UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

EFFECT OF TERRORISM ON AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

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DECLARATION

This research study is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in this University or any other Institution of higher learning for examination.

Signature…………………….……..   Date…………..………………

Lynette Deborah Adhiambo

R50/67477/2013

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signature …………………………………   Date ………………

Prof. Nzomo

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

I hereby dedicate this research project to my family, colleagues and friends who have continuously been a source of encouragement and offered their endless support during the entire time I was writing this research project and even when at times I felt defeated and all hope seemed lost.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to first and foremost acknowledge and appreciate my supervisor for all the advice and guidance given unto me as I was writing this project. I would also like to acknowledge my friends and colleagues who all participated and offered their much valued input into this project. This research project would not have been a success if it had not been for you.

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ABSTRACT

In spite of advances in security screening innovation and the arrangement of noteworthy human and budgetary assets throughout the years, the common aeronautics division still stays powerless against terrorist assaults. This study tried to evaluate the effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa, a case study of Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were to establish the role of air transport industry in Africa, to evaluate the impacts of Terrorism on air transport industry in Kenya, and to determine and analyze the mitigation strategies adopted by the government to deal with terror in the air transport industry. The study utilized rational theory of international relations. The theory assumes that terrorist demonstrations typically exude from reasonable, ascertained, cognizant choices. These choices speak to an ideal procedure to satisfy the sociopolitical objectives of these culprits. At the end of the day, as indicated by this hypothesis, terrorism won't not speak to neurotic or counter-intuitive conduct but rather, could, speak to the best intends to satisfy individual needs in a few conditions. The study found that the measures that have been set up to counter terrorism in air transport; worry and indictment or removal of culprits of terrorist acts, as per the significant arrangements of national and universal law, escalating participation, as suitable, in trading convenient and exact data concerning the aversion and battling of terrorism, reinforced coordination and collaboration among states in fighting violations that may be associated with terrorism, incorporating drug trafficking in every one of its angles, unlawful arms exchange, specifically of little arms and light weapons. The study found the difficulties to counterterrorism to incorporate question in sharing knowledge on touchy data which opens different accomplices to a specific level of powerlessness, absence of shared insight reports. One of the respondents included "absence of very much prepared hostile to terrorism drive and offices, diverse counter terrorism needs and distinctive legitimate frameworks are additionally challenges confronted by counter terrorism association. The discoveries found that absence of HR, universal/national laws, contrasts involved with states from which radicals rise, lawful and arrangement issues with data sharing, contrasts in way to deal with counterterrorism operations, observing and surveying progress, innovative and operational contrasts (i.e., contradiction in: frameworks to share data), social contrasts/absence of trust, and responsibility. The study presumed that worldwide associations framed to counter terrorism in air transport industry are US-African joint security operation, IGAD, NATO, Trans-Saharan counterterrorism Initiative organization (TSCTI) and AMISOM. As indicated by one of the respondent "NATO's work on counter-terrorism concentrates on enhancing attention to the risk, creating capacities to plan and react, and upgrading engagement with accomplice nations and other universal performing artists." International on-screen characters, for example, the UN, the EU, the US and provincial on-screen characters, for example, the AU and Intergovernmental Authority on Development have similar points of interest in contributing towards counter-terrorism in EA. The study prescribed that The Kenyan government needs to put more endeavors in the general work of the instruments of energy to enhance the measures in battling the transnational terrorism risk in the nation. To diminish the dangers for future terrorist assaults, the administration needs to genuinely address the components of the risk calculates request to hinder any future assaults. In the battle against terrorism in Kenya, subjective change is what is required rather than quantitative. The legislature ought to along these lines indicate political will by ordering antiterrorist enactment and concentrate on apportioning sufficient assets to the

accompanying instruments of energy to moderate the risk: data; law implementation and knowledge; and financial improvement.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

