source: Researcher (2021)

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

Sampling technique is the process that the researcher employs in a manner to select a small population from the entire population and use them as participants of the study (Etikan & Bala, 2017). This research employed stratified sampling technique, such that the respondents were placed in groups depending on the role and position that they hold. The stratification ensured that all parties were involved in the study and their perception included in the findings and conclusions made. The groupings included village elders, ward administrators, religious elders and security officers from the KDF, NYS and NPS. Simple random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the village elders, ward administrators and religious elders in Lamu County.

Purposive sampling was also employed in selecting the KDF, NYS and NPS officers who took part in CIMIC activities in Lamu County and participated in the current study. This group of respondents was specifically targeted for the information they had on the subject matter where they took the role of key informants in this study. Thus, the study sample size was 132 respondents drawn from the different factions.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires and interview guides to collect data that was sourced from the study participants. Secondary data was sourced from books, journals and electronic materials. The questionnaire produced quantitative data that generated statistical data that was easily arranged in a systematic manner. Qualitative data from the interview guide allowed respondents to express themselves so as to obtain detailed information on the phenomenon that was being studied through seeking the opinions, attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of the respondents in the study (Haseski & Ilic, 2019). The instruments were well-designed by the researcher to be able to

collect information that answer the research questions on CIMIC and security stabilization in Lamu County.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

Primary data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires from the respondents of the current study (Appendix II). According to Abawi (2013) a questionnaire is the ideal instrument in collecting large amount of data from a big population when there are time limits, hence the choice of the instrument. It is also ideal since it is a cost-efficient way for data collection. Allery (2016) further states that questionnaires are appropriate in collecting data from a large sample while upholding confidentiality.

The researcher was assisted by two trained research assistants who were well trained in advance to ensure effectiveness in data collection. The research assistants also guided the respondents in answering the questions as the literacy levels in Lamu County are low amongst its people. The open-ended questions had blank spaces where responses were recorded while the close-ended questions in the questionnaire had options for the respondents to choose from.

The researcher together with the three trained research assistants administered the questionnaires to the 112 respondents who included the community elders, ward administrators, religious leaders and unit leaders from the NPS, KDF, NPS and local NGOs leaders. This was done in a span of two weeks and all filled questionnaires were numbered and kept safely in readiness for analysis.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interview Guide

The researcher used open-ended questions to collect data in the key informant interview guide as shown in Appendix III. Interviews help in collecting extra in-depth information and allow the researcher to probe and seek clarification on some issues. The instrument gave a chance to the respondents to share supplementary information on their features, views and the environment (Kothari & Garg, 2016). It also helped in verifying the reliability of the information gathered by the questionnaires. A note book and a tape recorder were used to aid in the data collection exercise during the interviews.

The interviews were conducted on 20 respondents who were the key informants in the study. The senior officers from the KDF, NPS, NYS and internationally-based NGOs were included in the study. Five (5) senior officers from each of the four categories did interviews either through zoom meetings, telephone interviews and face-to-face interviews, where their responses were recorded and later on analyzed.

3.7 Pilot Study

A pilot test was done so as to make sure that the instruments were valid and reliable to be used in the final study. The instruments were tested on 9 individuals with the questionnaire being tested on 2 village elders, 2 ward administrators and 2 religious leaders while the interview guide was tested on the 1 KDF officer; 1 national police service officer and 1 leader of humanitarian NGO operating in Ijara Sub-County, Garissa County. The choice of the sub-county is because the populace has similar features to Lamu County and faces insecurity concerns.

3.7.1 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

Validity of the instrument was attained by linking questions in the instruments with study variables which is akin to using content validity. The researcher also sought and got help from research experts, classmates and supervisor, who worked to verify the validity of the instrument. The researcher took into consideration the suggestions and corrections from the university supervisor when developing the final instrument for use in the study.

Reliability of the instrument was tested through internal consistency method such that items in the instrument could be compared to the research content. The internal consistency approach was linked to the Cronbach Alpha index in measuring the similarity of the findings. The findings from the test scores were correlated with the Cronbach Alpha index. The standard set for Cronbach Alpha index is 0.7 and above as a measure of fitness in the instrument.

Table 3.2: Reliability Results

Variable	No. of Items	Cronbach Alpha
Factors leading to adoption of CIMIC	4	0.809
CIMIC activities	7	0.732
Effectiveness of CIMIC activities on security stabilization	6	0.716
Security and Stabilization	4	0.822
Overall	21	0.769

Source: Pilot Test Results (2021).

The findings shown in Table 3.2 indicate that all elements in the study scored over 0.7 which is the standard set for fitness of the instrument. This is an indication that the instrument is reliable and fit for use in the current research study.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained authorization letter and ethical approval from Kenyatta University's graduate school and Ethics Review Committee (ERC) respectively before proceeding for data collection. The researcher further obtained approval for the study from the NACOSTI and got a research permit. Thereafter, the researcher sought permission from the organizations concerned and booked appointments with the study participants. Thereafter the researcher proceeded to conduct interviews and recorded the conversations that were later transcribed for analysis of the findings and drawing of conclusions.

The researcher also worked with two research assistants who were trained on what is expected of them during the data collection process. The researcher gave the RAs the questionnaires for them to familiarize themselves with the instrument after which they were assigned areas of responsibility with one being deployed in Lamu East and the other in Lamu West. At the end of each working day, the researcher went through the questionnaires to ensure that the quality of data collected was adequate towards drawing conclusions and recommendations on the study topic.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Interview schedules and the open-ended questionnaires gave qualitative data which was typed in verbatim in MS word computer software to ensure no information was left out. The obtained data was transcribed and then analyzed using content analysis method. Content analysis ensured that the information was arranged in themes according to the research variables and it was thereafter presented in prose form for discussions.

The quantitative data was cleaned, coded and entered into the SPSS version 25.0 and thereafter analyzed. Descriptive analysis was used to obtain data in form of means, frequencies and percentages which was subsequently presented in charts, discussions and tables.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The researcher obtained informed consent from the respondents as indicated in appendix 1 before administering the research instruments and ensured that participation was voluntary. All participants were made aware of the objectives of the study and the significance of the findings. Furthermore, anonymity and confidentiality principles were observed throughout the study with all informants being treated with respect. NACOSTI was requested to provide the research permit while authorization letters were sought from Kenyatta University and Lamu County administration offices.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the findings as realized from analyzing the collected data from the questionnaire and the interviews conducted. The researcher conducted descriptive, inferential and content analysis and the findings are as shown in the subsequent sections.

4.2 Response Rate

Table 4. 1: Response rate from Questionnaire

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Response	88	78.5%
Non-response	24	21.4%
Total	112	99.9

Table 4.1 shows the response rate obtained after having issued the questionnaires to 112 respondents. The respondents included community elders (62), ward administrators (20), religious leaders (10) and unit leaders (20) from KDF, NPS, NYS and Local NGOs leaders. Out of the 112, 88 questionnaires were duly filled and returned for analysis. This makes a response rate of 78.5% for the questionnaire.

Table 4. 2: Response Rate for the KII

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Response	12	60%
Non-response	8	40%
Total	20	100

Table 4.2 shows the response rates from the interview guide. The interviews were conducted on 20 key informants who were senior officials drawn from the security agencies operating in the

area (KDF, NPS, and NYS) and international NGOs. Response was received from 12 out of the 20 key informants, giving a response rate of 60%. This exceeded the minimum standard set which is six interviewees per study.

There were a total 132 respondents who were issued with the research instruments, both the questionnaire and the interview guide. 88 questionnaires were filled and returned and 12 interviews were successfully conducted, giving a total of 100 respondents who participated in the study. This translated to a response rate of (75.7%).

4.3 Demographic Information

In lieu of the study objectives, the profile of the respondents is an important fact in research study. The profile of the respondents covered their gender and the length of stay in Lamu County.

4.3.1 Gender

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender and the responses are shared in Figure 4.1

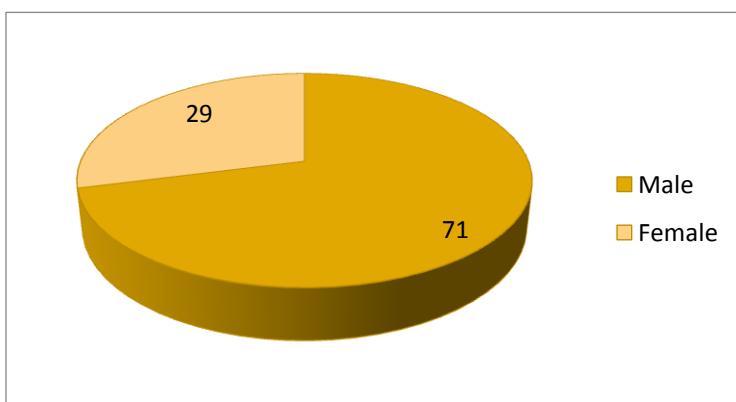


Figure 4. 1: Gender

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The gender of the study respondents was analyzed and the results showed that majority were male at frequency of 71 respondents which is 71% and the females were 29 accounting for 29% being female. The response shows that most of leadership positions at community level, religious settings and in the security organizations like the NYS, NPS and KDF are held by the male gender. Due to the nature of military combat and traditional patriarchal community head, could explain why more males were found and included in the study. The inclusion of women helps in rejecting the notion of biasness in the study as well as getting views from both genders on the research subject. The responses will represent a wide range of viewpoints on the topic of study.

4.3.2 Length of Lived in Lamu County

The respondents were asked to share the length of time that they had lived in Lamu County. Their responses are as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4. 2: Length lived in Lamu County

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The length that the respondents lived in Lamu County was analyzed, with the findings in Figure 4.2 showing that 42 respondents had lived in Lamu for 0-5 years, thus accounting for 42% of the total sample size. Another 22 respondents indicated that they had stayed for 6-10 years, which is 22% of the respondents and 36 participants that is 36% revealed they had lived more than 11years in Lamu County. The findings indicated that the respondents had lived long enough to understand the security issues in the county and stabilization efforts being conducted by different actors. The respondents can then provide valuable information on the study subject.

