



— POCKET —

Dictionary

DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGIES, PHRASES
AND VOCABULARY USED IN PREVENTING
AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



— **POCKET** —

Dictionary

DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGIES, PHRASES
AND VOCABULARY USED IN PREVENTING
AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Copyright @Human Rights Agenda, 2018

ISBN Prefix 978-9966-114-47-1

All rights reserved. Any reproduction, modification, publication, transmission, transfer, distribution, display or exploitation of this information, in any form or by any means, or its storage in a retrieval system, whether in whole or part, is acceptable with the acknowledgement of Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)

Published in Kenya by Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) with support from the Embassy of Japan through United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women).
April 2018

Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)
P.O Box 41169-80100, Mombasa

Layout, Design and Printing by:
Go-Creative
+254 722599 409
Mombasa



Foreword

This pocket dictionary is a compilation of terms, phrases and vocabularies used by practitioners in the work of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE). The terms compiled may not necessarily be exhaustive but an attempt to consolidate key words and phrases that are commonly used to refer to or give description of issues under the CVE agenda.

The definitions provided are based on standard meanings provided by different credible agencies including the United Nations (UN) working on CVE and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), Kenya. They are also derived from definitions provided for by different Kenyan laws such as the Prevention of Terrorism Act, Prevention of Organized Crime Act and the Security Laws Amendment Act.

The need to compile this dictionary was inspired by HURIA's interaction and engagement on CVE issues with communities and state agencies since 2012. In the interactions, the organization observed the importance of compiling together CVE related terms in one booklet to ease reference and improve general understanding of the key terms amongst civil society actors and other CVE practitioners.

The dictionary is intended for use alongside other resource materials during community sensitization meetings and trainings. It is arranged in 2 parts. Part one presents a compilation and definitions of CVE terms, phrases and jargons referred to as CVE Glossary explained in English and Swahili while part two is an annex of important and common CVE related acronyms used in Kenya. The terminologies and acronyms are arranged in an alphabetical order to ease reference.

The process of developing the dictionary was lead by the Global Synergy Networks through desktop research and series of validation forums in held in Kwale, Mombasa and Kilifi counties. It was also subjected to validation during the Second Annual Coast PCVE Colloquium on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism held on the 14th -15th February at the Pride Inn Hotel in Mombasa - Kenya.



It is our hope that this particular effort will contribute to the growing body of knowledge on preventing and countering violent extremism in Kenya and beyond.

Yusuf Lule Mwatsefu

Executive Director
Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)



Acknowledgement

The production of this pocket dictionary is a flagship activity under a Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism project implemented by HURIA between May 2017- March 2018. We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to **The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women** whose financial support we are indebted to towards the development of this product.

The compilation of this pocket booklet is also indebted to HURIA secretariat team. Specifically we wish to recognize the efforts of Ms. Betty Sidi, Winnie Hachi and Agnes Mwambila who led implementation of the project including overseeing the development of the dictionary. Special recognition goes to Dr. Fridah Simba who was consulted by HURIA under the banner of Global Synergy Network to compile and lead the validation of the booklet. Special appreciation to the team members that she worked with; Dr. Stephen Orago, Dr. Aggrey Wanyama and Mr. Dominic Pkalya for their insight and constructive input. Special thanks to Ms. Kendi Kimathi for the design and layout of this pocket dictionary.

We also wish to thank civil society organizations and individuals who gave important inputs on the dictionary during the second annual coast colloquium on PCVE where it was validated. We recognize in a special way the guidance and inputs provided by Mr. Gerald Mong'are Atunga, Head of Communications and Media, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in finalizing the dictionary.

A

Abetting: Verb- /ə'betɪŋ/- It is to help or encourage someone to do something wrong or illegal.

"His radicalized preaching is abetting violent extremism."

Kusukumiza: Kusaidia ama kumotisha mtu kufanya kitu kiovu au kilicho kinyume na sheria.

"Mahubiri yake ya kimageuzi yanasukumiza misimamo mikali ya ghasia."

Acceptance: Noun- /ək'sep.təns/ - A general agreement that something is satisfactory or right, or that someone should be included in a group.

"Returnees' acceptance to the society entirely depends on their resolve to renounce extremism."

Kukubali: kuitikia mwito wa kufanya kitu fulani

"Kukubali kuachana na msimamo mkali wa ghasia kupindukia kunataka kujitolea."

Accountable: Adjective - /ə-'kaʊn-tə-bəl/- Obligated to accept responsibility.

"Everyone who participates in violence must be accountable to his or her actions."

Wajibika: Timiza jukumu linalokupasa.

"Kila anayeshiriki katika ghasia sharti awajibikie matendo yake."

Accountability: Noun- /ə,kaʊntə'bɪləti/- A situation in which someone is responsible for things that happen and can give a satisfactory reason for them.

"Accountability will be expected from all financiers of extremist groups."

Uwajibikaji: Hali ambapo mtu anaweza kutenda kwa hima mambo anayoy-atenda na anaweza kutoa sababu tosha ya kwa nini akafanya hivyo.

"Uwajibikaji utatarajiwa kutoka kwa wafadhili wote wa makundi ya misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Action Plan on CVE: Phrase -/'æk.jən plæn ɒn CVE/ It is a document that describes steps, strategies and resources to be taken/implemented in order to prevent and/or counter radicalization and violent extremism in a locality, a County and purposes of of a peaceful Kenya. The purpose of an action plan is to clarify what resources are required to reach the goal, formulate a timeline for when specific tasks need to be completed and determine what resources are required. The Action Plans on CVE have been developed by counties affected by violent extremism to contextualize the National

Strategy to Counter Violent Extremisms (NSCVE) and adopt local solutions to violent extremism.

"The action plan on CVE is being implemented progressively."

Mpango wa utendakazi wa Kukabiliana na Misimamo Mikali Kupita Kiasi: Ni stakabadhi inayoorodhesha hatua zinazofaa kuchukuliwa ili kuafikia lengo fulani mahsusi. Kusudi la mpango wa utendakazi ni kubainisha rasli mali zinazohitajika na kutoa makataa ya lini jambo gani liwe limefanywa.

"Mpango wa utendakazi wa CVE unatekelezwa kwa utaratibu."

Actors: Noun - /'ak-təs/- These are persons who take part in any affair.

"The actors towards prevention of extremism include the police and the citizens."

Wahusika: Hawa ni watu wanaoashiriki katika jambo lolote.

"Wahusika katika shughuli ya kuzuia misimamo mikali ni askari na wananchi."

Acts of violence: Phrase - /akts ðv vaɪələns/- The exercise or an instance of physical force, usually affecting or intended to effect injuries or destructions.

"The government has condemned all the acts of violence by the extremist group."

Vitendo vya ghasia: Tendo la kutumia nguvu, aghalabu kwa kusudi la kuleta maumivu au uharibifu.

"Kumekuwa na vitendo vingi vya ghasia kutokana na misimamo mikali kupindukia katika siku za hivi punde."

Active spies: Phrase - /aktiv spɪs/- These are people in the field employed by a government or other organisations to secretly obtain information on an enemy or competitor.

"There are active spies in our midst collecting intelligence information."

Jasusi: Watu walioajiriwa na serikali ili kupeleleza na kupata taarifa kutoka kwa mtu ama makundi ya watu wanaokisiwa kuwa maadui au wapinzani.

"Kuna majasusi miongoni mwetu wanaokusanya habari za siri."

Advocacy: Noun - /advəkəsi/- The act or process of supporting a cause or a proposal.

"He was known for his advocacy of human rights."

Ukereketwa: Hali ya mtu kupenda jambo kupindukia au kushabikia sana jambo, chama, imani au itikadi na kujitolea kwa hali na mali na kutumia muda mwingi kulipigia debe.

"Alijulikana zaidi kwa ukereketwa wake wa haki za kibinadamu."

After care–Noun: /'ɑːf.tə.keər/ - The care, treatment, help, or supervision given to persons disengaged, returned or defected from a radical or extremist organization or network (such as al-Shabaab).

"The returnees must be given appropriate after care before they are reintegrated to the society."

Uangalizi wa baadaye: Utunzaji, tiba au msaada unaotolewa kwa mtu aliyeruhusiwa kutoka katika taasisi fulani kama vile hospitali, jela ama hata katika vita.

"Uangalizi wa baadaye unafaa kutolewa kwa wote walioachana na misimamo mikali kabla ya kuruhusiwa kujiunga na jamii."

Aiding: Verb- /etɪŋ/- It is the act of helping or supporting someone to do certain things in an easier way.

"His businesses are aiding the spread of violent extremism in the area."

Kusaidia: Ni kusaidia mtu au kitu kwa njia fulani.

"Biashara zake zinasaidia uenezaji wa misimimamo mikali yenye ghasia katika eneo lake."

Allies: Noun - /'æɪ.aɪz/ - People or a group bound by a common purpose, ideology, worldview, bond, and goal and are willing to support each other, including by use of force, to protect, promote or insulate their shared purpose/bond/goal.

"The terrorists and their allies will all be arrested and brought to book."

Washirika: Watu wanaosaidia au kuunga mkono watu wengine.

"Magaidi na washirika wao watakamatwa na kushtakiwa."

Alternative: Adjective-/ɒl'tɜː.nə.tɪv/- It is a plan or a method that you can use if you do not want to use another one.

"Advocacy is the best alternative means to dealing with terrorism."

Mbadala: Mpango ama njia unayoweza kutumia iwapo hutaki kutumia nyingine.

"Njia bora mbadala ya kukabiliana na ugaidi ni kutumia ukereketwa."

Alternative narratives: Noun -/ɒl'tɜː.nə.tɪv 'nær.ə.tɪvs/- A diversified way of explaining or understanding events, ideologies and or world views in order to challenge and offer an alternative to a dominant narrative or way of explaining and or understanding things.

"We must embrace alternative narratives on how to counter violent extremism."

Masimulizi mbadala: Njia tofauti za kuelezea au kuelewa matukio.

"Ni lazima tukumbatie masimulizi mbadala kuhusu namna ya kuzuia misimamo mikali ya ghasia."

Amnesty: Noun-/æm'nɛstɪ/- It is an official statement that allows people who have been put in prison or who are involved in various crimes against the state and its people to go free.

"The president granted a general amnesty for all the al-shabaab fighters who were ready to surrender."

Amnesty programme: Noun - /æmnəsti prəʊgræm/- A fixed period of time during which people especially those accused or suspected of committing serious crimes, including terrorism, to own up, surrender to authorities in which they will not be punished for committing the said crime. It also includes the whole range of disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration of those who have taken the Amnesty offer.

"This amnesty programme is meant to allow the terrorists to surrender their guns."

Msamaha: Kipindi maalum ambacho watu hawaadhibiwi kwa makosa waliyofanya.

"Mpango huu wa msamaha unanuiwa kuwaruhusu magaidi kujisalimisha."

Anchored: Verb- /'aŋ-kəd/ - A reliable or principal support for something.

"The rights of all citizens are anchored in the constitution."

Himiliwa: Kanuni ya kushadidia kitu ili kiwe imara.

"Haki za wananchi wote zimehimiliwa katika katiba."

Anticipatory: Adjective -/an'tisəpəɪtəri/- Of or relating to a prior action that takes into account or forestalls a later action.

"They acted calmly in anticipatory of the policemen's reactions."

Kutazamia: Inahusika na kitendo cha awali kuwekwa katika hali ya kubashiri yatakayotokea baadaye.

"Walikuwa watulivu katika mtazamo wa jinsi ambavyo askari wangeitikia hali yao."

Apprehension: Noun- /æp.rɪ'hen.ʃən/ - A worry about the future, or a fear that something unpleasant is going to happen or the situation in which the police arrest and detain someone who has not obeyed the law.

"He had an apprehension that violent attacks were in the offing."

"We condemn the apprehension of the clergy on flimsy grounds."

Tahayari: Wasiwasi au woga kuhusu kitu kibaya kitachoweza kutokea katika sikuza baadaye, au hofu kuwa kisichokuwa kizuri kitatendeka au hali ambamo askari wanamshika na kumzuilia mtu aliyevunja sheria.

"Walikuwa na tahayari kuwa mashambulizi ya ghasia yangetokea."

Association: Noun- /ə.səʊ.si'ei.ʃən/- The fact of being involved with or connected to someone or something.

"Some politicians are in association with the extremist preachers."

Ushirikiano: Hali ya kuhusika au kuunganika na mtu au kitu.

"Wanasiasa wengine wana ushirikiano na wahubiri wenye itikadi kali."

”

At-risk: Phrase - /ət'risk/- People or a situation that predisposes one to vulnerability like radicalization and recruitment into extremist.

"The jobless youth are at-risk of joining extremist groups."

Katika hali ya hatari: Watu ambao kwao kuna uwezekano wa kupata hasara ama kuumia.

"Watoto wasio na hatia wamo katika hali ya hatari ya kuumia kutokana na vitendo vya ghasia."

Attack: Verb- /ə'tæk/- to try to hurt or defeat using violence.

"The terrorist can attack any place of their choice."

Shambulia:Kujaribu kuumiza ama kuharibu kwa kutumia vurugu.

"Gaidi anaweza kushambulia mahali popote anapoamua."

At war: Phrase- /ət wɔː/- It is to be engaged in armed conflicts or in a state of disagreement.

"The police are at-war with the terror groups."

Vitani: Hali ya kuhusika katika mivutano ya kivita au hali ya kutoelewana.

"Askari wamo vitani na makundi ya kigaidi."

Arrests: Verb -/ə'rest/- It is to take or keep someone in custody by authority of law.

"We condemn the arrests of all the innocent youth."

"These arrests of the innocent youth are illegal."

Kutia Mbaroni: Kuzuilia mtu au kuwekwa korokoroni.

"Tunalaani kutiwa mbaroni kwa vijana wa eneo hili pasipo na kupatikana na hatia."

Awareness Creation: Noun- /ə'weə.nəs kri'eɪ.jən/- It is the process of educating people that something exists or making them understand a situation or subject at the present time based on information or experience.

"Many people get to know the dangers of terrorism through awareness creation programmes."

Uhamasishaji: Mchakato wa kuwaelimisha watu kwamba kuna jambo fulani au kuwafanya waelewe kuhusu hali fulani.

"Watu wengi huweza kujua kuhusu hatari itokanayo na ugaidi kupitia kwa mipango ya uhamasishaji."

B

Beliefs: Noun - /bɪ'li:fs/ - The feeling of being certain that something exists or is true.

"Our religious beliefs should make us better people."

Itikadi: Hisia za kuwa na uhakika kuwa kitu au jambo fulani ni la kweli.

"Itikadi zetu za kidini zinafaa kutufanya watu bora zaidi."

Belonging: Noun -/bɪ'lonj/- It is a feeling of being in the right place or a suitable place.

"A sense of belonging must be instilled in all the members of a given region."

Ukubalifu:Hali ya mtu kujihisi kuwa anafaa kuwa mahali fulani.

"Hali ya ukubalifu inafaa kuhimizwa miongoni mwa watu wa dini fulani."

Better synergy: Noun -/'bet.ər 'sɪn.ə.dʒi/ - The combined power of a group of things when they are working together that is greater than the total power achieved by each working separately.

"A better synergy between the citizens and the police will help eradicate extremism."

Ujima ulio bora: Uwezo wa kikundi cha watu ama vitu wa kufanya kazi pamoja kwa kusudi la kufanikisha kazi fulani badala ya kila mmoja kushughulika kivyake.

"Ujima ulio bora baina ya raia na polisi utasaidia kuangamiza misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Borderless: Adjective- /'bɔ:dələs/ - It is used to describe a situation in which the border between countries is not important, usually in relation to the movement of goods, people, etc.

"The borderless communities are key in the fight of infiltration of a country by criminal elements."

Bila mipaka: Yaelezea hali ya kutokuwa na vizuizi vya mipaka baina ya mataifa kuhusiana na upitishaji wa mizigo, watu au huduma.

"Jamii bila mipaka ni muhimu katika jitihada za kupigana dhidi ya mwingilio wa watu wahalifu."

Brainwash: Verb- /'breɪn.wɒʃ/- It is to make someone believe in something by repeatedly telling them that it is true and preventing any other information from reaching them.

“To brain wash the youth that violent extremism is the only alternative to their voices being heard is unwarranted.”

Kutia kasumba: Kumfanya mtu asiweze kutumia akili yake katika kuona mambo ya kweli.

“Kutia vijana kasumba waamini kuwa misimamo mikali ya ghasia ni njia ya pekee mbadala ya sauti zao kuweza kusikika hakufai.”

Breach: Noun- /bri:tʃ/- An act of breaking a law, promise, agreement, or relationship.

“Those who breach the rights of others will be arrested by the law enforcers.”

Utovu: Hali ya kusababisha kukosekana kwa utaratibu fulani kama vile wa amani, maagano, uhusiano.

“Wale wanaosababisha utovu wa haki za wengine watashikwa na kufunguliwa mashtaka.”

Breach of Peace: Phrase- /bri:tʃ/ ðv pi:s/- It is nuisance or violent behaviour in a public place.

“Those who breach the peace lead to the collapse of an economy.”

Utovu wa Amani: Ni tabia za kuleta vurugu au kelele katika sehemu ya umma.

“Ghasia zilizotokea katika mitaa ya mabanda zilisababisha utovu wa amani.”

Build bridges: Phrasal Verb- /bɪld brɪdʒɪz/- It is to improve relationships between people who are very different or do not like each other.

“The conflicting communities must build bridges in order to avert extremist activities in their midst.”

Kupatanisha watu: Ni kufanya uhusiano baina ya watu walio na mitazamo tofauti au wasiopendana uwe bora zaidi.

“Ni vizuri jamii zinazozozana zipatanishwe ili kuzuia vitendo vya misimamo mikali baina yao.”

Bureaucratic obstacles: Noun- /ˌbjʊə.rəˈkræ.tɪk ɒb.stə.kəls/- These are complicated rules, procedures, processes and regulations obtaining in a state or non-state institution/environment that make something slow or difficult.

“Bureaucratic obstacles make it difficult for the less fortunate citizens to have access to justice systems in the country.”

Vizuizi vya kiutawala: Hivi ni vizuizi vinavyotokana na sheria na mchakato mgumu unaofanya utekelezaji wa jambo kwenda polepole ama kuifanya hali kuwa ngumu kutekeleza jambo hilo.

“Vizuizi vya kiutawala huwazuia makabwela kupata haki katika nchi haraka.”

C

Camouflage: Noun -/ˈkæm.ə.flɔːʒ/- An act, event or something that is meant to hide something, or behaviour that is intended to hide the truth.

“Some terrorist financiers camouflage as religious leaders.”

Kidanganya macho: Kitu kinachonuiwa kuficha kingine, au tabia inayonuiwa kuficha ukweli.

“Baadhi ya wafadhili wa ugaidi hujiita viongozi wa kidini ila ni kidanganya macho kwa watu.”

Capacity building: Noun- /kəˈpæs.ə.ti ˈbɪl.dɪŋ/- It is the planned development of knowledge, output rate, management, skills and other capabilities through acquisition, incentives and technology.

“Appropriate capacity building will enable the rehabilitation centres to help the returnees to reject violence.”

Kujenga uwezo wa watu: Ni mchakato uliopangwa mahsusi ili kujenga ufahamu, uongozi na maarifa kupitia kwa masomo, njia za kumotisha na teknolojia.

“Njia mwafaka za kujenga uwezo wa watu zitawezesha vituo vya kurekebi-sha tabia za watu walioasi misimamo mikali kukataa ghasia.”

Catalyst- Noun: /ˈkæt.əl.ɪst/ - An incident or person that causes positive or desired change or negative/undesired actions.

“Every citizen should be a catalyst of good governance.”

“The promise of quick wealth is catalyst to the youth to join terror groups.”

Kichochezi: Tukio ama mtu anayesababisha mabadiliko.

“Kila mwananchi sharti awe kichochezi cha utawala bora.”

Caucus: Noun- /'kɔ:.kæses/- A meeting of a small group of people in a political party or organization who have immense influence, or who have similar interests.

"The caucuses are deliberating on the ways to reintegrate the returnees."

Vijibaraza: Mikutano ya vikundi vidogo vya wanasiasa ama wanachama wa shirika fulani. Hudhaniwa kuwa na maslahi yanayofanana na wana ushawishi mkubwa.

"Vijibaraza vilikongamana ili kutafuta mikakati ya kujumuisha watu walioasi misimamo mikali kupindukia katika shughuli za kila siku."

Causes: Noun - /kɔ:zɪz/- The reason why something happens.

"The causes of violent extremisms are well documented."

Visababishi: Vitu vinavyofanya jambo litendeke.

"Visababishi vya misimamo mikali ya ghasia vimeratibiwa vizuri."

Certified: Adjective- /'sɜ:.tɪ.faid/- Something that is guaranteed or reliably endorsed.

"The anti-terror police are using certified methods to smoke out culprits."

Idhinisha: Yakinisha au kiri kwa maneno au maandiko.

"Polisi wa kuzuia ugaidi wanatumia mbinu zilizo idhinishwa ili kuwanasa wahusika."

Challenges: Noun- /'tʃæl.ɪndʒɪz/ - The situation of being faced with something that needs great mental, social or physical effort in order to be done successfully.

"The challenges of eradicating terror activities are enormous."

Changamoto: Vikwazo anavyokumbana navyo mtu wakati wa kufanya jambo.

"Changamoto za kuangamiza vitendo vya kigaidi ni vingi mno."

Citizens: Noun- /'sɪt.ɪ.zəns/- A person who is a member of a particular country and who has rights because of being born there or because of being given rights, or a person who lives in a particular town or city.

"All the citizens of Kenya need to live in secular environments."

Raia: Mtu ambaye ni mwenyeji wa nchi fulani na ambaye ana haki zinazotokana na kuzaliwa pale ama kupewa haki hizo, au mtu ambaye anaishi katika mji ama nchi fulani.

"Raia wote wa Kenya wanafaa kuishi katika mazingira salama."

Civil society: Noun- /'sɪv.əl sə'saɪ.ə.ti/- A society considered as a community of citizens linked by common interests and activity.

"A civil society should help in enlightening the youth against participating in

violent activities.”

Shirika la kijamii: Jamii inayotazamwa kama jumua ya raia inayounganishwa na matarajio na matendo yanayofanana.

“Ni sharti shirika la kijamii lihamasishe vijana dhidi ya kushiriki katika vitendo vya rabsha.”

Civic knowledge: Noun- /'sɪv.ɪk 'nɒl.ɪdʒ/- It is the knowledge of political and practical aspects of citizenship as well as the rights and duties of citizens and the government.

“Civic knowledge is key to understanding the governance of a country.”

Ufahamu wa kidaawa: Ufahamu wa mambo ya kisiasa na masuala ya uraia pamoja na haki na majukumu ya wananchi na serikali.

“Ufahamu wa kidaawa ni muhimu ili kuweza kuelewa utawala wa nchi.”