Today in our current reality where states have ended up subject to the impacts of globalization, national security has turned into an inexorably vital concern. No universal event has exhibited this test more than fear terrorism. After the September eleventh 2001 assaults in the USA, governments have gotten themselves defied with the need to plan impermeable security arrangements against such assaults. In any case, the real obstacle towards countering fear based oppression has been the transformation of psychological militants and their business as usual to suit the distinctive targets they assault. Clarke (2009) [1]states "the trouble in doling out a genuinely thorough definition to terrorism lies in the way that, in addition to the fact that it is trying to be particular when thought processes, targets and strategies contrast so comprehensively from case-to-case, however the multifaceted nature of unwinding the covers inside each of these classifications makes the undertaking for all intents and purposes outlandish". Thus, for motivations behind this research, terrorism should allude to the figured usage of unlawful violence with intention of causing fear; anticipated at unnerving governments or social requests. The historical backdrop of terrorism can be followed back to the 1793 French rule of dread, which brought about the foundation of majority rule organizations that permitted

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[1] Clarke, L. (2009).Why has defining terrorism proved so difficult?

restriction in the political range and freedom of all individuals from society[2]. "The 9/11 assault offers belief to the helplessness of any nation to terrorist assaults as it uncovered that fear based oppression without a doubt represents a grave risk to the security of open social orders and that psychological militants hold the ability to dispense grave mischief upon current economies"[3].

The bombing of Nairobi based American embassy in 1998 by the Al-Qaeda organize marked a turning point on how Kenya perceived itself as a terrorist target. The attack resulted in massive destruction of two key government buildings, death of over one hundred people and hundreds of others were injured and maimed for life. The Al-Qaeda network in 2002 perpetrated a similar attack when it targeted an Israeli airliner and on missing it bombed the Kikambala hotel, popular with Israeli tourists. Cilliers[4] argues that the primary goal of these attacks was not to injure Kenya but to harm the interests of its western partners such as the United States and Israel. Shinn [5] further argues that terrorists are motivated to attack Kenya because of its cooperation with the US on counter-terrorism programs. Additionally, Kenya has also been attacked by Al-Shabaab, a Somalia-based terrorist group with civilian targets in Garissa, Wajir, Mombasa and Nairobi bearing the brunt of these attacks. Koross[6] states the result of these attacks has been massive carnage, injury and maiming of persons as well as destruction of property. The latest significant terrorist assault in Kenya was executed on September 21st 2013 at the Westgate shopping center,

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[2] Silke, A. (2009). Research on terrorism: a review of the impact of 9/11 and the global war on terrorism.

[3] Sandler, T & Enders, W. (2008).Economic consequences of aviation terrorism in developed and developing countries: An overview.

[4] Cilliers, J. (2003). Terrorism and air transport in Africa. African security review, 12 (4)

[5] Shinn, D.H. (2003). Aviation Terrorism in East Africa and the Horn: An overview. 218/376

[6] Koross, K. (2012).Nairobi bomb blast 14 years on

where terrorists slaughtered many individuals, harmed and debilitated a comparative number of people and crushed property worth millions Kenyan shillings.

Klein[7] contends that notwithstanding the setbacks and physical obliteration brought on by terrorism, terrorists try to exact more extensive mental, social, political, and financial harm upon focused social orders. Zalman[8] states that financially, supply chains turn out to be to a great degree exorbitant as far as time and cash when additional layers of security at land and ports are added because of terrorism". This means added transportation expenses, which might have a harmful result on rising economies, for example, influencing a nation's capacity to battle destitution. Makinda[9] also states that "terrorism affects transaction costs and level of investment. This is whereby organizations fear that acts of terrorism can damage their assets and withhold from investing in countries affected by terrorism".

Finally, it is significant to note that in spite of the fact that studies examining the effect of terrorism on growth of the economy are generally new, they are quickly picking up prevalence taking after the overwhelming occasions of the 9/11attack in the United States. The assault had huge costs and dwindled the trade in the region[10]. Thus, this study might attempt to direct an

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[7] Klein, A. (2007).The costs of terror: The economic consequences of global aviation terrorism. Konrad-Adenauer-StiftungAnalysen & Argumente, 41, 3-7.