4.4 Factors Leading to Adoption of Civil Military Cooperation Approach

The first objective of the study was to identify the factors that had led to the adoption of civil military cooperation approach in Lamu County as a means of securing and stabilizing the area. Data was collected using questionnaires and analyzed descriptively while interviews were conducted on the key informants. The four questions administered required the use of ordinal data and the Likert scale with responses ranging from strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. The factors identified included breakdown of lines of communication, economic sabotage by the Al-Shabaab group, continued terror attacks and existence of sympathetic local residents. The results are shown in the following figures

Collapse of Communication Lines

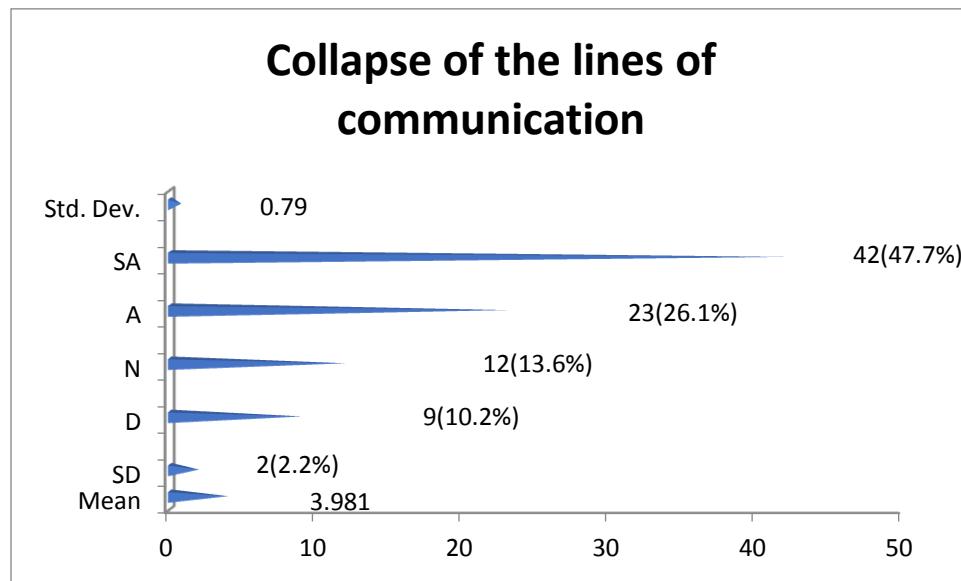


Figure 4. 3: Collapse of lines of Communication

Source: Survey Data (2021)

Results shown on Figure 4.3 shows that the collapse of lines of communication was analyzed and the results indicated that a majority of the 42 respondents, accounting for (47.7%) strongly agreed with the statement and 23 participants which is (26.1%) agreed that the collapse of lines of communication was a factor that had led to the adoption of civil military cooperation approach (CIMIC) in Lamu County. At the same time, 11 respondents, (12.4%) had a contrary opinion on the subject matter. The average mean score for the variable was 3.981 while the standard deviation stood at 0.790. These findings are echoed by Street (2006) who shared that whenever there is a collapse of lines of communication, CIMIC approach has been adopted to enhance communication through improvement lines of communication. Communication can help locals embrace the re-building process and interaction between the residents and warring parties.

Economic Sabotage

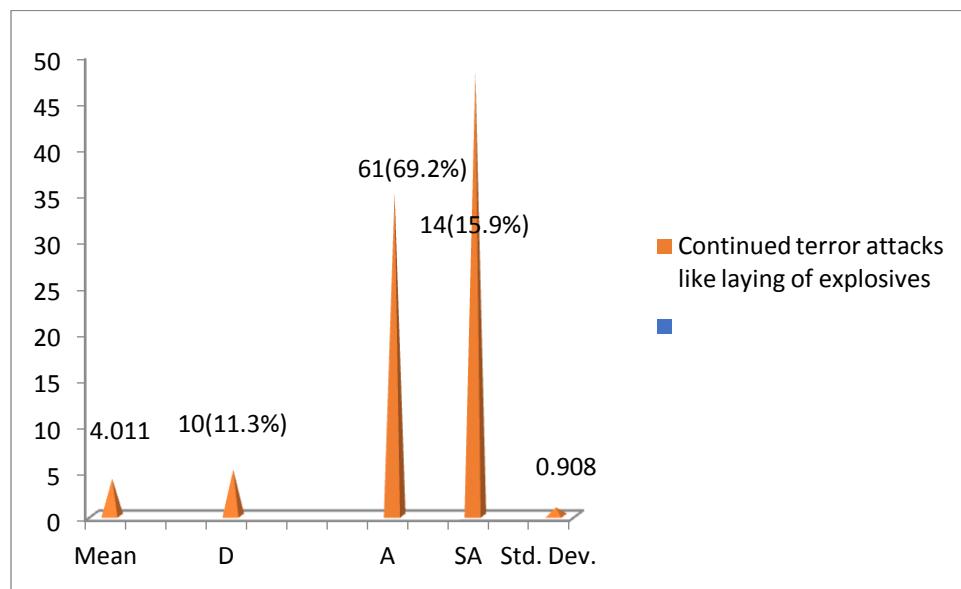


Figure 4. 4: Economic Sabotage

Source: Survey Data (2021)

Figure 4.4 display responses on economic sabotage by the Al-Shabaab militants. The element was evaluated with the mean score translating to 3.777. There was a high variation of the responses at a standard deviation of 1.053. Majority of the respondents, 61 (69.2%) agreed and 14 (15.9%) strongly agreed that economic sabotage was one of the leading factors that had led to the adoption of CIMIC approach in Lamu County. Just as Tatham and Rietjens (2016) noted AN increase in disasters demand the intervention of the military and humanitarian organizations to re-build the economy of the people and prevent conflicts that are linked to limited resources.

Continued Terror Attacks

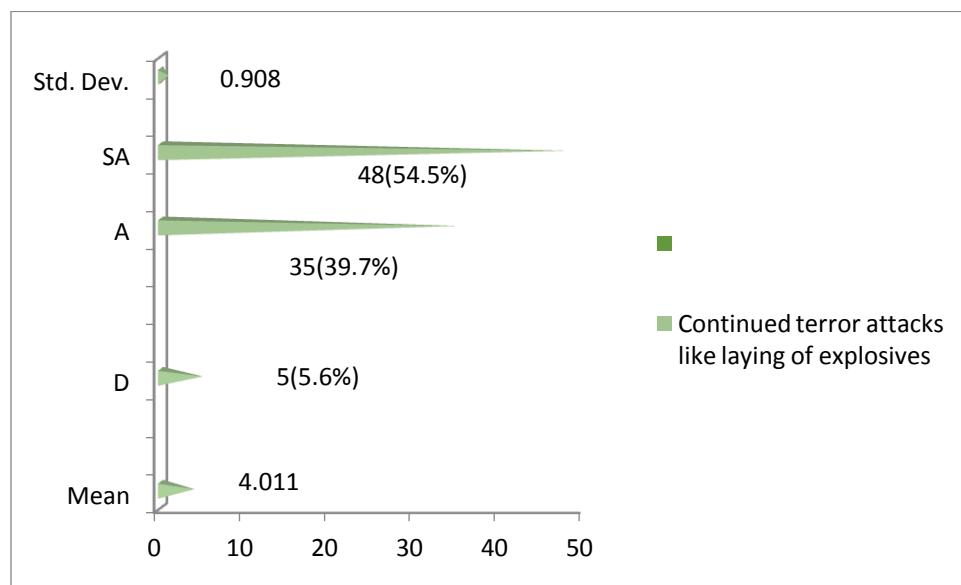


Figure 4. 5: Continued Terror Attacks

Source: Survey Data (2021)

Figure 4.5 indicates that on the sustained terror attacks such as use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), the respondents who strongly agreed were 48 (54.5%) and those who agreed were 35 (39.7%). A few of the respondents 5(5.6%) disagreed on the continued attacks as the reason for adoption of the civil military cooperation approach. The variable had the highest mean

score at 4.011 and standard deviation of 0.908. Tatham and Rietjens (2016) on civil-military networks shared that civil-military cooperation approach is needed across the globe because of the increase in natural disasters like eruptions, cyclones, flooding and earthquakes and but also during man-made disasters like terrorist attacks and explosives.

Presence of Sympathizers among the Local Residents

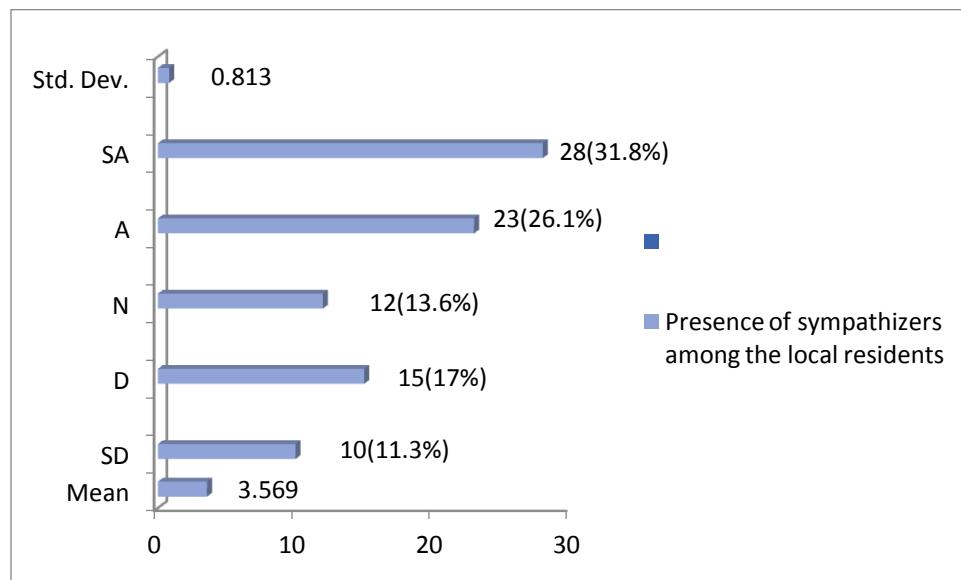


Figure 4. 6: Presence of Sympathizers among the Local Residents

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The presence of sympathizers among local residents in Lamu County was analyzed where results showed that 28 (31.8%) and 23 (26.1%) strongly agreed and agreed respectively to the factor being a reason for adoption of CIMIC approach within Lamu County. Other respondents held a contrary view with 10 (11.3%) strongly disagreeing and 15 (17.0%) disagreeing on the concept. At the same time, 12 (13.6%) respondents did not disagree or agree on the presence of sympathizers among locals as a reason for adoption of CIMIC approach. The mean score for this statement was 3.569 with the standard deviation being at 0.813. On existence of sympathetic local residents, the opinion of Travis (2018) when looking at the fault lines in CIMIC relations in

the US military revealed that the fault lines resulting in conflicts was based on differences in viewpoints for the military and the civilian on matters ethics, identity and expertise.

