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RWANDA

**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)
CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)**

**ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS
IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF
NYARUGENGE, RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS**

A Dissertation submitted to the College of Arts and Social Science (CASS), in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Peace Studies and Conflicts Transformation (CCM) of the University of Rwanda (UR).

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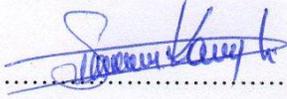
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June 2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and has not been submitted for any other degree at the University of Rwanda or any other institution.

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Signature:.....Date: 18/06/2022

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to the Almighty GOD, my family members, lecturers from all levels, my dissertation supervisor, and my friends as well as my colleagues.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ADF | : Allied Democratic Forces |
| CMVRS | : Center for Mass Violence Response Studies |
| COVID 19 | : Coronavirus 19 |
| GDP | : Growth Domestic Product |
| GTD | : Getting Things Done |
| GTD | : Global Terrorism Database |
| ICCT | : International Council on Clean Transportation |
| IEDs | : Improvised Explosive Devices |
| ISIS | : Islamic State of Syria |
| MTM | : Madina at Tauheed Wau Mujahideen |
| NCTC | : North Central Texas College |
| OSCE | : Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe |
| PTSD | : Post Traumatic Stress Disorder |
| RCT | : Rational Choice Theory |
| RIB | : Rwanda Investigation Bureau |
| RNP | : Rwanda National Police |
| USA | : Uganda Society of Architects |

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the contribution of anti- terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in Rwanda. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the level of collaboration between anti-terrorism clubs, the community leaders and security organization in countering radicalization in Rwanda; the partnership needed between the anti- terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda; and describe the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering radicalization activities. The research used qualitative and quantitative research designs; selected population was 30 people; purposive and census survey sampling techniques were used to select 30 respondents as sample size. Data were analyzed using SPSS IBM 23.0 version with descriptive statistical method. Findings revealed that anti-terrorism clubs have moderately collaborated with the police and RIB, and this happened at district levels, and through anti-terror clubs' mobilization many people were rehabilitated from terrorist groups. Unfortunately, anti-terrorism clubs are still faced challenges mainly insufficient and irregular financial supports to members.

Thus, this study concluded that anti-terrorism clubs have vital role in discouraging terror acts through informing protection services in partnership with police, RIB and neighborhood leaders. For the study recommends Government of Rwanda boards to strengthen and expend the anti-terror clubs at sector level, and in high schools to increase their impact.

Key Words: *Anti-terrorism clubs, Countering radicalization, Terrorism*

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Radicalization is a system wherein humans turn to extremism. In contrast to extremism, the concept of radicalization as a method is not mainly controversial (Peter R. Neumann, 2017). Violent radicals are not particularly controversial, they poison societies with hateful ideologies, and restrict nonviolent improvement, speak, and cooperation. The worldwide network's failure to collaborate correctly on countering terrorism and radicalization isn't the mistake of unique States. various nations across the world skilled several challenges with radicalization (Peter R. Neumann, 2017).

United Nations has encouraged countries across the World to involve local communities in the establishment of strategies for countering the issue. For example, Kenya established "*Wacha Gun Shika Mic*" which calls upon young Kenyans to drop guns and grab microphones. The organization targets the youths exposed to crimes and drugs to promote not only stability but then again security (Bience Gawanas, 2020).

According to (UNESCO-IICBA, 2019) the movement in Kenya has established a foundation for youths in the country to share, engage and learn to be effective peace promoters in their societies. Despite the fact that the club has not completely countered radicalization in the country but it has managed to reduce its spread. The club is one effective step to countering radicalization as it highly involves the youths who are the primary target for terror groups. Commonwealth Youth Peace Ambassadors Network is very determined and passionate about countering radicalization as well as violent extremism. Youth congress organization has also given youths in Kenya the chance to education, political participation and employment (UNESCO-IICBA, 2019).

In Tanzania, to counter radicalization the government together with the support of the community formed the National Counter Terrorism Center. This group shows clearly its goal as preventing terrorist attacks; thus, it is the focal point for Tanzanian government participation with Countering Violent Extremism (Lillian Dang, 2019). The Rwandan Government thinks that the youths are the best group to take part in fighting and countering radicalization through these anti-terror clubs for various reasons. It is anticipated that the youth are much effectively

positioned to promote a culture of peace and tolerance among their peers since they have good mobilization as well as communication skills (UNDP , 2016).

Rwanda community together with security organs, law enforcement agencies and local Government authorities, the anti-terror clubs in the country have managed to sensitize youths about religious extremism. The club leaders have visited youths in schools, in the private sector and in universities and have sensitized about their primary goals and objectives in the both the short and long run. The current situation indicates that Rwanda is one of the countries that experience the problem of radicalization mostly among the youths (Edmund Kagire, 2017).

However, the existence of anti-terror clubs has not stopped the country from experiencing radicalization among the youth and this has kept various stakeholders worried; thus, the current study. The current research seeks to assess the role of anti-terror clubs in countering radicalization

1.2 Problem Statement

Ideally, the dream and prayer of every person in Rwanda is to be safe from terror attacks and also for their children not to be victims of radicalization, which leads to terrorism in the long run. However, current situation indicates that Rwanda is one of the countries that experience the problem of radicalization mostly among the youths. In instance, during a peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic in 2015, a radicalized Rwanda Defense Forces soldier killed four of his colleagues.

During 2016, the Rwandan police killed two terror suspects in Bugarama who were supposed to be associated to Al Shabaab terror group. Besides, more than 120 youths in Rwanda were arrested and under investigation over radicalization concerns in the same period. It is significant to note that radicalization is a serious concern and issue to every country with Rwanda being no exception as it leads to terrorism.

Despite the efforts of Government of Rwanda, and with the introduction of anti-terror clubs, the radicalization is a serious concern and issue to every country, with Rwanda being no exception. To respond to the increase of radicalization cases the government of Rwanda encouraged the establishment of community based anti-terror clubs. Currently, there are around 30 clubs, one in

each district, plus other three clubs in secondary schools which are only located in Nyarugenge district. These clubs preach about spreading love, peace and stability among the various communities of Rwanda. Even though Rwanda has formed anti-terror clubs to help security organs in countering radicalization, but the country is still under threats, and it is exposed to radicalization and its spread which is likely to increase than ever if the government does not involve the community mostly the youths.

The phenomenon of community based anti-terror clubs working with the security forces is relatively new, and has not been sufficiently studied. It is why this issue should be studied to find ways and approaches of countering radicalization; in order to protect our young people from terrorist ideology and its negative impacts. If this issue is not studied clearly, the people continue to think that counter radicalization is task of security organs and the young people are continuing to be both the perpetrators and the victims of terrorism and radicalization activities. To prevent terrorism and radicalization in Rwanda, is not successfully only through traditional institutional arrangements or security measures and enforcing the laws. There is a need also to integrate young people into countering radicalization as much the key players in countering terrorism and radicalization.

It was therefore, the researcher aimed to assess how does Anti-Terrorism Clubs contribute to the preventing radicalization in Rwanda, especially using data from anti-terrorism clubs and other concern organs in Nyarugenge, Rubavu and Rusizi Districts.

1.3 Research Questions

The purpose of this research was to get answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the level of collaboration between the anti-terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda?
2. What partnership is needed between the anti-terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda?
3. What are the factors of success and challenges that clubs face in countering terrorism and radicalization ideology?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this study is to assess the contribution of anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in Rwanda.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

1. To explore the level of collaboration between the anti-terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda.
2. To examine the partnership needed between the anti-terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda
3. To describe the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering terrorism and radicalization ideology.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study describes the efforts by countering radicalization in Rwanda through analyzing the different roles anti-terrorism clubs in the country. Also, literature in the study would help the Counter Terrorism Security Forces in the country to understand the role that anti-terrorism clubs play in countering radicalization.

Additionally, the study findings would be used by different researchers and students to expand their knowledge on the relationship between anti-terrorism clubs and radicalization not only in Rwanda but also in the entire world.

It is significant to note that the findings of the study would also equip different stakeholders with information for establishing effective counter-radicalization strategies.

1.6 Scope of the Research and Limitations

In addition to that, the study is delimited on the content, geographical and time scopes. The research under study is completed referring to events that occurred in a given period of time; it

concerns a specific topic as well as focuses on a particular geographic area as case study. In time, this study covers events from 2016 to 2021.

In geographical location the study looks at anti-terrorism clubs in Rwanda, case of Nyarugenge District in city of Kigali and Rubavu and Rusizi Districts in Western Province. Eventually, in domain, the study is confined to the counter terrorism agencies in Rwanda, Rwanda Muslim community leadership, members of Anti-Terrorism clubs and the local leaders of the targeted areas. This research was hampered by a number of constraints, including a time limit, which meant that the period allotted for performing this research project was cut short in order to obtain the necessary data due to the Covid-19 epidemic restricted meetings.

1.7 Brief description of thesis structure

This study was arranged into five chapters, where first chapter is introduction, and it presented the background of the study, statement of problem, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study, and brief description of thesis structure.

Second chapter was literature review which identified conceptual review, the theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual framework. Third chapter was research methodology that showed the research design, study population, sampling procedure, data collection, methods of data analysis, and the ethical considerations.

Chapter four was data analysis, and interpretation of results. Fifth chapter was the summary of the findings, conclusion, and the recommendations.

1.8 Summary and conclusion

The background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study with general objective, and specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study, and also the limitations and delimitations of the research were the sub-parts of chapter one of this study.

This study helped in countering terrorism through showing general understanding of the role of anti-terrorism clubs that play in countering radicalization and extremism in Rwanda. This study also equipped different stakeholders with information for establishing effective counter-radicalization strategies.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter has already presented the published documents from some accredited scholars and researchers who wrote on the related study. It recognized definitions of key concepts, theoretical framework, empirical review, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Definitions of key concepts

This section defined key terms including the topic understudy

2.1.1 Radicalization

Radicalization is a term used to describe a regular societal process that leads to extremism and is frequently used to explain changes in thought or conduct. The cognitive and behavioral elements of radicalization are distinct, with the latter referring to participation in radical views. Yet, the concept of radicalization is heavily disputed and as a result, a universally accepted definition is yet to be developed since radicalization can have different connotations in different contexts, and it can mean different things to different people (Uzair Ahmed and Milan Obaidi, 2019). Van den Bos defines radicalization as a process of developing readiness to pursue and support radical changes in society that war with, or may want to pose a threat to, democratic criminal order (Van den Bos, 2018).

Further, there are three basics that may be observed as important for a comprehensive empathetic of the notion of radicalization which remains usually a gradual “process” that entails socialization hooked on an extremist confidence system that sets the stage for violence even if it does not make it inevitable (Hafez, M., & Mullins, C., 2015).

2.1.1.1 Global overview

Globally, through history, the concept has implied several meanings, and it originates from the Latin *radix*, understood as relating to or affecting the essential nature of something (Mandel, D. R., 2009). Since 2005, the term “radicalization” has been related to the adoption of excessive beliefs and violent behavior (Della Porta, D., 2018).

The recent increase in the number of American Muslims involved in terrorism has prompted the US government to reconsider its long-held assumption that American Muslims are immune to radicalization, and to follow the lead of other Western democracies in developing a comprehensive counter-radicalization strategy. In the United States, radicalization is a highly customized process influenced by a complex combination of personal and structural elements. In the United States, the role of faith in radicalization is contested, although ideas that separate ideology and religion as elements in the radicalization of Western jihadists are unconvincing. Policymakers who chose to address religious issues did so with caution, aware of the potential ramifications of dealing with such a sensitive subject.

In United States of America, The New York Police Department (NYPD) report which methodically inspected 11 in-depth case studies of Al Qa'ida-influenced radicalization showed in the West recognized four phases counting pre-radicalization, self-identification, indoctrination, and jihadization (NYPD, 2007: 4).

Counter violent extremism in USA remains a realm of policy, plans, and interventions intended to protect individuals from attractive in violence associated with radical political, social, cultural, and religious ideologies and groups. In USA, countering radicalization in United States trusts on a broad range of tools and capabilities that remain vital to prevent radical ideologies in the United States, highlighting, in precise, the strength of communities as central to our approach.

Policymakers in USA resolute whether applying a counter-radicalization strategy can attack violent radicalism alone or, more ambitiously, cognitive radicalism. So, counter-radicalization programs were designated and practical in making partners from Muslims. Efforts to counter radicalization, particularly its theological mechanisms, are best showed in partnership with the Muslim community. Partnerships with non-violent Islamist groups pose a special problem. Such partnerships have attained results in the security field, yet anxieties about the long-term consequences for integration and social cohesion remain always contemporary. Partnership results was completed lone after a careful assessment of the nature of the specific group being betrothed and the full range of potential outcomes a partnership with it become gun trigger in USA.