[8] Zalman, A. (2013). Economic impact of terrorism and the September 11 attacks

[9] Makinda, S. (2007). In Okumu, W. & Botha, A. (Eds). In understanding aviation terrorism in Africa: Building bridges and overcoming the gaps. Institute of Security Studies: Brooklyn Square. Pretoria

[10] Sandler, T & Enders, W. (2008).Economic consequences of aviation terrorism in developed and developing countries: Economic effects of terrorism.

observational research to assess the effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa, a case study of Kenya.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The air transport sector is an essential method of transport middle person in the economy as a result of the part it plays as the speediest method for transport for both travelers and freight[11]. The division assumes a noteworthy part in financial advancement of any nation. The real commitment is the arrangement of air transport administrations to travelers, payload and mail. Despite the fact that air transport is among the most secure part in Kenya, hazard is a steady reality as is valid for any human action and flying operations are inclined to security difficulties, for example, terrorist exercises which has represented an awesome danger. The worldwide way of the aeronautics business, the unpredictable and element flight environment requires that avionics controllers, air administrators, and administration suppliers coordinate to keep up a sheltered air transport sector[12].

Air transport and terrorism are two diametrically opposed terms; they cannot exist together, indeed, they're two worlds apart. Air transport connotes living, travelling and relaxation whereas terrorism depicts feelings and images of death, horror and annihilation. Travelling is an integral part of aviation industry, passengers move from one location to another to satisfy varied

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[11] Garrison, Arthur H. "Defining terrorism: Philosophy of the bomb, propaganda by deed and change through fear and violence." Criminal Justice Studies 17, no. 3 (2004): 259-279.

[12] Richter, Linda K., and William L. Waugh. "Terrorism and air transport as logical companions." Tourism Management 7, no. 4 (1986): 230-238.

desires[13]. With safety being a concern for every human being, it follows they would rather avoid destinations that cannot adequately guarantee their safety and security from threats including terrorism, natural disasters and other man made calamities like war. Terrorism compared to natural or human made disasters is the most disheartening of all threats of danger for tourists. Indeed, many analysts have indicated that terrorism has the most pronounced overall effect on the air transport industry.

Terrorism seeks to create terror and fear in the people's minds. This is precisely why it has such an advance effect on passengers as it interferes with one of the most basic needs of human beings, that of security[14]. The attacks by Al-Shabaab extremists in Kenya have threatened to wipe out the gains made from air transport which has been a huge contributor to the country's gross domestic product, particularly since the Mall attack in Nairobi which not only attacked foreign citizens but also aimed at destroying property owned by foreign investors, something which has inflicted fear in foreigners either as investors or tourists. In the light of this it is therefore necessary to undertake an academic examination of the link between terror attacks and air transport in Africa, specifically Kenya and how the government has reacted to it in order to facilitate sound policy shifts to safeguard the interests of the country.

Most of the studies done on this topic have looked at the link between the two concepts in developed nations with focus on massive terror attacks involving multitudes of victims and

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[13] Maditinos, Zissis, and Christos Vassiliadis. "Crises and disasters in aviation industry: happen locally, affect globally." In Management of International Business and Economics Systems, MIBES Conference, (2008) pp. 67-76.

[14] Barasa, L. (2012). aviation terrorism new EAC security threat-official Africa Review.http://pambazuka.org/en/category/features/81651.Accessed on 21st march 2015.

destruction of airlines and other properties[15]. While this is important in understanding the phenomena, smaller terrorist attacks on air transport in developing nations of Africa needs equal if not more attention due to their sheer numbers and the vulnerability of African economies from terror attacks. Studies on effect of terrorism on air transport have not been done by researchers as they have concentrated on effect of terrorism in other sectors. This has created a knowledge gap in this area and thus the current study seek to address this gap by investigating the effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa, a case study of Kenya.