The overall mean score of the study objective was 3.834 and the standard deviation was 0.891; showing that the respondents agreed on the stated factors as those that led to adoption of CIMIC approaches in Lamu County. Similarly, Enschede (2011) mentioned that the cause of conflicts in the modern world is due to various factors and thus the solution cannot be found through military action. Thus, advocating for combination of military and civilian experts to work together to find solutions.

Table 4. 3: Awareness on existence of CIMIC Operation in Lamu County

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Liaison Activities						
Awareness of the existence of a CIMIC operation in Lamu County	80	90.9	8	9	88	99.9

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The respondents were asked if they were aware of CIMIC operations in Lamu County and majority 80 (90.9%) confirmed while only 8 respondents (9.0%) did not know about the CIMIC operations. Some of the other factors shared that contributed to adoption of CIMIC approaches included increased insecurity instances led by the Al-Shabaab militants, failure to find lasting solutions to insecurity in the region and residents who were sympathetic to the actions of the Al-Shabaab. The presence of youth gangs and religious extremist's as well local political interests driven by tribal motivations hampered any peace agenda in the county. Poverty and economic sabotage by militants and gangs influenced the choice of having CIMIC approach employed to bring peace, security and stability in the county. Similar results are shared by Grigorov (2017) who confirmed that when there are complex issues in a region, then a singular approach is

unlikely to bring results; hence the need to deploy a multi-sectorial agency team such as the case of CIMIC approaches.

When asked about the factors that led to adoption of CIMIC operations in Lamu County in the interviews. The interviewees shared some of the already mentioned factors including breakdown of lines of communication, economic challenges, continued terror attacks and existence of sympathizers as the main factors. An increased case of radicalization of the youth within the area was also cited. The existence of the extensive Boni forest within the area was also cited as a factor. One interviewee stated:

When local residents see the security forces as the enemy, then they side with the gangs and militants, such attitudes and views deflect the security and stabilization of the county. It is also very difficult for the locals to come forward and share information on security matters; thus, the need for deployment of inter-agency framework to deal with the area. (KII 1-NPS Officer)

A second interviewee mentioned:

The geography of the area is a hindrance to security efforts as there are large chunks of forests that one security agency might not be able to do much in terms of securing and stabilization of the county. (KII 2- NYS Officer)

An interviewee from a local NGO said:

Police brutality, killings and arrest of the locals has made them to fear sharing any information on terrorist activities or rumors of such activities. On the other hand, the military units hardly share any information on matters security and stability. Therefore, to rescue Lamu, other actors must come on board such as religious leaders and peace actors both local and international. (KII 3 –International NGO official)

A KDF unit leader shared: “The presence of the extensive Boni Forest as a hide-out for the terror group and local gangs, demand deployment of a multi - agency team to comb the forest and flush out the insurgents” (KII 4 -KDF Officer)

These stated reasons and the above findings indicate the situation as it were in Lamu and the push factors that had led to the adoption of civil military cooperation approach in the County. Furthermore, it shows the lack of insufficient information on the roles played by military force and how best to involve the locals. It also implies that CIMIC approach would work to bridge the gap and encourage the participation of the locals in securing and stabilizing their region.

Further findings showed that respondents agreed that continued terror attack was the number one reason for the adoption of CIMIC approach, followed by collapse of lines of communication, economic sabotage and lastly existence of sympathetic local residents. These findings are similar to what Street (2006) revealed noting that CIMIC approach and effective application of its strategies can help in the stabilization of

conflict-ridden zones. The communication element includes accessing and sharing of crucial information amongst the various actors. Enschede (2011) also notes that enhancing liaison amongst local community members is a key element in stabilization operations. On existence of sympathetic local residents, the opinion of Travis (2018) when looking at the fault lines in CIMIC relations in the US military revealed that the fault lines resulting in conflicts was based on differences in viewpoints for the military and the civilian on matters ethics, identity and expertise. The complexity of the conflicts in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq and Africa regions, demand for adoption of CIMIC approaches and strategies (De Coning, 2016). While Khisa and Day (2020) in their study advocate for CIMIC approach to work together in developing the economic and social aspects of the local communities.

4.5 Civil Military Cooperation Activities

The second objective in this study was to establish the civil military cooperation activities that had been carried out in Lamu County. The data sourced and collected in the questionnaire was on three main areas of CIMIC activities; the liaison activities, quick impact projects and outreach programs. The section used a dichotomous scale that helps in getting precise data by avoiding neutral answers. The respondents were asked to confirm if they had witnessed or participated in any of these activities and their responses were as recorded in the following tables:

Table 4. 4: Liaison Activities

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Liaison Activities						
Key leadership engagement programs	38	43.1	50	56.8	88	100
Information sharing	61	69.2	27	30.6	88	100

Source: Survey Data (2021)

Liaison activities that were conducted by multi-agency team in Lamu County were analyzed and majority of the respondents 50 (56.8%) shared that they had not witnessed or participated in any key leadership engagement programs. Some of the respondents 38 (43.1%) agreed with the statement that they had either seen or been included in key leadership engagement programs. On information sharing with the different stakeholders, actors and agencies, the results showed that 61 (69.2%) agreed to having received or given information while 27 (30.6%) dissented. This implies that ample liaison activities have been conducted in Lamu County where information sharing amongst the different stakeholders such as the community members and leaders, the various security organs, the media as well as religious and political elements was widely encouraged. However, there were few leadership engagement forums leading to minimal involvement of the local. This means that in order to secure and stabilize the region then there is

need for more public and large-scale leadership engagement programs in the county. Just as Barry and Jeffrey (2002) asserted that there was need for formulating a well-coordinated working formula which can only work through communication, coordination and cooperation of activities by different actors. While Stubbs (2004) talks of CIMIC help to improve cooperation between the military and the civilian actors and to ensure the peace keeping and stabilization operations are successful.

Table 4. 5: Quick Impact projects

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Quick Impact projects						
Sinking of boreholes	23	26.1	65	73.8	88	100
Repairing/Building of roads	14	15.9	74	84	88	100
Building of schools/churches/mosques	69	78.4	16	18.1	88	100

Source: Survey Data (2021)

On the quick impact projects (QIPs) aspect, sinking of boreholes was analyzed whereby 23 (26.1%) of the respondents had witnessed or participated in such an activity. At the same time, 65 (73.8%) of the study respondents shared that they had not witnessed such an activity or called to participate in it. On repairing or building of roads, 14 (15.9%) agreed to seeing such an activity done under CIMIC, while a majority 74 (84.0%) of the respondents stated ‘NO’ on that statement. On the aspect of building of social structures like the schools, churches or mosques, 16 (18.1%) revealed that they had not seen it done by the multi-agency security apparatus in Lamu County. Most of the respondents 69 (78.4%) shared that they had witnessed or had been invited to work together as part of the CIMIC activities in the county. The results imply that CIMIC activities in Lamu County concentrated on social structures like the building of schools, churches and mosques, but little was done in sinking boreholes or construction of roads. Similar

concerns are shared by Dusman and Zupancic (2012) that all actors including locals and foreigners work together to stabilize, rehabilitate, reconstruct and develop the local communities.

Table 4. 6: Outreach programs

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Outreach programs						
Medical camps	85	96.5	3	3.4	88	100
Joint social activities	53	60.2	35	39.7	88	100

Source: Survey Data (2021)

Outreach programs were analyzed where almost all the respondents 85 (96.5%) had seen or benefitted from medical camps in the county that was financed and carried out by the multi-agency actors. Only 3 (3.4%) respondents stated that they had neither seen nor benefitted from medical services as an activity conducted by the multi-agency team in the county. On joint social activities, majority of the respondents at 53 (60.2%) agreed to seeing and participating in such an activity while 35 (39.7%) stated that they had not been involved in any joint social activities within Lamu County. Some of the joint social activities mentioned included joint sporting activities composed of locals and security agencies as well as joint environmental conservation programs like tree planting. The findings are an indication that outreach programs have been largely conducted in the county and the residents were aware of them and are beneficiaries to it. Just as Mockaitis (2004) revealed that the concept of CIMIC is able to link intervention forces and relief units by having the civil units act as catalysts to the relationship.

On the open-ended questions, the researcher asked the respondents to share any other CIMIC activities that had been conducted in their community. The respondents shared that the National Police Service, NYS and KDF units have been escorting public buses from Mombasa to Lamu so as to ensure security of the passengers at the height of kidnappings and terror activities meted by

the Alshabaab group. The multi-agency team has also helped in protecting the locals in areas where large gatherings were common especially in churches, mosques, schools and hospitals. The multi-agency team has been involved in the provision of humanitarian aid including distribution of food, water and clothing to the victims of insecurity and terror activities. They have also conducted rescue missions when alarms are raised on possible criminal activities and also during flooding seasons where the military had helped in airlifting residents who had been stuck in remote regions. Further the team was also involved in provision of tutorial services to beef up the existing teaching staff in the various county schools.

On the activities shared in above (Table 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5) the respondents were requested to identify the CIMIC activities that they felt had left the greatest impact. The answers were that medical camps as part of the outreach programs had the biggest impact amongst the residents of Lamu County. This is because the health docket in the county is performing poorly as residents are forced to travel long distances to access health facilities. Furthermore, the health facilities lacked adequate services required and the challenge was further compounded by the terrorist activities which were at times directed towards the facilities.