The UK experienced by threats of terrorism. Al Qaeda and its associated terror groups were the most serious threat. Various terrorist organizations that constitute a threat to society attempt to radicalize and recruit people for their aims. However, in this country, the number of those attracted to support violent extremism was extremely low. Among young people, it was substantially higher. They knew more about the elements that lead to people becoming radicalized and then engaging in terrorist acts. There is evidence to indicate that support for terrorism in UK was associated with rejection of a cohesive, integrated, multi-faith society and of parliamentary democracy. Evidence suggested that some (but by no means all) of those who have been radicalized in the UK had previously participated in extremist organizations (Benjamin Maiangwa, 2015).

UK established law related to radicalization where the terrorism act of 2006 recognized offences which in effect relate to prevent. They comprise in particular the offence of inspiring terrorism or distributing publications that pursue to encourage terrorism. These offences of incitement to terrorism have become known as ‘glorification’ offences. These provisions were envisioned to curtail radicalizing activity in this country by protuberant apologists for terrorism. But impeaching people under some of this legislation has not been simple.

Since, the act was passed, only three people have been sentenced for these offences under sections 1 and 2 of the act. The emergence of violent extremism has prompted an outpouring of international and regional responses, particularly in West Africa and the Sahel region. Regional CVE efforts are anchored by the G5 Sahel and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), while international efforts include the French Operation Barkhane and the U.S. Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (Della Porta, D., 2018).

Boko Haram and the Islamic Kingdom of West Africa Province (ISWAP) continue to exploit new and existing weaknesses throughout Africa, notably in the Lake Chad Basin, to increase insecurity. Terrorist acts by the terror organizations have spread across numerous countries. Sustained attacks in this area since 2017 have resulted in disastrous statistics; for example, 2.5 million people are internally displaced people (IDPs), 6.9 million people are severely food insecure, 515,000 children are suffering from acute malnutrition, and 11 million people are in desperate need of assistance. Boko Haram's violence has impeded access to agriculture and land

assets, exacerbating a complex humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin already marked by food shortages, poverty, and environmental degradation.

Terrorist organizations in Mali, such as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al Mourabitoun, Ansarul, Ansar al-Dine, MUJAO, and ISGS, have used poor governance and growing poverty to disrupt the United States of America. Meanwhile, climate change has exacerbated Mali's human instability. The breakdown of neighboring Libya with the demise of the Gadhafi dictatorship in 2011 is another factor supporting terrorism in Mali. Ethnic Tuareg rebels and radical Islamists returning from the fighting in Libya have exploited bad socio-monetary situations to destabilize northern Mali (Naila Salihu, 2015).

Related to Rwanda, prior to the gunfire of Muhammad Mugemangango, a deputy Imam of Kimironko Mosque suspected of radicalizing Muslim youth and recruiting them to join terror groups in 2016, Rwanda had only one fatal case where a Rwanda Defense Forces soldier who had not been proven to be radicalized turned his gun on his colleagues on a peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic, killing four people in August 2015. Following the detection of a sign of radicalization, security organs worked with the community to conduct a continuous monitoring operation, where a number of people were detained and others were shot during the police operation, there had been no documented case of religious extremism in Rwanda, nor a terror attack linked to Jihadist perspective. However, after the operation it develop showed that a few people have been radicalized by means of overseas terrorist organizations

There were no counter-radicalization programs in place at the time, but the Rwandan government is currently working on a country-wide plan to combat violent extremism. This project, which is funded by the US Department of State through the US Embassy in Rwanda, has two complimentary goals. The first is to support the Government of Rwanda in the process of developing its National Action Plan, reflecting the concerns of diverse groups in Rwanda as well as best practices from other African contexts. The second one is to construct the capacity and understanding of key influencers, such as actors within the legislative gadget, civil society corporations, and network leaders, to cooperate with the authorities and contribute efficiently confidential the prevention and reaction to violent extremism (EIU, 2016).

2.1.1.2. A comparative analysis

A recent UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) Report on good practices and lessons learned on how protecting and promoting human rights contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism (General Assembly, Human Rights Council report A/HRC/33/29) examined existing State practice on policies and measures governing violent extremism. In a United Nations Security Council resolution passed on September 24, 2014 (Resolution 2178), countering violent extremism was highlighted as a critical component of efforts to address the issue of "foreign fighters (2014). The White House announced on January 11, 2015 that on February 18, 2015, it would host a Summit on Countering Violent Extremism to "highlight domestic and international efforts to prevent violent extremists and their supporters from radicalizing, recruiting, or inspiring individuals or groups to commit acts of violence.

In the United States, well-informed and equipped families, local communities, and local institutions are the best shields against violent extremist ideas. Their knowledge of the threat and desire to empower local partners to work with one another and the government to avoid violent extremism in the United States is part of a long history of community-based initiatives and partnerships dealing with a variety of public safety issues.

Because violent extremists are targeting their children, families, and neighbors, communities are in the best position to understand and combat the threat. Rather than blaming certain groups, it is critical that they work together to find measures to help them protect themselves. Radicalization leads to violent extremism includes the diffusion of ideologies and narratives that forage on grievances, assign blame, and legitimize the use of violence against those thought responsible (National Security Strategy, 2010).

P/CVE activities in the UK are considered in the context of the UK's robust and wide institutionalized framework of human rights safeguards. This environment includes a domestic legal framework that defines, defends, and encourages human rights, complies with the UK's international human rights treaty obligations, and provides access to self-governing remedy; and a domestic legal framework that defines, defends, and encourages human rights, complies with the UK's international human rights treaty obligations, and offers access to self-governing remedy. a group of deep-rooted national human rights institutions, each of which is credited with

positive national involvement and cooperation with international human rights processes, including openness to peer assessment through the Universal Periodic Review process; a system of education that instills the values of equality.

In CANADA, as a neighbor of the United States, countering radicalization has become a top concern for the government, with the Prime Minister instructing the Minister of Public Safety Canada to expand the Canada Centre in 2015. The center will be established and funded with \$35 million over five years and \$10 million per year continuing forward, according to the 2016 Budget. In 2017, the Canada Centre remained formally launched. The Canada Centre is a collection of specialists with experience in combating radicalization to violence that are based at Public Safety Canada's headquarters in Ottawa. The Canada Centre, as a fine arts organization, provides national leadership in Canada's efforts to combat extremism and violence. (www.justice.gc.ca, 2018).

While counter-violent extremism is a growing and changing realm of policy and practice in many African countries, it is also a growing and evolving world of policy and practice that faces multiple important tests in request, stemming in part from its beginnings in the safety and defense arena. Peace-building community groups and their linked methods and activities serve to grow a more extensive knowledge of violent extremism and its causes, as well as a more contained, inclusive, and sustainable manner of opposing it.

Peace-builder's groups employed within present local instruments, nets, and performs safeguards the sustainability, relevance, and impact of any conflict prevention program. The peace-building community groups already donate in many habits to the prevention of radical violence through programs designed to stop conflict, reinforce rule of law, and indorse peace, tolerance, and resilience (Georgia Holmer, 2013).

In Rwanda, separately from security organs and implementation of laws for radicalization, anti-terror clubs were obtainable at every District level to fight the terrorism ideology. As the terror groups targeted youths and so, to efficiently counter the problem much emphasis has to be put on this particular category of people particularly young. Anti-Terrorism clubs were introduced among the Muslim community particularly in schools and mosques.

These clubs are in various districts in the country and all aim at countering and preventing radicalization in the country. The terror groups like Al-Shabaab, Ansar al Sunna, Madina at

Tauheed Wau Mujahideen (MTM/ADF), and Islamic State target young people when making recruits and that is why Rwanda is also focusing on the same group to curb the problem of radicalization in the country (Høgh-Olsen, 2014).

The Rwandan Government thinks that the youths are the best group to take part in fighting and countering radicalization through these anti-terror clubs for various reasons. It is anticipated that the youth are much effectively positioned to promote a culture of peace and tolerance among their peers since they have good mobilization as well as communication skills (UNDP , 2016).

Rwanda has a long history of involving youngsters in counter-radicalization efforts, with at least one active club in each district. Anti-terror clubs in Rwanda have managed to sensitize teenagers about religious extremism in collaboration with security organs, law enforcement agencies, and local leaders. The club leaders have visited young people in schools, the private sector, and colleges to educate them on their major short and long-term goals and objectives. However, the current situation in Rwanda suggests that the problem of radicalization, particularly among youths, persists. However, integrating civil society and the local community is widely seen as a policy that has proven to be effective in combating radicalization.

As a result, numerous nations have implemented programs and structures to involve local communities in an effort to avoid radicalization, improve state-society cooperation, and empower local populations to challenge ideological support for violent extremism. (For example, Norway's Exit project, which began in 1997, was designed to assist young people who wished to leave a radical racist or other radical organization.) Therefore, this issue of engaging local communities should be studied by evaluating if it can be the best approach in countering radicalization in Rwanda.

2.2 Theoretical framework

This study referred to counter terrorism theory, and securitization theory in relation with countering terrorism.

2.2.1 Countering terrorism theory

According to (Ivan Sascha Sheehan, 2007) advanced and assessed the effectiveness of countering terrorism concept, and at some stage in this have a look at, initially they diagnosed and made the

explicit distinguished theories which have been revolutionary to make clear the phenomenon of terrorism. The current look at absorbed on five strategies at the terrorism which might be mainly fundamental nowadays: ideology; root causes; country sponsorship; rational preference; and organization dynamics.

According to (Paul Berman, 2015) basis of ideology approach remains the perception that positive structures of notion drive individuals to engage in terrorist sports. unique ideologies that have been the focal point of interest within the past include communism (in the decades of the cold warfare) and “ethno-nationalism” (within the 1970s and 80s).

According to author Paul Berman, a leading proponent of the jihadist theory of terrorism, militant Islam is a form of totalitarianism that draws on an ideational wellspring shared with communism, fascism, and Nazism: people commit murder and suicide as a result of the influence of malign doctrinal systems that appear to address the most profound and persistent of human problems by brazenly practicing violence.

As such, Jihadism represents an “ideology of conquest” and a significant threat to America,” according to Richard Perle and David Frum, two prominent early advocates for the post-9/11 “War on Terror.” Like Britain confronting the “armed doctrine” of the French Revolution, this school of thought argues that the West faces a comparable ideological challenge today (Paul Berman, 2015).

2.2.1.1 Counter terrorism actions

Countering extremist ideology, promoting the spread of democracy and human rights, and maintaining a broad political coalition against jihadism all have their place, but these are secondary. Operation Iraqi Freedom, operation enduring freedom, and other military campaigns, both named and unnamed, have had two objectives. The first is to degrade and destroy Islamist armed groups. The second aim is to produce a powerful demonstration effect intended to signal to potential aggressors, both state and non-state, that the United States commit its overwhelming military might to eliminating anti-Western terrorism (Paul Berman, 2015).

2.2.1.2 Root Causes

Significant to the “root causes” concept is the guiding principle that monetary, social, political, and environmental situations allow, make charities to, and perhaps have a causal association with, terrorism. A minimum of social-political situations counting poverty, inequality (both relative and absolute), and the lack of political freedom create a climate amenable to exploitation with the aid of terrorists (Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, 2015).

According to (David Frum and Richard, 2008) adherents of the root causes concept contend that addressing the fundamental causes of terrorism is crucial for suppressing it on an extended-term foundation. Like adherents of other theories, they decide with that the usage of navy force and different repressive units always have a role in fighting terrorism however that, given the character of the “machines” of terrorism together with poverty, vulnerable states, and demographic pressures, it remains vital to rely on extra than the quick-term use of army electricity.

2.2.2 Securitization theory

Securitization principle evolved through Hollande in 2015, and distinct national safety attention which isn't always a natural given, but cautiously precise by politicians and decision-makers. consistent with securitization principle, political troubles are constituted as severe protection troubles to be treated urgently when they have been labelled as risky, threatening, alarming and so on by way of a securitizing actor who has the social and institutional electricity to transport the problem ‘beyond politics (Francois Hollande, 2015).

Securitization principle difficult situations traditional approaches to protection in IR and asserts that troubles aren't basically threatening in themselves; as a substitute, it's miles with the aid of relating to them as security troubles that they come to be safety problems. For example, in the context of the global war on Terror, someone who appearances Arab has been regarded with suspicion as a dangerous other and there has been a boom in surveillance operations in Muslim communities at the belief that due to the fact they appropriate a certain profile, they may be related to terrorism. considered in this bright, surveillance develops a safety equipment of manage and a source of lack of confidence (Tore Bjørge, 2005).

It is via inquisitive the essence of safety in instances including this that securitization theory developed and widened the scope of safety to consist of different referent objects past the state. A referent object, an imperative idea in securitization, is the issue this is endangered and needs to be covered. Securitization theorists determined five sectors, the economic, the societal, the navy, the political and the environmental area.

As an example, within the societal zone, the referent object is identity, even as the referent objects inside the environmental sector are the surroundings and endangered species. it's far best in the army area that the referent object remains the kingdom. through sectarianizing safety, we take into account that existential threats aren't objective but, in its place, relate to the exceptional traits of every referent object. Suicide bomb assaults, for example, remain a more supply of tension for a few human beings today than they may be for others (Francois Hollande, 2015).