1.3. Research Questions

i. What is the role of air transport industry in Africa?

ii. What are the impacts of Terrorism on air transport industry in Kenya?

iii. What are the mitigation strategies that have been adopted by the government to deal with terror in the air transport industry?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to assess the effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa, a case study of Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were:

1.4.2. Specific objectives

i. To establish the role of air transport industry in Africa

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[15] Llorca-Vivero†, Rafael. "Terrorism and international air transport: New evidence." *Defence and Peace Economics* 19, no. 2 (2008): 169-188, p. 170

ii.   To evaluate the impacts of Terrorism on air transport industry in Kenya

iii.   To determine and analyze the mitigation strategies adopted by the government to deal with terror in the air transport industry

1.5. Literature Review

1.5.1. Introduction

There has been little accord on a proper meaning of the word terrorism especially when one attempts to put in perspective the methods used and the overall objective of the terrorist acts as stipulated under international law. On one hand are the apologists who legitimize its use, arguing that disregarding the technique employed, the chief goal and driving factor in such endeavors is quite legitimate and worthwhile. Groups employing acts of terrorism portray this as a justifiable means to bring the world's attention to an injustice and thus act as an agent of change.

The dominant view is that this method of conflict engagement is often carried out by illegitimate self-seeking agents of change who take it upon themselves to draw attention to their own ideologies and belief system while posing an unwarranted challenge to legitimate authority[16]. This view observes that the methods employed are taboo in international law that defines acceptable behavior and that such acts often overshadow the issues that are alleged to be their driving factor. Various definitions have been put forward to explain this emerging issue in conflict circles. Miller defines terrorism as "vicious activities exacted upon optional focuses on that might be directed by an individual, gathering or government with the more extensive reason

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[16] Klein, A. (2007).The costs of terror: The economic consequences of global aviation terrorism. Konrad-Adenauer-StiftungAnalysen & Argumente, 41, 3-7.

for drawing in consideration, picking up support, driving concessions from the essential focus on individual or political issues." This definition recognizes the various levels of terrorism (from sub-national to state), the motives and the recipients of such acts.

Mentan simply defines it as a contest between the resourceful against the powerful and alludes to the intricacy in defining the term to the diversity in the cultural, economic political and ideological backgrounds of such opinion holders[17]. For purposes of this study, Crenshaw's definition will suffice. She defines terrorism as a intentional and organized violence done by a small number of people, purposely to intimidate the audience by destroying only a small number of, being pre-eminently political and symbolic, and clandestinely resisting authority. The expectation of such acts of terrorism is to trigger a response from the primary target (the state) which will in turn draw public attention and support to its grievances or issues. As opposed to state terrorism-where a state supports or condones acts of terrorism, international terrorism denotes supra-national entities that carry out terrorist acts without being limited by national geographic spaces.

1.5.2. Terrorism in Africa

Terrorism, specifically Islamic radicalism, shows a genuine risk to provincial and global security particularly on air transport. On a worldwide scale, the greatest danger displayed by Islamic militancy does not really lie in an impermanent hang on political and monetary power in a specific nation, but instead in the arrangement of a transnational terror organization that has grievous results. African nations are utilized as an objective for an operation coordinated against

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[17] Kuto, B., & Groves, J. (2004). The Effect of aviation terrorism: Evaluating Kenya's Tourism Crisis.e-Review of Tourism Research (eRTR), 2(4).

a remote government, while in the second case Africans were specifically and in a roundabout way included[18]. These and different demonstrations of fear mongering lead to a characterization amongst casualties and operators of terrorism regardless of this disentangled order, African nations, show a developing transnational risk to worldwide security.