On the question of the benefits of the conducted CIMIC activities, it was found out that the activities had helped the locals to change their attitudes and perception towards the multi-agency team, from being viewed as mighty and highly placed to connecting with them at their level. The activities had helped in relieving the Lamu residents of their immediate challenge and fostered positive interconnection with the multi –agency team. It had also created a platform where the residents are heard, their opinion sought and incorporated in the security and stabilization mechanism of the County. The CIMIC activities had equally helped to gel the different agencies working in the county, in such a manner as to avoid repetition of some interventions while some

are neglected. The CIMIC activities had also helped in building trust among the inter-agency groups as they work together towards the same goal of securing and stabilizing Lamu County.

From the interviews, it was shared that CIMIC activities that had been conducted by the security agency teams covered security of the residents, their property and enhancing movement within and without the county. Others included provision of humanitarian activities such as distribution of food stuffs, clothing and active defense activities like rebuffing the attempts by the terror groups to enter the county.

One NPS unit leader stated:

We assign our officers to escort public buses to Mpeketoni and back as an added security measure. The buses have to move as one to avoid being singled out and attacked by the terror and youth gangs (KII 5-NPS Officer)

Another KDF officer mentioned:

Information sharing has been key in running the operations in Lamu, where we encourage the residents to come to us or any security team and share any information on the Al-shabaab militants. The barazas and open forums; police lines, religious leaders and community elders must work to divulge information and seek opinion and feedback from the residents. (KII 6- KDF Officer)

An NGO official revealed that:

The open forums have short plays and skits on topical issues. One focus is on crime and its effect to individuals and the entire community. These skits and short plays have helped to shed light on activities of security agents and the value of peace, security and stability (KII 7-NGO Official)

One police officer quoted:

Hakuna maendeleo bila amani na utengano, kwa hivyo ni jukumu letu sote kuungana ili tufukuze hawa Alshabaab hapa Lamu. Kazi yao ni kuharibu nchi na sote tunahadharika na shuguli yao (KII 8-NPS Officer)

Translated in English to mean '*there is no development without peace and cooperation; hence it is the duty of everyone to unite and repulse the Alshabaab whose work is to destroy the country and lead to the suffering of all of us*'.

These exerts from the conversations with officials from different security agencies imply that there has been some improvement in Lamu County in terms of security and returning life to normalcy. CIMIC approach has led to improvements in terms of information sharing, resumption of public transport and opening of communication lines. Most of the residents are now working with different actors to bring stability in the county that has had a positive impact in the social and economic lifestyle of the people of Lamu County.

On the second study objective, the respondents were asked to share on the CIMIC activities covering the elements of liaison activities, quick impact projects and outreach programs. The respondents shared that they had witnessed these activities under the CIMIC approach done in Lamu County. The findings are similar to researches by Mockaitis (2004) who shared that CIMIC concept has helped link intervention forces to the relief units. Dusman and Zupancic (2012) shared that some of the activities included stabilization, rehabilitation, reconstruction and peace building efforts. The success of these activities heavily relies on cooperation and coordination of the actors. At the same time, Jenny (2001) revealed that working together is important in management of complex situations and handling of activities such as rescue missions and re-construction of infrastructural facilities like road networks, communication lines and health facilities.

Grigorov (2017) notes that CIMIC activities may take the form of civil military coordination, humanitarian aid, emergency response program, transition initiatives, joint civil military operations and security training. Allard (2012) talks of US Army units giving humanitarian aid to

locals in Somalia. While Odhiambo (2020) noted that Kenya Defense Forces can improve its reputation by conducting humanitarian activities including construction projects, peacekeeping, negotiations, chaplaincy and disaster management.

4.6 Effectiveness of Civil Military Cooperation on Security Stabilization Operations

The third objective of this study was to assess effectiveness of the civil military cooperation on the security stabilization in Lamu County. Data was collected using questionnaires and analyzed descriptively while key informants were interviewed. Ordinal data was collected from the six statements and a five-point Likert scale was applied that was ranging from strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. The impact of the CIMIC activities conducted by the multi-agency team that is discussed includes opening lines of communication, relationship between the different actors, information sharing, social lifestyle, economic empowerment and overdependence on security agents to secure the Lamu County. The findings are as presented in following sections:

CIMIC Approach and Opening of Communication Lines

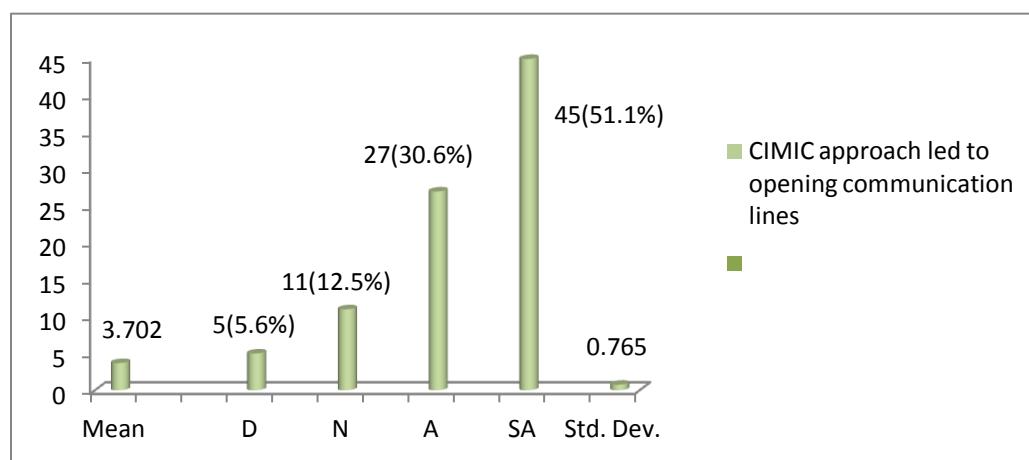


Figure 4. 7: CIMIC Approach and Opening of Communication Lines

On the effect of the CIMIC approach on opening lines of communication, majority of the respondents attested to that effect. There were 45 (51.1%) and 27 (30.6%) respondents who strongly agreed and agreed respectively to the fact that there was a positive effect on the opening of lines of communication that had been destroyed by terrorists. The average mean score of the statement was at 3.702 and response variation was at 0.765. These findings are also shared by Street (2006) who noted that proper application of the CIMIC approach help in improving lines of communication that can further be utilized in enhancing stability of a conflict-ridden area.

Relationship between all peace actors under CIMIC Approach

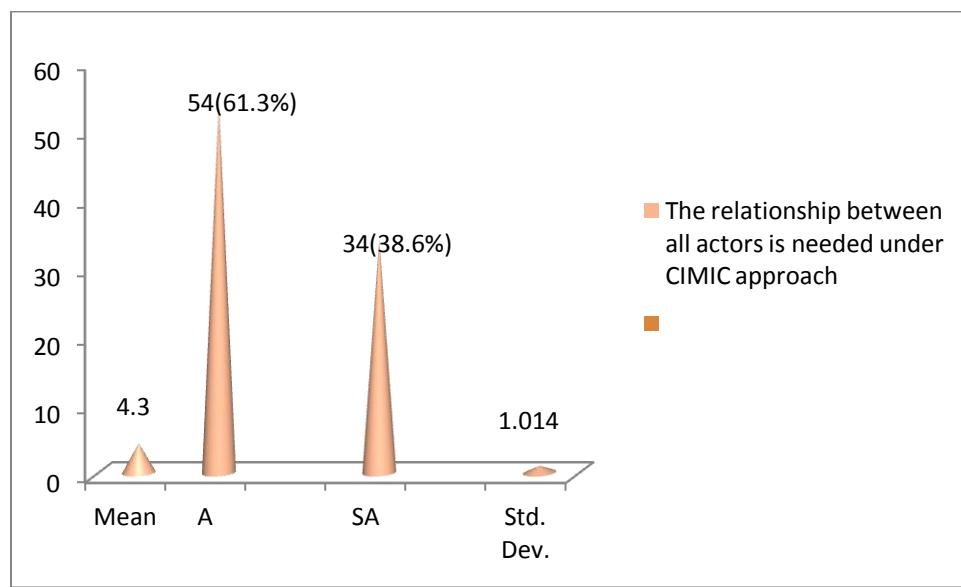


Figure 4. 8: Relationship between all peace actors under CIMIC Approach

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The requirement for a conducive relationship between the various actors under the CIMIC approach was analyzed and 54 (61.3%) and 34 (38.6%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively on the statement. The cooperation between all actors in the CIMIC approach was of value towards ensuring success of the operation as evidenced by a high mean score of

4.300 and standard deviation of 1.014. The findings imply that without nurturing and managing the relationship between the actors, it will be impossible and may take a lot of effort and time to secure and stabilize Lamu County.

Victimization of Informants

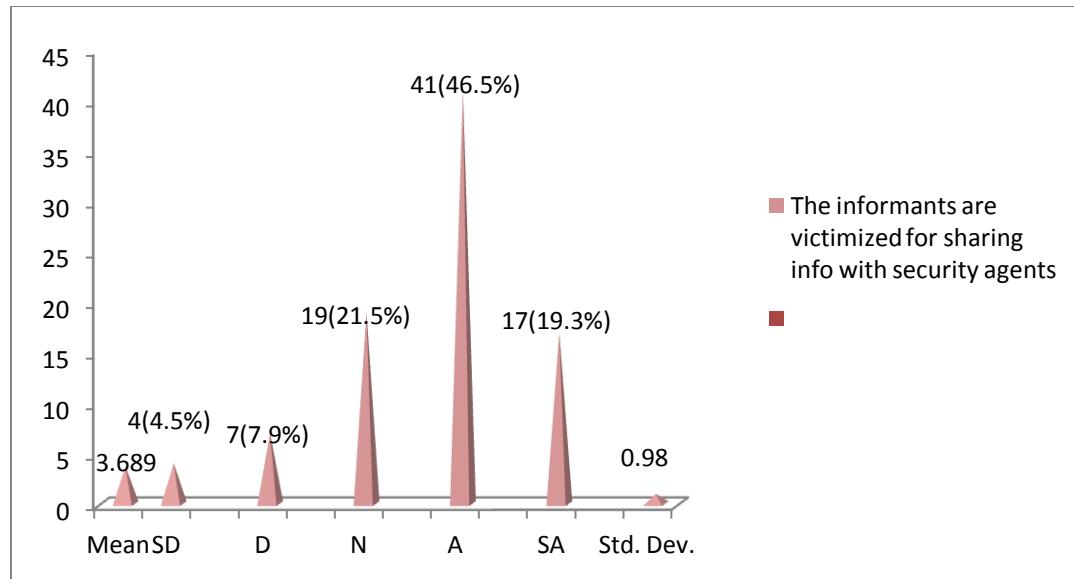


Figure 4. 9: Victimization of Informants

Source: Survey Data (2021)

One effect of CIMIC activities is victimization of informants for sharing information with the security agents. The respondents agreed to the statement with a mean score of 3.689 and standard deviation of 0.980. 4.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 7 (7.9%) disagreed on the statement. 41 (46.5%) of the respondents agreed while another 17 (19.3%) strongly agreed that the statement was true. This means that when informants are victimized or harassed, the residents will be afraid to come forward and share any information on security matters in the county. This is against the spirit and purpose of conducting civil military cooperation approach in any area, as there is need to include local residents in securing and stabilizing the area.