Cognizant of laws: Phrase -/'kɒɡ.nɪ.zənt ɒv lɔː/- It is the understanding or realizing the existence of laws.

“Many youths are cognizant of the laws that bar people from extremist activities.”

Utambuo wa sheria: Ni ufahamu wa uwepo wa sheria.

“Vijana wengi wana utambuo wa sheria zinazohusu vitendo vya misimamo mikali.”

Coherent: Adjective- /kəʊ'hiː.rənt/- It is something that is well planned, so that it is clear and sensible and all its parts go well with each other.

“The fight against violent extremism should be put under one coherent anti-terror police unit.”

Muambatano: Hali ya kuhakikisha kuwa kila sehemu ya kitu inafungamana na kuingiliana kimantiki.

“Kila njia zilizobuniwa ili kuzuia misimamo mikali zina muambatano mzuri.”

Cohesion: Noun -/kəʊ'hiː.ʒən/- The situation when the members of a group or society are united.

“The cohesion within a country can enable it to realize great economic growth.”

Utangamano: Hali ambayo wanachama wa kikundi ama jumua wana umoja.

“Utangamano katika nchi utawezesha maendeleo makubwa ya kiuchumi.”

Collaborative: Adjective- /kə'læb.ər.ə.tɪv/- Involving two or more people working together for a special purpose.

“The collaborative efforts between the government and the citizens will en-

able us counter violent extremism.”

Kishirikiano: Inahusu watu wawili au zaidi kufanya kazi pamoja kwa kusudi maalum.

“Jitihada za kishirikiano baina ya serikali na raia zitawezesha uzuiaji wa misimamo mikali ya fujo.”

Colonial legacies: Noun- /kə'ləʊ.ni.əl 'leg.ə.si/- Something that is a part of history or that remains from an earlier time from the colonisers.

“Colonial legacies can provide grounds on how to deal with resistance.”

Hiba za kikoloni: Kitu ambacho ni sehemu ya historia ya kikoloni na ambacho husalia na kurithishwa kwa vizazi vya baadaye.

“Hiba za kikoloni zinaweza kuwa msingi wa namna ya kukabiliiana na pingamizi.”

Combative: Adjective- /'kɒm.bə.tɪv/- Someone who is eager to fight or argue.

“His combative nature should be a worry to his neighbours.”

Mpingani: Mtu mwenye tabia ya kupinga wazo au jambo lote.

“Mtu mpingani ni tishio kubwa kwa utangamano wa jamii.”

Community: Noun -/kə'mju:.nə.ti/- The people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality.

“The community has been hit hard by violent attacks.”

Jamii: Watu wanaoishi pamoja katika eneo fulani au watu walio na mata-manio yanayofanana.

“Tukiweza kukubali kuwa sisi sote ni watu wa jamii moja tutaweza kushinda vita dhidi ya ugaidi.”

Comprehensive: Adjective- /'kɒm.prɪ'hen.sɪv/- Complete and including everything that is necessary.

“The analysis by the security agents is comprehensive enough.”

Jumuishi: Kamili na inayohusisha kila kitu kinachohitajika.

“Uchanganuzi wa mawakala wa kiusalama ni jumuishi tosha.”

Conflicts: Noun- /kɒn.flɪkt/- An active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles.

“Lack of equal opportunities can create conflicts between the members of a given region.”

Mizozo: Watu wenye misimamo au mawazo tofauti kuwa katika hali ya kutoelewana.

“Hali ya kutokuwa na nafasi sawa katika jamii huzua mizozo miongoni mwa wananchi wa eneo fulani.”

Confrontational: Adjective- /ˌkɒnfrʌnˈteɪʃənəl/- Causing or involving angry disagreement.

“Confrontational approaches to handling communities that harbour suspects could fuel extremism.”

Makabiliano: Hali ambapo pana mtafaruku unaotokana na kutoelewana.

“Mtazamo wa kimakabiliano katika mahusiano na jamii zinazoficha watuhumiwa unaweza kuongeza misimamo mikali.”

Coordinated: Adjective -/kəʊˈɔːdɪ.neɪ.tɪd/- To be effectively organized so that all the parts work well together.

“Coordinated efforts will help us win the war on terrorism.”

Upangilifu: Kuweka vitu kwa utaratibu ili sehemu zote zifanye kazi pamoja.

“Juhudi zenye upangilifu zitatusaidia kushinda vita dhidi ya ugaidi.”

Community Policing: Noun- /kəˈmjuː.nə.ti pəl:ɪŋ/- To control or guard a public event or area by using members of the public in collaboration with the police service.

“Community policing can be an effective way of countering insecurity if embraced by the public.”

Ushirika wa polisi na raia: Kuendeleza jitihada za kiusalama kwa kushirikisha polisi na raia.

“Ushirika wa polisi na raia ni njia bora ya kukabiliana na utovu wa usalama iwapo utakumbatiwa na umma.”

Contested matters: Noun- /kənˈtestɪd ˈmæt.əs/- These are matters that are considered wrong or unfair or disputed.

“All the contested matters must be put to open deliberations.”

Masuala yenye utata: Ni mambo ambayo si kila mtu anakubaliana nayo.

“Masuala yote yenye utata lazima yajadiliwe kiparuwanja.”

Consciousness: Noun - /ˈkɒn.ʃəs.nəs/- The state of understanding and realizing something.

“People should have consciousness towards the negative effects of terror acts.”

Ufahamu wa nafsi: Hali ya kuelewa au kutambua kitu.

“Ni sharti watu wawe na ufahamu wa nafsi kuhusu matokeo hasi ya vitendo vya ugaidi.”

Cosmopolitan: Adjective- /,kɒz.məˈpɒl.i.tən/- An area containing or having experience of people and things from many different parts of the world.

“Nairobi is a cosmopolitan city.”

Eneo lenye uraia changamano: Sehemu inayoishi watu kutoka maeneo tofauti ya dunia.

“Nairobi ni mji wenye uraia changamano.”

Countering: Verb /'kaʊn.təɪŋ/- To react to something with an opposing opinion or action, or to defend yourself against something.

“The government is countering the attack by the Alshabab by sending troops to the border.”

Kukinza: Kukataa hali au pinga msimamo fulani; kujitenga na hali fulani aghalabu ya kudhuru.

“Serikali inakinza mashambulizi ya Al Shabaab kwa kutuma vikosi kwa mpaka wa nchi.”

Counter messaging: Noun- /'kaʊn.tə 'mes.əˈdʒɪŋ/- The rebuttal of violent extremist messages intended to delegitimize and undermine their trustworthiness and appeal to those they target and the public at large.

“The counter messaging is working because no more youths are joining the extremist groups.”

Ujumbe Kinzani: Ujumbe unaotolewa ili kudhalilisha athari ya mismamo mikali kupindukia.

“Ujumbe kinzani inafanya kazi vizuri kwani hakuna vijana ambao wanajisajili na vikundi vyenye misimamo mikali kupindukia.”

Counter narrative: Noun- /'kaʊn.tə 'nær.ə.tɪv/- A deliberate intervention by state or non-state organisation engaged in counter violent extremism that challenges the legitimacy and credibility of the stories and world views promoted by terror groups.

“The counter narratives will convince the communities to abhor terror activities.”

Taarifa za kukinza: Taarifa za kimakusudi kutoka kwa vyombo vya serikali ama mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali zinazokusudiwa kukinza misimamo mikali ya ghasia zinazopinga uhalali wa taarifa zinazotolewa na makundi ya kigaidi.

“Taarifa za kukinza zitashawishi jamii kuchukua vitendo vya kigaidi.”

Counter Radicalization: Noun- /'kaʊn.tər ˈræd.i.kə.laɪˈzeɪ.ʃən/- It is the process of reacting to radicalisation with an opposing opinion or action to defend yourself against it.

“Counter radicalisation is a practice that should be encouraged by all peace loving citizens.”

Kukinza fikra za kimageuzi: Mchakato wa kukabiliana na dhana za kimageuzi kwa kutoa mtazamo tofauti.

“Juhudi za kukinza fikra za kimageuzi zinafaa kuungwa mkono na kila mtu anayependa amani.”

Countering violent extremism: Phrase- /'kaʊn.tərɪŋ ˈvaɪ.ələnt ɪk'striː.mɪ.zəm/- It is the employing of non-coercive means to delegitimise violent extremist ideologies and thus reduce the number of terrorist group supporters and recruits.

“Countering violent extremism is an ideology that should be embraced by all well meaning citizens.”

Kukinza misimamo mikali ya ghasia: Ni kushirikisha jitihada zisizotumia nguvu ili kudhoofisha fikra za misimamo mikali ya ghasia na hivyo basi kupunguza idadi ya watu wanaosajiliwa au kuunga mkono vikundi vya kigaidi.

“Kukinza misimamo mikali ya ghasia ni fikra ambayo kila raia mwenye nia njema anafaa kushabikia.”

Counterterrorism: Noun- /,kaʊn.tə'ter.ər.ɪ.zəm/- These are political or military actions intended to prevent or thwart violence.

“Counterterrorism is the best method to deter violent extremisms in many countries.”

Ukinzaji ugaidi: Vitendo vya kisiasa ama vya kijeshi vinavyokusudia kupunguza au kumaliza ghasia.

“Ukinzaji ugaidi ni mbinu bora zaidi ya kuzuia misimamo mikali katika nchi nyingi.”

Counselling: Noun- /'kaʊn.səl.ɪŋ/- The job or process of listening to someone and giving that person advice about their problems.

“Victims of terrorism should be subjected to appropriate counselling.”

Nasaha: Mwongozo faafu kuhusu namna ya kusuluhisha shida fulani.

“Waathiriwa wa ugaidi wanapaswa kupewa nasaha inayofaa.”

Convenor: Noun -/kən'vi:.nər/- A person or an institution that assembles

people for an official or public purpose.

"The convenor of this meeting is the County Commissioner."

Mwandalizi: Mtu au taasisi inayokutanisha wengine pamoja kwa sababu rasmi.

"Mwandalizi wa mkutano huo alikuwa Kamishna wa Kaunti."

Credible narrative: Noun- /'kred.ə.bəl/- This is a story that is able to be believed or trusted.

"Credible narrative should be told to encourage the communities that feel sidelined economically."

Taarifa ya kusadikika: Ni ujumbe unaoweza kuaminika.

"Taarifa za kusadikika zinahitajika kutolewa ili kutia shime jamii zinazojiona kuwa zimetengwa."

Criminal: Noun- /'krɪm.i.nəl/ - This is someone who commits a crime.

"The criminal who stole the guns must be arrested."

Mhalifu: Huyu ni mtu anayeshiriki katika kitendo cha kuvunja sheria.

"Ni lazima mhalifu aliyeiba bunduki atiwe mbaroni."

Criminal violence: Noun- /'krɪm.i.nəl 'vɪə.ləns/ - These are morally wrong actions that are intended to hurt people.

"People who engage in criminal violence must face the law."

Uhalifu wa kighasia: Vitendo vinavyonuiwa kuumiza watu.

"Watu wanaoshiriki katika vitendo vya kihalifu wa kighasia watachukuliwa hatua za kisheria"

Critical reasoning : Noun -/'krɪt.i.kəl 'ri:.zən.ɪŋ//skɪ/- The process of thinking about something in order to make a decision which is right or wrong.

"Critical reasoning skills should be employed by all to defeat recruitment of the youth into terror groups."

Mbinu muhimu za kufikiria: uweledi wa kufikiria ili kuafikia uamuzi fulani.

"Ni lazima mbinu muhimu za kufikiria zitumike na kila mtu ili kuzuia usajili wa vijana kwenye makundi ya kigaidi."

Crisis- Noun: /'kraɪ.sɪs/ - A time of great disagreement, confusion, or suffering an extremely difficult or dangerous point in a situation.

"The crisis that followed the grenade attack was mind boggling."

Taharuki: Hali ya kutoelewana, kuchanganyikiwa, ama kupatikana katika hali ngumu.

“taharuki iliyotokea baada ya shambulizi la grinedi ilikuwa kubwa ajabu.”

Cultism: Noun -/kʌltɪzəm/- The practice or devotion to a doctrine that is either religious, cultural or political.

“Cultism that is not based in critical thinking can lure one into terrorism.”

Ibada potovu: Imani inayoelekezwa kwa miungu, itikadi, mirengo ya kisiasa au hulka inayopotosha.

“Ibada potovu isipowekwa kwenye mizani ya mawazo razini inaweza kumvuta mtu kuingia katika ugaidi.”

Curative: Adjective - /'kjʊə.rə.tɪv/- That which is able to cure or causes to get better.

“The government should adopt curative measures to aid those who renounce violence.”

Yenye tiba: Kile kinachoweza kuponya au kusababisha hali kuwa bora zaidi.

“Serikali inafaa kukumbatia mbinu zenye tiba ili kusaidia watu kukataa ghasia.”

Culture: Noun - /'kʌl.tʃə/- The way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time.

“We should inculcate in our youth the culture of tolerance.”

Tamaduni: Desturi na mila za jamii. Uzoefu na ukawaida wa watu kufanya mambo.

“Ni lazima tuwazoeshe vijana wetu tamaduni ya kuvumiliana.”

CVE Pillars: Noun- /'kaʊn.tər 'væ.ələnt ɪk'stri:mɪ.zəm 'pɪl.əs/- These are very important systems that help in the fight against violent extremism.

“Counter violent extremism pillars must be anchored in the law.”

Nguzo za uzuiaji wa misimamo mikali ya ghasia: Ni mifumo muhimu inayosaidia kupigana dhidi ya misimamo mikali ya ghasia.

“Nguzo Za Kuzuia Misimamo Mikali Ya Ghasia Inafaa Kusheheniwa Katika Sheria.”

Countering violent extremism (CVE) Forum: Noun- /'kaʊn.tərɪŋ 'væ.ələnt ɪk'stri:mɪ.zəm 'fɔ:rəm/-

It is a framework where stakeholders in CVE regularly meet to appraise themselves of the obtaining CVE environment and provide policy directives to address the situation. CVE Forums are part of the County CVE Plans of Action where key state and non state actors converge/

meet to discuss CVE issues in the county. *“Many counter violent extremism forums need to be organised to sensitize the public.”*

Baraza la uzuiaji wa misimamo mikali ya ghasia: Mkutano ambao watu wanajadili mbinu za kuzuia misimamo mikali ya ghasia.

“Mabaraza mengi ya kuhamasisha watu dhidi ya misimamo mikali ya ghasia yanastahili kupangwa.”

Cynical politicians: Noun -/ˈsɪn.ɪ.kəl pɒl.ɪˈtɪʃ.əns/- Politicians who only believe that people are only interested in them and are not sincere.

“Some cynical politicians do fuel extremist ideologies.”

Wanasiasa wabinafsi: Wanasiasa wanaotumia raia kwa maslahi yao ya kibinafsi.

“Wanasiasa wabinafsi ndio huchochea fikra za misimamo mikali ya ghasia.”

D

Dangerous: Adjective- /ˈdeɪn.dʒərəs/- A person or a group of persons who can cause harm to individuals or the larger public with acts of terrorism.

“The al-shabaab terrorists are very dangerous criminals.”

Hatari:Mtu, kitu, mnyama au kitendo kinachosababisha madhara.

“Vitendo hatari vinavyochangia misimamo mikali ya ghasia sharti vilaaniwe vikali.”

Debriefing process: Noun /,diːˈbriːfɪŋˈprəʊ.ses/ A meeting that takes place in order to get information about a particular piece of work that has been finished, for example about what was done successfully and what was not.

“The debriefing process was supported by all the concerned parties.”

Mchakato wa kupata majibu: Mkutano unaoandaliwa ili kupata habari kuhusu kazi iliyokwisha kutekelezwa, hasa kujua ni kipi kilitekelezwa na ni kipi kilichobaki.

“Mchakato wa kupata majibu uliungwa mkono na washika dau wote.”

Defect from terror group: Phrase- /'di:.fekt frɒm 'ter.ər gru:p/- To leave a terror group.

“Those who defect from terror groups become targets of attacks by the old group.”

Kujinasua kutoka kwa kikundi cha kigaidi: Kuhama kikundi cha kigaidi

“Wapiganaji waliojinasua katika kikundi cha kigaidi wanastahili kutambuliwa na kupewa ushauri nasaha.”

Defectors: Noun /di:fektəs/ – Refers to those who have left, ran away or deserted extremist groups like al-Shabaab. It is sometimes used interchangeably with the word “returnees”. In the Kenyan context, defectors distinguishes those fighters who have defected from foreign terrorist groups like al-Shabaab or Islamic State whereas returnees also include those who have denounced local and foreign radical groups like al-Shabaab and returned back to the community.

“All defectors should be embraced and supported by all peace loving people.”

Wajinasuaji: , kutoroka ama kuasi kikundi cha msimamo mkali kama vile al – shabab. Wakati mwingine hutumika kama kisawe cha ‘warejeaji.’ Hapa Kenya, wajinasuaji ni wale wapiganaji ambao wamejitoa kutoka kwa vikundi vya kimataifa vya kigaidi kama vile al –shabab ama “Islamic State” ilhali warejeaji ni walioasi vikundi vya kigaidi vya ndani ya nchi kama vile al – shabab.

“Wajinasuaji wote wanafaa kukumbatiwa na kutiwa moyo na wananchi wote wapenda Amani.”

Delegitimise: Verb -/dilə'dʒɪt.ə.maɪz/ - To make something illegal or unacceptable or invalid.

“The government has delegitimized three non-governmental organisations in Kenya for allegedly financing terrorism activities.”

Kuharamisha: Ni kukifanya kitu kiwe haramu au kutoweza kukubalika.

“Serikali imeharamisha mashirika yanayofadhili vitendo vya kigaidi.”

Delinquency: Noun- /dɪ'liŋ.kwən.si/- A behaviour, especially of a young person, that is illegal or not acceptable to most people.

“Delinquency should be discouraged by all responsible parents.”

Utukutu: Tabia hususan kwa vijana ambayo ni kinyume cha sheria au isiyokubalika na watu wengi: utundu.

“Utukutu unastahili kupingwa na wazazi wote wanaowajibikia majukumu yao.”

Deployed: Verb- /dɪ'plɔɪd/- It is to move soldiers and equipment to a place where they can be engaged when they are needed.

"The Kenya Defence Forces have been deployed in Somalia to help fight the terror groups."

Tanua: Ni kupeleka wanajeshi na zana zao hadi eneo ambalo zitahitajika kutumika.

"Kamanda wa kijeshi alitanua kikosi chenye uzoefu wa kivita katika mpaka wa Kenya na Somalia."

Destabilize: Verb- /,di:'steɪ.bəl.aɪz/- To make a government, area, or political group lose power or control, or to make a political or economic situation less strong or safe, by causing changes and problems.

"They uncovered a plot to destabilize the government."

Dhoofisha: Kufanya serikali, eneo au kikundi cha kisiasa kukosa nguvu ama udhabiti kwa kusababisha mabadiliko ama shida.

"Walifichua njama ya kudhoofisha serikali."

Disengagement: Noun- /,dɪs.ɪŋ'geɪdʒmənt/- It is to stop being involved in something, or to stop someone being involved in something.

"The disengagement of the youth from radical preachers is good news."

Kujitenga: Ni kukoma kujihusisha na kitu fulani.

"Ni habari njema kusikia kwamba vijana wamejitenga na wahubiri wenye mirengo mikali."

De-radicalisation: Noun- /,di:'ræd.ɪ.kəl.aɪzɪʃn/- To make someone not to be radical or extreme in their ideologies such as political or religious beliefs.

"The de-radicalisation process will succeed with everyone's support."

Butua misimamo mikali: Kumfanya mtu aache misimamo yake mikali ya kisiasa au kidini.

"Mchakato wa kubutua misimamo mikali itafua dafu iwapo kila mtu atauunga mkono."

Disruption: Noun /dɪs'rʌpʃn/- To prevent something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected.

"The disruption of normal activities due to terror attacks slows the economy."

Vuruga: Ni kuzuia kitu hasa mfumo, mchakato ama tukio kutendeka kama inavyotarajiwa.

"Kuvuruga mambo ya kawaida kutokana na vitendo vya kigaidi kunarudisha nyuma maendeleo ya kiuchumi."

Discrimination: Noun- /dɪ,skrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/- It is the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. According to the Kenyan Constitution, the State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including

race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth. It also states that a person shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against another person on any of the grounds specified or contemplated in clause (4).

"Discrimination of whichever nature should be avoided at all costs."

Kubagua: Ni kuchukulia mtu ama kitu cha mtu kwa njia tofauti na jinsi wengine wanavyochukuliwa kwa sababu ya rangi ya ngozi yao, kabila, jinsia ama kiwango chao cha kimaisha. Kwa mujibu wa katiba ya Kenya, serikali haifai kubagua ama kwa njia ya moja kwa moja au njia isiyo ya moja kwa moja mtu yeyote kwa misingi yoyote, ikiwa pamoja na rangi, jinsia, ujauzito, ndoa, afya, kabila, uwezo wa kiuchumi, umri, ulemavu, dini, dhamiri, imani, itikadi, mavazi au uzao. Aidha, inasema kuwa mtu hatambua mwingine kwa njia ya moja kwa moja au njia siyokuwa ya moja kwa moja katika misingi iliyotajwa au iliyodhamiriwa katika kifingu (4) cha katiba.

"Kubagua watu kutokana na dini zao ni sharti kulaaniwe."

Diversity: Noun-/da'vɜː.sə.ti/- The fact of many different types of things or people being included in something; a range of different things or people.

"Our diversity should be our strength not a weakness."

Namna mbalimbali: Hali ya kuwa na vitu au watu tofauti tofauti.

"Tunastahili kujivunia namna ya watu mbalimbali wanaopatikana katika nchi hii."

Agent of change: Noun- /'dræ.vəs/- A person who steers a given positive agenda.

"They are agent of change in this county."

Wakala wa Mabadiliko: Watu wanaoendesha mustakabli Fulani wenye matokeo mazuri.

"Tunafaa kuwa na washika-usukani wengi zaidi wa vita dhidi ya ugaidi."

Demobilise from terror group: Phrase- /,di:'mæʊ.bəl.aɪz frəm 'ter.ər.gru:p/- To release or make a militant or terrorist leave and disassociate from a terrorist group or extremist group.

"Several people need to be demobilised from terror groups."

Changua: Kumruhusu mwanajeshi ama manowari kwenda kwao baada ya vita.

"Wapiganaji kadhaa walichanguliwa na kuruhusiwa kutoka kwa kikundi cha ghasia."

Demographics: Noun- /,dem.ə'græf.ɪks/- The number and characteristics of people who live in a particular area or form a particular group, especially

in relation to their age, how much money they have and what they spend it on.

"You have to rely on demographics when carrying out a survey of an area."

Demografia: Idadi ya watu wanaoishi katika eneo fulani na hulka zao kuhusiana na umri wao, kiasi cha fedha walizo nazo pamoja na namna wana-
vyozitumia fedha hizo.