In Africa, nations have been included as casualties and supporters of terror gatherings. The majority of these states are situated close, and have longstanding binds to the Arabian Peninsula, the wellspring of huge numbers of today's Islamic activists. It is anything but difficult to move between the Persian Gulf states and this area via air and ocean. The locale's legislatures have demonstrated essentially unequipped for checking the extensive coastline from Eritrea to Kenya. The land outskirts between the greater part of the states are abnormally permeable, also. Assist, the area sits on a religious blame line of Christianity, Islam and customary African convictions. Every one of the eight of the nations are either transcendently Muslim or have vital Muslim minorities. Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia, including self-proclaimed autonomous Somaliland, are intensely Muslim. Ethiopia and Eritrea are about half Islamic. East Africa contains huge Muslim minorities, some of whose individuals have ended up radicalized as of late. The Arabian Peninsula has also been the major source of funding to Muslim charities that are in some instances converted to the financing of terror activities. While concerted efforts have been made to deny militant groups funding from the Gulf, these groups have resorted to poaching, trade in minerals and drugs as well as illegal logging.

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[18] Lindauer, L. (2012). Rational Choice Theory, Grounded Theory, and their applicability to terrorism. The Heinz Journal, 9 (2), 1-12

Sudan's Al Bashir government has long been cited as a sponsor of terrorism and it is known that Osama bin Laden set up base in the country for five years from 1991 to 1996. Somalia's failed state and lack of effective government has provided fertile ground for Islamist extremists who were fleeing from unsafe regions in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen which had been rendered inhabitable for militants due to US drone and ground attacks. Yemen ,also being in this region has fanned terrorist activities by the inability of its regime to uphold effective charge over its country and more so its coastline thus providing a conduit for movement of arms, money laundering and infiltration of the Horn of Africa countries by militants trained in Pakistan, Afghanistan or Yemen.

Ethiopia and Uganda have been proactive in lessening the impact of terrorism on their countries by venturing into Somalia to defeat Islamic-inspired Al-Shabaab and previously the Islamic courts union. Terrorism is being bred and carried out in the region due to weak, failing states, pervasive corruption, and supra-national sentiments that blend with Islamism and the presence of western economic and political interests which have inspired hatred. The region's joint borders are largely porous which allow for illegal movement of extremists and their hardware.

1.5.3. Terrorism in Kenya

The earliest brush with terrorist acts happened in 1975 when Starlight club and OTC bus station were rocked by bomb explosions. In 1980, the Palestinian Liberation Organization bombed the Norfolk Hotel in downtown Nairobi in retaliation at Kenya's co-operation with Israel in the latter's Entebbe raid to free hostages in Uganda in 1978. In 1998, al-Qaeda-allied terrorists targeted the US embassy in Nairobi with a suicide attack which killed 250 people and flattened a high rise building. Four years later, terrorists attacked Paradise Hotel at the coast in an attempt to

exterminate Israeli tourists. The attempt failed but it led to deaths of Kenyan dancers and hotel staff. A simultaneous attack on an airborne Israeli plane carrying tourists failed. Various projectile assaults have since shaken the North Eastern, drift and Nairobi locales so that Kenya can withdraw the KDF forces based in Somalia[19]. Kenya's defenselessness to terrorist assaults originates from her Horn of Africa neighborhood which is overflowing with struggle blazes which have encouraged the hatching of fear cells and the unchecked development of little arms and criminal components. The impact this has had on the economy has been immense.

Most damaging has been the travel advisories that have put in place to deter foreign travel into the country based on intelligence reports of imminent terror attacks. This has led to foreign airlines cancelling direct flights into the country. For instance, the British Airways cancelled regular and charter flights into the country in 2003 in response to British caution on doubts about the Kenyan security situation that apparently represented a genuine danger to British lives and interests in the nation. The nation was losing an expected measure of more than 1 billion Kenya shillings ($128 million) every week. Notwithstanding the income misfortune, in question were more than 500,000 direct occupations and another 2.5 million aberrant employments due to the negative publicity in international media as the terror attacks gave the country an image of an unsafe destination. The lack of tangible economic development has denied the region any semblance of social and economic stability while the weak governments have failed to effectively police national boundaries. Kenya is also home to Western interests, mainly due to her position as the political and economic hub of the region thus providing a soft target for

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[19] Njogu, M. (2007). In Okumu, W. & Botha, A.(Eds). In understanding aviation terrorism in Africa: Building bridges and overcoming the gaps. Institute of Security Studies: Brooklyn Square. Pretoria

retaliatory terror attacks. Her weak legal apparatus, ineffective checks on money laundering, corrupt immigration and security officers, and poor or complacent government presence on her frontiers with neighboring countries have also contributed to this situation.