Abstracting securitization is critical as it indicates that words do not simply describe reality, but constitute truth, which in flip triggers positive responses. inside the technique of describing the reality we see; we also have interaction with that global and achieve a movement with a view to significantly donate to seeing the fact that reality in a distinct way. A successful securitization seats security as an extremely good realm, investment securitizing actors (nominally states) with the energy to control when the democratic framework have to be suspended and with the power to operate populations (Francois Hollande, 2015).

According to (Buzan, Waeaver, 2015) securitization theory curved into built to defend politics against the disproportionate electricity of the kingdom via putting the contentment and failure of securitization within the arms of the audience, somewhat than within the securitizing actor. As end, securitization remains a beneficial tool for this inspect in Rwanda because it receipts the tactics to safety which are overly centered on the safety of the nation, instead of on other referent objects. Accepting a securitization framework involve difficult hegemonic and transported for decided thoughts approximately the universality and impartiality of safety and highlights the ways in which knowledge be situated simply obtainable but is driven via interests.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Terrorism and Actions of Terrorists

According to GTD, Terrorism is explained as the threatened or application of unlawful force as well as violence by non-state actors to attain economic, political, social or religious goal through coercion, fear or intimidation (Isaiah Corbin, 2010).

According to (Li and Schaub, 2004) terrorist attack objects or victims have little intrinsic value to the group responsible for attacking although signify a wider human audience reaction sought by the terrorists. The terrorists are rational actors who always have a particular reason for their participation in violence and also anticipate that their attack creates reactions from the targeted audience.

Similarly, (Charles Anderton, 2005) argued that Rational Choice Terms (RCT) states the movements of terrorists come from a rational, calculated and conscious choice, a good way to acquire a selected sociopolitical purpose. Terrorism is one of the principles with debatable definitions on the grounds that it's far hard to agree on the premise for identifying whilst violence is legitimate; but, for the cutting-edge take a look at the definition provided through the global Terrorism Database (GTD) may be embraced. This assists the researcher take an extra comprehensive observe on the idea and does now not forget about situations focused on biases.

According to (Bruce Hoffman, 2013) writes that various scholar have defined terrorism differently; for example, Walter Laqueur defines the term as the illegitimate application of force to meet a political goal through targeting innocent individuals. Tore Bjorgo explains that terrorism is a group of combat tactics rather than a particular movement or ideology and entails premeditated application of violence against non-combatants in the bid to meet a psychosomatic result of fear on others instead of the immediate targets.

2.3.1.1 Causes of Terrorism and effects on National Security

According to (Claude Berrebi, and Jordan Ostwald, 2011) natural disasters increase chances for terrorism since they bring about strain as well as hardship in societies and communities. For instance, the floods that occurred in Pakistan during 2010, they weakened the country's economy, resources and government; thus, creating a favorable environment for the Taliban and other terrorists. Terrorism is primarily determined by various factors that entail although not

limited to political, religious, economic and social. Research shows that the presence of one of these factors is likely to favor the establishment of a terror attack that comes with various negative impacts on the affected area's economy.

According to (Aarish Ullah Khan, 2010) revealed in their studies that the terrorist groups were able to operate freely without any interference in the Pakistan since the government was still putting resources together to help curb the problem of floods. Besides, it is evident that the country was prone to terrorism because of poverty and it is one of the factors that favor terrorism. The author writes that poverty in a country incites terrorism since governments lack resources to counter radicalization as they use them to curb other problems in the country.

The poverty greatly influences terrorism following the case of Rwanda. He narrates a story of a young struggling Rwandese Muslim man (Irakoze) who survived becoming a terrorist. Irakoze was always given money and also promised to go and study abroad by his friend Juma who was later identified as a terrorist. The author writes that the country was going to experience terrorist attacks organized by non-nationals but with support from nationals because of the issue of poverty. Most of the youths who were recruited to terrorist groups in Rwanda had been given and promised material things like money.

According to (Adesoji Adelaja and Justin George, 2012) assert in their study that terrorism occurs in countries with many unemployment rates, which are also strongly connected to poverty as mentioned by the previous researchers. The authors found out in the study that middle income countries are more prone to terrorism when compared to their counterparts the developed countries.

According to (Eusaquito P. Manalo , 2018) mentions in his study that rich countries have the manpower as well as the equipment to distort domestic terrorist groups or anticipate that an attack may occur. A good example of projecting power is the organizing of American drone attacks in Syria, Yemen, Syria and Iraq. Pakistan is also remarked as one of the countries that have suffered various terror attacks because of its condition. The people living in poor countries focus on day to day surviving while those in rich states are exposed to little objections that influence terrorism.

According to (Kairu, Pauline, 2010) also blames poverty for malnutrition among children and he believes that it has greatly led to mental issues in militant groups who end up participating in terror groups. However, poverty is not the only cause for terrorism and that not all countries that have experienced the problem have reported poverty. As such, as some scholars believe that terrorism starts with poverty others believe it is not the only cause as there are others.

According to (Randy Borum, 2019) terrorism usually starts in a country with poor political policies. The authors go ahead and explain that Boko Haram terrorist group in Nigeria was formed due to the fragile political environment in some parts of the country particularly the northern. It is explained that some people in Nigeria were not happy with the policies embraced by the government; thus, calling them bad.

According to (Corbin, Hert, 2010) adds that government oppression raises the chances of being frustrated with limited participation opportunities. An authoritarian form of government represses particular civil rights that are likely to prevent political participation; thus, raising the chances that a person opts for an alternative approach such as terrorism to put an impact on the political outcome.

However, (Leonard, D., 2016) claim that there is no relationship between government ineffectiveness and terrorism as some countries are well governed and managed but still experience terrorism attacks and threats. Terrorism is influenced by the goals of the terrorists and they know, which country to attack at a given period of time. Some terrorists do not carry out their plans following the political environments in their target countries as they still attack in a politically stable country.

2.3.1.2 Role of Community Leaders in Countering the establishment of Terrorism Ideologies

Countering the establishment of terrorism ideologies requires the participation of various groups of people with the community leaders being no exception. According to American Friends Service Committee (2016) these people play a vital role in maintaining peace and security not only among families but also across state lines. In Tanzania community leaders have embraced respect for each other as they also learn from themselves and without any doubt this has helped counter terrorism (Peter Mandaville and Melissa Nozell, 2019).

The author also adds that community leaders in Tanzania preach as well as live by example following the principles of their various beliefs. They do not take part in any violence, arranged crime and deeds, which could fuel terrorism. Community leaders also preach about peace and stability and encourage people to love one another. This helps curb the problem of terrorism and radicalization.

Tanzanian community leaders have also collaborated with government officials to establish community police, which has helped in the movement of effective information; thus, countering radicalization in the country. Therefore, for countries like Rwanda to counter the establishment of terrorism ideologies engagement of community leaders has to fully be embraced.

World Economic Forum (2018) writes that for East African governments to curb the problem of radicalization and terrorism they ought to involve community leaders. The author explains that in 2013, Al-Shabaab militants bombed the Westgate Mall in Kenya and at least 67 people died and this was blamed on the ineffective terror countering strategies. In 2015 the government involved community leaders and this helped gather a lot of relevant information for countering terror attacks in the country.

In addition to the author's findings the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (2018) remarks that community leaders are important people in the society and when ignored government strategies in countering radicalization and terrorism are likely to fail. Community leaders can help stop recruitment of citizens in terror groups if they are fully involved with other stakeholders; for example, in Rwanda it was a community religious leader who took part in recruiting youths to terror groups in the country (Kagire, 2017).

It is evident that if there was a good relationship with the community leaders, he would not have helped the terrorists to recruit new members. As such, for countries to effectively counter radicalization and terrorism they ought to involve community leaders as they play a vital role that ought not to be overlooked. The network leaders serve an effective role as intermediaries between authorities' bodies and communities and the ensuing relationship is essential in addressing plenty of social problems with terrorism and radicalization being no exception.

The findings from the business enterprise for protection and Co-operation in Europe (2018) display that community leaders specifically non secular leaders represent a specific shape of

community management as well as faith groups are part of the maximum organized establishments within the globe. non secular leaders act as non-secular courses as well as influential selection makers in a society and entail not handiest popular but also political have an impact on (World financial forum, 2018).

According to (Olojo, Sigsworth and Kaduyu , 2020) note that in the struggle to counter radicalization and terrorism in Uganda, the government involves community leaders particularly the religious leaders. The religious leaders mostly the Islamic clerics are not overlooked in the struggle for fighting both radicalization and terrorism because they are familiar with the critical doctrinal features required to deconstruct the narratives promoted by terrorists' groups like the ADF and al-Shabaab.

According to (Akinola Olojo, Romi Sigsworth and Nuwagaba Muhsin Kaduyu, 2020) revealed that to benefit from community leaders' cooperation between them from all groups of people ought to be strengthened as well as enhanced through frequent meetings and dialogues. According to (Scorgie-Porter, 2015) adds that community leaders are an indispensable group of a society's resilience structure since in most scenarios their historical backgrounds expose them to the level of legitimacy required to mobilize communities. In the case of members of terrorist groups, dialogue ought to be explored alongside national responses. Ultimately, idea mobilization and community stakeholders have to be directed towards the beneficial plan of preventing people from joining terrorist groups.

2.3.1.3 Collaboration between Security organs and the Community to Counter Terrorism

According to (Frank Straub, 2020) notes that within the bid to save you terrorism acts as well as centered violence in a given region the safety establishments need to engage the complete network. the safety institutions have to contain the educators, youths, girls, men, fitness officers, hearth departments, religious leaders, businesspeople, emergency managers as well as network organizations in response, healing and prevention planning. in spite of the fact that some groups of humans in a community are neglected however they all have crucial roles in identifying people in need of service and assist and the sources that may be used in preventing crisis event

Making plans strategies need to identify resources in the network and involve them in drills and sporting events, so that in case of a crisis, they're available and feature information

approximately their responsibilities and roles in response to terrorism acts. The satisfactory time to construct in addition to reinforce relationships is previous to the disaster and not all through its prevalence. As such, the community has to engage the community inside the technique of countering radicalization and terrorism before they arise for better consequences.

Findings from Straub, F. (2020) display that the cost of safety establishments running with groups to plan and put together for counter terrorism strategies has been verified in numerous crucial incidents performed by middle for Mass Violence response research (CMVRS).

Consistent with (Pierre A. Balthazard, 2004) stated that despite the fact that organizing collaborations among safety establishments with the network isn't the proper and best reaction to countering terrorism however it affords a version built on respect, collaboration, consider and admire. Safety establishments taking part with the community is vital to prevent terrorism, put together for it, reply successfully to it and help people get over it.

Collaboration between the safety institutions and the community acts as an essential source of information that enables guide the responsible events for countering terrorism and other related sports each locally and nationally in step with the corporation for Safety and Co-operation in Europe (2014) changing information is primary as well as necessary because it facilitates find out facts relevant for the fight against terrorism. as an example, through effective verbal exchange between the safety institutions and the community intelligence may be finished on account that there may be self-belief and believe established the various concerned events.

While safety agencies collaborate with the communities, they're lowering mistrust as well as growing partnerships with the general public; consequently, lowering factors that prefer violent extremism, radicalization and terrorism. For this count number, for nations inclusive of Rwanda to counter radicalization and terrorism they should set up a wholesome collaboration between the safety businesses and the community.

2.3.1.4 Potential Factors of Success for the Community Organizations to Counter Terrorism

Using Rwanda as an example, it is seen that the country is among those in Africa that have not experienced heavy and serious terror attacks. The country is reported as one of the safest

countries in the Africa due to the fact that it registers a few serious terror attacks unlike its counterparts like Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The country has been acknowledged as one with successful counterterrorism strategies because of its history with terror attacks according to Action on Armed Violence (2021). As such, the number of attacks in a given country greatly determines the success for community organizations to counter terrorism. Another success factor for community organizations in countering terrorism is number of victims of the terror attack, according to the Institute for Economics and Peace (2020). It is argued that when a terror attack does not affect many people it is reported unsuccessful since its primary goal is killing people. Besides, terror attacks and groups that lead to death of many people perceive it that they are strong and powerful and that they hit their target so badly.

However, (Teun van Dongen, 2009) argues that the number of victims should never be used as a measure of success in countering terrorism. The author claims that terrorist groups make their attacks knowing the anticipated number of victims; for example, if they want a big number of victims, they target places with many people such as market squares and schools but they sometimes decide not to. For example, in November 2021 in Uganda it is noted that the attackers bombed uptown a place that always has few people and left downtown, which is always crowded.

Institute for Economics and Peace report (2020) shows that support for the government implementing the counterterrorism involving the community could act as a potential factor for success of the strategy. In this case, governments that promote and support their communities to take part in the process of countering terrorism indicate that the strategy is success. On the other hand, when the government does not provide support to a given strategy for counterterrorism then it is likely to be a failure.

A counterterrorism strategy cannot be effective without support from big stakeholders like the government by Scorgie-Porter (2015). Similar to what the partnership theory in crime prevention states that to achieve something there has to be partnerships, Scorgie-Porter (2015) believes that when the government intervenes in community operations something good surely comes out.