"Ni muhimu kutegemea demografia ya watu unapofanya utafiti katika eneo husika."

Deter: Verb -/dɪˈtʃ:- To prevent someone from doing something or to make someone less enthusiastic about doing something by making it difficult for that person to do it or by threatening bad results if they do it.

"We must deter the youth from joining extremist groups."

Zuia: Kumkataza mtu kufanya jambo kwa kumuogofya ama kupunguza ari ya mtu ya kufanya kitu fulani.

"Misafara ya watu waliojiunga na makundi ya kigaidi inafaa kuzuiwa."

Dialogue: Noun /ˈdaɪ.ə.lɒg/- Formal talks between opposing countries, political groups conflicting people.

"Dialogue is the best way to incorporate the citizens in community policing."

Mazungumzo: Mawasiliano rasmi baina ya makundi pinzani.

"Masemazano ni njia nzuri ya kushirikisha raia katika ulinzi wa kijumuia."

Dissatisfied: Adjective /dɪsˈsætɪsfaɪd/- A person or group of people or community who are no longer happy or contented with society's values and or practices.

"The dissatisfied youth need to be reassured of their potential in nation building."

Wasioridhishwa: Hawa ni watu ambao hawana imani katika amali za jamii tena.

"Vijana waliochukizwa na wasioridhishwa wanatakikana kuhakikishiwa uwezo wao katika ujenzi wa taifa."

Disconnected youth: Noun- /,dɪs.kəˈnek.tɪd juːθ/- It is used to describe a group of young people who feel that they are not part of a wider community.

"The disconnected youth are prone to joining extremist groups."

Vijana waliojitenga: Hutumika kuelezea kikundi cha vijana wanaohisi kuwa wao sio sehemu ya jamii pana.

"Vijana waliojitenga wamo katika hatari ya kujiunga na vikundi vyenye misi-mamo mikali."

Dispossession: Noun- /,dɪs.pəˈzefən/- The act of taking property, especially buildings or land, away from someone or a group of people.

“Dispossession is a bad activity that can drive people into conflicts.”

Unyakuzi: Tendo la kuchukua milki hasa mijengo au mashamba kutoka kwa watu wengine.

“Unyakuzi ni kitendo kibaya ambacho kinaweza kuelekeza watu kwenye mizozo.”

Divisive politics: Noun- /diˈvaɪ.sɪv ˈpɒl.ə.tɪks/- It is used to describe politics that cause great and sometimes unfriendly disagreement within a group of people.

“Divisive politics makes some communities feel discriminated.”

Siasa za migawanyiko: Hutumika kuelezea siasa ambazo husababisha mitafaruku miongoni mwa watu.

“Siasa za migawanyiko huwafanya watu wajihisi kama waliotengwa.”

Doctrines: Noun - /ˈdɒk.trɪns/- A religious, ideological or political belief (or system of beliefs) accepted as authoritative by some group or school.

“Religious doctrines attribute to radicalization in some communities.”

Kanuni za kidini: Imani ama mfumo wa imani zinazotawala dini ama kikundi fulani cha watu.

“Huenda baadhi ya kanuni za kidini zinachangia katika uchocheaji wa misi-mamo mikali baina ya makundi ya watu.”

Documentation: Noun /ˌdɒk.jə.menˈteɪ.ʃən/- A process of recording/ putting down information on a piece of paper or in soft copy.

“The documentation of all the people in a region should be up to date.”

Unakili katika maandiko: Kuweka katika maandishi taarifa rasmi.

“Unakili watu katika maandiko lazima uhariwe mara kwa mara.”

Do-no-harm approach: Noun- /duː nəʊ hɑːm əˈpreɪtʃ/- A friendly engagement that is expected to yield positive outcome.

“All the parties must adopt a do-no-harm approach when handling delicate societal matters.”

Mtazamo wa kutodhuru: Mwingiliano wa kirafiki ambao mara nyingi huwa na matokeo mema kwa wanaohusika.

“Washika dau wote wanastahili kukumbatia mtazamo wa kutodhuru wana-poshughulikia masuala nyeti ya kijamii.”

Donors: Noun- /ˈdɒʊ.nəs/- Persons or organizations that give money or goods to an individual or another organization or a country.

“The developed countries are among the donors who are helping Kenya in the fight against extremism.”

Wafadhili: Watu au shirika linalotoa msaada wa pesa au bidhaa kwa mtu binafsi, shirika lengine ama nchi.

“Mataifa yaliyoendelea kiuchumii ni miongoni mwa wafadhili wanaosaidia Kenya katika vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali.”

Drug abuse: Noun- /drʌg əˈbjuːz/- To use drugs for the wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong.

“Drug abuse could lead someone to become violent.”

Utumizi mbaya wa mihadarati: Kutumia dawa za kulevya.

“Utumizi wa mihadarati unaweza kumfanya mtu akawa na fujo.”

E

Economic deprivation:- Noun- /iː.kəˈnɒm.ɪk ˌdɛp.rɪˈveɪ.jən/- A situation in which you do not have things or conditions that are usually considered necessary for a pleasant life.

“Economic deprivation could lead people to be lured into extremist groups.”

Kunyimwa uwezo wa kiuchumi: Hali ya kutokuwa na vitu vinavyokuwezesha kuishi maisha ya ustarabu.

“Kunyimwa uwezo wa kiuchumi hufanya watu wakavutiwa na vikundi vyenye misimamo mikali.”

Economic dynamics: Noun- /iː.kəˈnɒm.ɪk daɪˈnæm.ɪks/- Changes in an economic system over time, particularly those reflected in the behaviour of markets, businesses and the general economy.

“The economic dynamics have led to the wide gap between the rich and the poor.”

Mabadiliko ya kiuchumi: Mabadiliko yoyote yanayohusu masoko, biashara na uchumi kwa ujumla.

“Mabadiliko ya kiuchumi yamesababisha kuwepo kwa mwanya mkubwa baina ya matajiri na maskini.”

Economic pillar:- Noun- /iː.kəˈnɒm.ɪk pɪlə/- Strong supporter of an economy. In the context of CVE particularly County CVE Plans of Action, refers to the economic conditions that needs to be pursued and redistributed in society in order to prevent radicalization and extremism.

“Violent extremism affects tourism which is one of the economic pillars of the Kenyan economy.”

Mhimili wa kiuchumi: Kitu kinachochangia kuimarika kwa hali ya uchumi na kwa hivyo kuzuia uwezekano wa watu kujiingiza katika vitendo vya ghasia.
“Utalii ni mojawepo wa mihimili ya kiuchumi ya Kenya, kwa hivyo ukiimarisha utapunguza visa vya kigaidi.”

Economic prosperity: Noun- /i:.kə'nom.ɪk prɒs'per.ə.ti/- The state of being successful and having a lot of material things to the extent that you cannot be recruited to join extremist group for economic and or material gain.
“Economic prosperity of a person is a big factor in denouncing terror acts that may interfere with a conducive business environment.”

Ufanisi wa kiuchumi: Hali ya kushamiri na kuwa na fedha nyingi.
“Ufanisi wa kiuchumi wa nchi unategemea uwezewaji kiuchumi wa raia wote.”

Education: Noun- /edʒukeɪʃn/- A particular kind of teaching or learning.
“Those who get adequate education should shun extremist behaviours.”
Elimu: Njia ya kuongeza mafundisho, maarifa, masomo, tabia na uwezo wa watu.
“Watu wanaopata elimu katika jamii wanastahili kuwa kielelezo bora cha jinsi ya kuasi tabia za misimamo mikali.”

Education gap: Noun -/ 'edʒ.u.keɪʃn ɡæp/- It is the unequal distribution of those who are educated and those who are not educated.
“The education gap between the rich and the poor is widening.”

Mianya ya kielimu: Tofauti zilizoko baina ya waliosoma na wale wasiosoma.
“Mianya ya kielimu kati ya wale waliosoma na wasiosoma inaendelea kuwa mipana zaidi.”

Education transition: Noun- /edʒukeɪʃn trænziʃən/- The movement from one program to another in the education sector.
“There is low education transition in the marginalised communities of Kenya.”

Mpito wa kielimu: Hatua ya kutoka katika utaratibu mmoja hadi mwingine katika sekta ya elimu.
“Mpito wa kielimu ni wa kiwango cha chini sana miongoni mwa jamii zilizo-tengwa hapa Kenya.”

Eliminate: Verb- /i'ɪm.i.neɪt/ - To make someone or something not exist or to kill somebody especially an enemy or opponent.
“To eliminate someone is sacrilegious.”

Kuua: Kuondoa uhai wa mtu au kifanya mtu au kitu kukoma kuishi.
“Kuua mtu ni tendo la kinyama sana.”

Embrace: Verb- /ɪmˈbreɪs/- To accept an idea, a proposal or a set of beliefs.
“Many good citizens embrace peace.”

Kumbatia: Kukubali kitu bila maswali.

“Raia wengi wema hukumbatia amani.”

Emerging threats: Noun- /ɪˈmɜːdʒɪŋ θrets/- New, unforeseen and developing things or events that may cause harm or violence in society, especially if a particular action or order is not followed.

“The security agents must subvert all the emerging threats to peaceful co-existence.”

Vitisho Ibuka: Uwezekano wa kitu kibaya au ghasia kutokea hasa iwapo utaratibu fulani ama hatua fulani haikufuatwa.

“Lazima vyombo vya usalama vizime vitisho vyote ibuka ili watu waishi kwa amani.”

Enabling factors: Noun- /ɪˈneɪblɪŋ fæk.təs/- These are facts or situations that influence the result of something.

“The enabling factors that result into terror attacks are the availability of illegal arms and porous borders.”

Sababu zinazochangia: Hali au kitu kinachorahisisha utendekaji wa jambo fulani.

“Sababu zinazochangia mashambulizi ya kigaidi ni pamoja na upatikanaji wa silaha haramu na mipaka isiyolindwa vyema.”

Enforced disappearance: Noun- /ɪnˈfɔːst ˌdɪs.əˈpiːr.əns/- It is when a person is secretly abducted or imprisoned by a state or political organization or by a third party with the authorization, support, or acquiescence of a state or political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the person's fate and whereabouts, with the intent of placing the victim outside the protection of the law.

“Instances of enforced disappearance are on the rise in the terror prone areas.”

Kupotea kulikopangwa: Hali ambayo mtu anatekwa nyara ama kufungwa kupitia kwa dola za serikali au vuguvugu la kisiasa na kisha kukana kuhusika au kujua alipo mtu huyo kwa nia ya kumzuia mtu huyo kulindwa na sheria zilizopo.

“Visa vya kupotea kulikopangwa vinazidi kuongezeka kila kukicha.”

Endemic poverty: Noun- /enˈdem.ɪk ˈpɒv.ə.ti/ This is an economic condition of life, regularly found and very common among a particular group or in a particular area.

“People who experience endemic poverty could be brainwashed to join terror groups.”

Umaskini wa kimaeneo: Hali ya kiuchumi inayotambulisha watu kutokana na janibu zao au kikundi chao.

“Watu wanaoishi katika umaskini wa kimaeneo wanaweza kupumbazwa kwa urahisi ili kujiunga na makundi ya kigaidi.”

Engagement: Noun -/In'geɪdʒ.mənt/- An arrangement to meet someone or do something at a particular time.

“The engagement of the youth in sensitization programmes should be encouraged.”

Miadi: Ahadi maalum inayowekwa ili itekelezwe kwa muda fulani au mahali fulani.

“Miadi miongoni mwa vijana katika taratibu za uhamasishaji inafaa kuhimizwa.”

Epitome: Noun- /i'pt.ə.mi/- The typical or highest example of a stated quality, as shown by a particular person or thing.

“To be a suicide bomber is the epitome of terrorism at individual level.”

Upeo: Kiwango cha juu zaidi cha ubora wa kitu kupitia kwa utendakazi wa mtu.

“Kuwa mlipuaji wa kujiuwa ni upeo wa ugaidi ambao mtu yeyote anaweza kufikia.”

Equality: Noun- /i'kwɒl.ə.ti/- The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment.

“Equality is a virtue which breeds fairness in all spheres of life.”

Usawa: Haki ya watu kuwa katika viwango vinavyofanana kiuchumi, kielimu na kisiasa.

“Usawa ni hulka inayoleta uwiano miongoni mwa raia.”

Erode: Verb- /i'rəʊd/- To slowly reduce or destroy something.

“Violence erodes the fabrics that unite a people together.”

Mong'onyoa: Punguza polepole au kuharibu kitu polepole.

“Ghasia humong'onyoa kila kitu kinachounganisha watu.”

Espionage: Noun- /'es.pi.ə.nɑ:ʒ/- The discovering of secrets, especially political or military information of another country or the industrial information of a business.

“The chancellor learned he was a victim of espionage when tiny cameras and microphones were found throughout his home.”

Kudoya: Kutambua siri, hasa za kisiasa au za kivita za nchi nyingine au kuvumbua siri za kibiashara za watu wengine.

“Aligundua kuwa yeye ni mhasiriwa wa kudoya baada ya kupata kamera ndogo ndogo na vinasa sauti kila mahali katika nyumba yake.”

Ethnic cleansing: Noun- /eθ.nɪk 'klen.zɪŋ/- The organized, often violent attempt by a particular cultural or racial group to completely remove, including by way of mass killings, from a country or area all members of a different ethnic, racial or political group or identity.

"Ethnic cleansing often leads to the killing of innocent people."

Mauaji ya kikabila: Jitihada zinazopangwa ili kushambulia kundi la kabila fulani ili kuliondoa kutoka kwa nchi au eneo fulani.

"Mauaji ya kikabila husababisha vifo vya watu wasiokuwa na hatia."

Ethnic relations: Noun- /'eθ.nɪk rɪ'leɪʃənz/- The relationships that exist between two people or communities that have different cultures and languages.

"Bad ethnic relations can lead to conflicts in a cosmopolitan region."

Mahusiano ya kikabila: Uhusiano uliopo baina ya watu ama jamii zilizo na tamaduni tofauti.

"Mahusiano mabaya ya kikabila huleta mizozo katika eneo lenye watu wenye utaiifa tofauti."

Evict: Verb- /ɪ'vɪkt/- To force someone to leave somewhere.

"No one should evict people from the pieces of land they have bought."

Kuhamisha: Kulazimisha mtu kutoka mahali amezoea kukaa.

"Hakuna anayeruhusiwa kumhamisha mwenzake kutoka kwa shamba alilounua."

Evolve: Verb- /ɪ'vɒlv/- To develop gradually, or to cause something or someone to develop gradually.

"Disaffection with governance styles can evolve into extremist responses."

Kuchipuka: Ni kukua polepole ama kusababisha kitu au mtu kuendelea polepole.

"Kutotosheka na uongozi wa serikali unaweza kuchipuka na kujigeuza katika misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Ex-combatants: Noun- /ɪks-kɒmbətənts/- Persons who were previously engaged in conflict.

"Ex-combatants should be taken to rehabilitation centres."

Aliyekuwa Mpiganaji: Mtu aliyeshiriki katika ghasia hasa zinazotokana na misimamo mikali.

"Aliyekuwa mpiganaji anayeongoka anafaa kupongezwa."

Execution: Noun- /,ek.sɪ'kjuː.ʃən/- It is killing someone in cold blood.

"The courts must guard against the execution of innocent citizens by security personnel under the guise of counter terrorism operations."

Adhabu ya kifo: Adhabu ya kifo inayotolewa kwa mtu asiyekuwa na hatia.

"Ni lazima mahakama zitahadhari dhidi ya kutoa adhabu ya kifo kwa watu wasiokuwa na hatia."

Exit: Verb- /'ek.st/ /'eg.zit/- It is the act of leaving something.

"To exit an extremist group could be a journey to positivism."

Toka: Kitendo cha kuacha kukaa mahali ama kuendelea kushiriki katika kitu fulani.

"Kutoka katika kikundi cha msimamo mkali si jambo rahisi lakini inaweze-kana."

Explicit risk analysis: Noun- /ɪk'splɪs.ɪt rɪsk/ /ə'næl.ə.sɪs/- This is clear and exact analysis of the possibilities of a bad thing happening.

"Prevention of crime can be effective with explicit risk analysis."

Uchanganuzi wazi wa hatari: Ni uchanganuzi wa kiparuwanja kuhusu uwezekano wa kutendeka kwa kitu kibaya.

"Inawezekana kuzuia uhalifu iwapo uchanganuzi wazi wa hatari utafanyika."

Extra-judicial killings: Noun- /'ek.strə.dʒu:'dɪʃ.əl 'kɪl.ɪŋs/- Unlawfull killings.

"Extra judicial killings should be condemned because they bring anger in the affected families."

Mauaji haramu: Mauaji yafanywayo bila ruhusa ya sheria na ambayo aghalabu hutekelezwa na vyombo vya dola.

"Mauaji haramu yanastahili kupingwa kwani huleta hasira miongoni mwa familia zilizoathirika."

Extremist: Noun- /ɪk'stri:.mɪst/- Someone who has beliefs that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable.

"An extremist hardly sees things in others' way."

Mtu mwenye msimamo mkali: Mtu mwenye msimamo ambao haukumbatiwi na wengi wa watu katika jamii iliyostaarabika.

"Mtu mwenye msimamo mkali anafaa kupewa nasaha kwa upendo."

Extremism: Noun- /ɪk'stri:.mɪ.zəm/- The strong beliefs towards a doctrine or a teaching

"Extremism is a vice."

Msimamo mkali kupindukia: Hali ya mtu kuwa na mitazamo ambayo hai-kubaliki kwa walio wengi.

"Msimamo mkali kupindukia ni tishio kwa utangamano wa wananchi."

F

Facilitation: Noun- /fə.sɪl.ɪ'teɪ.jən/- To make something possible or easier.
"Facilitation of people to give intelligence information could help in identifying terror suspects."

Uwezeshaji: Kufanya kitu kifanyike kwa wepesi.
"Uwezeshaji wa watu kutoa habari za ushahidi dhidi ya maovu utasaidia kutambua washukiwa wa ugaidi."

Facilitation of a terrorist act: Phrase- /fə.sɪl.ɪ'teɪ.jən əv ə'ter.ə.rɪst ækt/- It is the act of helping other people to get into terrorist activities without getting directly involved in the process, discussion, etc. yourself.

"Facilitation of a terrorist act is majorly done by wealthy radicalised business people."

Udhamini wa vitendo vya kigaidi: Kusaidia watu kujiunga na vitendo vya kigaidi bila kujihusisha moja kwa moja.

"Udhamini wa vitendo vya kigaidi aghalabu hufanywa na mabwenyenye wenyewe dhana za kimageuzi."

Faith: Noun- /feɪθ/- It is great trust or confidence in something or someone.

"Everyone should have faith that the war on terror can be won."

Imani: Ni kuwa na tumaini katika kitu ama mtu.

"Kila mtu anafaa kuwa na imani kuwa tutashinda vita dhidi ya ugaidi."

Faith based ideologies: Noun- /'feɪθ.beɪst aɪ.di'ɒl.ə.dʒɪz/- These are a set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which religious organization are based.

"Faith based ideologies should be focused towards unity."

Fikira za kiimani: Fungu la kanuni za kidini zinazotawala shirika fulani.

"Fikira za kiimani zinastahili kuelekezwa katika juhudi za kuleta umoja."

False religious claims: Noun- /fɒls rɪ'lɪdʒ.əs kleɪm/- It is to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it.

"Preachers who advance false religious claims should be barred from the houses of God."

Madai ya uongo ya kidini: Ni kusema mambo ambayo hayawezi kudhibitika kutoka kwa vitabu vya kidini ama kupinda ukweli wa kidini kwa nia mbaya.

"Wahubiri wanaoendeleza madai ya uongo ya kidini hawastahili kuruhusiwa kuingia katika maabadi."

Fighting:- /'fʌɪtɪŋ/- It is the act of displaying or engaging in violence, combat, or aggression.

"The fighting between Al-shabab and the Kenya Defence Forces claim a lot of lives."

Vita: Ni kitendo cha kupigana au kuhusika katika ghasia ama fujo.

Vita baina ya Al – Shabab na Majeshi ya Kenya vilisababisha vifo vingi.

Fighting skills: Noun- /'faɪ.tɪŋ skɪlz/- The abilities to do activities related to war, especially because you have practised them.

"The police must put up their best fighting skills against terror groups."

Stadi za kivita: Nyenzo na mbinu zinazohusiana na vita. Watu huzipata kwa kufanya mazoezi.

"Tunatoa mwito kwa polisi watumie stadi zao bora za kivita dhidi ya makundi ya kigaidi."

Foreign terrorist Fighters: Noun- /'fɔr.ən 'ter.ə.rɪst 'faɪ.təs/- They are individuals who travel to a State other than their State of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict.

"Foreign terrorist fighters are a big challenge to the local law enforcers."

Wapiganaji wa kigaidi kutoka nchi za kigeni: Ni watu wanaosafiri kwenda kwa taifa lililokuwa lao kwa kusudi la kupenyeza, kupanga ama kuhusika katika vitendo vya kigaidi kwa kutoa mafunzo na zana za kivita.

"Wapiganaji wa kigaidi kutoka nchi za kigeni ni tisho kubwa kwa vyombo vya usalama."

Financing: Noun- /fə'neɪn.sɪŋ/- To provide the money needed to do a particular thing, or the way of getting the money.

"Financing extremist activities is against the law."

Ufadhili wa kifedha: Kugharamia kifedha kitu au mtu.

"Kufadhili kifedha vitendo vinavyo vuruga amani ni kinyume cha sheria."

Flagship: Noun -/'flæɡ.ʃɪp/- The best or most important product, idea, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces.

"The flagship of intelligence chain has been launched."

Kuntu: Isiyo na ila; bora kabisa; kilichotukuka kwa sifa nzuri.

"Ukuntu wa utafutaji wa ushahidi umezinduliwa na serikali."

Forefront: Noun- /'fɔ:.frʌnt/- The most noticeable or important position.

"The president is in the forefront in the fight of violent extremism."

Mstari wa mbele: Kuwa katika nafasi muhimu na ya kuonekana.

"Rais yuko katika mstari wa mbele katika vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali inayo-endeleza ghasia."

Foreign bilateral partner: Noun- /'fɔː.ən baɪ'læt.ər.əl 'pɑːt.nər/- This is a partnership involving two parties.

"Uganda is Kenya's bilateral partner in the war of terrorism."

Mshirika mwenza: Ni ushirikiano unaohusisha pande mbili..

"Uganda ni mshirika mwenza wa kigeni kwa taifa la Kenya katika vita dhidi ya ugaidi."

Formative: Adjective- /'fɔː.mə.tɪv/- It is relating to the time when someone or something is starting to develop in character.

"Extremist activities should be nabbed at their formative stages."

Ulimbukeni: hali ya kufanya jambo kwa mara ya kwanza au ukosefu wa uzoefu.

"Vitendo vya watu wenye misimamo mikali vinafaa kukabiliwa wakati wa ulimbukeni."