CIMIC Approach and Effect to Social Lifestyle

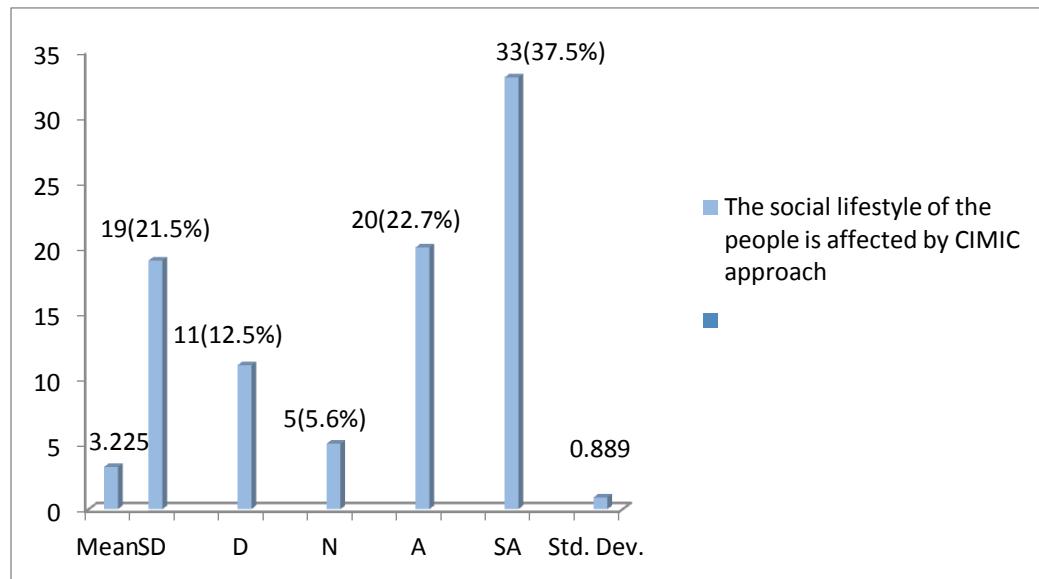


Figure 4. 10: CIMIC Approach and Effect to Social Lifestyle

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The effect of social lifestyle of the people as affected by CIMIC approach was analyzed. The results indicated a wide range of responses in that 19 (21.5%) strongly disagreed and 11 (12.5%) disagreed with the statement. 5 (5.6%) of the respondents did not think that CIMIC approach had caused any effect either positive or negative on social lifestyle of the people. There were 20 (22.7%) and 33 (37.5%) of the respondents who agreed and strongly agreed that CIMIC approach had affected the social lifestyle of the people. The overall mean on this statement was 3.225 and standard deviation was at 0.889. These findings imply that a third of the respondents did not think that CIMIC approach affects social lifestyle and more than half realized that CIMIC approach affected the social lifestyle of the people in Lamu County.

Lamu County Security Over-depending on Other Security Agents

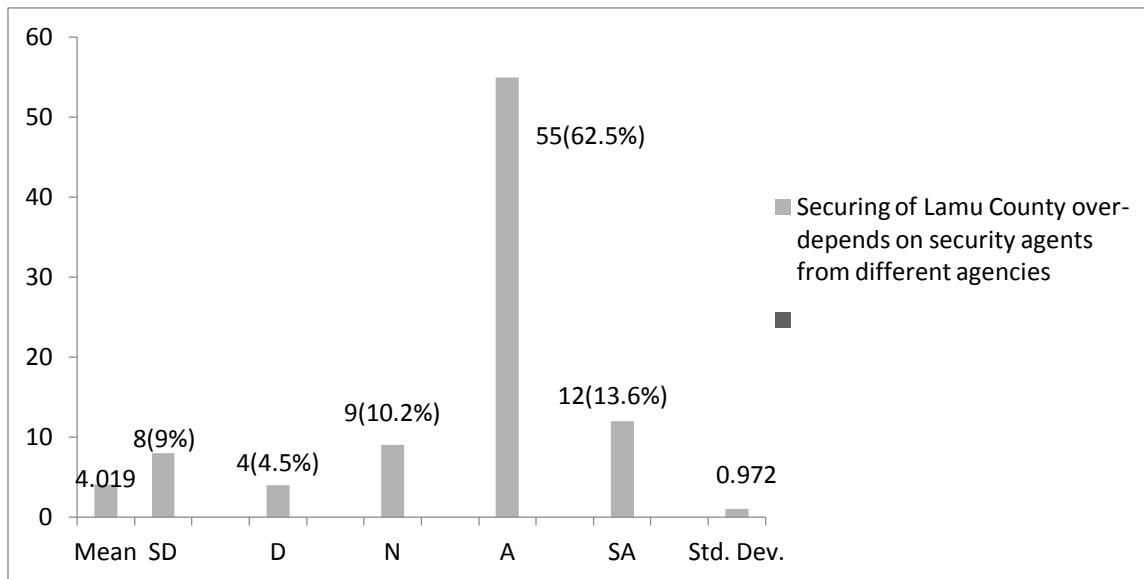


Figure 4. 11: Lamu County Security Over-depending on Other Security Agents

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The statement that securing Lamu County over-depended on security agents from different agencies was analyzed with results showing a high mean score of 4.019 and a variation of the responses at 0.972. 4.5% of the respondents disagreed and 9% strongly disagreed with the statement while a majority of the respondents at 55 (62.5%) agreed and 12 (13.6%) strongly agreed to the statement. The results imply that there was an over-dependence on security agents from different agencies to secure the county. It equally means that the local security forces are unable to contain the situation in Lamu County hence the need for multi-agency team to be deployed in the area.

Economic Empowerment relies on a secure and stable county

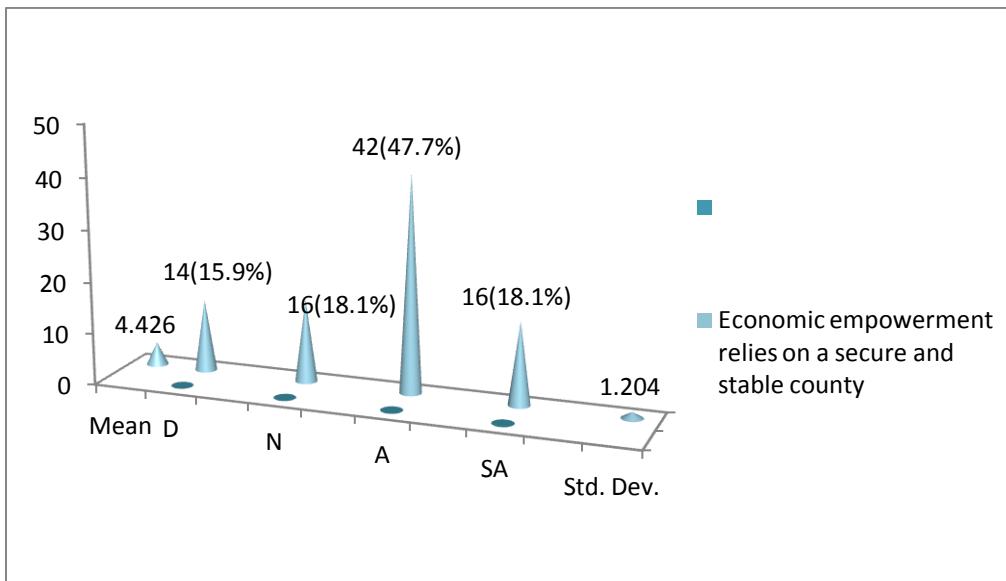


Figure 4. 12: Economic Empowerment relies on a secure and stable county

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The statement that economic empowerment relies on a secure and Stable County was analyzed and findings scored a high mean score of 4.426 and a variation of 1.204. Only 14 (15.9%) of the respondents held a contrary opinion on the statement while a majority 42 (47.7%) agreed and 16 (18.1%) strongly agreed that economic empowerment can only occur when the county is secure and stable. These findings indicate that unless Lamu County is secure and stable there cannot be economic empowerment for the local residents. It is therefore prudent that all teams work towards securing and stabilizing the county. Just as shared by Khisa and Day (2020) who push for adoption and implementation of CIMIC activities in quelling the conflict and stabilizing a region for economic growth, development and empowerment of the local communities.

The overall mean score on the third study objective was 3.893 and a standard deviation of 0.970.

The findings imply that CIMIC approach had a positive effect on securing and stabilizing Lamu

County and its residents. The respondents were asked to share on how CIMIC affected the security and stability of Lamu County. The results showed that CIMIC approach had led to change of attitudes and thoughts processes, where the residents and different agencies worked on the mantra, this is our problem and the solution lies in us working together. All efforts were concentrated in securing the county by dispensing the criminal elements and encouraging residents to work as a team together with the security agents to safeguard the secured areas against re-entry of the rebels and insurgents. CIMIC approach has led to openness and transparency by the different agents and sharing information to and from the local residents, the leadership and multi-agency team.