Therefore, support from the government to community organizations in the fight for terrorism is a potential factor for success according to research.

Capturing, arresting and punishing the terrorist is another potential factor that indicates that a community strategy for counterterrorism is a success or not. In many circumstances countries like the US, Rwanda, and the UK have arrested the terrorists and credited for the hard work. When the US captured Qaeda cadres in Afghanistan, the country was praised for taking a vital step in paralyzing the terrorists (Teun van Dongen, 2009).

In 2016, the Rwandan police killed two terror suspects in Bugarama who were supposed to be associated to Al Shabaab terror group Kagire, (2017). The author adds that more than 120 youths in Rwanda were arrested and under investigation over radicalization concerns in the same period. BBC News (2021) report that capturing terrorists who was guilty for organization terror attacks in Rwanda during 2018 and 2019 portrayed that the country was putting in much effort in fighting terrorism; thus, having successful strategies.

2.3.1.5 Challenges and Solutions in Countering Terrorism

For anti-terrorist programs and strategies to be effective governments have to embrace good governance through creation of an active private sector and improvement of a powerful civil society as of American Friends Service Committee (2016). Without a well working civil service, security services, and armed forces, crisis mitigation would be uncoordinated and ineffective; thus, causing much damage to the entire country. For this matter, for effective counterterrorism programs and strategies, government ought to embrace excellent governance through the help of other significant bodies in the country.

According to (Raimonda Murmokaitė, 2015) suggests that countries ought to organize workshops as well as meetings at different levels such as national, district, community and village involving all the counterterrorism stakeholders such as the security institutions and the community members. These workshops and meetings should be held with the primary aim of equipping the participants with the necessary skills in fighting terrorism such as collaboration, investigation and effective communication. Hence, to get something different and more effective the workshops and meetings can host international experts to help mediate as well as provide expert advice.

According to (Kenneth A. Duncan, 2020) early warning of terror attacks is one of the problems that most security services and agencies face when countering the issue of terrorism. It is evident that many countries fail to know that an attack is going to happen so that they stop it early enough before it causes any harm and this has discouraged many counterterrorism stakeholders. The author says that many African countries lack what it takes to detect terror attacks before they occur. For instance, they lack a good track experience of uncovering attacks prior to their occurrences; they do not have skillful informers and the necessary manpower for doing the jobs.

However, (Saltman, 2021) suggests that to solve this problem African countries ought to invest in investigation; they ought to have a comprehensible agenda in countering terrorism. Countries like Germany have excellent track record in discovering attacks prior to happening, for example, the suitcase bombers were discovered before they bombed the country

2.3.1.6 Role of the community leaders and the Security Institutions in Countering Terrorism

United Nations Development Program (2015) postulates that the community members are much effectively positioned to promote a culture of peace and tolerance among others since they have good mobilization as well as communication skills. The community leaders in collaboration with the security institutions mobilize and sensitive people about the different tactics of preventing and countering terrorism such as reporting something suspicious to leaders. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (2014) notes that when security agencies and the communities work together, they reduce factors that favor terrorism.

It is the role of the security institutions to maintain peace and order in any country and they do not forget this when it comes to terrorism according to results from Hlouchova (2020). Security institutions ensure that there are regular check points where they check different people entering particular places that are likely to be targets for terrorist attacks (Jenkins, 2020). During these security checks, the security officers in charge ensure that the person does not have anything suspicious and in case they identify or suspect something wrong they immediately take action such as further investigation.

Notably, (Fabrice Hénard, Leslie Diamond and Deborah Roseveare, 2012) stated that the security institutions are able to meet their roles with the help of the support of the community

and without them their work would be complicated. The community works together with the security institutions to ensure that suspects of terrorism are captured and charged accordingly. Therefore, the role that the security agencies and the community play in fighting terrorism is vital and it should never be overlooked but other stakeholders.

Similarly, (Mike Smith, 2020) notes that armed forces also provide counterterrorism training to others so that when a terror attack occurs, they are able to take the appropriate measures. Security institutions play a vital role in countering terrorism in the world and without them holding the social issue would become complicated.

Security institutions aid in rescuing hostages from terror attacks owing to the fact that they are trained to fight the enemy. As such, they use their experience and skills in fighting to ensure that they rescue people who are kidnapped by the terrorists in case they are there since it is not a guarantee that there has to be hostages in every terror attack.

2.3.1.7 Security Institutions and the Community

According to (Alemika, Ruteere and Howell, 2018) practice of security agencies and the community collaborating in the struggle to counter terrorism is inspired by various sociological theories like social contract, structural functionalism, social organization and social control theories. In fact, social contract theory claims that order, safety and security can only be obtained through a contract where by people give up their personal power to public power, the superior, in return for life and property protection.

The proponents of the structural functionalism theory according to the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica believe that it is not the formalized social agencies that make a society to work but also other functioning cultural institutions contribute a lot as they also play a vital role in shaping it. With this, people ought to be willing to acknowledge that there are various functional as well as structural choices that carryout the same roles.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

So, one can solve the trouble, researcher diagnosed the relationship among impartial variable in phrases of contribution of anti-terrorism clubs represented via mobilizing the population in opposition to terrorist businesses thru sensitization and data sharing, countering the formation of

formal as well as casual support networks, improving cooperation with the security forces, and the structured variable in terms of countering radicalization.

The conceptual framework is shown in determine 2.1 as follows:

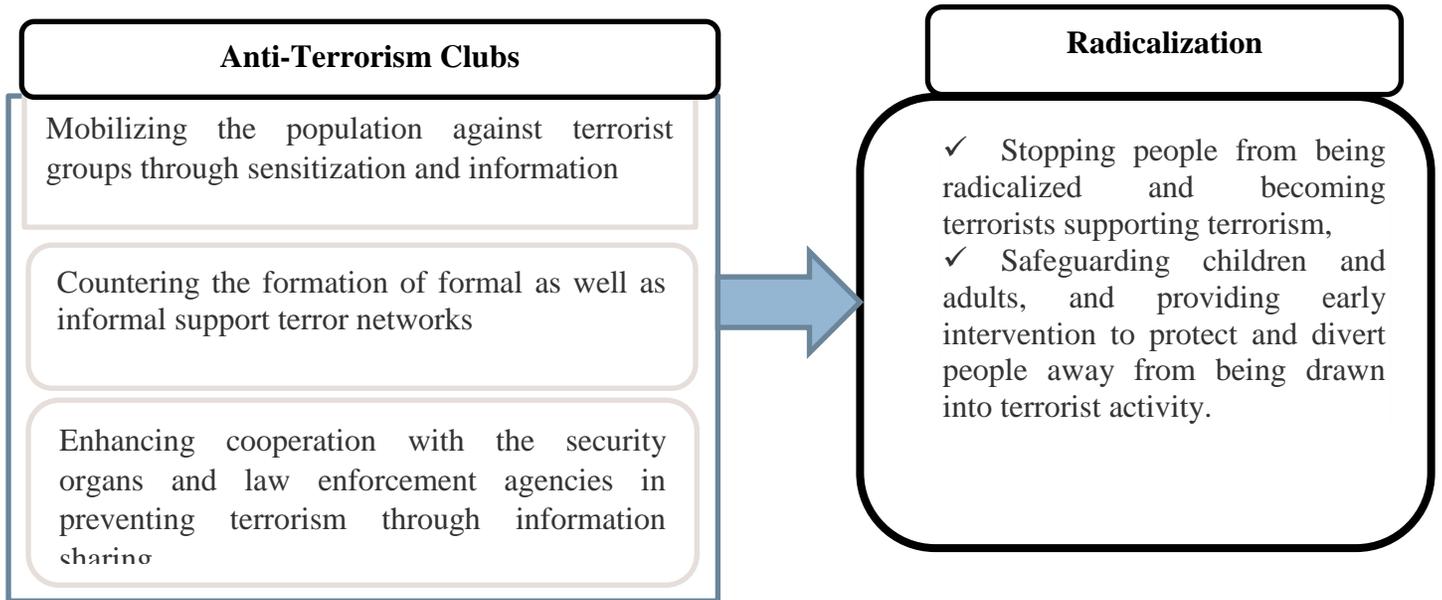


Figure 1: Conceptual framework;

Source: Researcher conceptualization (March, 2022)

2.5 Summary and Conclusion

This observe referred to counter terrorism principle, and securitization idea in relation with countering terrorism and radicalization because the beneficial theories to the contemporary. Sadly, the ones authors did now not mention how terrorism is stood in Rwanda, and how anti-terrorism golf equipment have been contributing in countering radicalization in Rwanda, and those are all signs of scarce or scarcity of the studies in the location of Rwanda.

This chapter is undertaken to assess the contribution of anti-terrorism golf equipment in countering radicalization in Nyarugenge, Rubavu and Rusizi Districts. Next chapter presents the method used to collect and analyze the records.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, population of the study, sample size, and sampling strategies. The study also utilized data collection techniques including key formant questionnaire, source of data, statistics processing and analysis techniques were nicely defined in this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopts mixed methods including a qualitative and quantitative research designs aims to assess the effectiveness of anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization. Given the objective of this research, a qualitative design is suitable in identifying the level of collaboration between the anti-terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda, partnership needed between the anti-terrorism clubs, and the security institutions in Rwanda. These factors of success and challenges faced by clubs in countering terrorism ideology activities, these can be in depth discussed with respondents to understand their perceptions and experiences hence justifying a qualitative research design.

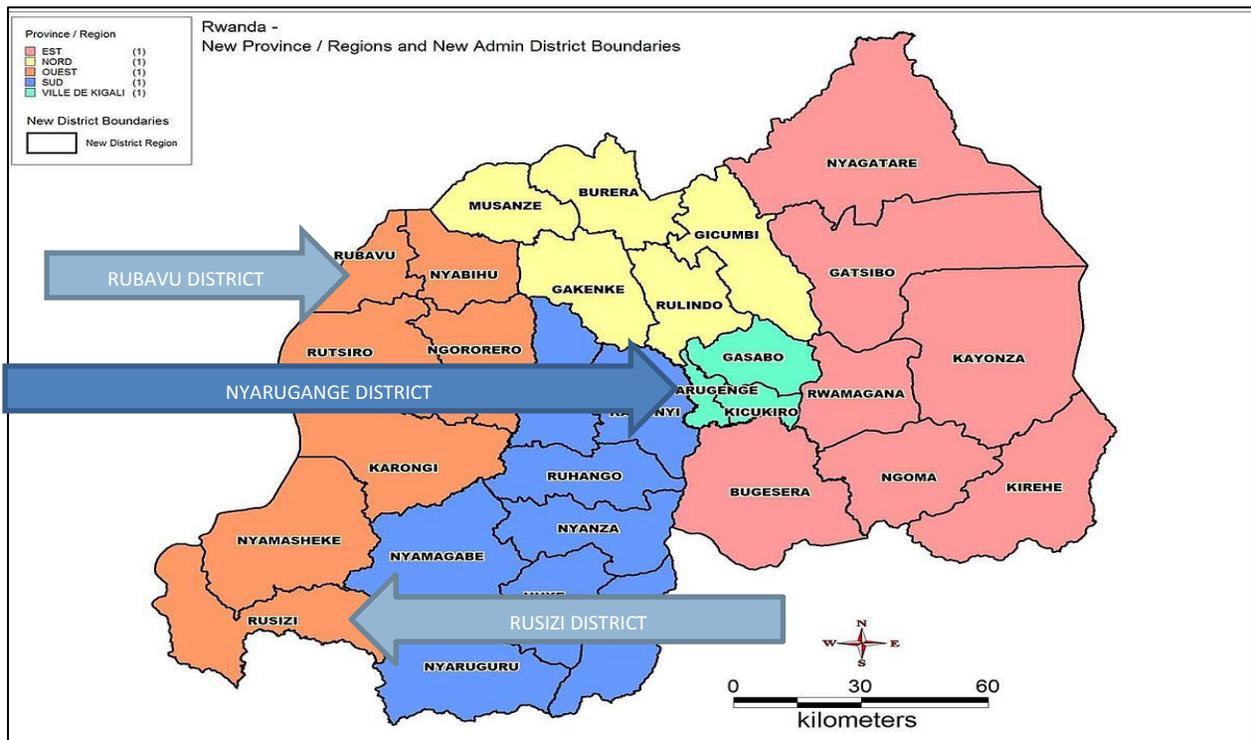
3.3 Study Areas

This take a look at is performed in three Districts of Rwanda. Nyarugenge is one of the districts of town of Kigali, chosen in this observe. it is in heart of the metropolis center of Kigali, and incorporates most of the city's organizations. Nyarugenge district become divided into 10 sectors comprised Gitega, Kanyinya, Kigali, Kimisagara, Mageragere, Muhima, Nyakabanda, Nyamirambo, Nyarugenge and Rwezamenyo. The research targeted simplest in Nyarugenge and Rwezamenyo sectors due to the fact the ones, are the maximum affected sectors in Nyarugenge district that have been experienced via several cases of radicalization activities. And also, they have got energetic anti-terror clubs that preventing against radicalization in Nyarugenge.