Forums: Noun- /'fɔː.rəmz/- organised platforms in which people can talk about a problem or matter specially of public interest.

"Many forums that sensitize the youth against joining extremist groups should be encouraged."

Baraza: kongamano/mkusanyiko wa watu kujadili suala lililo na umuhimu wa umma.

"Tunafaa kuhimiza kongamano nyingi zaidi kuhusika katika uhamasishaji wa vijana dhidi ya ugaidi."

Freedom of religion: Phrase- /'friː.dəm ɒv rɪ 'lɪdʒ.ən/- The condition or right of being able or allowed to worship God or gods, or any such system of belief.

"Freedom of religion should not be misused for selfish gains."

Uhuru wa dini: Hali ya kuruhusiwa kisheria kuabudu Mungu ama miungu, ama chochote ambacho mtu anaamini ama haamini.

"Uhuru wa dini haufai kutumiwa vibaya kwa maslahi ya kibanafsi."

Freedom of expression: Phrase-/'friː.dəm ɒv ɪk'spreʃn/ - The right to express your opinions publicly.

"Freedom of expression should be accompanied by responsibility."

Uhuru wa kujieleza: Ni kuwa na haki ya kutoa hisia, mawazo ama maoni.

"Heri tuwajibikie uhuru wetu wa kujieleza."

Freedom of loving: Noun- /'friː.dəm ɒv 'lʌv.ɪŋ/- Self will to express or show affection.

"Kenyans have the freedom of loving their neighbours."

Uhuru wa Kupenda: mapenzi ya hiari kwa mtu mwingine.

"Wakenya wana uhuru wa kupenda majirani zao."

Fuelling conditions: Noun- /'fju:.əlɪŋ kən'dɪf•ənz/- All the particular things that influence or speed up something.

"Unwarranted arrests of suspects fueled conditions for the attacks."

Hali chochezi: Mambo ambayo hufanya kitu kifanyike kwa haraka zaidi.

"Kushikwa kwa watu wasiokuwa na hatia huleta hali chochezi ya mashambulizi ya ghasia."

Fundamentalist: /,fʌndə'mentəlɪst/- A person who believes in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture in a religion.

"People should interpret carefully the teachings of a religious fundamentalist."

Mwanamgambo: Mtu anayeamini katika itikadi kali ya kidini.

Watu wanafaa kutafsiri kwa makini mafundisho ya wanamgambo wa kidini.

Furtherance: Noun- /'fɜ:.ðərəs/- The process of helping something to develop or to be successful.

"Furtherance of false religious teachings should be condemned."

Endeleza: Hali ya kufanya kitu kifanikiwe.

"Uendelezwaji wa mafunzo ya uongo ya kidini ilaaniwe vikali."

G

Gangs: Noun- /gɑŋs/- An organised group of criminals.

"All gangs must be stopped before they expand their influence."

Genge: kundi la wahalifu.

"Lazima magenge yote yavunjwe ama yakabiliwe kabla ya kueneza uovu wao."

Generational clashes: Noun- /,dʒen.ə'reɪ.jənəl klæʃɪz/- these are disagreements or arguments between two people or groups of people who have different ages.

"Generational clashes can result into fights to inherit land."

Migongano ya kivizazi: Ni mabishano yanayotokana na mitazamo tofauti ya jinsi watu wanavyoona jambo kulingana na umri wao.

"Migongano ya kizazi inaweza kusababisha mapigano wakati wa maazimio ya kurithi shamba."

Genocidal activities: Noun- /ˌdʒen.əˈsaɪ.dəl ækˈtɪv.ə.tɪs/- These are acts that relate to the murder of a whole group of people, especially a whole nation, race, or religious group.

“Genocidal activities should be condemned by all nations.”

Mauaji ya kimbari: Mambo yoyote yanayohusu mipango ya kuangamiza kikundi cha watu kwa sababu ya kabila, imani au rangi yao.

“Tunafaa kulaani vitendo vyote vya mauaji ya kikabila.”

Global: Adjective- /ˈgləʊ.bəl/- relating to the whole world.

“The war on terrorism is a global agenda.”

Kiulimwengu: Inayohusu dunia nzima.

“Vita dhidi ya ugaidi vimekuwa mkondo wa ulimwengu.”

Global war on terror:- Noun: /ˈgləʊ.bəl wɔːr ɒn ˈter.ər/- This is the international engagement in the fight against terror activities.

“Global war on terror is taken seriously by all nations.”

Vita dhidi ya ugaidi ulimwenguni : Ni ushirikiano wa mataifa mbalimbali katika vita vya kupinga ugaidi.

“Vita dhidi ya ugaidi vitafaulu iwapo mataifa yote yatashirikiana.”

Governance: Noun- /ˈgʌvənəns/- The action or manner of governing a state or organisation.

“Good governance will ensure equity in distribution of resources.”

Utawala: Hali ya kuongoza taifa ama shirika.

“Utawala bora huhakikisha kuwa kuna usawazishaji katika mgao wa rasilimali.”

Gradual exposure: Noun- /ˈgrædʒ.u.əl ɪkˈspəʊ.ʒər/- The fact of experiencing something or being affected by it because of being in a particular situation or place over a long period of time.

“Gradual exposure to extremist teachings can brainwash the youth to believe in terror activities.”

Kujihusisha polepole: Kuwa katika hali ambapo hatari inatokea polepole.

“Mafundisho ya misimamo mikali kupindukia yanaweza kuhusisha vijana polepole na kisha kuwazuzua.”

Grappling: Verb- /ˈgræp.əlɪŋ/- To fight, work hard or persist, especially in order to win or get something.

“Many households are still grappling with poverty that has predisposed their sons and daughters to recruitment into extremist groups.”

Kukabiliana: Kupigana na kitu au hali ili kutwaa ushindi.

“Familia nyingi zinakabiliana na umaskini wa hali ya juu.”

Grievances: Noun- /gri:vənsɪs/- a real or imagined cause for complaint, especially unfair treatment.

"Peoples' grievances should be addressed amicably by the government."

Malalamishi: Maneno yanayosemwa na mtu au kundi la watu ili kuonyesha kutofurahishwa na jambo.

"Serikali inafaa kushughulikia malalamishi ya watu kwa njia ya kuridhisha."

Ground zero: Noun- /grəʊnd zɪərəʊ/- The beginning; starting point for an activity.

"The rehabilitation of the returnees should start at ground zero."

Shina: Asili au chimbuko la mtu au kitu fulani.

"Urekebishaji wa tabia kwa watu walioasi misimamo mikali kupindukia unastahili kuanzia mashinani."

H

Hard hit: Noun- /hɑ:d hɪt/- People who have been seriously affected by something.

"Mombasa and Mandera have been hard hit by terror groups."

Athirika zaidi: Hali ya kitu/sehemu/mtu kupata mapigo zaidi kutokana na kitu/jambo fulani.

"Mombasa na Mandera ni baadhi ya miji iliyoathirika zaidi kutokana na mashambulizi ya makundi ya kigaidi."

Haphazard investigations: Noun- /ˌhæpˈhæz.əd ɪnˌves.tɪˈgeɪ.jəns/- These are the processes of examining a crime, a problem that do not adhere to any obvious order or plan.

"Haphazard investigations can lead to conviction of innocent people."

Uchunguzi wa kiholelaholela: Mchakato wa kepeleleza visa vya uhalifu ambao hauzingatii utaratibu wowote maalum.

"Uchunguzi wa kiholelaholela huenda ukafanya watu wasiokuwa na hatia kutiwa mbaroni."

Harassment by security: Phrase- /ˈhær.əs.mənt baɪ sɪˈkjʊə.rə.ti/- These are the behaviours of the security agents that are annoying or upsetting to those affected.

"Harassment by security officers is against the law."

Kunyanyasa: Ni tabia za kuchukiza watu kutoka kwa maafisa walinda usalama.

"Dhuluma kutoka kwa maafisa wa usalama ni ukiukaji wa sheria za nchi."

Harm: Noun- /hɑ:m/- This could be physical or other injury or damage.
"It is unfair to harm innocent people."

Dhuru: Kuumiza kwa kujeruhi ama kuharibu.
"Sio haki kuwadhuru watu wasiokuwa na hatia."

Hero worshipping: Noun- /'hɪərəʊ ,wɜ:ʃɪpɪŋ/- A feeling of extreme admiration for someone, imagining that they have qualities or abilities that are better than anyone else's.

"Hero worshipping may lead the youth into extremist groups."

Kumsujudia mwanadamu: Toa heshima kubwa kwa mwanadamu ambayo mara nyingi inamfaa Muumba.

"Kumsujudia mwanadamu kunamkufuru Mungu."

Historical injustices: Noun- /hɪ'stɔrɪkəl ɪn'dʒʌs.tɪsɪz/- It is used to describe crimes or injustices that were committed in the past. In most cases, those historical crimes have formed the basis of grievances that push people to radicalization and extremism, that can be violent as well.

"Historical injustices must be addressed for the economically marginalised communities to feel that they belong to a country."

Dhuluma za kihistoria: Hutumika kuelezea uhalifu ama madhila ambayo watu hufanyiwa kwa miaka mingi.

"Baadhi ya jamii za pwani zinalalamikia maonevu ya kihistoria ambayo hulingana nao huendelezwa na serikali tofauti tofauti tangu uhuru."

Hopelessness: Adjective- /'həʊp.ləsni:s/- Inability or lack skill to effect a change or get what one desires making somebody to be discouraged.

"Many resort to join extremist groups because of hopelessness in life."

Tamauko: Kuondolewa tumaini la kupata kitu au kufanikiwa. Kukata tamaa.
"Watu wengi hukata shauri kujiunga na makundi yenye mirengo mikali kwa sababu ya tamauko maishani."

Hotspot: Noun- /'hɒt.spɒt/- A place where war or other fighting is likely to happen.

"Many hotspots of terror attacks are large business buildings and transport facilities."

Eneo hatari: Mahali ambapo pana uwezekano wa vita ama mapigano kufanyika.

"Maeneo mengi hatari ambayo mashambulizi ya kigaidi yanaweza kushuhudiwai ni majengo makubwa ya kibiashara na vyombo vya usafiri."

Humiliation: Noun- /hju:.mɪ.li'ei.jən/- To make someone feel ashamed or lose respect for himself or herself.

"Such kind of public humiliation should not be tolerated."

Dhalilisha: Kumfanya mtu atahayari ama akose heshima.

"Kumdhalilisha mtu mbele ya wengine sio kitu kizuri."

Human dignity: Noun- /'hju:.mən 'dɪg.nə.ti/- An individual or group's sense of self-respect and self-worth, physical and psychological integrity and empowerment.

"Everyone should uphold human dignity."

Hadhi ya mwanadamu: Heshima anayopata mtu hasa mbele ya watu wengine.

"Kila mtu anafaa kudumisha hadhi ya kimwanadamu."

Human rights: Noun- /'hju:.mən 'raɪts/- The basic rights that it is generally considered all people should have or enjoy, such as justice and the freedom of expression, association and belonging.

"The government should encourage the upholding of the citizens' human rights."

Haki za kibinadamu: Vitu au mambo ambayo ni stahiki ya mtu kama vile kupata elimu.

"Serikali inahitajika kutilia mkazo haki zote za kibinadamu."



Idle youths:- Noun- /'aɪ.dəl ju:θs/- Not employed youths; youths unoccupied with business; inactive youths; doing nothing.

"Idle youths are prone to drug abuse and radicalisation."

Vijana wasiokuwa na shughuli maalum: Vijana wasiokuwa na kazi wala biashara.

"Ni rahisi kuwavuta vijana wasiokuwa na ajira katika itikadi kali na matumizi ya mihadarati."

Identity:- Noun- /aɪ den.tɪ./- The state or quality of being the same; sameness, belonging or sharing a particular trait or practice.

“The identity of the fingerprints on the gun with those on file provided evidence that he was the killer.”

Tambulishi: Hali ya kufanana au kuwa na sifa zinazofanana kama vile watu kuwa na sifa za kigaidi.

“Tambulishi za vidole kwenye bunduki zilikuwa ushahidi fika kuwa yeye alikuwa muuaji.”

Ideologies:- Noun- /ˌaɪ.dɪ.əˈdʒi.zɪs/- An orientation that characterizes the thinking of a group or nation.

“Religious ideologies are sources of radicalization in the world.”

Dhana: Wazo ama fikra inayojengeka kichwani mwa mtu.

“Baadhi ya dhana za kidini zinapotosha vijana.”

Ideological construct:- Noun- /ˌaɪ.di.əˈlɒdʒ.i.kəl kənˈstrʌkt/- To put or build ideas or put together different views to form something whole.

“Solutions will come from positive ideological construct.”

Ujenzi wa kidhana: Kuweka mawazo au imani pamoja ili kusababisha mtazamo fulani.

“Suluhu zitapatikana iwapo kutakuwa na ujenzi chanya wa kidhana.”

Ignorance:- Noun- /ˈɪɡnərəns/- The lack of knowledge in general, or in relation to a particular subject; the state of being uneducated or uninformed.

“Many young people have joined extremist groups because of their ignorance of religious teachings and philosophy.”

Kutojua: Ukosefu wa maarifa kuhusu suala fulani.

“Watu wasitumie kutojua kama kisingizio cha kujiingiza katika makundi haramu.”

Immunity: Noun - /ɪˈmjuːnəti/- Freedom or exemption from any charge, duty, obligation, imposition, penalty, or service; a particular privilege.

“Juma was given immunity by the government for disclosing confidential information.”

Kutopasiwa: kinga ya kutochukuliwa hatua kama vile kushtakiwa, na kadhalika.

“Juma alipewa kinga ya kutochukuliwa atua na serikali kwa ajili ya kutoa habari za siri.”

Impact:- Noun- /ˈɪm.pækt/- A powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person.

“Terror activities are having a major impact on our economy.”

Athari: Matokeo yanayoachwa kutokana na tukio Fulani hasa kutokana na kitu kigeni kwa hali au mtu.

"Vitendo vya kigaidi huacha athari kubwa kwa uchumi wetu."

Implicate:- Verb- /'ɪm.plɪ.keɪt/- To show that someone is involved in a crime or partly responsible for something bad that has happened.

"The women were implicated in the Mombasa central police station attacks."

Kumpata mtu na Makosa: Kuudhihirisha kuwa mtu fulani alihusika kwa njia moja ama nyingine katika tendo la kihalifu.

"Wanawake walipatika na makosa ya mashambulizi ya Kituo cha Polisi cha Mombasa."

Improvised Explosive Devices: /ɪm.pri.vəɪzd ɪk.spləʊsɪv dɪ.vaɪsɪs/- It is a bomb constructed and deployed in ways other than in conventional military action.

"Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) were used extensively in the Garrissa and West gate mall attacks."

Vilipuzi vya kujitengenezea: Vifaa mfano wa bomu ambavyo ni vya kujitengenezea.

"Vilipuzi vya kujitengenezea vilitumiwa katika mashambulizi ya Chuo Kikuu cha Garissa na Duka la West Gate."

Incitement to terrorism: Phrase- /ɪn'saɪt.mənt tu: 'ter.ər.ɪ.zəm/- It is to influence someone to do or be part of terror activities.

"Incitement to terrorism is punishable by law."

Uchochezi wa kigaidi: Ni kuhimiza mtu kushiriki katika vitendo vya kigaidi.

"Uchochezi wa kigaidi ni kosa mbele ya sheria."

Indigenous communities:- Noun- /ɪn'dɪdʒ.ɪ.nəs kə'mju:.nə.tɪz/- They are inhabitants and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to people and the environment.

"Historical injustices, including traditional land claims, have made indigenous communities in the coast such as Mijikenda, to be vulnerable to extremist narratives that hype fairness and economic redistribution once they topple secular governments."

Jamii za kiasili: Wenyenji wa mazingira fulani.

"Hujuma za kihistoria, ikiwa pamoja na ukosefu wa haki za mashamba, zimefanya jamii za kiasili za pwani kama vile Wamijikenda, kuwa rahisi kupenyezwa na misimamo mikali kupindukia ambayo huahidi ugavi wa rasilimali za kiuchumi pindi serikali dhalimu inapopinduliwa."

Ineffective: Adjective - /,ɪn.ɪ'fek.tɪv/- Not producing an intended effect;
"An ineffective teacher cannot handle issues on violent extremism."

Kutotenda vilivyo: Kukosa uwezo wa kutekeleza kama itakikanavyo.
"Walimu wasiokuwa na uwezo kutenda vilivyo hawawezi kushughulikia masuala ya misimamo mikali."

Inefficient: Adjective - /,ɪn.ɪ'fɪ.ənt/- Lacking the ability or skill to perform effectively; inadequate.

"Inefficient communities cannot curb terror attacks."

Uhaba wa maarifa: Hali ya mtu kukosa uwezo ama ustadi wa kufanya kazi vizuri.

"Jamii zinazo kuwa na uhaba wa maarifa haziwezi kuzuia mashambulizi ya kigaidi."

Initiatives:- Noun- /ɪ'nɪʃ.ə.tɪvz/- A plan or process to achieve something or solve a problem.

"The locals must take the initiative to end violent extremism."

Mikakati: Mipango inayoandaliwa kwa makini kabisa kwa lengo la kutekeleza jambo fulani."

"Ni muhimu wenyeji wafanye mikakati ya kumaliza misimamo mikali ya ghasia."

Integrate: Verb- /'ɪn.tɪ.greɪt/- Make into a whole or make part of a whole or to bring back into the society.

"County CVE Forums seek to integrate every stakeholder in the county into the CVE agenda."

Fungamanisha: Jumuisha au shirikisha katika ngazi mbalimbali za maisha.
"Alifungamanishwa katika jamii baada ya kuachana na vitendo vya kihalifu."

Intelligence: Noun - /ɪn'tel.ɪ.dʒəns/- The ability to secretly gather and interpret information about a group or certain issues.

"The police gathered enough intelligence before arresting the terror suspect."

Ujasusi: Utafutaji wa habari za kisiri.

"Kitengo cha ujasusi kimekuwa kikifanya kazi kwa ushirikiano wa karibu na mataifa jirani ili kupata habari muhimu."

Intercept: Verb - /ɪntə'sept/- To obstruct or interrupt the progress of; to stop; to hinder or oppose.

"The community should not intercept the arrest by police of terror suspect"

Zuia: Kumkataza mtu kufanya jambo kwa kumuogofya ama kupunguza ari ya mtu ya kufanya kitu fulani.

"Misafara ya watu waliojiunga na makundi ya kigaidi inafaa kuzuiwa."

Interfaith dialogues: Noun- /ɪn.tə'feɪθ'daɪ.ə.lɒɡs/- Cooperative, constructive, and positive interaction between people of different religious traditions (i.e., "faiths") and/or spiritual or humanistic beliefs, at both the individual and institutional levels.

"Issues of violent extremism require intervention of various inter faith dialogues to curb the issue."

Midahalo ya kidini: Mazungumzo miongoni mwa watu wa imani mbalimbali
"Masuala yanayohusu misimamo mikali ya vurugu yanahitaji kuingiliwa kati na midahalo ya kidini."

Interlocutors: Noun- /ɪn.tə'lɒk.jə.təs/- People who take part in dialogue or conversation; talkers, interpreters, or questioners.

"She played a key role as the interlocutor in the debate about gender and extremism."

Wajumbe: Wale wanaoshiriki katika mdahalo; katika kuzungumza, kutafsiri, ama kuuliza maswali.

"Wajumbe kutoka mataifa mbalimbali watajumuika katika mji wa Mombasa ili kuzungumzia suala nyeti la misimamo mikali kupindukia ya ghasia."

Intermediary: Noun- /ɪntəmi:dɪəri/- One who takes part in dialogue or conversation; a talker, interpreter, or questioner.

"He was the intermediary between the two conflicting communities."

Mpatanishi: Yule anayeshiriki katika unganishaji wa suluhu baina ya watu ama makundi ya watu wanaozozana.

"Alikuwa mpatanishi baina ya jamii mbili zilizokuwa zikizozana."

Intervening efforts: Noun- /ɪn.tə'vi:.nɪŋ'ef.ət/- It is trying to come between disputing people, groups, etc.; intercede; mediate.

"All the intervening efforts must be tried to stop terrorism."

Jitihada za kuingilia kati: Ni kujaribu kusuluhisha tofauti kati ya makundi ya watu.

"Ni muhimu jitihada zote za kuingilia kati zitumike ili kuzuia ugaidi."

Interventions:- Noun- /ɪn.tər'ven'ʃəns/- The act or fact of being involved intentionally in a difficult situation.

"The interventions of the locals saved his life."

Kuingilia kati: Kufanya juhudi za kimakusudi katika upatikanaji wa suluhu katika hali fulani ngumu.

"Juhudi za watu wake za kuingilia kati ziliokoa maisha yake."

Interventionist activities: Noun- /ɪn.tə'ven.ʃən.ɪst æk'tɪv.ə.tɪz/ - These are the actions or plans that a government put in place in order to be involved in sorting out a problem in a country or in another country.

"The interventionist activities initiated by the government are the best to counter violent extremism in Kenya and Somalia."

Vitendo vya kuingilia kati: Mikakati inayowekwa kusuluhisha matukio Fulani.

“Vitendo vya kuingilia kati kutoka kwa serikali vitafaa sana katika hali hii ya kupambana na suala la ugaidi”

Intimidation: Noun- /ɪntɪmɪdeɪʃn/ - It is to forcefully compel, frighten or threaten someone to do something he/she doesn't want.

“Families affected by terrorism alleged all manners of harassment and intimidation from security agents.”

Vitisho: Hali ya kutia mtu hofu na kumfanya mnyonge.

“Mara nyingi watu husukumwa kwa vitisho ili kujisajili na vikundi haramu vya ugaidi.”

Intolerance: Noun - /ɪntələrəns/- Unwillingness to recognize and respect differences in opinions or beliefs.

“Intolerance of other religions and or political ideologies are often the seeds of radicalization and violent extremism in a society.”

Kutovumiliana: Watu kukosa uwezo wa kutambua na kuheshimu mawazo na maoni ya wengine, kutokuwa na subra.

“Misimamo mikali kupindukia hutokea kwa sababu ya watu wenye mitazamo pinzani kukosa kuvumiliana.”

Intrusive: Adjective- /ɪntruːsɪv/- Tending or opt to intrude; coming without invitation or consent.

“Intrusive reporting can cause chaos in war torn communities.”

Dukiza: Enda mahali ama kujihusisha katika jambo bila kualikwa.

“Tabia ya kudukiza inaweza kuleta hali ya sintofahamu miongoni mwa watu.”

J

Investigation: Noun- /ɪnvestɪgeɪʃn/- A searching inquiry for ascertaining facts; detailed or careful examination.

“Was there an investigation on the terror suspects before they were prosecuted?”

Uchunguzi: Hali ya kupekua ama kutafuta ukweli kuhusu kitu.

“Je, washukiwa wa ugaidi walifanyiwa uchunguzi wowote kabla ya kushitakiwa?”