Table 4. 7: CIMIC Activities leading to Resurgence of Peace

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Liaison Activities						
Civil military cooperation activities conducted by the different multi-agency teams have helped in ensuring the resurgence of peace in Lamu County	61	69.2	27	30.6	88	99.8

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The respondents were asked if CIMIC activities conducted by the different multi-agency teams have helped in ensuring the resurgence of peace in Lamu County. The findings revealed that 61 (69.2%) respondents replied to the affirmative while 27 (30.6%) of the respondents dissented on the statement. The majority noted that there was some level of peace in the county with few incidences of terror attacks. The presence of a multi-agency team in the county had made the Al-Shabaab abandon their hide-outs within the Boni forest. Night movement by public buses had resumed with minimal requirement of armed escorts. For those who dissented, the main reason cited was that the presence of peace in the area was temporary and would only be measured after

the security teams had left the area. They insisted that stability cannot be said to exist while security teams were still in the region.

Table 4. 8: Residents being Comfortable in Providing Information

Variable	Yes		No		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Liaison Activities						
As a resident of Lamu County, are you comfortable with providing information to the security agency that can help in the securing this area	38	43.1	50	56.8	88	99.9

Source: Survey Data (2021)

When asked about information sharing with the security agencies, 50 (56.8%) of the respondents gave a negative response while 38 (43.1%) revealed that they would share information with the security agents. The respondents', who said 'NO', indicated that the harassment by the security team and victimization by the society for information sharing made them refrain from such actions. They indicated that at times, when sharing information, an individual was suspected and treated as part of the insurgents. The respondents who said 'YES' noted that it was their civic duty to secure, peace efforts and stability of the county which requires all stakeholders to work together.

On the challenges that the multi-agency team faced when conducting CIMIC activities in the county, respondents shared unwillingness of the local residents in taking part in activities to secure the county, expansive geographical area as a result of the Boni forest that is an easy hide-out for the gangs and terrorists, lack of trust and openness amongst the multi-agency teams and poor attitude with the perception that security and peace is the work of security apparatus.

On the shortcomings of the CIMIC activities conducted by the multi-agency team, the results showed a lack of preparedness and inclusion of local residents before any activity is performed.

CIMIC activities should not be conducted as an ambush or surprise gift to the local residents but the locals should be incorporated in preparatory stages of the program up to the implementation phase.

On the aspect of civil military cooperation strategies, the respondents shared participatory strategy whereby all decisions made are based on the collective agreements by all parties in the multiagency team and the local residents. Open-channels of communication, cooperation and coordination of activities, empowerment of the locals to take a lead in matters peace, security and stability of the county were cited as strategies that would enhance the CIMIC approach.

The interview conducted revealed that CIMIC activities in Lamu County have had a positive impact on the residents who now support the efforts of the security team.

One officer stated:

When I first came to Lamu County, the local residents would see our team and run away. These residents associated our team with combat, but within a few months and several engagements, we have cultivated a good rapport. Nowadays, the locals see us as partners in peace building efforts. (KII 9-KDF Officer)

A police officer noted: “You can now request for water from any home of the residents and they will invite you in for even a meal” (KII 10-NPS Officer)

From the interview, it was discovered that the residents are very supportive to the operation, especially after lifting of the curfew and there being some resemblance of peace where locals can move about and conduct their daily activities.

A police officer revealed:

Those who had suffered huge losses like death of their loved ones by the hand of the security forces mostly do not want any contact with the security team. Most are bitter and angry and no explanation is acceptable to them. (KII 11-NPS Officer)

An NGO interviewee mentioned: "The support from the locals has improved CIMIC activities effect and influence in securing and stabilizing the county." (KII 12-NGO Official)

On the question of challenges faced by security agents and humanitarian actors in conducting CIMIC activities together in Lamu County, the respondents revealed that the security forces deployed in the region were inadequate and this made it difficult to cover the entire county. Lack of modern combat and communication equipment, continued radicalization of the youth, existence of sympathizers, inaccessibility to some areas due to poor road network, prolonged relief plan for the security forces, inadequate resources and overstrained logistics and welfare support were also cited as challenges faced.

A KDF unit leader said:

It is quite challenging to handle the enemy especially due to IEDs which are continuously laid on the roads when you have inadequate armored vehicles and jamming facilities. At the same time, the forces deployed are inadequate to cover the expansive Boni enclave creating comfortable hide outs and training areas for the Al-Shabaab. (KII 13-KDF Officer)

A Police Officer shared that:

You cannot be in the jungle for eight or nine months without relief. As an individual, you equally need to visit your family. Thus, the need for rotation and a break (KII 14-NPS Officer)

Another interviewee revealed:

There is need for more training and time given to acclimatize to the region. Ukitoa mtu training na umulete kwa operation area, kutakuwa na shida haswa kwa junior officers (KII 15-NPS Officer)

Translated in English to mean; '*getting an officer direct from training to the field will bring more problems and especially for the junior officers who are inexperienced.*'

On the question of the strategies to be adopted by the multiagency team to win the support of the residents, most respondents noted that there was need for two-way communication system where the team listens to the residents and also answers questions and gives feedback on security matters than can be shared to the public. Participation and inclusion of the local residents in different operations from the planning phase to implementation was also cited.

On the third variable on the effectiveness of the CIMIC activities in security and stabilization operations; the results of the activities included reopening of lines of communication, information sharing, improved social lifestyle and economic empowerment. The findings are similar to Allard (2012) who noted that the formation of mechanisms that had enhanced cooperation between the locals and US forces during the Somali Operation was key in the operations achievements. Owino (2020) shared that the reputation of KDF improved as a result of their engagement in economic developmental activities in Eldoret town. The KDF conducted activities such as tree planting, medical camps, implementation of water projects and provision of learning materials for learners in different schools. The participation of Civilian in joint sporting activities, non-official visitation and military graduation ceremonies led to improved relationship between the military and civilians. Onditi (2015) realized that when the relationship between civilians and the military was poor, the African standby forces (ASF) failed to respond to emergencies in good time. The researcher shares the need for redesigning and reconfiguration of the relationship between the civilians and the military forces. Ligawa (2018) advocate for strategies that aim at winning the hearts and minds of the locals, empowerment of the locals and

their inclusion in peace and stability processes. Onditi, Okoth and Matanga (2016) also revealed that to gain lasting results for peace and stability, all actors must be brought on board.

4.7 Security Stabilization Operations in Lamu County

On the dependent variable of security and stability in Lamu County, data was collected using the questionnaires with closed-ended questions that were analyzed using descriptive analysis and the interview informants were arranged thematically. The four statements required the use of ordinal data and the likert scale ranging from strongly disagreed, disagreed, neutral, agreed and strongly agreed. The aspects of security and stability covered reduction of crime rates in the county, resumption of free movement of the public transport system, co-existence of all people from different backgrounds and growth and development of the county. The findings are presented in following sections:

Reduction of Crime Rates

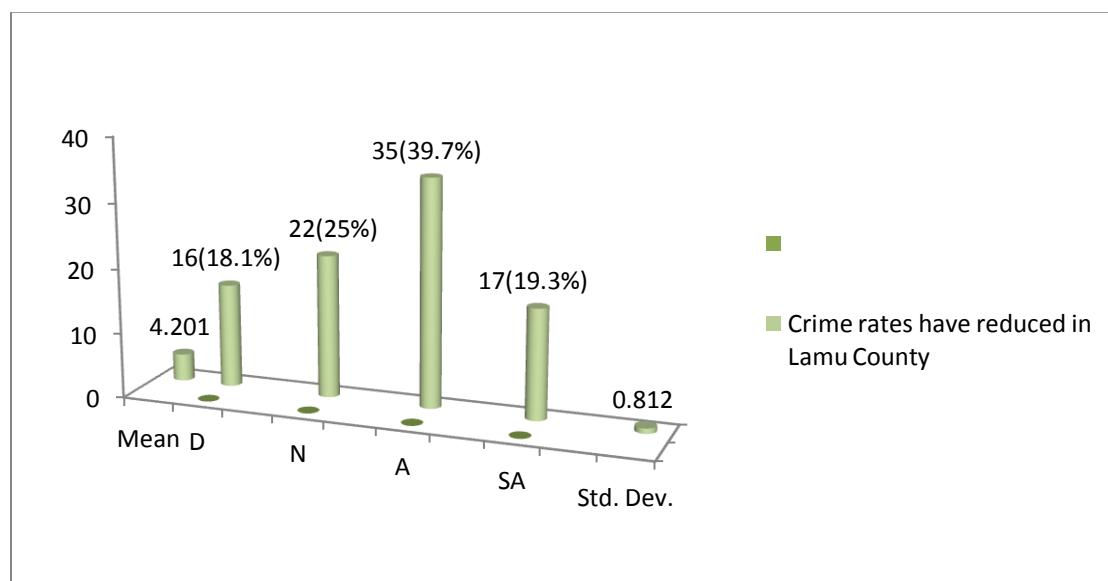


Figure 4. 13: Reduction of Crime Rates

Source: Survey Data (2021)

On the statement on crime rates reducing in Lamu County, the statement scored a high mean of 4.201 and standard deviation of 0.812. The respondents who disagreed were 16 (18.1%), those who were neutral were 22 (25.0%) while those who agreed to the statement being true were 35 (39.7%). 9.3% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implies that many of the respondents confirmed there was a reduction on crime rates in the county.