Rubavu District became one of the seven Districts of western Province, Rwanda, it has a large beach inn and border city. It has a total surface location of 388.3 Km². Rubavu district is also decided on this observe and it is divided into 12 sectors which includes Bugeshi, Busasamana, Cyanzarwe, Gisenyi, Kanama, Kanzenze, Mudende, Nyakiliba, Nyamyumba, Nyundo, Rubavu

and Rugerero. They have a look at focused in Gisenyi zone because it has lively membership's participants, and it changed into maximum stricken by radicalization in comparison to the other sectors.

Rusizi is District in Western Province, Rwanda. Its capital district contains large components of the previous Cyangugu Province. Rusizi district is chosen on this take a look at and it is divided into 18 sectors such as Bugarama, Butare, Bweyeye, Gikundamvura, Gashonga, Giheke, Gihundwe, Gitambi, Kamembe, Muganza, Mururu, Nkanka, Nkombo, Nkungu, Nyakabuye, Nyakarenzo, Nzahaha, Rwimbogo. This has a look at targeted best two sectors (Kamembe and Bugarama sectors) of Rusizi District located on boarder of DRC and Burundi, the international locations suspected to accommodate some terrorist's organization running in this area. Those sectors were the most affected with radicalization, and they're selected for you to examine how their active anti-terror golf equipment in countering radicalization.



Source: Map by Researcher

Figure 2: Administrative Map of Rwanda

3.4 Population of the study and selection of informants

The study population included people who works in relation with anti-terrorism in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts. Target population was 30 people comprise anti-terrors (members and staff); local leaders, and people from security services (RIB and Police).

3.5 Key informants' questionnaire

Respondents/informants were selected purposively, thus justifying purposive sampling technique which deals with selecting experienced/knowledgeable respondents within the sample size of 30 respondents, based on the researcher's judgment. The study's informants were classified into three categories:

Representatives and members in Anti-terrorism clubs: the study selected 10 people include anti-terrorism clubs and members from Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts using purposive sampling techniques. This helped the researcher for assessing information deeply of anti-terrorism clubs to know their effectiveness, and how they collaborate with community leaders in these selected sectors, their partnership needed between them with security institutions in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts, and also help to identify the factors of success and challenges faced by clubs in countering terrorism ideology activities.

Local leaders: this study selected 10 local leaders from Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts by using convenience sampling techniques. They are chosen because there is a need to capture information related to extent which level of collaboration between anti- terrorism clubs and community leaders in countering radicalization in their sectors.

Security (RIB and Police): selected 10 people from RIB and Police in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts, using stratified and simple random sampling techniques. They are chosen to give the contributions part of data to study because we are expecting to have information related to their partnership needed between them and the anti- terrorism clubs in mentioned sectors.

3.6 Sample Size

In this examine, sample size was decided from the population of the study using generally purposive and census survey sampling techniques to pick all 30 respondents as sample size from target population. It took absolutely everyone due to the fact target population is less than one hundred contributors in the study.

3.7 Data Collection process and Tools

Data are collected through focus group discussions and interviews with key informants' questionnaire. Two focus group discussions were held with two representatives from members of Anti-terrorism clubs in each sector including from Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts.

Local leaders were selected 10 leaders from Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts to capture information related to extent which level of collaboration between anti- terrorism clubs and community leaders in countering radicalization in their sectors. As such, the focus group discussions questions were held in a convenient and familiar location (sector's office) which made participants feel at ease during the discussions.

Face to face interviews with selected people from security with 10 people, (one from RIB and one from Police from each sector) in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts who are chosen to give the contributions part of data to study with their partnership needed between them and the anti- terrorism clubs in mentioned sectors.

The focus discussion and interview were held in their respective offices which made the respondents feel at ease during the discussion. Documentary review changed into achieved by means of the researcher to obtain the data about a phenomenon. in this study, documents focused had been to be had reports related to effectiveness of anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization.

3.8 Data Analysis and Reporting

Content analysis formed the basis for data analysis during this research study. Content analysis was commonly used in social science as a method of analyzing qualitative data with an aim of understanding of phenomenon under investigation (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005).

Data were analyzed simultaneously using SPSS IBM 22.0 with data collection and focus was put on patterns in observations through the entire data collection phase. Data analysis followed three systematic steps; preparation, organizing and reporting. The preparation phase involved in examining the filed data in form of notes, audios, and texts. For every discussion or interview, responses were transcribed from audios to paper writings. The second phase involves systematic organization of the data and mapping it according to the research questions and objectives. This

tool was used to continuously analyze data which helped the researcher to decide on the saturation of data and decide on the completion of data collection. For purposes of data validity, responses from participants were compared to draw conclusions regarding anti-terrorism clubs in the study area.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information furnished thru the respondents and to examine the exercise of ethics in this study, the following sports had been carried out by means of manner of the researcher: the respondents had been coded in desire to reflecting the names.

The researcher sought the permission via a written request to the worried officials of the examiner regions. The researcher requested the respondents to sign inside the informed consent form, well known the authors quoted on this take a look at, and the writer of standardized device thru citations and referencing. Be aware that this have become in academic look at, now not for business employer cause, and the records you provide was dealt with in extraordinarily confidentiality in which the studies presented the findings in a generalized manner.

3.10 Summary and Conclusion

This chapter presented the strategies of facts collection and strategies of records analysis. commonly, it shows the studies layout, observe populace, sample size, and sampling strategies. The contraptions were utilized in records collection are the key layout questionnaire. Supply of information, statistics processing and analysis techniques were nicely defined in this phase. It is therefore this study adopted a qualitative research design aims to assess the effectiveness of anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization.

Target population was 30 people comprise anti-terrors (members and staff); local leaders, and people from security services (RIB and Police). The sample size is selected from the target population where the purposively and census survey sampling techniques were used to select 30 respondents. Data were collected through focus group discussions and interviews with key informants' questionnaire. Documentary review was done to obtain the information about a phenomenon.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the findings from representatives and members of Anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts, local leaders of these sectors, and security services (RNP and RIB) collaborated with the anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in the stated districts.

4.2 Profile of Respondents

Table 1 shows the data present age; education level; experience of respondents of five anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

| Variables | Categories | NYARUGENGE DISTRICT | | RUSIZI DISTRICT | | RUBAVU DISTRICT | | Percentage % |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|--------------|
| | | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | |
| Age | Less than 20 years | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 20-25 years | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 30 |
| | 25-30 years | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 30 |
| | 30-35 years | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | 35-40 years | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Above 40 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Education level | Primary level | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | Secondary level | 3 | 30 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 70 |
| | University Degree | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Experience as a member of anti-terror clubs | Less than 1 year | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 1-3years | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 50 |
| | 3-5years | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 30 |
| | >5years | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Findings in the Table 1 above indicated 10% of respondents from Nyarugenge District, are less than 20years. The 30% of respondents: 10% from Nyarugenge District, 10% of Rusizi District and also 10% from Rubavu district are in range of ages between 20-25 years. The 30% of respondents: 10% from Nyarugenge District, 10% from Rubavu and 10% in Rusizi district are in range of age between 25-30. The 20% of respondents: 10 from Nyarugenge and 10% in Rusizi District have age between 30 and 35 years. While other 10% from respondents are from Rusizi District are between 35-40years.

Findings show 20% of respondents from Rusizi District have primary level and 20% respondents who have secondary level. Nyarugenge District has 30% of respondents who hold secondary level, and also 10% of respondents of University Degree. While, also 10% of respondents from Rubavu District has secondary level.

Findings showed the experience of respondents in anti-terror clubs 10% of respondents in Rusizi District has less than 1 year of experience in anti-terror clubs. The 50% of respondents: 20% respondents are from Rusizi, 20% from Nyarugenge District and also 10% respondents from Rubavu District who have experience between 1-3 years. The 10% of respondents from Nyarugenge District, 10% in Rubavu district and 10% in Rusizi District have experience between 3-5 years. While 10% of respondents in Nyarugenge District have experience above 5 years in countering radicalization.

4.3 Findings on Research Objectives

Findings in this section confirmed the achievement of the following study objectives: exploring the level of collaboration between the anti-terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda; to examine the partnership needed between the anti-terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda; and to describe the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering terrorism and radicalization ideology.

4.3.1 The major activities of anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi

Within the strategic technique to countering terrorism in an effort to prepare themselves, and to devise and perform assaults, terrorists want recruits and supporters, budget, guns, the capability to tour unimpeded, other varieties of fabric guide (e.g., approach of speaking, locations to hide), and get entry to susceptible goals.

Efficaciously countering acts of terrorism requires a complete and strategic technique, counting on a wide range of guidelines and measures. Table 2 presents the major activities of anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

Table 2: Major activities of anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts

| <i>Major activities of anti-terrorism clubs</i> | NYARUGENG E DISTRICT | | RUSIZI DISTRICT | | RUBAVU DISTRICT | | Percentage % |
|--|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | |
| Awareness campaign in mobilization of the population against terrorist groups and terrorism's ideologies | 3 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 60 |
| Provide evidence to RIB, Police in cases proceedings | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 60 |
| De-radicalization the victims of terrorism | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 40 |
| Detect and communicate the activities of terrorism | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 50 |

Source: *Primary data (2022)*

Table 2 present the opinions of respondents of anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts on major activities of anti-terror clubs in these Districts. Findings showed that, 30% of respondents from anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge District, 20% from Rubavu district and 10% respondents from Rusizi district stated that they participate in awareness campaign in mobilization of the population against terrorist groups and terrorism's ideologies which make a total percentage of 60% of respondent from these three districts.

The level of how the anti-terror Clubs provide evidence to RIB, in cases proceedings; the 20% from Nyarugenge District, 20% confirmed they collaborate with RIB by providing evidences related to the perpetrators, also 20% from anti-terror clubs in Rusizi District and 20% respondents from Rubavu district confirmed that they provide evidence to RIB, in different terrorist cases. The 60% percentage of respondents from all three districts confirmed that they provide evidences related to terror offenses.

Related to de-radicalization the victims, findings indicated that de-radicalization were done by 20% of respondents from anti-terror clubs of Nyarugenge District, 10% in Rusizi district and 10% from Rubavu district which make 40% the total percentage of respondents from these three districts in helping the victims of radicalization to be re- integration in the community.

The results of 50% respondents from anti-terror clubs in this survey stated that 20% of anti-terror clubs of Rubavu District, 20% from Nyarugenge district and 10% from respondent of Rusizi

district, detect and communicate the information related to the activities of terrorism and radicalization to the security organs and local leaders.

Generally, for countering radicalization to violence and violent extremism in Rwanda, different parties should continue to do countering radicalization through campaign awareness including rehabilitating the people who have been radicalized by radical group, through the members from anti-terror groups, Rwanda mobilized and welcomed back radicals from terror group operating in this region. The findings above are the evidences that anti-terrorism golf equipment performed a great position through mobilizing the populace in opposition to terrorist businesses via sensitization and information sharing; countering the formation of formal in addition to casual help networks; and law enforcers together with Police, RIB, and local government as well as community.

4.3.2 The statements indicate how anti-terrorism clubs work with the community leaders in countering radicalization

The findings showed that *“apart from legal mechanisms and other different strategies for countering radicalization in Rwanda, there are also elaboration of anti-terrorism clubs especially at District level around the country”*. The findings from anti-terrorism clubs showed various statements indicating how anti-terrorism clubs work with the community leaders in countering radicalization:

- ✓ One of the representatives of Anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge District stated that *“We are working together to prevent terrorism ideology and its activities. We are working with the community leaders to prevent terrorism using internet, and We enhance knowledge to community members to disrupt and fight the terrorist and violent extremist activities from online channels.”*
- ✓ Anti-terror Clubs members of Rusizi and Rubavu District said that *“We respond to online radical ideologies which can be destroyed before contaminating the people under using social media. And we bring together the targeted people (i.e., Youth) and local community to be aware of the impact of a terrorism or violent extremist.”*
- ✓ Responses from anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge; Rusizi and Rubavu Districts, were met on same arguments of how they collaborate with local authorities, identifying the

terrorists who involved in radicalizing young colleagues to join those terror groups operating within and outside of Rwanda. This means one of the tasks of these clubs are to bring together local community leaders, people in society where they live and other partners in mitigating the impact of a terrorist or violent extremist attack.

- ✓ Nyarugenge District anti-terror clubs argued that *“They teach the youth in the community about terrorism issues and its consequences to them and community. And they tell them about how people should learn how they can fight terrorism ideology and its activities.*

In de-radicalization activities, Anti-terror Clubs play a role in rehabilitating people who were affected by radicalization activities by helping them in re-integration in society in collaboration with community leaders. Anti-terror clubs share information related to the recruitment of terrorism and radicalization activities within their community.

Lack of participation of anti-terror clubs in preventing terrorism ideology and its activities can increase the level negative effects of terrorism in Rwanda. Meetings with community leaders to discuss on the effects of terrorism, and to sensitize citizens to take measures to curb such negative effects is good way to prevent terrorism.