Muslim: Noun- /muzlɪm, 'muslɪm, 'mʌzlɪm /- A believer or follower of Islam.

“The Coastal region has a higher number of Muslims compared to Christians.”

Uislamu: Muumini wa dini ya kiislamu.

“Waislamu ni wengi kuliko Wakristo katika ukanda wa Pwani.”

Islam: Noun- /ɪzləm/- The act of believing in islamic norms which govern their civilization and way of life.

“Islam as a religion stands and advocates for peace contrary to the misinterpretation that Islam abets violence in the name of Jihad.”

Uislamu: Dini inayosimamia nguzo za Korani Tukufu.

“Uislamu ni dini iliyojengeka kwenye mihimili ya amani.”

Jihad: Noun- /dʒə'hæd/- A holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty; also: a personal struggle in devotion to Islam especially involving spiritual discipline.

“The spiritual leader declared Jihad against the infidels.”

Jihadi: Vita vitakatifu vinavyopiganwa kwa niaba ya Uislamu kama jukumu la kidini: Aidha, ni jukumu la kibanafsi linaloonyesha kujitoa mhanga kama ishara ya nidhamu ya kidini.

“Kiongozi wa kidini alitangaza vita vya jihadi dhidi ya makafiri.”

Jihadist: Noun- /dʒə'hædist/- A Muslim who is involved in a jihad.

“All the Jihadists prayed at dawn.”

Mwanajihadi: Muislamu anayejihusisha katika vita vya jihadi.

“Wanajihadi wote waliswali wakati wa mapambazuko.”

Joint effort: Noun: /dʒɔɪnt efət/- Something that is done by two or more people or groups working together.

“Fighting violent extremism should be a joint effort of all stakeholders.”

Jitihada za pamoja: hali ya ushirikiano katika kufanya jambo.

“Tunahitaji jitihada za pamoja kati ya serikali, viongozi wa kidini na mashirika ya kibinafsi ili kushinda vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali kupindukia.”

Judgement: Noun- /'dʒʌdʒmənt/- The ability to comprehend, make a decision, or form an opinion objectively, authoritatively, and wisely, especially in matters affecting action.

“But it's one thing to judge victims of violent extremism, and another to impose your judgement coercively.”

Hukumu: Kuwa na uwezo wa kuelewa, kufanya uamuzi au kuwa na maoni kuhusu suala fulani bila mapendeleo, kwa hekima hususan katika masuala yanayotakikana uchukuaji wa hatua.

“Si jambo la busara kuhukumu washukiwa wa msimamo mkali wa fujo bila kuwapa nafasi ya kusikilizwa.”



Justice: Noun- /dʒʌstɪs/- The quality of being fair; righteousness, equitableness, or moral rightness.

“All Kenyans should be treated equally and justice should apply to all despite colour, race and tribe.”

Haki: Uwezo wa kuwa mtu asiyekuwa na mapendeleo, mwenye haki na mwadilifu.

“Wakenya wote wanafaa kupewa usawa na haki itendeke kwa kila mtu pasi kujali rangi, dini wala kabila.”

Land alienation: Noun- /lænd ˌeɪ.li.əˈneɪ.jən/- the feeling that you have no connection or ownership of land.

“Land alienation has made many people to become hopeless.”

Utengaji wa ardhi: Mtu kuhisi kuwa hana uhusiano wala uwezo wa kumiliki shamba.

“Utengaji wa ardhi huwafanya watu kukosa tumaini na kwa hivyo kushawishika kwa urahisi kujiunga na vikundi haramu vya kihalifu.”

Law abiding: /lɔː əˈbaɪ.dɪŋ/- (Of individuals) adhering strictly to laws and rules and customs;

“The law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear from government surveillance.”

Kutii sheria: Kufuata kanuni na tamaduni fulani.

“raia wanaotii sheria hawana hofu kwa uchunguzi wa serikali.”

Law enforcement: /lɔː ɪnˈfɔːsmənt/- It is ensuring obedience to law.

“The policemen in the region emphasized on the need for law enforcement in the country.”

Kutekeleza sheria: Ni kuhakikisha kuwa sheria inazingatiwa.

“Askari walisisitiza umuhimu wa kutekeleza sheria katika nchi.”

Legitimation of violence: Phrase- /ləˈdʒɪt.ə.maɪzəjən ɒv ˈvaɪələns/- To make violence lawful or legal; pronounce as lawful.

“Legitimization of violence in Kenya is illegal.”

Kuhalalisha fujo: Ni kufanya fujo kuwa kitendo kinachokubalika katika jamii yenye ustaarabu.

“Kuhalalisha fujo hapa Kenya ni haramu.”

Legislation: Noun - /ledʒɪsleɪʃən/- The act of making or enacting laws.

“The president was involved in the terrorism legislation process.”

Utungaji wa sheria: Kitendo cha kuunda sheria.

“Rais alihusishwa katika utungaji wa sheria zinazopinga ugaidi.”

Linkages: Noun- /'lɪŋ.kɪdʒɪz/- The existence or forming of connections between things or organisations.

“The linkages between the government and the human right bodies will enable justice for all.”

Ufungamanisho: Ni uwepo wa mahusiano kati ya vitu ama mashirika.

“Ufungamanisho uliopo baina ya serikali na mashirika ya kupigania haki huwezesha kupatikana kwa haki kwa kila mtu.”

Livelihood: Noun- /'laɪv.li.hʊd/- Means of supporting one's existence, especially financially or vocationally; living.

“Most of the coastal communities rely on fishing as their livelihood.”

Kkujimudu: Njia ya watu kupata riziki zao.

“Wakazi wengi wa pwani ya Kenya hutegemea uvuvi kama njia yao ya kujikimu kimaisha.”

Lobbying: Noun- /'lɒbiɪŋ/- The activity of trying to persuade someone in authority, usually an elected member of a government, to support laws or rules that give your organization or industry an advantage.

“The members of county assembly are lobbying for the bill on counter terrorism to be passed without amendments.”

Kushawishi: Sihi mtu hasa yule aliye mamlakani ili aweze kuunga mkono sheria au maagizo ya shirika au kiwanda au hata maoni ya mtu binafsi.

“Wanachama wa Bunge la Kaunti wanajaribu kushawishi bunge la taifa kupitisha mswada kuhusu kupinga ugaidi bila marekebisho.”

Local area : Noun-/'ləʊ.kəl eərɪə/- A division within a union representing people from a particular area.

“The news of the killings came from the local area.”

Mtaa: Sehemu maalum inayowakilishwa na watu fulani.

“Habari kuhusu mauaji ilitoka katika mtaa wa nyumbani.”

Locale: Noun- /lə'kɑ:l/- A place, especially with reference to a particular event.

“Violent attacks in Kenya are common in Kwale and Lamu locales.”

Eneo: Sehemu maalum au mahali hasa kuhusiana na tukio fulani.

“Mashambulizi ya ghasia nchini Kenya hutokea sana katika janibu za Kwale na Lamu.”

M

Local realities: Noun - /'ləʊ.kəl ri'æ.l.ə.tiz/- The state of things as they are, rather than as they are imagined to be in a particular area.

"Local realities are the obstacles to winning the war on violent extremism."

Hali halisi ya eneo: Hali ya mambo kama ilivyo katika eneo fulani sivyo inavyofikirika.

"Hali halisi ya eneo ni kizingiti kikubwa katika vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Magnitude:- Noun- /'mæɡ.nɪ.tʃu:d/- It is greatness in significance or influence.

"He was shocked by the magnitude of the crisis caused by the terrorist attack."

Kiwango: Kuonyesha kiasi cha athari ya kitu.

"Alishangazwa na kiwango cha athari mzozo uliosababishwa na shambulizi la kigaidi."

Manifestations: Noun- /,mæn.i.fes'teɪ.jəns/- A public display or demonstration of group feelings, thinking or worldview (usually of a political, cultural or religious nature).

"There were violent manifestations by the youth demonstrators in the region."

Madhihirisho: Kuonyesha waziwazi hisia za kikundi, aghalabu zile za kisiasa.

"Kulikuwa na madhihirisho ya hisia za kisiasa kutokana na vijana waliokuwa wakiandamana katika eneo hilo."

Marginalization: Noun- /,mɑ:.dʒɪ.nə.laɪ'zeɪ.jən/- The social process of becoming or being made insignificant (especially as a group within the larger society).

"Marginalization of communities affects development and growth of the area."

Utengwaji: Mchakato wa kijamii wa kufanya watu fulani kutoweza kunufaika na stahiki yao kama vile elimu, rasilimali nk.

"Si rahisi kumshawishi mtu anayejiona kuwa ametengwa na serikali kuachana na msimamo mkali."

Material support: Noun- /mə'tɛ.ri.əl sə'pɔ:t/- Providing tangible support such as money, goods, and materials and also less concrete support, such as "personnel" and "training."

"The government provided material support to the affected terrorist families."

Msaada wa kirasilmali: Kutoa msaada unaoonekana kama vile pesa na bidhaa.

"Serikali ilitoa msaada wa kirasilmali ili kuwasaidia waathiriwa wa mashambulizi ya kigaidi."

Media: Noun- /'mi:.di.ə/- It is the mode of transmitting information such as the internet, newspapers, magazines, television, etc., considered as a group.

"The media must be in the forefront of exposing violence financiers."

Vyombo vya Habari: Njia za usambazaji wa habari kama vile mtandao, magazeti, runinga, nk vikijumuishwa pamoja.

"Vyombo vya habari viko katika msitari wa mbele ili kuwafichua wafadhili wa makundi yenye mrengo mkali."

Mental support: Noun- /'men.təl sə'pɔ:t/- To agree with and give encouragement to someone in matters involving the process of thinking.

"Mental support is needed to enable people identify potential terrorism activities."

Msaada wa kimawazo: Kukubaliana ili kumtia mtu moyo ama shime kuhusu masuala ya fikra.

"Magaidi wanahitaji msaada wa kimawazo ndiyo waweze kubadilika."

Messaging: Noun- /'mes.ə'dʒɪŋ/- Formulating information in a way that is transmittable.

"The police traced the messaging by the terrorist and they found their locations."

Mawasiliano: Kutuma na kupokea ujumbe kwa njia za kimaandishi kupitia kwa tarakilishi ama rununu.

"Askari walifuatilia mawasiliano ya magaidi na wakapata kule walikokuwa."

Mentorship: Noun- /'men.tɔ:ʃɪp/- The guidance provided by an experienced to unexperienced in an area of interest, especially an experienced person in a company or educational institution.

"Her mentorship and problem solving skills helped the boys improve on their discipline."

Mwongozo: Nasaha inayotolewa na mtu anayefikiriwa kuwa kielelezo, hususan mwenye tajiriba katika jambo la kuonewa fahari katika jamii.

"Mwongozo wake na stadi zake za kupata suluhu kwa changamoto za kimai-sha zimeimarisha nidhamu ya vijana."

Mentorship programme: Noun - /'men.tɔːʃɪp 'prəʊ.græm/- Activities that are planned at giving younger people advice over a period of time.

"Mentorship programmes should be encouraged to uplift the spirits of the youth who are about to give up in life."

Utaratibu wa kimwongozo: Shughuli zinazoratibiwa kwa minajili ya kuwapa vijana ushauri.

"Shughuli za utaratibu wa kimwongozo zinafaa kutiliwa maanani ili kuwamoto-tisha vijana wanaokaribia kutamauka."

Migrant communities: Noun- /'maɪ.grənt kə'mjuː.nə.tɪz/- Communities habitually moving from place to place especially in search of seasonal resources.

"Migrant communities especially pastoralists move from place to place in search of greener pastures."

Jamii za kuhamahama: Jamii zinazogura mara kwa mara kutoka sehemu moja hadi nyingine.

"Jamii za kuhamahama hasa zile za wafugaji hutoka katika sehemu moja hadi nyingine zikitafuta malisho ya mifugo wao."

Militant: Noun- /mɪlɪtənt/- A fighting, warring, or aggressive person or party.

"Juma was a militant political activist in his young age."

Mwanamgambo: Mtu aliye na mtazamo wa kijeshi ilmuradi alinde taifa lake ama imani yake ama jamii yake.

"Juma alikuwa ni mwanamgambo na mwanaharakati wa kisiasa katika umri huu mdogo."

Mistrust: Verb- /mɪs'trʌst/- Lack of trust or confidence.

"I viewed the stranger's advice with mistrust."

Kutoaminiana: Kutokuwa na imani na mtu mwingine.

"Hawawezi kuelewana kwa sababu ya kutoaminiana."

Mitigation: Noun- /mɪtɪ'geɪʃən/- To act in such a way to prevent or lessen a conflict or unpleasant situation.

"Mitigation of violence should be a paramount role of all citizens."

Kipunguzo: Hali ya kusababisha kosa kuonekana kuwa na uzito mdogo.

"Ghasia zinahitajika kukabiliwa na kipunguzo kutoka kwa kila mwananchi."

Mobilization: Verb- /'məʊ.bɪ.laɪzəʃn/- Act of marshalling and organizing and making ready for use or action.

"The president has encouraged the mobilization of the country's economic resources to address the root causes of conflict, radicalization and violent extremism through equitable economic growth and development."

Uhamasishaji: Kitendo cha kufanya watu au rasilmali kuwa tayari kwa matumizi fulani.

"Uhamasishaji wa matumizi ya rasilmali za umma utasaidia kupunguza visa vya ugaidi."

"Mobilization of key resources can help reduce unemployment in Kenya."

Moderates: Noun- /mɒdərəɪts/- These are persons who hold moderate views, especially in politics and religion.

"The moderates can help the parliament avoid the crisis it is facing."

Watu wenye misimamo ya wastani: Hawa ni watu ambao mitazamo yao ya kidini, kisiasa nk ni ya kadiri.

"Watu wenye misimamo ya wastani wanaweza kusaidia bunge kuzuia changamoto zake."

Moderating extremist influence:- Phrase- /'mɒdərəɪtɪŋ ɪk'stri:mɪst 'ɪn.flu.əns/- it is minimizing of the unreasonable or unacceptable beliefs of people with extremist ideologies.

"Moderating extremist influence is a mammoth task."

Kupunguza athari za misimamo mikali: Hali ya kutuliza na kupunguza athari zitokanazo na misimamo mikali."

"Wahubiri wenye misimamo ya kadiri wanaweza kusaidia kupunguza athari za misimamo mikali."

Moderate Preachers: Noun- / mɒdərəɪt pri:tʃəz/- These are people who do not preach fundamentalist ideologies.

"Moderate preachers can pacify extremist influences."

Wahubiri wenye misimamo ya wastani: Hawa ni wahubiri wasioshikilia mirengo mikali ya imani."

"Wahubiri wenye misimamo ya wastani wanaweza kusaidia kupunguza athari za misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Moderate Sermons: Noun -/mɒdərəɪt sɜ:mɒns/- These are sermons that do not contain extremist interpretations of religious dogmas.

"Moderate sermons should be encouraged in our churches and mosques."

Mahubiri yenye misimamo ya wastani: Haya ni mahubiri yasiyoshikilia mirengo mikali ya imani."

"Mahubiri yenye misimamo ya wastani yanaweza kusaidia kupunguza athari za misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Money Laundering: Noun- /mʌni lɔ:ndərɪŋ/- The process of knowingly or unknowingly transacting, transferring, transporting or concealing such a monetary or material transaction with an intent of defrauding or evading formal state financial transaction practices and regulations.

“The terrorists were involved in money laundering activities.”

Ulanguzi wa fedha: Mchakato wa kuonyesha kuwa na pesa nyingi zinazotokana na matendo ya kihalifu kama vile ugaidi na kulangua mihadarati.

“Magaidi walihusika katika ulanguzi wa fedha.”

Monitoring: Noun- /'mɒn.ɪ.tərɪŋ/- The act of observing something (and sometimes keeping a record of it).

“The policemen were monitoring the movements of the Al-shabaab through intelligence service.”

Kufuatilia: Kitendo cha kuchunguza kitu na kuweka rekodi ya kutendeka kwake.

“Askari walifuatilia mienendo ya Al-Shabaab kupitia kwa taarifa za kijasusi.”

Moral: Adjective- /'mɒr.əl/- Concerned with principles of right and wrong or conforming to standards of behaviour and character based on those principles.

“It is morally wrong to murder a fellow human being.”

UaAdilifu: Kuwa na hali nyofu. Kuweza kuchagua kati ya mema na mabaya kulingana na misingi inayokubalika katika jamii.

“Sio jambo la kimaadili kuua binadamu mwenzako.”

Multidimensional process: Noun- /,mʌl.ti.dai'men.jən.əl 'prəʊ.ses/- Having or involving or marked by several dimensions or aspects.

“The youths were faced with multidimensional problems no wonder they resulted in to stealing.”

Michakato changamano: Kuwa na mtazamo tofauti tofauti.

“Kushinda misimamo mikali kupindukia kunataka michakato changamano kutoka kwa washika dau wote.”

N

Murders: Noun -/'mɜː.dəs/- The unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another.

“The court of law found them guilty of murder.”

Mauaji: Kutoa uhai kwa njia iliyopangwa na kuratibiwa mapema.

“Mahakama ilimpata na hatia ya mauaji.”

Narrative: Noun- /'nær.ə.tv/- A particular way of explaining or understanding events.

"The narrative about the defeat of violence must be spread by all."

Maelezo: Njia fulani ya kupokea ama kueneza ujumbe.

"Maelezo juu ya kukabiliana kwa ghasia sharti yatolewe na kila mmoja wetu."

National: Adjective -/'næf.ən.əl or 'næf.nəl/- Relating to or typical of a whole country and its people, rather than to part of that country or to other countries.

"The fight for freedom of speech is a national fight."

Kitaifa: Kujumuisha taifa nzima badala ya sehemu fulani tu.

"Kupigania uhuru wa kusema ni suala la kitaifa."

National counter terrorism centre: Noun-/'næf.ən.əl 'kaun.tər 'ter.ə.rɪsm sentə/- It is a multi-agency instrument primarily of security agencies built to strengthen coordination in counter terrorism.

"The National counter terrorism center should facilitate capacity building in counter terrorism and prevention."

Kituo cha Kitaifa cha Kuzuia Ugaidi. Kituo ambacho hushirikisha vitengo tafauti tofauti vya usalama ili kukabiliana na ugaidi."

"Ukitaka kupata taarifa mahsusi kuhusu masuala ya kigaidi tembelea Kituo cha Kitaifa cha Kuzuia Ugaidi."

National values: Noun-/'næf.nəl 'væl.juz/- The principles that help a country to decide what is right and wrong, and how to act in various situations.

"Our national values promote cohesiveness among all citizens."

Amali za Kitaifa: Jumla ya kanuni zinazosaidia taifa kuamua kilicho kizuri na kisichokuwa kizuri.

"Mdahalo kuhusu amali yza kitaifa ulitawala mijadala katika kongamano lililofanyika ili kutathmini sababu za kuongezeka visa vya ugaidi nchini."

Nationhood: Noun-/'neɪ.jən.hud/- The fact of being a nation (= a country with its own government, language, traditions).

"The constitution supports the nationhood of Kenya."

Utaifa: Hali ya kuwa taifa (nchi iliyo na serikali, lugha ya taifa, kaida zake nk.)

"Katiba yetu inatambua umuhimu wa utaiifa."

Needs: noun /nidz/- The things you must have for a satisfactory life.

"People must obtain the needs of life by fair means."

Mahitaji: Mmambo yanayotosheleza maisha.

"Si vizuri watu kupata mahitaji ya maisha yao kwa njia zisizo za haki."

Non-coercive measures: Noun- /,nɒn kəʊ'zɜːsɪv 'meɪz.əz/- It is the using of non-force to persuade people to do things that they are unwilling to do. *"Non-coercive measures can convince many people to voluntarily give information about extremist activities."*

Hatua zisizotumia nguvu: Kushawaishi watu kufanya jambo bila kuwashurutisha.

"Hatua zisizotumia nguvu zinaweza kushawishi watu wajitolee kutoa habari kuhusu vitendo vya misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Norms: Noun-/nɔːmz/- Patterns of behaviors considered acceptable or proper by a social group.

"A young man violated the norms of his community by joining the terror groups."

Mila na desturi: Kanuni za kihulka ambazo jumuiia fulani ya watu imezikubali kama njia ya kuendeshea maisha.

"kijana alikiuka desturi za jamii yake kwa kujiunga na kikundi cha kigaidi."

O

Obsolete devices: Noun- /,ɒb.sə'lɪ:t dɪ'vaɪs/- These are gadgets that are not in use any more, having been replaced by something newer and better or more fashionable.

"The soldiers are using obsolete devices in this war with the insurgents."

Vyombo vilivyopitwa na wakati: Ni vyombo visivyoweza kutumika tena kwa sababu ya kubuniwa kwa vile vya kisasa zaidi.

"Wanajeshi wanatumia vyombo vilivyopitwa na wakati katika vita dhidi ya magaidi."

Offender: Noun- /ə'fendə/- A person who is guilty of a crime.

"All offenders awaiting sentencing at the court."

Mkosaji: Mtu anayetenda uhalifu.

"Wakosaji wote watapelekwa mahakamani ili wafunguliwe mashataka."

Online radicalisation: Noun- /'ɒn.laɪn ˌræd.ɪ.kəl.aɪ'zeɪ.jən/- To make someone become more radical (= extreme) in their political or religious beliefs by spreading extremist beliefs via the internet.

"Online radicalisation is a new challenge to the fight against extremism."

Mirengo mikali ya mitandaoni: Misimamo mikali ya imani inayoenezwa kupitia mitandaoni.

"Si rahisi kukabilliana na mirengo mikali ya imani za dini zinazoenezwa kupitia mitandaoni."

P

Opposition to government: Phrase- / ɒp.ə'zi:ʃ.ən tu: 'gʌv.ən.mənt/- This is strong disagreement with the group of people who officially lead a country.
"Opposition to government should be done with decorum."

Upinzani kwa serikali: Hali ya kukosoa watu wanaoshikilia hatamu za kungoza serikali.

"Upinzani kwa serikali unafaa kufanywa kwa heshima."

Oppression: Noun- /ə'preʃn/- To govern people in an unfair and cruel way and prevent them from having opportunities and freedom.

"People resort to leave the country when there is a lot of oppression."

Unyanyasaji: Kutawala watu kwa njia za kinyama na za kunyanyasa.

"Unyanyasaji huwafanya watu wakaamua kugura nchi yao."

Oppressive: Adjective /ə'pres.ɪv/- To be cruel and unfair.

"Oppressive regimes can lead people into violent activities."

Kufinyilia: Kutokuwa na utu, kutotenda haki.

"Serikali za kidhalimu zinaweza kuwafanya watu wakashabikia misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Plan of Action: Phrase- /plæn ɒv 'æk.ʃən/- Ideas, acts, tasks, activities, measures, policies and strategies put together by National/ County government to P/CVE.

"Plan of actions has domesticated the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism."