Free Movement of Public Transport

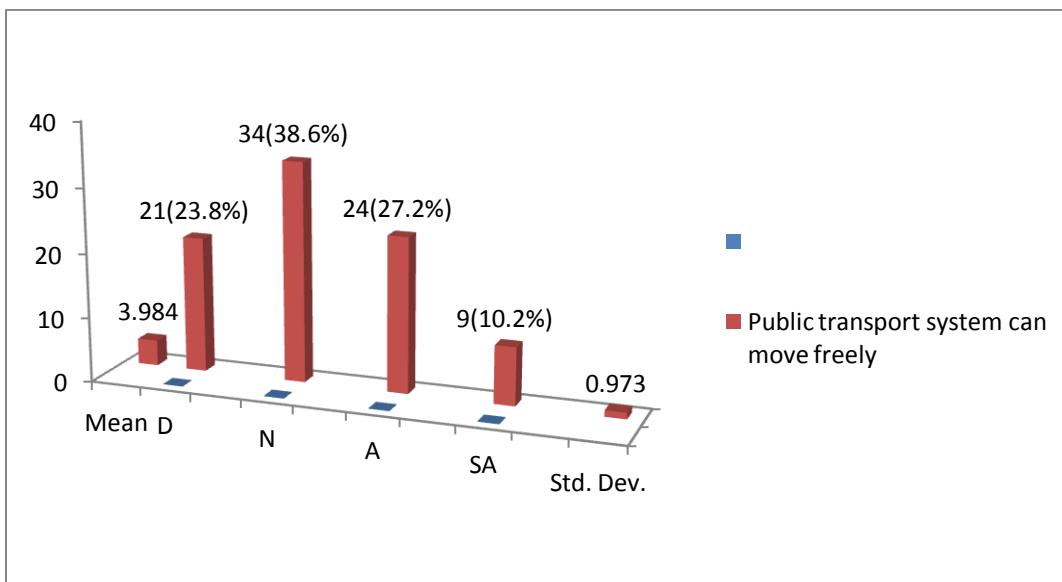


Figure 4. 14: Free Movement of Public Transport

Source: Survey Data (2021)

The statement on if the public transport system can move freely was analyzed and results are as shown in figure 4.14, where the obtained mean was 3.984 and deviation of the responses was 0.973. There were 9 respondents who strongly agreed and 27.2% of the respondents agreed that there was free movement. A majority of the respondents at 34 (38.6%) held neutral responses while 21 (23.8%) had disagreed on the fact that the public transport system can move freely within the county and in/out of the Lamu County.

Co-existence of Diverse People

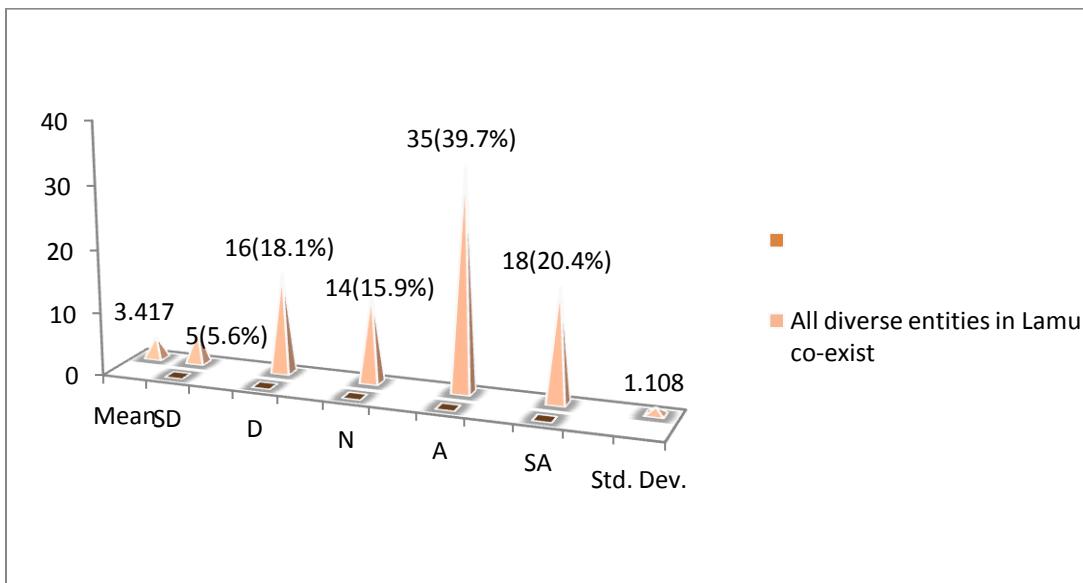


Figure 4. 15: Co-existence of Diverse People

Source: Survey Data (2021)

On the statement of all diverse entities in Lamu County co-existing, the responses spread across all options, such that 5 (5.6%) strongly disagreed, 16 (18.1%) disagreed with the statement; 14 (15.9%) of the respondents held a neutral position on the statement. There were 35 (39.7%) respondents who agreed on co-existing of all entities and 18 (20.4%) who strongly agreed that there was coexistence in Lamu County. The mean score for this statement was 3.417 and standard deviation was at 1.108. The findings imply that co-existence of all diverse entities in Lamu County is one of the results of improved security and stability measures in the county.

Growth and Development in the County

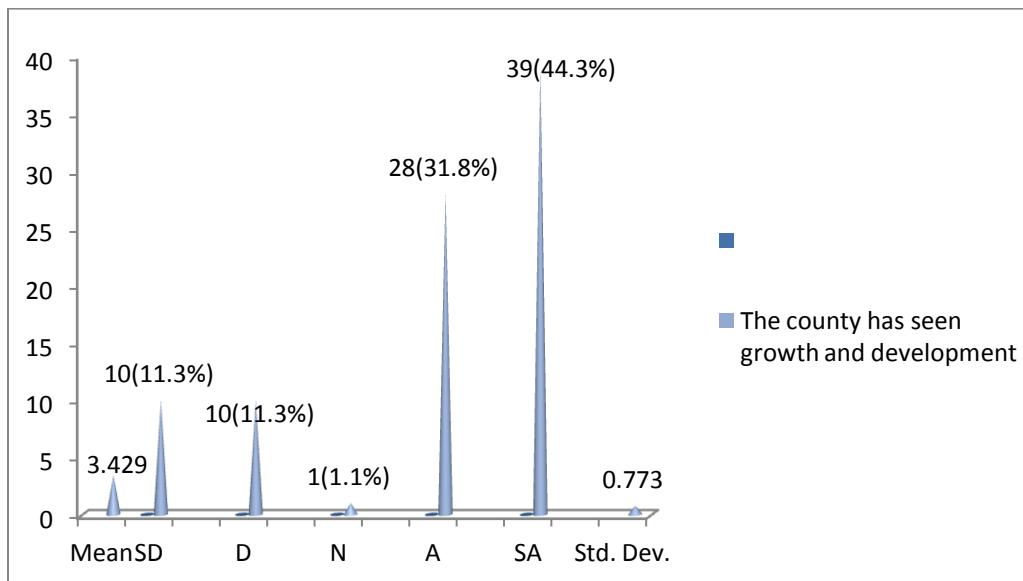


Figure 4. 16: Growth and Development in the County

Source: Survey Data (2021)

On whether the County had seen growth and development, the analysis showed that 39 (44.3%) strongly agreed and 28 (31.8%) agreed to the truth of that statement. On the other hand, 10 (11.3%) respondents strongly disagreed while another 10 (11.3%) respondents disagreed with the statement on growth and development in the county. The mean score was 3.429 with a standard deviation of 0.773. This implies that the county has seen some growth and development as a result of the multi - agency CIMIC operation in the county.

The security and stability of the county had an overall mean score of 3.757 and the standard deviation was at 0.916. This result shows that efforts of the peace actors has reduced the insecurity in the region and the efforts have borne fruit in terms of peace, security and stability in Lamu County.

When asked about the recommendation for CIMIC approach to secure and stabilize Lamu County, the interviewees shared that getting all stakeholders on board and ensuring that they

work in harmony would help stabilize the county. There should be awareness creation on civil military cooperation activities that are to be conducted in the county so as to increase involvement and participation by all parties. When residents engage in different activities, they communicate to each other, seek and get opinions from all sectors and hence a solution can be found to the insecurity issues facing the county. The need to uniformly distribute the conduct of CIMIC activities across all areas in Lamu County was also cited. This would ensure that the residents are able to feel part of the peace efforts and subsequently win their hearts and minds.

4.8 Summary

The chapter has presented the findings of the study analysis. The section has shared information on the response rates obtained from the field data collection. It also has a section on the demographic information of the respondents. The descriptive analysis was conducted and its results are presented in tables, pie-charts, bar-graphs and prose form for discussions. The chapter arrangement was made as per the study variables to show how CIMIC approach has been implemented and its resulting effect in security and stabilization operations conducted in Lamu County, Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summaries of the findings arranged as per the study variables. It also has a section on the conclusions drawn from the study findings, recommendations and suggestion for further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The following is a summary of the study findings on the use of civil military cooperation as a strategy in security stabilization operations in Lamu County. The study was anchored on Deutsch's theory on cooperation and competition and employed descriptive survey design. The interview guide and questionnaire were used in collecting data where quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive analysis and qualitative data obtained from open-ended questions and interviews was analyzed thematically. The findings were presented in tables and prose form for the discussions.

5.2.1 Factors Leading to Adoption of Civil Military Cooperation Approach in the Security Stabilization Operations

On the first objective; the factors leading to adoption of civil military cooperation approach in the security stabilization of Lamu County, the study found out that collapse of lines of communication, economic sabotage, continued terror attacks and presence of sympathizers had led to the adoption of CIMIC activities in Lamu County. The other cited reasons were increased

insecurity cases, presence of youth gangs and religious extremists in the county and the geographical location that is largely occupied by the expansive Boni forest meaning it is difficult for a singular agency to offer sufficient security.

5.2.2 The civil military cooperation activities

On the second objective of establishing the civil military cooperation activities conducted in Lamu County, the findings revealed that the multi-agency team engaged in liaison activities such as Key leadership engagement programs and close information sharing with the residents. Quick impact projects (QIPs) were also conducted by the team. These included building of schools, churches and mosques, repair of roads and sinking of boreholes. These were aimed at empowering the locals and subsequently winning their hearts and minds towards supporting the stabilization efforts. The team also conducted outreach programs like medical camps and joint social activities such as joint sporting activities composed of locals and security agencies as well as joint environmental conservation programs like tree planting. Other CIMIC activities conducted included distribution of food aid and water. The Multi agency teams also participated in rescue missions, protection of civilians during large gatherings, provision of armed escorts to public transport vehicles and provision of tutorial services to beef up the existing teaching staff in the county schools.