4.3.3 Level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs and community leaders

Effective prevention of terrorism ideology and its activities requires cooperation and coordination between relevant actors, include law enforcers; community leaders, security organs; and among others. The government have the responsibility to ensure security and respect for human rights, as well as uphold the rule of law and implement policies countering discrimination, marginalization, and exclusion. Findings showed level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with the community leaders in countering radicalization.

Table 3: The level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs and community leaders

| Level of collaboration with community leaders | NYARUGENGE DISTRICT | | RUSIZI DISTRICT | | RUBAVU DISTRICT | | Percentage % |
|---|---------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|--------------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | |
| Very high rate | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| High rate | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 40 |
| Medium or moderately | 1 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 50 |

Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Table 3 show the opinions from respondents of anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts in relation with level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with the community leaders in countering radicalization. The results confirmed that 10.0% of respondents in anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge District have a very high rate of collaboration with the community leaders in countering radicalization while 20% stated that they have high collaboration with community leaders in countering radicalization. About 10% of respondents from both anti-terror clubs in Rusizi and Rubavu District they have high rate of collaboration with the community leaders in countering radicalization. While 10% of respondents among anti-terror clubs in Nyarugenge District, 30% of respondents in anti-terror clubs of Rusizi District and also 10% of respondents in Rubavu District are moderately collaborate with the community leaders in countering radicalization

4.3.4 How anti-terrorism clubs work with police in countering radicalization

In reference to local newspapers such as Africa News, AFP, the East African, The New Times and Igihe.com, Rwanda has faced unsuccessful terror activities such as radicalization and planed terror attacks, for instance, on 1st October, 2021, 13 people suspected of plotting "terrorist" attacks linked to a group known as Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), which is linked to the so-called Islamic State of Syria (ISIS). The suspects who were arrested in different places were caught with among others assorted improvised explosive devices (IEDs). On 19th August 2016, Rwanda National Police (RNP) has shot dead three suspected terrorists in a targeted Police operation in Rusizi District.

The deceased are among a group of six suspects who turned violent resisting arrest by Police. It is in that case that, to prevent and reduce the negative consequences of that terrorism, the Government of Rwanda made high efforts in different activities of anti-terrorism where there is the creation of anti-terrorism clubs in different areas of the country in countering radicalization in Rwanda in order to support police and other concerned institutions in countering radicalization. The findings confirmed the following as the statements show how anti-terrorism clubs worked with the police in countering radicalization in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

- ✓ The respondents of anti-terror clubs of Nyarugenge; Rusizi and Rubavu Districts said that
“Every police operation, Anti-terrorism clubs play a big role in countering radicalization

by providing information and detecting all suspects involved in radicalization activities, improving public perceptions, and improving communication in reporting the sign of radicalization and increasing public vigilance and flexibility.”

- ✓ Anti-terror clubs in Nyarugenge District stated that *“they work with the police in countering radicalization to enhancing police expertise of communities as a basis to higher engage and cooperate with them in helping to identify and address community safety issues and become aware of the symptoms of radicalization.”* They're facilitating timely identity vital situations; and improving relations between the police and individuals/businesses which have been tough to attain or now not but engaged in the regions.
- ✓ Anti-terror clubs in Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts said that *“they participate in many police operation of countering terrorism ideological assist for terrorism by providing information related to the suspects engaged in radical activities. it’s in this context some of terrorist participants were arrested in different regions in the use because of effective collaboration among Police and anti-terror clubs.”*

The police cannot work alone; it requires involvement different actors and that is where anti-terror clubs collaborate with police.

4.3.5 Level of collaboration of an anti-terrorism club and police

Preventing radicalization is a key element of the fight towards terrorism. The contraptions want to be added collectively in a complete technique to deal with this phenomenon like good enough measures to be taken by using the police to locate and to save you radical ideologies. Cooperation among police and community, anti-terrorism clubs, is one of the maximum substantial strategies in preventing radicalization. Findings in Table 4 showed the charge of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with the police in countering radicalization in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

Table 4: Level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs and police

| Level of collaboration with the police | NYARUGENGE DISTRICT | | RUSIZI DISTRICT | | RUBAVU DISTRICT | | Percentage % |
|--|---------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|--------------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | |
| Very high rate | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| High rate | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 40 |
| Medium or moderately | 1 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 10 | 50 |

Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Table 4 indicated level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with the police in countering radicalization where 10% of respondents in anti-terrorism clubs of Nyarugenge district are very highly in collaboration with police to counter radicalization, while 20% of respondents of Nyarugenge and 10% from Rusizi and 10% from Rubavu District confirmed that they have High rate of collaboration with the police in countering radicalization. Also, the 30% of respondents in anti-terrorism clubs of Rusizi district; 10% of anti-terror clubs of Nyarugenge district and 10% of respondents from Rubavu District stated that are moderately collaborating with the police in countering radicalization. This means that 10% are highly collaborate with Police, 40% collaboration on high rate and 50% are collaborate on medium rate.

4.3.6 Level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs and RIB

Apart from the strategies created by Government of Rwanda in fighting radicalization, the anti-terrorism clubs in partnership with RIB is also helping in countering radicalization in Rwanda. The findings in Table 5 show the level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with RIB in countering radicalization.

Table 5: Level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs and RIB

| Level of collaboration with the RIB | NYARUGENGE DISTRICT | | RUSIZI DISTRICT | | RUBAVU DISTRICT | | Percentage % |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|--------------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | Frequency | % | |
| Very high rate | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| High rate | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 50 |
| Medium or moderately | 1 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 40 |

Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Findings in Table 5 presents opinions of respondents about the level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with RIB in countering radicalization.

In Nyarugenge District, 10% of respondents from anti-terror clubs collaborate very highly with RIB in countering radicalization, while 20% of them collaborate Highly with RIB and also 10%

of respondents in anti-terror clubs are moderately collaborated with RIB in countering terrorism or radicalization. In Rusizi District, 20% of anti-terror clubs collaborate highly with RIB and also 20% of respondents are collaborating moderately with RIB in countering radicalization.

In Rubavu District, 10% of respondents in Anti-Terror Clubs are highly collaborating with RIB while 10% of anti-terror clubs are moderately collaborating with RIB in countering radicalization.

4.3.7 The factors of success in countering terrorism and extremism ideology activities

The findings in table 6 present the factors of successful of countering terrorism ideology activities, as the opinions of respondent's anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge; Rwezamenyo; Bugarama; Kamembe; Gisenyi sectors represented below.

Table 6: The factors of success in countering terrorism ideology (People and Cases)

| <i>Factors of success in countering terrorism ideology activities</i> | NYARUGENGE | RUSIZI | RUBAVU | TOTAL |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Effective elaboration of more anti-terrorism clubs in all Districts of Rwanda | 1 Club | 1 Club | 1 Club | 3 Clubs |
| The high number of people rehabilitated from terrorist groups through anti-terror clubs' mobilization | 43 People | 12 People | 31 People | 86 People |
| Effective key information sharing from Anti-terrorism clubs that have been used in case proceedings | 20 cases | 09 cases | 16 cases | 45 cases |
| Reduction clearly of terrorism ideology and cases through teaching and mobilization of anti-terror clubs | 80% of cases | 90% of cases | 95% of cases | 90% of cases |
| Community awareness and knowledge of terrorism acts and effective ways to fight against it | Once per month | Once per month | Once per month | Once per month |

Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Findings in Table 6 the data showed that elaboration anti-terrorism clubs, confirmed that there is one anti-terrorism clubs at Districts level, respondents from Nyarugenge, Rusizi and Rubavu district confirmed that there are 3 anti-terror clubs at district level, so that there are no any club at sector level but there are members of clubs.

The findings indicate that 86 people, 43 from Nyarugenge, 12 from Rubavu and 31 from Rusizi were rehabilitated from terrorist groups by anti-terror clubs through mobilization.

There are effective information sharing from Anti-terrorism clubs that have been used in case proceedings, the finding confirmed that, 45 cases of radicalization were supported by information from members of clubs; they participated and testify evidences in radical 20 cases from Nyarugenge, 16 cases in Rubavu and 9 cases in Rusizi districts.

The 100% of respondents from Nyarugenge, Rusizi and Rubavu districts in all targeted sectors, stated that 90% of radicalization of terrorism ideology cases clearly reduced compared to the previous time, through community awareness campaign and knowledge of terrorism acts as effective ways to fight against it.

Respondent from these three-districts said that they conduct awareness campaign at least once per month as effective ways to prevent terrorism and radicalization within Rwandan community mostly the youth.

4.3.8 Challenges faced by anti-terrorism clubs while collaborating with the community leaders

In nowadays, terrorists and other horrific actors take advantage of an expansion of social media platforms, taking gain in their one-of-a-kind competencies and looking for susceptible regions wherein they could function.

The challenges anti-terrorism clubs faced while reacting to these social media platforms, leaders do no longer have a strong applied approach to assist anti-terrorism clubs to carry out the counter terror sports. once in a while, to meet community leaders is difficult because they may be busy with other network sports.

There are also much less expertise of the domestic legislation and existing coverage for the prevention of terrorism for community leaders that's in which we are able to find a position model. Also, there is no financial support provided by community leaders to support anti-terrorisms clubs in those activities

4.3.9 The challenges that the Anti-terrorism club faced while collaborating with the police

There are inherent difficulties in acquiring evidence to evaluate rules and measures to prevent terrorism and counter-terrorism ideology sports. these demanding situations may be mitigated by using planning for evaluation at an early stage while formulating these regulations and measures.

Police are consulting women and men from the local people within the design and behavior of an evaluation to increase both its reliability and public self-belief inside the assessment.

The findings of the assessment and the information indicated that police have much less time to participate in anti-terror golf equipment that affects excessive collaboration with the police to counter-terrorism ideology. Anti-terrorism club faced challenges in collaborating with the police to counter-terrorism ideology which are:

- ✓ Less time available in clubs' activities; this means to reach them took us much time;
- ✓ Lack of a clearly defined role for some members of anti-terrorism clubs, which leads to confusion and sometimes a failed partnership or collaboration with police
- ✓ Lack of financial support to help them to make easy movements.
- ✓ Some police officers are not familiar with radicalization activities which create barriers to share information related to radicalization activities.
- ✓ Most radical cases tendencies are faith based thus very delicate to handle

4.3.10 The challenges that anti-terrorism clubs faced while collaborating with RIB

To know the challenges that anti-terrorism clubs are faced while collaborating with RIB to counter-terrorism ideology are, respondents from different clubs said that:

- ✓ They fear of discrimination by the colleague due to collaborate with RIB;
- ✓ Long distance in case of reporting, giving testimony or sharing information to RIB;
- ✓ Lack of knowledge about gathering information on terrorism which can be used as evidences crime investigation;
- ✓ Lack of financial support to help them to make easy movement.

4.3.11 How the anti-terrorism clubs address the challenges

During data collection from respondents especially those in anti-terrorism clubs, the researcher would like to know how members of anti-terrorism clubs moved the challenges faced while collaborating with RIB to counter-terrorism ideology.

Most of the respondents interviewed, said that, even though they were facing different challenges in collaborating with RIB in countering terrorism ideology, they tried to escape the fear of discrimination that can be done by the colleagues through building friendship with their colleagues and neighbors through mobilization, workshop and integrating their colleagues in different club's activities to make them feel like they are together.

Concerning to the long distance done by the members of anti-terrorism clubs in reporting, giving testimony or sharing information to RIB; they said that to solve the issue of long distance from their location to RIB station, clubs' members put together delegate club's representatives through contributions from members, and sometimes, they did a fundraising from different partners in their villages to support the activities of anti-terror clubs which involved transports that are used in reporting to RIB. In additional, when there is organized meeting with law enforcers, they provide transport fees and feeding for every member of anti-terror clubs, stated by respondents from members and representatives of anti-terrorism clubs.