Mpango wa utendakazi: Mawazo, majukumu, sera na mbinu; vyote kuwekwa pamoja ili kupambana na misimamo mikali kupindukia.

"Mpango wa utendakazi umejumuisha mbinu za kitaifa za kukabiliana na misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Perpetrators of Violent Extremism: Phrase- /'pɜ:.pə.treɪ.təs ɒv 'vaɪ.ələnt ɪk'stri:.mɪ.zəm/- Persons or actors who commit violent extremism crimes/ acts like recruitment, training, abetting and committing actual VE crimes like suicide missions, explosive attacks etc.

"Perpetrators of violent extremism should be brought to justice."

Wahalifu wa misimamo mikali ya itikadi kali: Watu wanaotekeleza ghasia zinazotokana na misimamo mikali kama vile usajili, mauaji ya kujitolea mhanga, mashambulizi ya vilipuzi na uhalifu mwingine.
"Ni sharti wahalifu wote wa ghasia zitokanazo na itikadi kali mikali washtakawe na kuhukumiwa."

Pluralism: Noun- /'plʊə.rə.lɪ.zəm/- Acknowledgement that people who professes different faiths or world views or come from different, ethnicities, political, social, economic or cultural background and or races can co-exist peacefully.
"Pluralism accompanied by various rights is good for the society."

Kukubali mseto: Kutambua na kukubali watu wanaoshikilia imani au mtazamo tofauti tofauti. Aidha, kukubali watu wa rangi, dini au uwezo tofauti wa kijamii.
"Kukubali mseto pamoja na utambuzi wa haki huendeleza jamii."

Polarizing (narratives): Noun- /'pəʊ.lə.raɪzɪŋ 'nær.ə.tɪv/- Ideas, narratives, ideology, actions, positions or thinking that divides or creates a rift between people in society.
"Polarizing narratives should be discouraged by all peace loving individuals."

Mambo yanayochochea: Mawazo, dhana, matendo au misimamo inayoleta migawanyiko miongoni mwa watu katika jamii.
"Mambo yanayochochea hayafai kuruhusiwa miongoni mwa watu wapenda Amani."

Policy proclamations: Noun- /'pɒl.ə.si, prɒk.lə'meɪ.jən/- Plans of action, strategies, statements especially by the governments that have been made public as ways of preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism in a country, region or county for purposes of Kenya.
"Policy proclamations on how to fight extremism must be spread openly."

Maamuzi ya kisera: Mipango, mikakati au taarifa za serikali zinazotolewa kwa umma kuhusu njia za kuzuia au kukomesha misimamo mikali.
"Maamuzi ya kisera kuhusu vita dhidi ya ghasia zinazotokana na misimamo mikali yametolewa na serikali kuu."

Political dynamics: Noun- /pə'ltɪ.tɪ.kəl daɪ'næm.ɪks/- The changing public issues or affairs especially by the government or those seeking power (political interest groups) and how the same impact on radicalization and or violent extremism.
"Political dynamics pose challenges to fighting extremism."

Mmienendo ya kisiasa: Kubadilika kwa masuala yanayolenga siasa katika muktadha wa ghasia za mirengo mikali.

“Mmienendo ya kisiasa huchangia katika kurudisha nyuma juhudi za vita dhidi ya ugaidi.”

Political good will: Noun- /pə'lit.ɪ.kəl ɡʊd'wɪl/- Good intention, support, actions, policies and pronouncements by those in position of authority, particularly the government, in P/CVE.

“Political good will is good for enabling inclusivity in appointments to government offices.”

Nia njema ya kisiasa: Vitendo, sera na taarifa kutoka kwa serikali kuonyesha uungwaji mkono wa vita dhidi ya ugaidi na ghasia.

“Nia njema ya kisiasa ni kiungo muhimu cha vita dhidi ya ghasia za itikadi kali na ugaidi.”

Political pillars: Noun- /pə'lit.ɪ.kəl 'pi.l.əs/- This is the “support” base for addressing public affairs and decision making processes especially by the government that will contribute to countering violent extremism.

“Kenya has good political pillars that encourage peaceful coexistence.”

Mihimili ya kisiasa: Nguzo muhimu za kisiasa zinazochangia katika kufaulisha jitihada za kupiga vita dhidi ya ugaidi na ghasia.

“Kenya ina mihimili mizuri ya kisiasa inayoeneza umuhimu wa watu kuishi pamoja kwa amani.”

O

Organized Crime: Noun- /ɔ:ɡən.aɪzd 'kraɪm/- Criminal activities that are planned and controlled by powerful groups and carried out in a large scale.

“The newly nominated county commissioner has vowed to wipe out organised crime in the county.”

Uhalifu ulioropangwa: Vitendo vya kihalifu vilivyopangwa na kuthibitiwa na watu wenye uwezo na kufanywa katika kiwango kikubwa.

“Kamishna wa Kaunti aliyeteuliwa hivi majuzi ameapa kuangamiza uhalifu ulioropangwa katika kaunti.”

Outreach: Noun- /'aʊ.t.rɪ.tʃ/- An effort to bring services or information to people where they live or spend time.

"The centre was awarded a grant for an outreach to the terror victims."

Ufikishaji: Juhudi ya kupeleka huduma ama habari karibu na watu.

"Kile kituo kilipewa ruzuku kutokana na jitihada zake za kufikishia waathiri-wahasiriwa wa ugaidi habari muhimu."

P

Politicized readings of religion: Phrase - /pə'lit.i.saɪzd 'riː.dɪŋs ɒv rɪ'lɪdʒ.ən/- Reading and or interpreting religion to suit a certain political thinking or narrative.

"Politicized readings of religion should be discouraged."

Usomaji wa vitabu vya kidini kwa mtazamo wa kisiasa: Mahubiri na ufafanuzi ya kimasomo ya dini kwa nia ya kutosheleza mahitaji ya kisiasa.

"Usomaji wa vitabu vya kidini kwa mitazamo ya kisiasa kunaweza kutumbukiza taifa katika janga."

Poor parenting: Noun- /pɔːr 'peə.rən.tɪŋ/- Taking care, upbringing and raising children in not so good ways in such a way that they don't pick up good traits as they grow and become vulnerable to bad behaviours including recruitment into extremist groups.

"Most of the youth get into bad behaviour because of poor parenting."

Malezi mabaya: Malezi yasiyohimiza uadilifu miongoni mwa watoto.

"Vijana wengi hujiingiza katika vitendo vya kihalifu kutokana na malezi mabaya."

Positive synergies: Noun- /'pɒz.ə.tɪv 'sɪn.ə.dʒɪz/- Plans, strategies, efforts, measures and actions that complement each other to make a better and improved impact especially in P/CVE.

"Positive synergies help in the fight against extremism."

Njia mwafaka: Mipango, mbinu na jitihada zinazochangiana katika upigaji vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali ya ghasia.

"Hapana shaka kuwa njia mwafaka utasaidia kukabiliana na misimamo mikali."

Posture of hatred: Phrase - /'pɒs.tʃər ɒv 'heɪ.trɪd/ - A strong or considered position of dislike of something or somebody maybe because of their religion, sect, ethnicity, race, education e.t.c.

“Posture of hatred can make one community turn against the others.”

Msimamo wa chuki: Kutopenda kitu kutokana na mtazamo wa dini, kabila, rangi ya mtu, kiwango cha elimu n.k.

“Msimamo wa chuki unaweza kufanya jamii moja ikainuka dhidi ya nyingine.”

Pre-colonial legacies: Noun - /pri:-kə'ləʊ.ni.əl 'leg.ə.sis/- Beliefs, practices or things that were experienced or lived by those who predated or were there before the white rule (colonialism) period.

“Pre-colonial legacies affect how people perceive each other and may be a source of perceived grievances that often inform extremist group narratives.”

Hiba za kabla ya ukoloni: Imani, kaida na matendo yaliyokuwewo kabla ya majilio ya wakoloni.

“Hiba za kabla ya ukoloni huathiri namna watu wanavyochukulia wenzao na huenda zikawa chanzo cha misimamo mikali kupindukia.”

Preventive Programming: Noun- /pri'ven.tɪv 'prəʊ.græm.ɪŋ/- It is coming up with activities that are intended to stop something before it happens.

“Many terror activities are best countered with effective preventive programming.”

Mipango ya kuzuia: Kuzua mipango inayoniwa kuzuia utendekaji wa jambo fulani.

“Pakiwa na mipango mizuri na ya mapema ya kuzuia, hapana shaka kuwa vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali vitafaulu.”

Preventive strategies: Noun- /pri'ven.tɪv'stræt.ə.dʒɪz/- These are measures, actions, plans, tasks, activities, policies or legislations put in place to foretell conflicts, radicalization and or violent extremism.

“The county administrators have put plenty of preventive strategies to help curb terrorism.”

Mbinu za kuzuia: Ni mikakati, mipango, sera na juhudi zinazofanywa ili kuzuia mapigano na itikadi kali na mipango ya ghasia.

“Fedha nyingi za umma zitaokolewa ikiwa serikali itabuni mbinu za kuzuia ghasia.”

Prisons: Noun- /'prɪz.əns/- Correctional facilities where offenders that have been successfully prosecuted in courts of laws are held for purposes of serving their sentence and correcting their behaviours (behavioural changes) to make them better members of society when their respective jail term ends.

“People found guilty of committing violent crimes will be sent to prisons.”

Gereza: Mahali maalum pa kuhifadhi wahalifu kwa lengo la kuwapa adhabu na kuwarekebisha kwa kipindi fulani ili watakapomaliza kipindi hicho wawe watu wema.

"Watu wanaopatikana na hatia ya kusababisha uhalifu wa kighasia watafungwa gerezani."

Probation: Noun- /prəˈbeɪ.jən/- Form of judicial punishment that is established by a court of law to someone who has committed crime (terrorism related crime for this case) is not sent to a prison/jail/correctional facility but is allowed to serve non-custodial sentence with a view of reforming.

"The returnees have been put on probation before being sent to the rehabilitation centres."

Kifungo cha nje: Adhabu ya kisheria ambayo haimhitaji mhalifu kufungwa gerezani ila anaruhusiwa kutumikia adhabu hiyo akiwa nje kwa malengo ya kumrekebisha.

"Serikali ina sera ya kuhukumu wahalifu wadogo wadogo kifungo cha nje ili kupunguza msongamano gerezani."

Propaganda: Noun- /ˌprop.əˈɡæn.də/- False, exaggerated ideas, narratives, thinking or ideology intended to publicize and build support for a particular cause. Sometimes used to negate the other party to a conflict or those having different alternatives or ideologies.

"Propaganda is one of the ways the terrorist use to brainwash innocent youths."

Propaganda: Taarifa za uongo ambazo zinaweza kuwa na ushawishi mkubwa kwa watu.

"Propaganda ni njia mojawepo ambayo magaidi hutumia ili kuwashawishi vijana kujiunga na makundi haramu."

Propagation: Noun- /ˌprop.əˈgeɪ.jən/- To spread a narrative, ideology, ideas or a position widely so as to attract, convince, build support for such a narrative/idea/world view and possibly recruit those who believe in the narrative and are ready to propagate it further.

"The propagation of extremist behaviours must be condemned by all."

Maenezi: Kusambaza habari, maoni ama msimamo katika maeneo makubwa ili kuvutia, kushawishi na kupata uungwaji mkono.

"Maenezi ya dhana za misimamo mikali yalishambuliwa na rais wa taifa."

Prosecution: Noun- /ˌprɒs.ɪˈkjuː.ʃən/- The act and or process of trying a criminal, for this case a suspected extremist/ terrorist before a court of law for purposes of establishing his/ her culpability in violent extremism or terrorism.

"The prosecution of the terror suspects was done in Mombasa Law Courts."

Mashtaka: Mbinu ya kutaka kujua kama mtuhumiwa ana hatia ama la, mbele ya mahakama.

"Mashtaka ya mshukiwa wa kigaidi yaliendeshwa katika Mahakama ya Mombasa."

Psychological healing: Noun- /,saɪ.kəl'ɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl hi:liŋ/- Making the minds and thinking of persons radicalized or brainwashed better again through things like psychosocial support and counselling therapy.

"Psychological healing enables one to reintegrate into the society without much hurdles."

Ushauri/nasaha: Kufanya watu waliochafuliwa akili kutokana na misimamo mikali kubadili mawazo kwa ushauri nasaha.

"Tiba ya kiakili huwasaidia wahalifu kuweza kukubalika tena katika jamii."

Psychosocial support: - Noun- /,saɪ.kəʊ'səʊ.ʃəl sə'pɔ:t/- Treatment and other forms of support given to persons who have been psychologically (of mind) affected by violent extremism and or terrorism.

"All victims of violent attacks need psychological support."

Usaidizi wa tiba ya kiakili: Mmatibabu na njia zingine za tiba anazoyopewa mtu yeyote aliyeadhirika kiakili kwa sababu ya itikadi kali, fujo ama ghasia.

"wahanga wote wa mashambulizi ya vurugu wanaonahitaji msaada wa kimawazo."

Punishment: Noun- /'pʌn.ɪʃmənt/- To make somebody suffer for committing a crime in society or to make that person pay (in terms of money or other equivalent) for committing or abetting a crime or criminal activity such as being member of an extremist group or committing extremist vices.

"Sending a criminal to jail is one of the best punishments."

Adhabu: Kumpa mtu funzo mwenye hatia kutokana na makosa yake.

"Kumpeleka mhalifu gerezani ni njia mojawepo ya kumpa adhabu kwake."

Puritanical preaching: Noun- /,pjʊə.ɪ'tæn.ɪ.kəl pri:tʃɪŋ/- Interpreting or preaching a religious edict in a very strict way that does not allow for alternative or complementary interpretation or meaning.

"Puritanical preaching should be discouraged."

Mahubiri ya udhu: Kuhubiri na kufafanua vitabu vya dini kwa njia isiyoruhusu maana tofauti.

"Mahubiri ya dini yenye msimamo mikali hayafai kushangiliwa."

R

Radical: Noun- /'ræd.i.kəl/ An individual espousing (and sometimes promoting) very extremist beliefs or opinions.

"A radical person should be approached with caution."

Mwanamageuzi: Mtu anayeshikilia na kueneza imani ama maoni yenye msimamo mkali.

"Mwanamageuzi anastahili kukabiliwa kwa makini."

Radicalisers: Noun - /'ræd.i.kəl.aɪzəz/- Individuals, beliefs, opinions, teachings and acts that make people radical i.e. espouse and promote extremist beliefs and ideas.

"Rogue preachers are believed to be the radicalizers in the County of Mombasa."

Vichochezi-mageuzi: Watu, imani, maoni, mafunzo ama matendo yanayowafanya watu kuwa wanamageuzi.

"Njia mojawepo ya kukabiliana na ugaidi ni kuondoa vichochezi-mageuzi miongoni mwa vijana."

Radicalization: Noun - /'ræd.i.kəl.aɪzeɪʃn/- The process or pathway of believing, accepting and sometimes promoting extreme ideas, beliefs or world views.

"Radicalisation of the youth in Kenya should be avoided by all means."

Usababishaji wa itikadi kali: Njia ya kufanya uwezekano wa watu kukumbatia misimamo mikali kuwa rahisi.

"Usababishaji wa itikadi kali unachunguzwa kwa karibu na majasusi."

Radically illiberal: Noun- /'ræd.i.kəlɪ ɪ'lib.ər.əl/- Individuals with extreme beliefs, that they cannot allow for little freedom or opinion. This could be the most extremist individual. Supports and sees only one narrow and strict way of life or belief.

"Radical illiberals pose the major challenge to defeating violent extremism."

Wanamageuzi sugu: Watu wenye imani kali isiyoruhusu uhuru wa kutofautiana nao.

"Wanamageuzi sugu ni kizingiti kikubwa cha vita dhidi ya misimamo ya ghasia kali kupindukia."

Radical Preachers: Noun- /'ræd.i.kəl 'pri:tʃəz/- Preachers i.e. Sheikhs, Imams, Pastors, Politicians, Reverends or Bishops that preach or teach radical (extreme) sermons in their respective places of worship.

"Radical preachers must be warned by the government."

Wahubiri wa itikadi kali : Mashekhe, maimamu, mapadri, maaskofu na wanasiasa wanaofundisha mafunzo ya misimamo mikali kupindukia.
“Wahubiri wa itikadi kali watashatakiwa kwa mujibu wa sheria.”

Radical sermons: Noun- /'ræd.i.kəl 'sɜ:.məns/- Preachings, teachings or interpretation of religious texts in a way that are extreme – far from the known norm or practice.

“The government has put on notice preachers who conduct radical sermons in Mombasa that have been blamed for radicalization.”

Mahubiri ya itikadi kali: Mafundisho ya kidini yanayoonyesha msimamo mkali, mbali na yale ya kawaida.

“Rogo alilaumiwa kwa kuendeleza mafundisho ya itikadi kali jijini Mombasa.”

Radicalized individuals: Noun- /'ræd.i.kəl.aɪzɪd .ɪn.dɪ'vɪdʒ.u.əls/- These are people who have become more radical (extreme) in their political or religious beliefs.

“Radicalised individuals can easily lure others into extremist activities.”

Watu waliotiwa fikra za itikadi kali: Binadamu ambao mawazo yao ya kisiasa na kidini ni ya itikadi kali.

“Watu waliotiwa fikra za itikadi kali wanaweza kuwavuta wengine katika misimamo mikali kwa urahisi.”

Racial groupings: Noun- /'reɪ.ʃəl 'gru:.piŋz/- Groups of individuals, ethnicities or states that identify themselves along certain racial lines. Such groupings are sometimes formed to perpetuate certain racial beliefs and or opinions that are sometimes radical in nature.

“Racial groupings are a threat to world's peace.”

Mikusanyiko ya kiudugu: Makundi ya watu, makabila au mataifa ambayo hujitambulisha kutokana na uhusiano wao wa kiudugu.

“Mikusanyiko ya kiudugu ni tishio kwa amani ya ulimwengu.”

Rage: Noun- /reɪdʒ/- Violent anger or reacting in a very violent way especially to or after an extremist incident.

“That man has a very bad rage, he needs to be counselled.”

Ghadhabu: Hasira kubwa iwezayo kusababisha ghasia.

“Huyu mtu amejaa ghadhabu, hata hivyo ushauri nasaha utamfaa.”

Reaction: Noun- /ri'æk.ʃən/- A response to (an extremist/ terrorist) situation. It can also be a response to a CVE/ Counter Terrorism situation or operation.
“The reaction of the police after the terror event was furious.”

Mwitikio: Tendo lifanywalo kwa ajili ya kujibu tendo jingine lililofanywa awali.
“Mwitikio wa polisi baada ya shambulizi la kigaidi lilikuwa kali.”

Reconciliation with society: Phrase- /ˌrek.ən.sɪ.l.i'ei.jən wɪð sə'saɪ.ə.ti/- Refers to the act of bringing together or making different beliefs, opinions or disagreements to agree with those held by the society. In the context of CVE, refers to the efforts expended towards making those with extreme views/ opinions to reconcile with the society in which they live in.

"The returnees need planned reconciliation with the society."

Upatanisho na jamii: Kuweza kuwafanya watu wenye misimamo na imani tofauti kukubaliana kuhusu masuala yanayokubalika katika jamii.

"Watu walioasi misimamo mikali ya fujo walipatanishwa na jamii."

Recruitment: Noun- /rɪ'kru:t.mənt/- To find and persuade people to join an organization (for this case a terrorist/extremist) organization as supporters, funders or fighters.

"Some ideological/religious texts and or teachings may be tweaked by the recruiters to aid the recruitment and sanitize it."

Usajili: Kutafuta na kushawishi watu kujiunga na mrengo ama kikundi fulani.

"Vifungu fulani vya vitabu vya kidini vinaweza kupindwa ili kutumika kama kivutio cha kuwasajili vijana katika vikundi vya kigaidi."

Recruiters: Noun- /rɪ'kru:təz/ - Individuals or institutions that identify and persuade other people to join organizations or groups that are extremist e.g. Al Shabaab, Mombasa Republican Army or ISIS.

"Recruiters of the youth into violent groups must be brought to book."

Wasajili: Ni watu ama taasisi zinazotambua na kushawishi wengine kujiunga na vikundi vyenye misimamo mikali kupindukia kama vile Al-Shabaab.

"Wanao wasajili vijana katika vikundi vyenye misimamo mikali wataadhibiwa."

Rehabilitation: Noun- /-rɪhæ,bɪl.i'teɪ.jən/- To restore, for this context de-radicalized individuals back to normal life. It is helping those who had been radicalized to have a normal life again after de-radicalization either voluntarily or through an amnesty.

"Returnees from Al Shabaab and like groups are going through rehabilitation in the government established centres."

Urekebishaji tabia: Kurejesha watu waliochafuliwa akili kwa kusukumiziwa misimamo mikali yenye ghasia katika hali ya awali iliyonyoka.

"Kuwasaidia wale waliochafuliwa akili na imani potofu ya fujo na misimamo mikali kunataka kuwapeleka katika vituo vya kurekebisha tabia."

Re-engagement: Noun- /ri.ɪn'geɪdʒ.mənt/- To re-establish contacts and support mechanisms with (in this context), de-radicalized youth or returnees for purposes of rehabilitating and reintegrating them back to society.

"Re-engagement of the de-radicalised youth into development activities is a good move."

Kuanza mahusiano upya: Kuanza upya mawasiliano na vijana ambao misimamo yao mikali imeguduliwa.

"Kuanza mahusiano upya na vijana waliojisalimisha kutokana na vitendo vya kigaidi kunasaidia kupiga msasa juhudi za kujenga jamii bora."

Re-integration: Noun- /ri.ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/- Actions, activities, efforts and initiatives that makes rehabilitated people (in this case rehabilitated de-radicalized individuals or returnees) feel part of the community and not an outcast or a separate group.

"Reintegration of the returnees into the society encourages them to adopt normal daily activities."

Kujumuishwa upya: Jitihada, vitendo na mbinu za kuwafanya watu walio-rekebireshwa tabia kujihisi kuwa kiungo cha jamii husika.

"Warejeaji wanapojumuishwa upya humotishwa kuweza kurejelea kazi zao za kila siku."

Religious ideology: Noun- /rɪ'lɪdʒ.əs ,aɪ.di'pl.ə.dʒi/- A set of beliefs, ideas or histories that inform or situate a certain religion be it Christianity, Islam or Hinduism.

"Some religious ideologies are misinterpreted to create a narrative that spuriously justifies violence e.g. the ideology of Jihad that has been misinterpreted by extremist/ jihadist groups."

Itikadi ya kidini: Imani, mawazo na kumbukumbu zinazounda dini fulani.

"Baadhi ya itikadi za kidini hutafsiriwasiriwa vibaya ili kutumika katika uendelezwaji wa ghasia."

Remand: Noun- /rɪ'mɑːnd/- A place or facility for holding suspects (in this case terrorism suspects) in custody after or awaiting trial. It is a temporary prison.