5.2.3 Effectiveness of the Civil Military Cooperation Approach on Security Stabilization Operation

On the third objective on the effectiveness of the civil military cooperation on the security stabilization of Lamu County; the study found out that CIMIC activities had led to the reopening of lines of communication that had initially collapsed and thus improving the accessibility of

various areas within the county. It was established that the locals would comfortably share vital information with the security agencies. The findings also showed an improvement in the relationship between the different actors and an improvement of economic activities as there was resumption of free movement of public transport system symbolizing a better flow of trade in the county. Other results showed that social lifestyle of the people of Lamu had improved based on CIMIC activities done in the county.

The study results also showed that the use of CIMIC activities in Lamu County had led to security and stabilization of the county. This was depicted by the various indicators such as reduction in crime rates, resumption of the public transport system in the county including night movement, peaceful co-existence of people from diverse backgrounds and improved growth and development of the county.

5.3 Conclusion

The study established that the factors that had led to the adoption of civil military cooperation approach in Lamu County included the collapse of the lines of communication, economic sabotage, continued terror attacks within the Boni enclave and the existence of sympathetic locals. Thus, this study concludes that the reason behind the adoption of the civil military cooperation approach in the stabilization of Lamu County was as a result of the complexity of the situation in the county which had been further complicated by the existence of sympathizers and deep-rooted radicalization. The insecurity situation in the County was deteriorating due to the continued terror attacks that had destabilized the economic activities of the people. The other approaches had not yielded much effect and hence the decision was made to adopt the civil military cooperation (CIMIC) approach.

The study also found out that some of the civil military cooperation activities conducted in Lamu County as a way of trying to secure and stabilize the area included engagement in liaison activities, conducting of quick impact projects and robust outreach programs. The study therefore concludes that the civil military cooperation activities implemented in Lamu County was grouped into three categories. There was the liaison activities which were achieved through key leadership engagement forums, vital information sharing programs, provision of armed escorts, provision of tutorial services and protection of civilians during large gatherings which were aimed at enhancing interaction between the various stakeholders and ensuring the wellbeing of the local residents, the quick impact projects such as building of schools, churches and mosques, repair of roads and sinking of boreholes which were aimed at providing relief to the locals and helping in opening up economic opportunities and activities for the people and finally the outreach programs which included medical camps and joint social activities like joint sporting activities and joint environmental conservation programmes and also distribution of food and water to the locals which was aimed at socially impacting the lives of the people.

On the effectiveness of civil military cooperation on the security stabilization of Lamu County, the study established that the approach had led to reopening lines of communication, improved relations between the different peace actors including residents, improved economic activities and improved social lifestyle. Therefore, this study concludes that adoption of civil military cooperation approach has had a positive and rewarding effect towards the stabilization of Lamu County. The effect is felt due to the reduced rate of terror activities, free movement of people and goods, peaceful co-existence of people from diverse background and positive signs of growth and development within the county. The study further concludes that CIMIC activities had led to improved relations between the locals and security agencies where locals can comfortably share vital security information with the security agencies.

In general, the study makes the conclusion that the use of civil military cooperation (CIMIC) approach has led to realization of improved peace, security and stability of Lamu County.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

The study makes recommendations to different groups of people including the national government, county government of Lamu, the military and police units, NGOs and the general public. The different stakeholders are encouraged to work together to maintain the peace and stability realized in Lamu County. These recommendations include:

- i) The national government and the County government of Lamu should sensitize the residents of Lamu on the negative effects of sympathizers and radicalization aspects and also the insecurity and instability of the region through extensive awareness creation programmes so as to bring everyone on board and work towards keeping Lamu safe, peaceful and stable.
- ii) The multi-agency teams should ensure that they revamp the CIMIC approach by spreading the CIMIC activities within all areas of the County and involving the locals in the planning and implementation of the activities. This will ensure that trust is built between all residents and the security agencies thereby encouraging information sharing and subsequently degrading the activities of the insurgents.
- iii) The national government should ensure deployment of adequate manpower and equipment so as to ensure full realization of stability in the County. Further, working with key institutions, appropriate laws and guidelines should be enacted to fill the various gaps in the practice of the doctrine of law. This will ensure that criminal elements in the County are arrested and charged as per their crimes. Further the gaps

existing laws touching on radicalization should be strengthened so as to discourage the vice.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Research

The study makes the following suggestions for further research:

- i. The study was limited to Lamu County and focus was on use of civil military cooperation as a strategy in security stabilization operations. Further research can be done in other counties that suffer challenges in terms of insecurity and instability with consideration on CIMIC approach in restoring peace and stability.
- ii. This study considered civil military cooperation approach as a strategy in security stabilization operations. Future researchers can look at other approaches and strategies to secure and stabilize Lamu County and other counties. At the same time, further researches can still use civil military cooperation approaches but adopt different conceptualization.
- iii. This study was based in Lamu County; therefore, future researchers can do a comparative study of two regions that have adopted civil military cooperation (CIMIC) approaches to broaden the scope and compare and contrast the findings on each site.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Dear Respondent,

RE: Research Data Collection

I am a Masters student from Kenyatta University's Department of International Relations, Conflict and Security Studies (IRCSS). I am carrying out research on: ***Civil Military Cooperation as a Strategy in Security Stabilization Operations: Case of Lamu County Kenya.*** I am requesting you to be one of the respondents of this study. Your role is to provide information to the best of your knowledge. I assure you that the information you will provide will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for academic purposes only. There are two research assistants who will assist me in conduct of this research. I look forward to your kind consideration. Thanking you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Sign:

Kaberere Alex Muthee

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Kindly respond to the questions below by placing either a tick (✓) or filling the provided spaces as applicable. In case you require any assistance, feel free to consult my research assistants. Your honest and accurate response will be highly appreciated. Kindly do not include your name in the questionnaire.

I take this early opportunity to thank you for participating in this study.

Part A: Demographic Data

1. What is your gender [] Male [] Female

2. Kindly indicate how long you have lived in Lamu County.
[] 0-5 years [] 6-10 years [] 11 years and above

Part B:

1. Are you aware of the existence of a CIMIC operation in Lamu County?
.....
.....

2. What factors have led to adoption of CIMIC approach in Lamu County?
.....
.....

Possible answers: (*terror attacks, radicalization of the youth, breakdown of communication lines, economic challenges, attacks on the transport system*)

3. Kindly state the extent that you agree on these factors that led to adoption of CIMIC approach in securing and stabilizing Lamu County. Use the Likert scale where 1 is strongly disagree, 2, disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree.

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
1. Collapse of the lines of communication					
2. Economic sabotage by the Al-shabaab militants					
3. Continued terror attacks like denoting explosives					
4. Presence of sympathizers among the local residents					

4. Are there any other factors that have led to adoption of CIMIC approach in Lamu County?
-
-

5. Below is a list of Civil Military cooperation (CIMIC) activities. Kindly tick the ones that have been conducted in your community by the Multi agency team.

	Activity	
1.	Liaison activities	
a.	Key leadership engagement programs	

	b.	Information sharing	
2.		Quick Impact projects	
	a.	Sinking of boreholes	
	b.	Repairing/Building of roads	
	c.	Building of schools/churches/mosques	
3.		Outreach programs	
	a.	Medical camps	
	b.	Joint social activities	

6. What other civil military cooperation activities other than the ones you have indicated above have been conducted in your community since the inception of the security operation?

.....
.....

7. Which amongst the activities identified in Q 7 and 8 above do you think have had a great impact to the residents of this area?

.....
.....

8. What do you think are the benefits of the civil military cooperation activities as identified above?

.....
.....

Possible answers: (*changing the local residents' attitudes and perceptions on the actors, platform for exchange of information, building trust between the inter-agency groups and the locals, collaboration and cooperation with peace actors*)

9. Kindly state the extent that you agree on these statements on the effectiveness of CIMIC approach in securing and stabilizing Lamu County. Use the Likert scale where 1 is strongly disagree, 2, disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree.

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
1. CIMIC approach led to opening communication lines					
2. The relationship between all actors is needed under CIMIC approach					
3. The informants are victimized for sharing info with security agents					
4. The social lifestyle of the people is affected by CIMIC approach					
5. Securing of Lamu County over-dependes on security agents from different agencies					
6. Economic empowerment relies on a secure and stable county					

10. How else does CIMIC affect the security and stability of Lamu County?
-
-

11. a) As a resident of Lamu County, do you think that the civil military cooperation activities conducted by the different multi-agency teams have helped in ensuring the resurgence of peace in Lamu County?

[] YES [] NO

b) Kindly expound on your answer above

.....
.....

12. a) As a resident of Lamu County, are you comfortable with providing information to the security agency that can help in the securitization of this area?

[] YES [] NO

b) Kindly expound on your answer above

.....
.....

13. What challenges do you think are faced by the multi-agency team in the conduct of the Civil-military cooperation activities in this County?

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.....

14. In your opinion, what are the shortcomings of the CIMIC activities being conducted by the team?

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.....

15. What civil military cooperation strategies do you think can be adopted by the multi-agency team in their quest to stabilize Lamu County?

.....
.....

16. Kindly state the extent that you agree on these statements on security and stability in Lamu County. Use the Likert scale where 1 is strongly disagree, 2, disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree.

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
1. Crime rates have reduced in Lamu County					
2. Public transport system can move freely					
3. All diverse entities in Lamu co-exist					
4. The county has seen growth and development					

Thank you.

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Key Informants

1. What is your current deployment in Lamu County?
2. How long have you lived or worked in Lamu County?
3. What factors led to CIMIC operations in Lamu County?
4. What are the civil military cooperation activities (CIMIC) that have been conducted by the security agency teams in Lamu County?
5. Which of the activities do you think have had an impact in the security stabilization operations of Lamu County?
6. Do you think that the CIMIC activities have positively impacted on the residents in terms of the will to support the efforts of the security team in the operations?
7. What do you feel is the current position of the residents as far as support to the operation is concerned?
8. What challenges do you think are being faced by the security agents and humanitarian actors in conducting CIMIC activities together in Lamu County?
9. What other strategies do you think can be adopted by the team with a view of winning the residents support for the stabilization operation?
11. What is your recommendation for CIMIC approach and securing and stabilizing Lamu County?

Appendix IV: NACOSTI License

Appendix V: Map of Lamu County