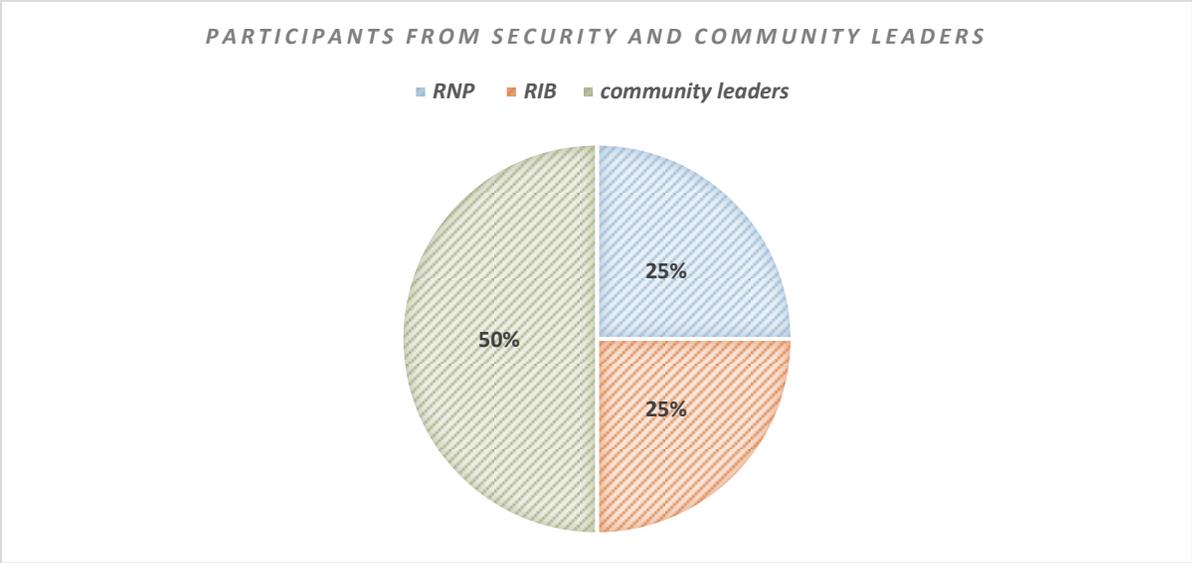
Members of clubs presented sometime the issue of lack of knowledge about gathering information on terrorism that can be used as evidences in crime investigation, they said that clubs' representatives are sometimes given trainings to train the rest of their teams on how to gathering information on terrorism and its acts.

In regards to the lack of financial support to help them to make easy movement; they said that, they used to communicate through calls and using SMS and WhatsApp's channel with little money; and also, when they need to do some movement, clubs' members give contributions and they also did a mobilization for fundraising from different partners.

4.4 Findings from Security and Local Leaders at Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts

The counter-terrorism strategy become aimed toward reaching the principal targets of mobilizing the population towards terrorist groups through sensitization and information; countering the formation of formal as well as casual assist networks, and confining terrorists to uninhabited areas and neutralizing them.

The tactical implementation consisted of securing the environment by way of intensifying inquiries with enhancing cooperation among citizens and protection, Police & RIB; securing rural and urban areas through the creation of self-defense mechanism and coordination in cooperation with community leaders at Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts. Findings in figure no 3 display the respondent’s participation from RNP, RIB and community leaders.



Source: Primary data (March, 2022)

Figure 3: Respondents’ Participation from RNP or RIB or community leaders

During the study at Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts, at this stage, 50% of respondents were from community leaders while 25% of respondents were coming from RNP and also from a RIB.

4.4.1 The security organs and community leaders in collaboration with anti-terrorism clubs

In Rwanda, counter-terrorism is the primary obligation of regulation enforcement, intelligence offerings, and in a few instances the military. The counter-terrorism is a primary pillar of any effort aimed at countering threats from violent extremism. While focused and effective, counter-terrorism no longer simplest facilitates to prevent attacks and defend lives, it also preserves the integrity of the kingdom and its establishments, and sends a powerful message to the terrorists and their supporters that violence is useless.

- ✓ So long as terrorism is sporadic and isolated, such measures may additionally, in reality, be enough to incorporate a threat. the security organs and network leaders in

collaboration with anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization have the obligations in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

- ✓ *Anti-terrorism clubs help in identifying individuals and groups that pose a threat of targeted violence to our communities*
- ✓ *Anti - terrorism clubs help security organs and local leaders in countering terrorism activities through sensitizing regular virtual and physical meeting with community against radicalization and terrorism*
- ✓ *Anti-terrorism clubs play a big role in detecting and identifying the radical activities including the suspects involved and share information to the security and local leaders*
- ✓ *In investigation process, members of anti-terror clubs provide information related evidences used by investigators in case files compilation*
- ✓ *They also play a crucial role in campaign awareness and rehabilitating the people who were affected by radicalization.*

4.4.2 The major services and support that security organs and community leaders give to anti-terrorism clubs

- ✓ *With the collaboration with security and community leaders, they support them to enhance cooperation, mobilization and provision of training on counter radicalization and terrorism in general.*
- ✓ *Rwanda investigation Bureau train them on legal provision related terrorism in Rwanda and how it works and how to use of the internet, in countering terrorism*
- ✓ *Community leaders provide them the facilities like conference room and sometimes transport in case they want to meet.*

4.4.3 More support needed and from who to be able to support the clubs more adequately

Threats of terrorism come from a diffusion of sources organized businesses outside and in the country. irrespective of the supply, community engagement is important to identifying those who are planning to carry out acts of violence, preparing communities to record, helping safety and regulation enforcement businesses inside the response, and while acts can't be averted. To reap the ones targets, the anti-terrorism clubs, need the following support:

The respondents said that “it's miles therefore, the safety/regulation enforcement agencies are the main unit which can guide anti-terrorism clubs which may also want recommendation, substances or device, education abilities and different monetary approach that could help them in mobilizing, teaching humans about terrorism, its reasons and results, and the way counter-radicalization in Rwanda.

4.4.4 The major points that describe the impact of the clubs in countering terrorism and radicalization

Findings from respondents said that *“the major points that describe the impact of the clubs in countering terrorism and radicalization in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts are terrorism ideology activities decrease; people comprehend well terrorism ideology, its causes, and the consequences through information-sharing;*

- ✓ *Since 2016 when the signs of radicalization identified in Rwanda, and when the anti-terrorism clubs established, the cases of radicalization were deceased*
- ✓ *They were played a key role in identifying the radical suspects who were involved in radicalization and terrorism activities,*
- ✓ *They were help and supported RIB in investigation by providing information related to involvement of suspects in radicalization which were based on as criminal evidences.*
- ✓ *Anti-terror club’s members facilitate in rehabilitating the people who were affected by radicalization activities*
- ✓ *They also facilitate the implementation of laws regarding terrorism; and other counter terrorism policies such as robust community awareness to their security, effective elaboration of with community members for security organs; a strong partnership in religious-based training to fight against terrorism and high community policing capacity building at Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.”*

4.4.5 The major challenges faced in supporting the anti-terrorism club’s activities

During this study, findings indicated major challenges faced in supporting the anti-terrorism club’s activities which are but not limited:

- ✓ *To group every day members of anti-terror club is not easy because are scattered in different areas and others are students outside their areas.*

- ✓ *Some law enforcers in rural areas doesn't have skills on terrorism and radicalization which can help them to train members of anti-terror clubs living in their area of responsibility.*
- ✓ *There is no regular financial support provided to support the members of anti - terror clubs*
- ✓ *Mind set and lack of commitment of some local leaders in countering terrorism and extremism*
- ✓ *Lack of capacity, lack of proper coordination between anti-terrorism clubs and local leaders.*

4.4.6 The ways those Challenges are handled

Findings from respondents (both from security and local leaders in all mentioned Districts), said that the way they handle the challenges in supporting the members of anti-terrorism clubs are not efficient. In some instances, local leaders support for anti- terrorism clubs or youth-focused projects are still weak at the beginning but they are trying to be improved with sustained advocacy and lobbying. In nowadays, the following are the way these challenges are handled to support the anti- terror clubs:

- ✓ Communication is done through calls and using SMS and WhatsApp's channel
- ✓ When there is organized meeting with Law enforcers and members of anti-terrorism clubs, they provided them transport fees and feeding for every member of anti-terror clubs.
- ✓ Through campaign awareness program, Rwanda Investigation Bureau provides them at least basic knowledge on what is terrorism and related offences according to the Rwandan laws.

4.5 Summary and Conclusion

This chapter presented findings from the representatives and members of Anti-terrorism clubs in Nyarugenge, Rusizi, and Rubavu Districts, the respondents from local leaders and security on how they collaborated in countering radicalization. The data had been gathered using key informant questionnaires, and files review and data had been quantitatively used laptop software program of SPSS IBM 22.0.

Generally, Findings indicated that Anti-terrorism clubs worked with the police in countering radicalization, identifying and addressing community safety issues. 50% of anti-terrorism clubs have moderately collaborated with the police and RIB. Findings confirmed that they have elaborated different anti-terrorism clubs at districts level, and many numbers of people were rehabilitated from terrorist groups through anti-terror clubs' mobilization; effective key information shared from anti-terrorism clubs have been used in case proceedings.

Findings showed that terrorism ideology activities are decreased; people comprehend well terrorism ideology, its causes, and the consequences though information-shared from anti-terror clubs. One among the challenges faced by anti-terrorism clubs are based to no regular financial supports to members of anti-terror clubs.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents major summary of findings on the study of contribution of anti- terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in Rwanda. The conclusion was also given through the results obtained after analysis of the findings, and the suggestions for further improvement are presented in this chapter.

The specific objectives of the study were to explore the level of collaboration between the anti-terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda; to examine the partnership needed between the anti- terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda; and to describe the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering terrorism ideology activities.

The methodology used, was the mixed methods comprising qualitative and quantitative research designs adopted to assess effectiveness of anti-terrorism clubs in countering radicalization. Target population was 30 people encompass anti-terrors (members and staff); local leaders, and people from security services (RIB and Police). Purposively and census survey sampling techniques were used to select all 30 respondents as sample size. Data were collected through focus group discussions and interviews with key informants' questionnaire. The focus group discussions were held with two representatives from members of anti-terrorism clubs, form local leaders and two from security services in mentioned sectors. Data were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

Findings indicated a participation rate of 100.0% of respondents in replying to the questions. Findings indicated 10% of respondents from Nyarugenge District, and also in Rusizi District have less than 20years. The 10% of respondents of Nyarugenge District and also 10% of Rusizi District are in range of ages between 20-25 years. 100% of respondents of Nyarugenge District; and 10% of respondents in Rubavu District have age between 25 and 30 years. The 10% of respondents of Nyarugenge District have age between 30 and 35 years. The 10% of respondents from Rusizi District and also 10% of Rubavu District have age between 35 and 40years. While 10% of respondents are from Rusizi District have 40years and above.

Level of education confirmed by 40% of respondents from Rusizi District have primary level. Nyarugenge District has 30% of respondents who hold secondary level, and also 10% of

respondents in Rubavu District have secondary level. The 10% of respondents of Nyarugenge have University degree, while also 10% of respondents in Rubavu District who have also University Degree.

The experience of respondents in anti-terror clubs stated by 10% of respondents in Rusizi District who has less than 1year of experience in anti-terror clubs. The 20% of respondents are respondents are from both Nyarugenge District, Rusizi District, and also Rubavu District who have experience between 1-3years. The 10% of respondents from Nyarugenge District and in Rusizi District have experience between 3-5years. While 10% of respondents in Nyarugenge District have experience above 5years in countering radicalization.

5.1 Summary of major findings

The summary of the findings of this observes had been performed in accordance with research goals.

5.1.1 Findings on 1st Objective: the level of collaboration between the anti- terrorism clubs and the community leaders

The findings showed that apart from legal mechanisms and other different strategies for countering radicalization in Rwanda, there are also elaboration of anti-terrorism clubs especially at District level around the country. In de-radicalization activities anti-terrorism clubs played a role in rehabilitating the people who affected by radicalization activities in helping them in re-integration in society in collaboration with community. They also shared information related to recruitment of terrorism and radicalization activities within their community.

The level of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with the community leaders in countering radicalization determined by 50% of anti-terrorism clubs. This was an indicator of collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with community leaders in countering radicalization in the areas like Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

Anti-terrorism clubs worked with the police in countering radicalization to enhance police understanding of communities as a basis to better engage and cooperate with them in helping to identify and address community safety issues and identify the symptoms of radicalization. The 50.0% of anti-terrorism clubs are moderately collaborated with the police and RIB in community in countering radicalization.

5.1.2 Findings on 2nd Objective: the partnership needed between the anti- terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda

Findings confirmed that regardless of the resource, community engagement is critical to identifying those who are planning to carry out acts of violence, preparing communities to report, aiding security and law enforcement agencies in the response, and when acts cannot be prevented. To achieve those objectives, the anti-terrorism clubs. It is therefore, there is need of security/law enforcement agencies that are the main unit can support anti-terrorism clubs which need advice, materials or equipment, training skills and other financial means that can help them in mobilizing, teaching people about terrorism, its causes and consequences, and how counter-radicalization in Rwanda.

Findings show that there is effective elaboration of more anti-terrorism clubs at the districts level, there is high number of people rehabilitated from terrorist groups through anti-terror club's mobilization; effective key information sharing from anti-terrorism clubs that have been used in case proceedings, reduction clearly of terrorism ideology and radicalization cases in Rwanda.

5.1.3 Findings on 3rd Objective: the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering terrorism ideology activities

Concerning to factors of success, findings from respondents confirmed that major factors describing success of the clubs in countering terrorism and radicalization in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts indicated by terrorism ideology and radicalization activities decrease; people comprehend well terrorism ideology, its causes, and the consequences through information sharing; since 2016, when the signs of radicalization identified in Rwanda, and when the anti-terrorism clubs established, the cases of radicalization were decreased.

They were played a key role in identifying the radical suspects who were involved in radicalization and terrorism activities. They were help and supported RIB in investigation by providing evidences related to involvement of suspects in radicalization which were based on as case proceedings.