"The suspects are in remand until the courts open on Monday."

Rumande: Chumba wanakowekwa washukiwa wanaosubiri kufunguliwa mashataka na kufanyiwa kesi.

"Washukiwa wamewekwa katika rumande hadi korti ifunguliwe Jumatatu jayo."

Renounce violence: Phrase- /rɪˈnaʊnsˈvəʊ.ləns/- Refers to acts of saying no to violence.

“Religious leaders, civil society and the community have renounced violence as a way of settling disputes and misunderstandings in Kwale County.”

Kukataa ghasia: Matendo na maneno yanayoonyesha kuwa mtu hajihusishi na ghasia tena.

“Kiongozi wa MRC amekataa ghasia katika Gatuzi la Kwale.”

Root Cause: Noun -/rut kɔ:z/- The origin of something, in this case, radicalization, extremism, violent extremism and or terrorism.

“The root cause of terrorism in the Kenyan coast is the historical grievances around land and socio-economic and political opportunities.”

Sababu kuu: Vitu vinavyosababisha chanzo cha uhalifu, ghasia, misimamo mikali nk.

“Vyanzo vya ugaidi katika Pwani ya Kenya ni pamoja na tofauti za kiuchumi na dhuluma za umilikaji wa mashamba.”

Replicate: Verb /ˈrep.lɪ.keɪt/- To reproduce a strategy, idea or an activity.

“This CVE strategy that has worked in Mombasa should be replicated in Nairobi.”

Kuiga: Kutoa mbinu, wazo ama tendo linalofanana na lingine.

“Inafaa mbinu iliyotumiwa kule Mombasa kwa ufanisi mkubwa ili kukabiliana na misimamo mikali kupindukia isiigwe Nairobi.”

Reprisal: Noun- /rɪˈpraɪ.zəl/- Act of retaliation – responding to an aggression in an aggressive manner. In this context, could be security agencies reacting or responding to an aggression or attack from a terrorist group by use of force or aggressive measures.

“The reprisal by the police was necessary in this context.”

Kulipiza kisasi: Tendo la kushambulia mtu au watu baada ya kushambuliwa.

“Vikosi vya usalama vililipiza kisasi baada ya kushambuliwa na kundi haramu la Al Shabaab.”

Retaliatory attacks: Noun- /rɪˈtæl.i.ə.tər.i əˈtæks/- Attacks or actions meant to respond to an earlier attack or action – revenge.

“The government attacked suspected Al Shabaab bases in Boni forest in a retaliatory attack after the militants attacked a security convoy in Lamu.”

Mashambulizi ya kulipiza kisasi: Mashambulizi yanayoniwa kujibu mashambulizi ya awali.

“Serikali ililipua vituo vya Al Shabaab katika shambulizi la kulipiza kisasi baada ya misafara ya vikosi vyake kushambuliwa kule Lamu.”

Returnees: Noun- /rɪˈtɜːniːz/- Refers to dis-engaged foreign fighters in a terrorist/ extremist organization. For the Kenyan context, it refers to those who have left (voluntarily or involuntarily as through way of escape) Al Shabaab in Somalia and have come back home (Kenya).

“The returnees were received by the County Commissioner.”

Warejeaji: Hurejelea wapiganaji wa kigaidi kutoka nchi za kigeni ambo wanaorejea katika nchi yao.

“Warejeaji walipokelewa na Kamishna wa Kaunti.”

Returning Foreign Fighters: Noun- /rɪˈtɜːnɪŋ ˈfɔː.ən ˈfaɪ.tɜːz/- The same as returnees but generally refers to returning fighters who are not nationals of a country where they had joined an extremist group to fight for. It is a term commonly used to refer to Western and African fighters within Islamic State fighting in Syria and or Iraq. When they dis-engage from IS and come back home (their respective countries), they are referred to as Returning Foreign Fighters.

“The returning foreign fighters were taken to the rehabilitation centres.”

Wapiganaji wa kigeni wanaorejea: Ni wale wapiganaji ambao si raia wa nchi ambako walijiunga na kikundi cha msimamo mkali kupindukia. Istihali hii hutumika kurejelea wapiganaji wa Kiafrika wanaopatikana kule Syria au Iraq. *“Wapiganaji wa kigeni wanaorejea walipelekwa katika vituo vya kurekebisha tabia.”*

Resilience: Noun- /rɪˈzɪliəns/- The ability or capacity of the people, community or society to quickly withstand, recover from an extremist/ terrorist attack and be able to reject, question and defy a terrorist /extremist narrative. *“The Kenyans resilience to defeat violent extremism is unshakable.”*

Kustahimili: Uwezo wa mtu, watu ama jamii kunapukia na kurejelea hali ya kawaida baada ya kushambuliwa na magaidi au makundi ya ghasia.

“Wakenya hawatishiki kwa urahisi. Wao ni watu wa kustahimili mashambulizi ya vikundi vyenye misimamo mikali.”

Respecting rights: Noun- /rɪˈspektɪŋ raɪts/- Upholding, admiring and promoting rights/entitlements of other people especially in a violent extremism situation.

“The Police should respect the rights of everyone in the community during counter terrorism operations.”

Kuheshimu haki: Kuhimiza na kuzingatia haki za kila mtu hasa katika mazingira ya misimamo mikali kupindukia.

“Askari wanafaa kuheshimu haki za jamii ya kibinadamu katika oparesheni zao za kuzuia ugaidi.”

Responsiveness: Noun- /rɪˈspɒn.sɪv.nəs/- Responding or reacting to a situation more quickly, favourably and enthusiastically especially after an extremist incident.

“The government should be more responsive to threats posed by violent extremist groups.”

Uitikiaji: Hali ya kuitikia tukio kwa njia bora na kwa haraka.

“Uitikiaji wa serikali kwa vitisho vya kigaidi unahitaji kuboreshwa.”

Restitution: Noun- /ˌres.tɪˈtʃuː.ʃən/- A form of compensation for deaths, injuries or loss of property blamed on a terrorist incident or on excesses of the government during counter terrorism operations. It's a way of restoring and rebuilding bridges and relationships amongst communities or groups of individuals.

“The restitution being championed by the government needs the support of the NGOs.”

Fidia: Malipo ya kifo, majeraha au kupoteza mali kutokana na mashambulizi ya kigaidi ama ghasia.

“Fidia inayoendeshwa na serikali inahitaji kupigwa jeki na mashirika yasiyokuwa ya kiserikali.”

Restorative efforts and counselling: Noun- /rɪˈstɔr.ə.tɪv ˈef.əts ænd kaʊnəlɪŋ/- Plans, strategies, ideas and activities that seek to rebuild relations in society, especially after (in this context) such relationships had been strained by extremist activities.

“The restorative efforts do not seek to punish but rebuild trust among the members of the society.”

Jitihada za ushauri: Mipango, mbinu na mikakati ya kujenga jamii upya hususan baada ya madhara yanayotokana na misimamo mikali au ugaidi.

“Jitihada za urejeshi hazihitaji kuadhibu watu ila kujenga jamii upya.”

Security monitoring: Noun- /sɪkjʊərətɪ ˈmɒn.ɪ.tərɪŋ/- Observing, watching, evaluating, recording and reporting a situation/ strategy/ idea/ project (CVE project) or initiative (CVE) in a vigorous and refined way.

“Security monitoring of suspicious people could help in curbing terror attacks.”

Ufuatiliwa wa kimakini: Kutazama, kuchanganua, kurekodi na kuelezea hali, wazo, mradi wa kukinga misimamo mikali kupindukia kwa njia mufti inavyofaa.

“Ufuatiliwa wa kimakini kuhusu watu wanaotumiwa kuhusika katika ugaidi unaweza kukomesha mashambulizi.”

Rule of law: Noun- /,ru:l əv 'lɔː/- The principle that all people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced; the principle of government by law.

"When military dictators fall, the democrats who follow them must try to restore the rule of law."

Kufuata sheria: Kila mtu na taasisi zinawajibikia sheria iliyowekwa.

"Madikteta wanapofurushwa kutoka mamlakani, wanademokrasia wanao-chaguliwa hawana budi ila kuzingatia kanuni za kisheria."

S

Safety: Noun- /'seɪf.ti/- The state of being safe i.e. away from any form of danger, including psychological danger.

"The police surveillance in our neighbourhood has assured us our safety".

Usalama: Hali ya kujihisi huru ama kuwa na usalama.

"Hali ya usalama katika mipaka ya Kenya imeimarishwa ili kuhakikisha kuwa watu wenye misimamo mikali kupindukia ya ghasia hawapati nafasi ya kuingia nchini."

Sanctions: Noun - /'sæŋk.ʃəns/- Punishments or penalties for disobeying orders, laws, regulations or agreements. It is also threats of punishments or penalties that are geared to make people obey certain laws, regulations or agreements.

"The MRC leaders have been threatened with sanctions if they don't denounce violence."

Vikwazo: Adhabu au ada zinazotozwa kwa mtu anayeasi sheria au maa-gano. Pia ni vitisho vinavyoonyesha adhabu itakayotolewa iwapo mtu atavunja sheria.

"Viongozi wa MRC wametishiwa kuwekewa vikwazo iwapo hawatakataa ghasia."

Salafi: Noun- /salafɪst/- A school of Sunni Islam that advocates for the strict adherence to sharia and a purist social life as practiced during the days of the Prophet.

"The Salafi are meeting in the mosque."

Salafisi: Mafundisho ya Waislamu wa Kisuni inayoshabikia utifu kamilifu wa sharia kama ilivyokuwa wakati wa Mtume.
“*Wanasalafisi wanakutana msikitini.*”

Salafism: Noun- /salafɪzəm/- It is a branch of Sunni Islam whose modern-day adherents claim to emulate “the pious predecessors” (al-salaf al-ṣāliḥ; often equated with the first three generations of Muslims) as closely and in as many spheres of life as possible.

“*Salafism is joined by strong believers.*”

Usalafisi: Tagaa la Waislamu wa Kisuni linalozingatia mafundisho ya vizazi vya awali vya Waislamu.

“*Usalafisi unashirikisha watu wenye imani fika.*”

Salafist message: Noun- /salafɪst 'mes.ɪdʒ/- Words, narratives, idioms and actions that communicates Salafism i.e. puritanical messages according to the strict adherence to sharia.

“*Salafist messages require careful interpretations.*”

Ujumbe wa kisalafisi: Maneno, hadithi, matendo yanayozingatia mafundisho kamilifu ya sharia.

“*Jumbe za kisalafisi zinahitaji ufafanuzi wa kimakini.*”

Secession: Noun- /sɪ'seʃ·ən/- The process or agitation of withdrawing from being a part of a country or state-seeking independence.

“*The Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) has been fighting for the secession of the coast region (the 10 miles coastal strip) from Kenya.*”

Tawisha: Hali ya kutaka kujitenga kutoka kwa taifa ili kuwa huru.

“*Baadhi ya viongozi wa pwani wanapigania utawishaji wa eneo hilo kutoka kwa nchi ya Kenya.*”

Self-Radicalization: Noun- /self, ræd.ɪ.kə.laɪ'zeɪ.jən/- It is a phenomenon in which individuals become terrorists without affiliating with a radical group, although they may be influenced by its ideology and message.

“*Self-radicalisation is becoming rampant in many parts of the world.*”

Wanaojitia fikra za itikadi kali: Hali ambapo watu wanakuwa magaidi bila kujiunga na kikundi chochote cha kihalifu ingawa huenda wakavutwa na fikra au jumbe zao.

“*Hali ya watu kujitia fikra za itikadi kali inazidi kukithiri katika ulimwengu.*”

Democratic government: Noun- /deməkrætɪk 'gʌv.ən.mənt/- A government not ruled by religion, religious edicts or religious groups. It is a government that was popularly elected, has legitimate mandate and respects rule of law.

“*Kenya is being ruled by a democratic government.*”

Serikali ya kidemokrasia: Serikali ambayo haitawaliwi na misingi ya imani ya dini.

“Kenya ni taifa linalotawaliwa na serikali ya kidemokrasia.”

Security: Noun- /sɪ'kjuərəti/- The state of being free from danger or threat.

“The security system and border surveillance along the Kenya Somalia border has been designed to provide security against violent extremism.”

Usalama: Hali ya kutokuwa katika hatari ama vitisho.

“Mfumo wa usalama katika mpaka wa Kenya na Somalia umeimarishwa.”

Security experts: Noun -/sɪ'kjʊərə.ti 'ek.spɜ:ts/- Individuals with training, professionalism and expertise in security matters.

“The security experts drawn from the different agencies tasked with countering violent extremism in Kenya met to discuss and chart a way forward for ending the Linda Nchi operation in Somalia.”

Wataalamu wa usalama: Watu ambao wamesomea na kutaalamikia masuala ya usalama.

“Wataalamu wa usalama wa kukabiliana na ghasia za watu wenye misimamo mikali walitoka katika vitengo mbalimbali.”

Seizure: Verb- /'si:ʒər/- The act of getting something, especially authority, by force.

“Al Shabaab seized government controlled towns in Lower Juba during the recent offensive.”

Kupora: Kitendo cha kuchukua kitu hasa kwa mambavu.

“Al Shabaab walipora miji inayotawaliwa na serikali kule Lower Juba katika mashambulizi ya hivi punde.”

Self-worth: Noun- /self wɜ:θ/- A sense of being useful, having value to self and society.

“All the people should appreciate their self-worth.”

Kujistahi: Hali ya kujiona mtu wa maana katika jamii.

“Kila mtu anafaa kujistahi na kujifurahia.”

Sensitization of the youth: Phrase- /'sen.sɪ.taɪzəʃn ðv ðə ju:θ/- Making youth aware of certain things, and for this case; radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism.

“Sensitization of the youths could be done through meetings, forums, trainings, theatre, sporting events and media (print and electronic).”

Kuhamasisha vijana: Kuwafanya vijana kuwa na ufahamu kuhusu jambo kama vile masuala ya ugaidi na itikadi kali.

“Uhamasishaji wa vijana unastahili kufanywa kupitia kwa mikutano, warsha, michezo na kadhalika.”

Settlement: Noun- /'set.əl.mənt/- Agreement or way of ending a dispute. The agreement can be formal or informal.

“Some “terrorist” groups, e.g. Tamil Tigers, entered into a political settlement with the government that ended their grievances.”

Mapatano: Makubaliano ya kumaliza mzozo.

“Baadhi ya makundi ya kigaidi yalifanya mapatano ili kumaliza uhasama baina yao.”

Shocks of extremism: Phrase- /ʃɒk ɒv ɪk'stri:m.zəm/- Unpleasant acts, happenings or feelings of extremism that affects or destabilises societal fabric. *“Shocks of extremism can be devastating to the entire society.”*

Maafa ya misimamo mikali kupindukia: Matendo, matukio au hisia za misimamo mikali inayoathiri jamii.

“Maafa ya misimamo mikali kupindukia huleta madhara makubwa kwa jamii.”

Socialization: Noun- /səʊ.ʃəl.aɪ.zeɪ.ʃən/- The process of learning, acquiring and practising the good attributes, values, norms and practices of society one is living in.

“Good coexistence can be realised through positive socialization.”

Uingiliano: Mchakato wa kujifundisha, kupata na kutekeleza hulka Njema, amali na desturi za jamii ambamo mtu anaishi.

“Namna ya kuishi vyema na watu inawezekana kupitia kwa uingiliano mwe-ma.”

Social changes: Noun- /'səʊ.ʃəl tʃeɪndʒɪz/- Changes in the behaviours, norms and relationships in society.

“Social changes should be encouraged so long as they are progressive.”

Mabadiliko ya kijamii: Mabadiliko yanayohusu tabia, kaida, amali na mahusiano ya watu.

“Mabadiliko yoyote ya kijamii ambayo ni chanya yanafaa kuhimizwa.”

Social defiance: Noun- /'səʊ.ʃəl dɪ'faɪ.əns/- Social activities that defy authorities (state, religion etc); It is a non-violent opposition to orders by an authority. This is normally done as a protest on a policy, law or strategy that infringes on peoples liberties.

“Social defiance should be a right entrenched in law.”

Maasi ya kijamii: Matendo yanayoonyesha kukataa kufuata sheria za utawala. Ni kupinga amri bila kutumia ghasia.

“Maasi ya kijamii ni haki ambayo inahitajika kuwekwa katika sheria za nchi.”

Soft response to Violent Extremism: Phrase- /softrɪ'spɒns tu: 'vaɪələnt ɪk'stri:mɪzəm/- Refers to counter violent extremism (CVE) responses that uses diplomacy and dialogue and not force as is the case with security responses.

"Inter religious dialogue on radicalization could be such one soft response to VE."

Majibu ya kidiplomasia: Hali ya kukabiliana na ghasia za misimamo mikali kwa njia za kidiplomasia badala ya matumizi ya nguvu.

"Serikali inahimizwa kutumia majibu ya kidiplomasia ambayo ndiyo njia bora zaidi ya kukabiliana na watu wenye misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Status: Noun- /'steɪ.təs/- The situation at a particular time during a process e.g. "An update on the security situation".

"The status of war on terrorism in Somalia is fluid."

Hali: Namna jambo au shughuli inavyofanyika au inavyokaa.

"Hali ya vita dhidi ya ugaidi kule Somalia ni telezi."

Stigma: Noun- /'stɪɡ.mə/- A state of being associated with a bad reputation, sometimes forcing people not to be associated with you.

"People who are suspected to be relatives of Al Shabaab militants go through a lot of stigma."

Unyanyapaa: Hali ya kumfanya mtu afedheheke kwa kutotaka uhusiano wowote naye.

"Watu wanaotuhumiwa kuwa jamaa za wanaojihusisha na kundi la kivita la Al Shabaab hunyanyapaliwa mno."

Stockpiles: Noun- /'stɒk.paɪl/- (in relation to weapons): A large amount or volume of weapons kept in a particular place for immediate or future use.

"Terrorist groups like Al Shabaab are known to keep large stockpiles to sustain their terrorist campaigns and execute attacks, including suicide bombings."

Mirundiko ya silaha: Mkusanyiko mkubwa wa silaha kwa makusudi ya matumizi ya baadaye.

"Makundi ya gigaidi kama vile Al Shabaab huweka shehena kubwa ya mirundiko ya silaha ili kutekelezea mashambulizi."

Strategy: Noun- /'stræt.ə.dʒi/- Refers to a plan of action or sequence of activities, events, tasks designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

"The Kenya National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism has a good strategy to prevent and counter violent extremism in Kenya."

Mikakati: Mpango, shughuli na matukio yanayoratibiwa kuafikia lengo maalum.

"Mikakati ya Kitaifa ya Kukabiliana na Misimamo Mikali yatafanya mikutano yake kila siku kuanzia kesho."

Strong citizen: Noun- /strɒŋ 'sɪt.ɪ.zən/- A vibrant civic empowered citizen that integrates with groups from various faith and secular backgrounds working together in cohesion.

“Strong citizens can question and reject extremism on the basis that it contradicts national ethos and citizenship.”

Mwananchi mwazalendo: Mwananchi mwenye msimamo chanya na anayeingiliana na kuhusiana na wananchi wengine bila kujali imani wala hali zao za kimaisha.

“Mwananchi mzalendo atakataa misimamo mikali kupindukia ambayo inahatarisha usalama wa kitaifa.”

Structured: Verb- /'strʌk.tʃəd/- Construct or arrange according to a plan; give a pattern or organization to.

“Services must be structured so as to avoid extremist threats.”

Kulingana na Muundo: Jenga au panga kulingana na mpango maalum; toa utaratibu wa kufanya kitu fulani.

“Ni sharti huduma zitolewe kulingana na muundo ili kuzuia vitisho vya misimamo mikali.”

Subscribing: Verb -/səb'skraɪbɪŋ/- To apply to take part or be part of an organization, activity, movement or way of life.

“People are subscribing to be a member of a Counter Narrative Messaging platform where such individuals will be receiving, on a regular basis, counter messages.”

Kutuma maombi: Kuomba kusajiliwa kama mwanachama wa shirika ama vuguvugu fulani.

“Kuna watu ambao wanaendelea kutuma maombi ya kusajiliwa kuwa wana-chama wa jukwaa la habari za kulinza misimamo mikali kupindukia.”

Sufficient conditions: Noun- /sə'fɪ.ʃənt kən'dɪʃ.əns/ Conditions necessary for something or change to happen.

“Good relationships between the communities and security agencies are sufficient conditions for building communities resilience against extremism.”

Masharti ya Kutosha: Masharti yanayohitajika ili jambo fulani liweze kufanyika.

“Uhusiano mwema miongoni mwa jamii na vyombo vya usalama ni masharti ya kutosha katika udumishaji wa vita dhidi ya ghasia zitokanazo na misimamo mikali.”

Suicide: Noun- /'su:.ɪ.sɑɪd/- The intention and act of killing oneself.

“Suicide is a sign that one has lost hope in life.”

Kujiua: Kujitia kitanzi. Kujiua ama kujitoa uhai.

“Kujiua ni ishara kuwa mtu ametamauka maishani.”

Suicide bombing: Noun- /'su:ɪ.sɑɪd 'bɒm.ɪŋ/- Using bombs, mostly improvised explosive devices, to kill oneself and at the same time kills others and destroy property mainly to send a chilling message that a terrorist or extremist group does not entertain dissent or is capable of challenging authorities.

"Suicide bombings are on the rise in several extremist countries."

Mabomu ya kujilipua: Kutumia mabomu ama vilipuzi vya kujitengenezea ili kujua na kwa kufanya hivi ukawaangamiza watu wengine.

"Visa vya matumizi ya mabomu ya kujilipua vimeongezeka sana katika nchi zinazogemea misimamo mikali."

Support functions and awareness: Noun- /sə'pɔ:t 'fʌŋk.ʃən ænd əweənəs/- Refers to efforts, strategies and activities put in place to help rehabilitated and reintegrated youth reconcile with society. It could also refer to auxiliary efforts that aid "hard core" securitized counter terrorism operations.

"Support functions and awareness should be effective in helping returnees reintegrate in the society."

Shughuli za kuunga mkono: Juhudi, mikakati na shughuli ambazo hunuia kusaidia watu waliorekebisha tabia na kuwarejesha tena katika jamii.

"Kila mmoja wetu anaombwa kujiunga na shughuli za kuunga mkono juhudi za kuwaokoa vijana waliopotoka kimaadili."

Surrender: Verb -/sər'en.dər/- To yield to an enemy or opposing side.

"Al Shabaab fighters have surrendered to the authorities."

Kujisalimisha: Kujiwasilisha kwa adui ama kundi pinzani.

"Wapiganaji wa Al Shabaab wamejisalimisha kwa vyombo vya usalama."

Suspect: Noun- /sə'spekt/- Individual believed to have committed a criminal offense and for this case a terrorist or extremist act/offense.

"The suspect has been arrested after thorough investigations."

Mshukiwa: Mtu anayeshukiwa kuwa alihusika katika kitendo cha uhalifu.