Anti-terror club's members facilitate in rehabilitating the people who were affected by radicalization activities. They also facilitate the implementation of laws regarding terrorism; and other counter terrorism policies such as robust community awareness to their security, effective elaboration of with community members for security organs; a strong partnership in religious-

based training to fight against terrorism and high community policing capacity building at Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts.

Concerning to the challenges faced by anti-terrorism clubs are generally choking by the issue of how to group every day members of anti-terror club, here it is not easy because are scattered in different areas and others are students outside their areas. Some law enforcers deployed in rural areas doesn't have skills in terrorism and radicalization which can help them to train members of anti-terrorism clubs living in their area of responsibility. There is no regular financial support provided to support the members of anti - terror clubs. Mind set and lack of commitment of some local leaders in countering terrorism and extremism. Lack of capacity, lack of proper coordination between anti-terrorism clubs and local leader.

Anti-terrorism clubs in working with community leaders faced the challenges based on how some community leaders do not have a strong implemented strategy to help anti-terrorism clubs to carry out the counter - terror activities. Sometimes, to meet community leaders is difficult because they are busy with other community activities. There are less knowledge of the domestic legislation and existing policy for the prevention of terrorism for community leaders which is where we can find a role model.

Anti-terrorism club faced challenges in collaborating with the police to counter-terrorism ideology which are less time available in clubs' activities; this means to reach them took us much time; lack of a clearly defined role for some members of anti-terrorism clubs, which leads to confusion and sometimes a failed partnership or collaboration with police; lack of financial support to help them to make easy movements. Some police officers are not familiar with radicalization activities which create barriers to share information related to radicalization activities.

The challenges that anti-terrorism clubs faced while collaborating with RIB to counter-terrorism ideology, are the fear of discrimination by the colleague due to collaborate with RIB; long distance in case of reporting, giving testimony or sharing information to RIB; lack of knowledge about gathering information on terrorism which can be used as evidences crime investigation; and lack of financial support to help them to make easy movement.

5.2 General Conclusion

The objective of this study was to assess the contribution of anti- terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in Rwanda through exploring the level of collaboration between the anti- terrorism clubs and the community leaders in countering radicalization in Rwanda; examining the partnership needed between the anti- terrorism clubs and the security institutions in Rwanda, and describing the factors of success and challenges that the clubs face in countering terrorism ideology activities.

If radicalization isn't linked to violence or other illegal acts, as well as incitement to hatred, as defined by international human rights legislation, it isn't always a threat to society. Terrorist radicalization is a dynamic process in which a person comes to view terrorist violence as a viable, if not necessary, path of action. Based on the findings of this study, anti-terrorism clubs play a critical position in deterring terror acts by way of imparting protection services in partnership with police, RIB and neighborhood leaders, which assure the safety of the humans and property inside commercial enterprise homes reduced in size with them. It's far benefited by means of both sides, first by the public by using being blanketed from terror vulnerabilities, by the business or charity owners for their credibility in their enterprise or charity places.

This helped the researcher to conclude that the objectives of this study were achieved, problem of the study was solved by saying that there is a great contribution of anti- terrorism clubs in countering radicalization in Rwanda especially in Nyarugenge, Rubavu, and Rusizi Districts. But the collaboration of anti-terrorism clubs with local community leaders, police, and RIB are still moderate, and much effort is still needed to reach on high collaboration between those units in countering terrorism ideology and acts.

5.3 Recommendations

According to the study findings indicated above, the following recommendations and suggestions could be followed to strengthening countering terrorism in Rwanda as whole:

- ✓ To properly combat the terrorism phenomenon, the government must enlist the help of society at large, especially civil society.
- ✓ There is a need to improve general awareness-raising and information-sharing between anti-terrorist clubs and security agencies.

- ✓ Government of Rwanda with their partners should support the development of national counter-terrorism strategies and countering violent extremism action plans by teaching people or citizens about source of terrorism ideology and acts by using the anti-terror clubs
- ✓ Anti-terror clubs are in district level, Government of Rwanda should contribute so much in creating many anti-terror clubs at sector level, and also in high schools to strengthen the countering terrorism activities and services,
- ✓ They should be supporting community policing strategies and empowering youth and women in anti-terror clubs, as well as assisting with the implementation of anti-terrorism programs in Rwanda's various communities.
- ✓ Findings indicated moderate collaboration between anti-terror clubs and security, there is a need to improve level of collaboration between Anti-terrorism clubs and police, RIB, and local community leaders.
- ✓ There should be a relook into training syllabus and curricula between RNP and anti-terror clubs; and also, Government should contribute financially and regularly in training anti-terror clubs' members in terms of new emerging trends and changing nature of terrorism;
- ✓ There may be want for a proper, comprehensive and properly-articulated counter terrorism method with a purpose to manual plans and all other efforts closer to the fight in opposition to terrorism for anti-terror clubs
- ✓ The Rwandan authorities need to facilitate Anti-terror clubs to build counter-terrorism abilities for the benefits of all Rwandan citizens.
- ✓ There may be a need for anti-terror for having necessary equipment and basic skills to continue running clearly with different pleasant forces in the line of terrorism deterrence like RNP, RIB (and RDF where need be) which will save people for any attempt of terrorism radicalization activity in Rwanda.
- ✓ RNP in collaboration with RIB, are endorsed to recruit right and equipped people to help anti-terror clubs in sporting out security responsibilities appropriately with ability and commitment for them to be able enough to fight towards terrorism.
- ✓ Anti-terrorist clubs, the Rwandan National Police, the Rwandan Investigation Bureau, and local network leaders must protect young people, as well as provide early

intervention to shield and deflect people away from becoming involved in terrorist activities in Rwanda.

5.4 Suggestion to further Researchers

Considering the above recommendations, the following subjects are suggested for further studies to enlighten the phenomenon of terror ideology in Rwandan society:

- ✓ To enhance the campaign awareness of the population against terrorist groups and influence countering radicalization in Rwanda
- ✓ To enhancing cooperation with the security organs, law enforcement agencies and community in preventing terrorism through information sharing in Rwanda.
- ✓ Countering the creation of formal and informal support networks with the goal of preventing people from becoming radicalized and becoming terrorists.

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APPENDICES

INTERVIEW GUIDE

My name is LIBERAT SEZIBERA, a student at UR/ College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS); Center for Conflict Management (CCM). I am doing my research project by fulfilling academic requirement on the topic of

My name is LIBERAT SEZIBERA, and I am a student at the University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, Center for Conflict Management (CCM). I'm working on a research project to meet an academic requirement on the subject of *“Assessing the Contribution of Anti-Terrorism Clubs in Countering Radicalization: a case study of Nyarugenge, Rubavu and Rusizi Districts”* As a result, you have been chosen to participate in this study, and I would appreciate it if you could answer these questions. The information you provide will only be used for academic purposes and will be kept confidential.

Thank for your consideration.

LIBERAT SEZIBERA

PART I: GROUP OF ANTI- TERROR CLUBS

1. How old are you?.....
2. What is your education level?.....
3. What is the name of your Clubs and what district and sector?
4. How long have you been in this clubs?.....
5. List at least five major activities of your clubs
 - (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)
 - (4)
 - (5)
6. List five statement indicating how your club work with the community leaders in countering radicalization in this area

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

7. How would you rate your collaboration as anti- terrorism club with the community leaders in countering radicalization?

.....
.....

8. List five statement indicating how your club work with the police in countering radicalization in this area

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

9. How would you rate your collaboration as anti- terrorism club with the police in countering radicalization?

.....
.....

10. List five statement indicating how your club work with RIB in countering radicalization in this area

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

11. How would you rate your collaboration as anti-terrorism clubs with RIB in countering radicalization?

.....

.....
12. List five factors of success in countering terrorism ideology activities that you can tell us!

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

13. List five challenges that your club faced while collaborating with the community leaders to counter - terrorism ideology

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

14. How have you the challenges stated above?

- (1)
- (2)

15. List five challenges that your club faced while collaborating with the police to counter – terrorism ideology

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

16. How have you addressed the challenges started above?

- (1)
- (2)

17. List five challenges that your club faced while collaborating with RIB to counter terrorism ideology

- (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

18. How have you address the challenges stated above?

.....

.....

THANK YOU

My name is LIBERAT SEZIBERA, and I am a student at the University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences' Center for Conflict Management (CCM). I'm working on a research project to meet an academic requirement on the subject of *“Assessing the Contribution of Anti-Terrorism Clubs in Countering Radicalization: a case study of Nyarugenge, Rubavu and Rusizi Districts”*. As a result, you have been chosen to participate in this study, and I would appreciate it if you could answer these questions. The information you provide will only be used for academic purposes and will be kept confidential.

Thank for your consideration.

LIBERAT SEZIBERA

PART II: GROUP OF SECURITY AND LOCAL LEADERS

1. Indicate whether you work for the RNP or RIB or whether you are a community leader.

.....
.....
.....

2. Please describe your collaboration with anti- terrorism clubs in countering radicalization. (at least five things)

.....
.....
.....

3. What are the five major services you give to anti - terrorism clubs to support them to counter radicalization?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What more support and from who do you think you need to be able to support the clubs more adequately?

.....
.....
.....

5. Describe in five major points that describe the impact of the clubs countering terrorism and radicalization.

.....
.....
.....

6. Indicate the five major challenges you faced in supporting the anti - terrorism club's activities

.....
.....
.....

7. Please describe how you handled these challenges

.....
.....
.....

THANK YOU

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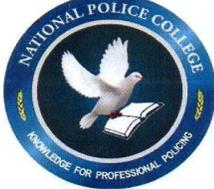
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **SEZIBERA LIBERAT** is a student at Rwanda National Police College, undertaking a Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation for the academic year 2021-2022. He is conducting a research on: "ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ANTI – TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION: A CASE OF NYARUGENGE, RUBAVU and RUSIZI DISTRICTS (2016 – 2021)" for which he is required to collect data from relevant sources. Any assistance rendered to him in this regard is highly valued by this College.

R MUJIJI

CP

COMMANDANT



NYARUGENGE DISTRICT
Central Secretarial
Date of Reception 08/03/2022
Signature OK

LIBERAT SEZIBERA
NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE
P.O BOX 23,
MUSANZE
7 March, 2022

TO: Mayor of Nyarugenge district

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

I am a student at the University of Rwanda pursuing a Master of Art in Peace studies and Conflict Transformation. Pursuant to the pre-requisite course, I would like to conduct a research project at your district on ASSESSING THE CONTRUBITION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF NYARUGENGE RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS. The focus will be Anti-terrorism club members, local leader and security organs (RNP and Rib staffs)

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Your faithfully



LIBERAT SEZIBERA

RUBAVU DISTRICT
07 MAR 2022
RECEIVED BY... *[Signature]*

LIBERAT SEZIBERA
NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE

P.O BOX 23,

MUSANZE

7 March, 2022

TO: Mayor of Rubavu district

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

I am a student at the University of Rwanda pursuing a Master of Art in Peace studies and Conflict Transformation. Pursuant to the pre-requisite course, I would like to conduct a research project at your district on ASSESSING THE CONTRUBITION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF NYARUGENGE RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS. The focus will be Anti-terrorism club members, local leader and security organs (RNP and Rib staffs)

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Your faithfully



LIBERAT SEZIBERA

LIBERAT SEZIBERA

NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE

P.O BOX 23,

MUSANZE

7 March, 2022

TO: Mayor of Rusizi district



Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

I am a student at the University of Rwanda pursuing a Master of Art in Peace studies and Conflict Transformation. Pursuant to the pre-requisite course, I would like to conduct a research project at your district on ASSESSING THE CONTRUBITION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF NYARUGENGE RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS. The focus will be Anti-terrorism club members, local leader and security organs (RNP and Rib staffs)

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Your faithfully

LIBERAT SEZIBERA



CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

AUTHORISATION TO DEPOSIT FORM

Names of the Student: LIBERAT SEZIBERA, Reg. No: 221031168
Program: Peace Studies and Conflicts Transformation

Names of the Supervisor: Dr UWIZEYE Dieudonne

Dissertation Title:

ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING
RADICALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF NYARUGENGE, RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS

I certify that this work was done under my supervision, and I confirm that it is ready
for examination.

Signature:  Date: *June, 6, 2022*

Dr. Dieudonne UWIZEYE



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE CORRECTED DISSERTATION

I, undersigned, **Dr. Alex LUBERWA**, member of the panel of examiners of the dissertation done by **SEZIBERA Libérat** entitled **ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANTI-TERRORISM CLUBS IN COUNTERING RADICALIZATION A CASE OF NYARUGENGE, RUBAVU AND RUSIZI DISTRICTS.**

Hereby testify that, he successfully entered the suggested corrections by the panel of examiners and stands with authorization to submit required copies to the administration of CCM for administrative purpose.

Done at Kigali

Date: 19/06/2022

Signature of the examiner: Dr. Alex LUBERWA

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Luberwa', with a horizontal line underneath.

For Administration of the CCM MA Program: Name, Signature