"Mshukiwa wa shambulizi la kigaidi amekamatwa baada ya uchunguzi kuka-milika."

Sympathizer: Noun- /'sɪm.pə.θaɪ.zər/- A person who agrees with or supports a sentiment, opinion, or ideology .e.g. "a violent extremist sympathizer".

"A sympathizer, especially of terrorism or extremism, could also be a bystander who fails to report such an act, or refuse to be part of the extremist narrative."

Mkereketwa: Mtu anayependa jambo kupindukia ama anayeshabikia jambo, chama, imani ama itikadi.

"Usitarajie mkereketwa wa ugaidi ama misimamo mikali ya kupindukia kutoa habari kwa polisi kuhusu uovu huo."

Synergy: Noun - / 'sɪnədʒɪ/- It is the benefit that results when two or more agents work together to achieve something either one couldn't have achieved on its own. It's the concept of the whole being greater than the sum of its parts.

"When security forces work together with communities and civil societies, the synergy created will go a long way in countering extremist narratives in Kenya."

Manufaa ya ushirika: Faida zinazotokana na watu kushirikiana katika kufanya kazi pamoja ili kufaulisha jambo ambalo ingekuwa vigumu kwa mtu mmoja.

"Vyombo vya usalama vikifanya kazi pamoja huleta manufaa mengi ya ujima katika kukabiliana na misimamo mikali kupindukia hapa Kenya."

T

Tactic: Noun- / 'tæk.tɪk/- An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end in countering violence extremism.

"With increased surveillance, extremist militants have resorted to suicide bombing tactic."

Mbinu: Ni mkakati wa kufanya jambo fulani kistadi.

"Tangu ulinzi uongezeke, makundi yenye misimamo mikali imeamua kutumia mbinu ya kujilipua kwa mabomu."

Tailored: Adjective - /teɪləd/- Made for a particular purpose, situation, or need.

"Individually tailored CVE training programmes are beneficial to the affected."

Muundo: Jjambo lililo tumiwa kwa malengo, madhumuni, au mahitaji Fulani.

Terror: Noun- /terə/- Extreme fear. Acts, strategies or events that create extreme fear amongst the populace.

"People fled in terror."

Ugaidi: Hofu kuu. Matendo na mbinu au matukio yanayosababisha hofu baina ya watu.

"Watu walihama kutokana na ugaidi."

Terrorist: Noun- /'ter.ə.rɪst/- A terrorist refers to a person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation (terror), especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political or religious aims.

"A terrorist can also be a very intelligent person."

Gaidi: Mtu mwenye tabia ya kufanya vitendo vya kikatili kwa malengo ya kutia watu hofu kama vile kunyang'anya, kuibia watu kwa mabavu na hata kuua.

"Baadhi ya magaidi ni watu werevu sana."

Terrorism: Noun- /terə'ɪzəm/- A "terrorist act" means an act or threat of action — (a) which — (i) involves the use of violence against a person; (ii) endangers the life of a person, other than the person committing the action; (iii) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (iv) results in serious damage to property; (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (vi) involves the release of any dangerous, hazardous, toxic or radioactive substance or microbial or other biological agent or toxin into the environment; (vii) interferes with an electronic system resulting in the disruption of the provision of communication, financial, transport or other essential services; (viii) interferes or disrupts the provision of essential or emergency services; (ix) prejudices national security or public safety.

"Terrorism must be defeated by all peace loving citizens."

Ugaidi: Tendo linalohusisha matumizi ya vitisho, fujo, kuhatarisha maisha ya wengine, kuharibu mali, matumizi ya vilipuzi, matumizi ya gesi hatari, kuharibu mitambo ya mawasiliano na kukatiza huduma muhimu.

"Lazima tupigane vita dhidi ya ugaidi kwa vyovyote vile."

Terrorist group: Noun- /'ter.ə.rɪst gru:p/- Typically structured as revolutionary vanguard organizations whose employment of violence is intended to broaden their ideological appeal to a larger religious/ racial/ ethnic/ social grouping.

"Terrorist groups some time fight each other for superiority."

Kikundi cha kigaidi: Kikundi cha kimageuzi kinachotumia ghasia kwa ajili ya kuafikia malengo yake ya kigaidi.

"Kikundi cha kigaidi kilishambulia wasafiri wakiwa kwenye basi la kutoka Mandera kwenda Nairobi."

Terrorist Property: Noun- /'ter.ə.rɪst 'prɒp.ə.ti/- It means any type of real or personal property. This includes any deed or instrument giving title or right to property, or giving right to money or goods. For example, cash, bank accounts, insurance policies, money orders, real estate, securities, precious metals and stones, and traveler's cheques, among other types of assets, are considered property.

"Terrorist property must be questioned during the process of investigations."

Mali ya kigaidi: Rasilmali zozote kama vile mashamba, nyumba, fedha, hundi nk zinazopakikana na kumilikiwa na magaidi.
"Katika hatua za uchunguzi, ni lazima kusaili upatikanaji wa mali ya kigaidi."

Terrorist offences: Noun- /'ter.ə.rɪst ə'fensəs/- Any offence or attempted offence committed in furtherance of a terrorist objective in any of the Contracting States, or against their nationals, property or interests, that is punishable by their domestic law.
"Terrorist offences will be subjected to the specific laws on counter terrorism act."

Hatia za kigaidi: Makosa yoyote yanayofanywa kutokana na nia za kigaidi.
"Hatia za kigaidi zitaadhibiwa kwa mujibu wa sharia zinazopinga ugaidi."

Theology: Noun- /θi'ɒl.ə.dʒi/- Theology is the critical study of the nature of the divine. It is taught as an academic discipline, typically in universities, seminaries, and schools of divinity.
"The preacher went to a good theology college."

Thiolojia: Taaluma inayohusiana na mafunzo ya Mwenyezi Mungu na imani ya dini.
"Yule muhubiri alienda katika chuo kizuri cha kithiolojia lakini anayumbishwa katika imani."

Theory of change: Phrase- /'θə.ri ɒv tʃeɪndʒ/- Tool that allows users to create a framework or model of change, also known as a "theory of change" or "logic model" which maps out how your program or initiative plans on getting from present conditions to your vision of success. It provides a guide for planning, implementing, and evaluating your initiative or effort.
"Many people believed in his theory of change and followed them without questions."

Nadharia ya mabadiliko: Dhana ambayo inaratibu na kupanga namna mtu anaweza kutoka katika hali aliyomo sasa na kuingia katika sura tofauti ya ufanisi.
"Watu wengi waliamini nadharia yake ya mabadiliko bila kusaili sana."

Threat: Noun- /θret/- A possibility that something unpleasant or violent will take place or happen, especially if a preventive action is not undertaken.
"Security personnel are deployed along the borders to prevent threat of extremism."

Vitisho: Uwezekano kuwa kitu kibaya au chenye ghasia kitatokea hasa kama hakitazuliwa.
"Maafisa wa usalama walitumwa katika mipaka ya nchi ili kuzuia vitisho vya misimamo mikali."

Tolerant culture: Noun-/ 'tol.ər.ənt 'kʌl.tʃər/- It can also be described as “a respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world’s cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. In CVE context, it could refer to the capacity and or ability of the community to tolerate different cultures, religion, ideas and opinions without necessarily resorting to violence to oppose ideas, opinions, cultures they don’t associate with or to promote (and impose) their own opinions, values and or cultures on others.
“The communities must adopt a tolerant culture to maintain peace among them.”

Tabia ya kuvumiliana: Kukubali na kuheshimu utamaduni, imani na maoni ya watu wengine.
“Jamii zinazoishi zinabidika kuwa na tabia ya kuvumiliana ili kudumisha amani miongoni mwao.”

Torture: Noun- /'tɔ:.tʃər/- The action or practice of inflicting severe pain on someone as a punishment or in order to force them to do or say something or to admit something. It is unconstitutional way of punishing individuals, in this context terrorism suspects or sympathizers, to get confessions.
“Torture is a method of extracting information from suspects which is not supported by law.”

Mateso: Matendo ya kusababisha maumivu kwa mtu mwingine ili kumlazimisha kufanya au kusema au kukubali kitu.
“Magaidi waliwatesa watu waliotekwa nyara ili wakubali kujunga nao.”

Transcend violent extremism ideologies: Phrase- /træn'send 'vaɪə.lənt ɪk'stri:.mɪ.zəm ,aɪ.di'bl.ə.dʒiz/- It refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical political, ideological and religious views, opinions, values or cultures.
“Good relations transcend violent extremism ideologies.”

Kuvuka Mipaka ya Kiitikadi ya Misimamo Mikali ya Ghasia: Inarejelea imani na matendo ambayo watu hutumia ili kuunga mkono matumizi ya ghasia ili kupata mabadiliko ya kisiasa ama kidini.
“Uhusiano mwema huvuka mipaka ya misimamo mikali ya ghasia.”

Transparency: Noun -/træns'pærənzi/- The condition of being open and not hiding something. Saying it as it is. It is also being clear and accountable.
“The government should encourage transparency in its counter terrorism financial allocation.”

Uwazi: Hali ya kuwajibika na kutoficha chochote.
“Viongozi wa kisiasa wanaombwa kuwa na uwazi zaidi katika kuwajibikia fedha za umma.”

Trauma: Noun- /'trau.mə/ or /'tro:.mə/- It refers to a deeply distressing or disturbing experience.

“Women whose husbands or sons have been killed in Somalia fighting for Al Shabaab are suffering from trauma.”

Mfadhaiko wa akili: Hali ya kuumiza akili kutokana na tukio lisilopendeza.

“Wanawake ambao waume zao waliuawa wakipigana na Al Shabaab kule Somalia wana mfadhaiko mkubwa wa akili.”

Travel advisory: Noun- /'træv.əl əd'vai.zər.i/ -Travel warning, travel alert, or travel advisory is an official warning statement issued by a government agency to provide information about the relative safety of travelling to or visiting one or more specific foreign countries or destinations.

“In Kenya, Western countries have been issuing travel advisories to caution their nationals from visiting certain places for fear of terrorism.”

Ushauri dhidi ya kusafiri: Taarifa rasmi ya sekirali kuonya raia wake dhidi ya kusafiri kwa nchi ama eneo la nchi fulani.

“Nchi za Kimagharibi zina mazoea ya kutoa ushauri kwa raia wao dhidi ya kuja Kenya kila wakati wakiwa na habari za kijasusi kuhusu ugaidi.”

Trust: Noun, Verb - /trʌst/- Firm belief in the integrity, ability, or character of a person or thing; confidence or reliance.

“We trust that the intelligence on the suspect is accurate.”

Amini: Imani thabiti katika mtu au kitu.

“Tunaamini kuwa ushahidi wa kijasusi kuhusu mtuhumiwa ni za kweli.”

U

Uncensored acts of terror: Phrase- /an'sen.səd ækt ɒv tərə/- Acts of terror that have not been officially (overtly or covertly) approved or Okayed by the terrorist group such a terror act or terrorist would wish to be attributed to.

"Killing of Muslims is uncensored act of terror by Al Qaeda."

Matendo ya kigaidi yasiyoidhinishwa: Matendo yoyote ya kigaidi ambayo hayakuruhusiwa na kikundi mahsusi cha kigaidi.

"Mauaji ya Waislamu yalitokana na matendo ambayo hayakuidhinishwa na Al Qaeda."

Undemocratic: Adjective- /ʌndmə'krætɪk/- Used to describe systems and types of government that do not allow participation of citizens, their representatives or institutions in the state's decision making processes: i.e. not representing the wishes of the majority of people and therefore unfair.

"Forcing people to participate in an election they don't wish to is an undemocratic decision."

Utovu wa demokrasia: Hutumiwa kuelezea mifumo ya kisiasa ambayo hairuhusu wananchi kuhusika katika maamuzi yoyote.

"Kulazimisha wananchi kushiriki katika masuala ya uchaguzi ni utovu wa demokrasia."

Underlying factors: Noun- /ˌʌn.də'laɪ.ɪŋ ˈfæk.təs/- Refers to something beneath something else. But the word carries a more subtle meaning, that of something hidden but important, something that shapes the meaning or effect of something else, without being explicit itself.

"The underlying factors for violent extremism in Kenya include unresolved historical grievances and profiling of Muslim communities."

Sababu fiche: Chochote kinachosababisha utukiaji wa jambo lakini haki-onekani kidhahiri.

"Sababu fiche za kuwepo kwa misimamo mikali ya kupindukia ni pamoja na ukiukaji wa haki za kihistoria na kutengwa kwa jamii za Kiislamu."

Unemployment: Noun- /ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/- It is the situation or the inability to secure a job or a regular source of income.

"In the CVE context, unemployment of youth has been severally cited as one of the reasons why youth join extremist groups like Al Shabaab that promises them regular and better incomes."

Ukosefu wa kazi: Hali ya watu walio na uwezo wa kufanya kazi kukosa fursa ya kupata riziki.

“Ukosefu wa kazi ni sababu kubwa inayochangia vijana kujiunga na makundi yenye misimamo mikali kama vile Al Shabaab ambayo huwaahidi kuwapa mapato ya kujimudu maishani.”

V

Vagaries: Noun- /veɪgərɪz/- An unpredictable or erratic action, occurrence, course, or instance: the vagaries of weather; the vagaries of the security situation.

“The vagaries of the security situations make it difficult to counter terror attacks.”

Mabadili: Matendo au matukio yasiyoweza kutabirika. Kwa mfano hali ya anga, hali ya usalama na kadhalika.

“Mabadili ya hali ya usalama huwa ni changamoto kubwa katika vita dhidi ya mashambulizi ya kigaidi.”

Values: Noun- /'væl.juz/- Principles or standards of behaviour; one's judgement of what is important in life.

“They internalized their childrens rules and values.”

Amali: Jumla ya kanuni za tabia ama mambo ambayo jamii inaheshimu kuwa matendo mazuri.

“Tukipotoka kutoka kwa amali za kijamii tutakuwa watu wanaoweza kuyumbishwa kwa urahisi na maovu kama vile ugaidi.”

Victim: Noun- /'vɪk.tɪm/- Persons, groups, communities or societies who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within a States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power.

“The Boni community in Lamu have been victims of Al Shabaab attacks.”

Mhadhiniwa: Mtu au jamii ya watu ambao hudhurika ima kimwili, kiakili au kiuchumi kutokana na kunyimwa haki, kushambuliwa na magaidi ama matendo mengine ya kihalifu.

“Jamii za watu wanaoishi karibu na Msitu wa Boni wamekuwa wahadhiniwa wa ugaidi na visa vingine vinavyohusiana na unyama huo.”

Victimization: Noun- /'vɪk.tɪmaɪzɪʃən/- Victimization is the process of singling someone out especially for harm, profiling or singling.

"Victimization of the Somali community as sympathizers of Al Shabaab should be discouraged."

Maonevu: Hali ya mtu kuonekana kuwa na makosa aghalabu kwa kutuhimiwa.

"Ni makossa kwa jamii ya Wasomali kuhesabiwa makosa kwa tuhuma kuwa wao hawakemei vitendo vya Al Shabaab."

Victims of terrorism: Phrase- /'vɪk.tɪm ov 'ter.ər.ɪ.zəm/- Primary victims are those who directly suffer from harm during terrorist attacks, including those who experience property damage (economic loss) due to violent acts. The group of secondary victims consists of dependants or relatives of the deceased and first responders to acts of terrorism.

"Victims of terrorism should be given plenty of psychosocial support."

Wahadhiliwa wa kigaidi: Watu ambao wameathirika na vitendo vya kigaidi.

"Wahadhiliwa wa kigaidi wanafaa kupewa msaada mkubwa wa kisaikolojia."

Vigilance: Noun- /vɪdʒɪləns/- State or quality of being watchful of your surroundings or environment.

"Vigilance is a practice that should be adopted by all."

Kutahadhari: Hali ya kuwa macho kuhusu yanayotendeka karibu nawe.

"Sote tunahimizwa kutahadhari ili tusipofushwe na mahubiri yanayoegemea misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Vigilante: Noun- /vɪdʒɪ.lən.ti/- A member of a self-appointed group of citizens who undertake law enforcement in their community without legal authority, typically because the legal agencies are thought to be inadequate.

"Most neighbourhood associations and communities have established vigilante groups to boost security in their midsts against terror attacks."

Kikundi cha kujilinda: Kikundi kinachojibuni na kujipa mamlaka ya kulinda jamii yao bila kuidhinishwa rasmi kisheria.

"Chinkororo ni mfano mwafaka wa kikundi cha kujilinda."

Violent extremism: Noun- /'vaɪ.ələnt ɪk'stri:.mɪ.zəm/- It refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals. This includes terrorism and other forms of politically motivated and sectarian violence.

"The conceptual core of violent extremism is that it is an ideologically motivated resort to the use of violence, commonly based on conspiracy theories."

Misimamo ya itikadi kali: Ni imani au vitendo vya watu wanaounga mkono au kushiriki katika utumiaji wa ghasia ili kuafikia malengo ya kidini au kisiasa. Inajumuisha ugaidi na njia zingine za fujo.

"Mbinu za upatanisho zimefaulu kwa kiasi kikubwa katika kubadilisha watu wenye misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Violent Extremist: Noun- /'vaɪə.lənt ɪk'stri:mɪst/- Refers to a person who supports the use of ideologically motivated violence to achieve radical ideological, religious or political views.

"A violent extremist is a dangerous person in society who will not hesitate to cause large scale harm or violence even if not provoked."

Mwenye msimamo wa itikadi kali: Ni mtu ambaye imani na matendo yake hushadidia ghasia na mageuzi.

"Mtu mwenye msimamo wa itikadi kali kupindukia haogopi kifo."

Violent: Adjective- /vaɪələnt/- Using or involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

"The youths in Mombasa County were involved in violent confrontations with anti-riot police during a protest over extra-judicial killings in the County."

Fujo: Utumiaji wa nguvu kwa nia ya kuumiza, kuharibu ama kuuu.

"Vijana walihusika katika makabiliano ya fujo na polisi wa kupambana na ghasia."

Violent behaviour: Noun- /'vaɪə.lənt bɪ'heɪ.vjər/- Is the intentional and or planned use of physical force, including threats of violence, against oneself (suicide), another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting to injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation".

"Violent behaviours can be as a result of psychological problems."

Hulka za fujo: Mipango ya kimakusudi ya utumiaji wa nguvu, vitisho na ghasia dhidi ya mtu binafsi au watu wengine na matokeo yake huwa kuumiza, kifo au kuhamishwa kwa lazima.

"Hulka za fujo zinaweza kutokana na changamoto za kiakili."

Vulnerable: Adjective- /'vʌlnərəbl/- Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or swayed (as in recruitment to VE groups), harmed, either physically or emotionally.

"The unemployed youths are vulnerable to being recruited to extremist groups like Al Shabaab."

Wanyonge: Kuwa katika hali ya kudhurika kimwili ama kiakili kwa urahisi.

"Watu wasiokuwa na kazi ni wanyonge na kwa hivyo ni rahisi mno kuweza kufuata upepo wa kigaidi."

W

Weapon: *Noun-* /'wep.ən/- A tool designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage, e.g. "grenade".

"Most terror groups acquire weapons illegally."

Silaha: Kifaa chochote kinachotumika kupigania ambacho kinaweza kuje-ruhi au kuua, kama vile bunduki, rangu na mkuki.

"Makundi mengi ya kigaidi hupata silaha zao kwa njia zisizokuwa halali."

Withstand extremism: *Phrase-* /wið'stænd ɪk'stri:m.zəm/- It is to be able to successfully cope with extremism or to be able to resist or remain unaffected by some extremist influence.

"The local communities have been able to withstand extremism for a long time."

Kuhimili misimamo mikali kupindukia: Kuweza kuhimili au kukataa au kutoathirika na misimamo mikali kupindukia.

"Jamii imefanikiwa kuhimili misimamo mikali kupindukia kutokana na uhama-sishaji kupitia kwa mashirika ya kijamii."

Witness: Noun- /'wit.nəs/- A witness is someone who has, who claims to have, or is thought to have knowledge relevant to an event or other matter of interest.

"He was a witness in the murder of the German tourist."

Shahidi: Mtu ambaye aliona, ama anayedai kuwa aliona, ama anayedhani-wa kuwa aliona tukio fulani likitendeka.

"Yeye alikuwa shahidi katika kesi ya mauaji ya mtalii wa Kijerumani."

Witness protection: *Noun-* /'wit.nəs prə'tek.fən/- It is the protection of a threatened witness involved in the justice system, including defendants and other clients, before, during, and after a trial, usually by police.

"In Kenya, we have the Witness Protection Agency that protects witnesses whose identity, testimony or information may endanger them."

Kulinda mashahidi: Ni mfumo unaonua kuhakikisha kuwa mashahidi hawadhuriki kutokana na kushiriki kwao kabla na baada ya kesi.

"Hapa Kenya kuna sheria ya kulinda mashahidi kuhakikisha kwamba hakuna chochote kibaya kitawatendeka."

Women's pillar: Noun- /'wɪm.ɪns 'pɪl.ə/- Strategies put in place to ensure that women participate and contribute to CVE efforts in a county, country, region, continent or globally.

"Women's pillar in the fight against extremism cannot be ignored."

Mhimili wa wanawake: Mbinu zinazotumiwa kuhakikisha kuwa wanawake wanahusika na kuchangia katika jitihada za kumaliza misimamo mikali kupindukia katika gatuji, nchi, eneo, bara na hata dunia.

"Hatuwezi kupuuzi mhimili wa wanawake katika vita dhidi ya misimamo mikali kupindukia."

Y

Younger age cohorts: Noun- /jʌŋgə eɪdʒ 'kəʊ.hɔ:t/- A group of young people with a shared goal.

"He is preparing a mentoring programme for the younger age cohorts."

Makundi ya marika wakembe: Vikundi vya vijana walio na hulka zinazofanana.

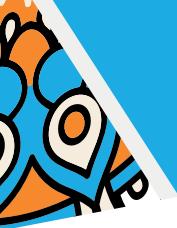
"Anaandaa mpango wa kuelekeza na kushauri makundi ya marika wakembe."

Youth rebellion: Noun- /ju:θ rɪ'bel.i.ən/- It refers to the open resistance against the orders of an established authority by the youth.

"Lack of employment opportunities and marginalization of youth in social, economic and political discourses in Kenya may lead to unprecedented youth rebellion."

Maasi ya vijana: Hali ya vijana kukataa kutii maagizo au amri ya viongozi na utawala.

"Maasi ya vijana yanasababishwa na watu wenya mamlaka/ wenye ushawishi kukataa kuheshimu maoni yao."



POCKET
Dictionary



From
the People of Japan



Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) | Freedom House, Mathenge Road,
Off Nyerere Avenue | P.O Box 41169-80100 Mombasa, Kenya



@ Huria_KE



Human Rights Agenda [HURIA]

info@huria.ngo | www.huria.ngo

ISBN 978-9966-114-47-1



9 789966 114471