1.5.4. Theoretical Framework

The study will be guided rational theory of international relations. This theory expects that psychological oppressor acts more often than not exude from judicious, computed, cognizant choices. These choices speak to an ideal procedure to satisfy the sociopolitical objectives of these culprits. Terrorism may not imply neurotic or strange conduct but rather, could, speak to the best intends to satisfy individual needs in a few conditions. This hypothesis is regularly connected to anticipate the utility of different arrangements. That is, this hypothesis can be connected to learn whether, for instance, guarded arrangements, for example, metal indicators and different procedures that expansion the expenses of fear based oppressor assaults and control the probability of progress or proactive measures, for example, endeavors to hinder assets or patrons are probably going to be compelling[20].

As indicated by the theory, associations and social developments more often than not carry on like reasonable actors[21]. A judicious actor just picks those activities that he regards as the best intends to achieve his goals or fulfill his inclinations. In its unique adaptation, the theory

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[20] Bandura, A. (2003). The role of selective moral disengagement in aviation terrorism and counterterrorism. En F. M Moghaddam y A. J. Marsella (Eds.), Understanding terrorism. Psychosocial roots, consequences and interventions. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association

[21] Arquilla, J. y Ronfeldt, D. (2001). Networks and netwars. The future of terror, crime and militancy. Santa Monica, CA. RAND.

expected that individuals dependably attempt to act as judicious performers and that human sanity has a tendency to be practically great. All things considered, it was fathomed that the exercises grasped by target entertainers were the best as showed by the honest to goodness conditions in which they work. Completely, it creates the impression that dread based oppressor considered themselves to be recognizing entertainers. Various terrorist affiliations have had the ability to carry changes into their approaches with a particular true objective to conform to changing conditions and to react to their foes. A couple of makers have deciphered those changes as a liberal proof of the terrorist's rational soundness[22].

Be that as it may, and in spite of proposals which originate from the main variant of the theory, numerous examinations have demonstrated that the soundness that influences peoples conduct is fairly restricted and flawed[23]. Different studies recommend that terrorists have a tendency of overestimating their odds of achievement and here and there have issues perceiving the insufficiency of their activities. In fact, those predispositions are average among the individuals from numerous peaceful dissent movements[24]. In addition, at times terrorists might disparage the bad response that their most fierce assaults could incite amongst their own particular real or probable followers. At long last, the logical writing demonstrates that, if individual performers' levelheadedness has a tendency to be restricted and blemished, the reasonability of aggregate on-

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[22]Juergensmeyer. M. (2001). Terrorismo religioso. El auge global de la violencia religiosa. Madrid: Siglo XXI

[23] Naopoleoni, L. (2004). The new economy of terror: how terrorism is financed. UN Forum on crime and society, 1 (2), 31-48.

[24] Crenshaw, M. (2001). Theories of terrorism: instrumental and organizacional approaches. En D. C. Rappoport (Ed.), Inside terrorist organisations. Londres: Frank Cass Publishers.

screen characters (bunches, associations, social developments, organizations, and so on.) turns out to be much more tricky.

The odds of terrorists acting judiciously are constrained by their ones mental characteristics, or the attributes of their associations. Inquire about in the brain science of gatherings and associations offers learning exceedingly important in such manner. There exist no less than two sorts of fear monger association properties that sway their exercises. This theory is applicable to the current study in that it will help the researcher to understand the motive that terrorist have when they decide to attack various parts of the world. The researcher will understand whether they act as rational individuals or they are driven by other forces from within. With that the researcher will be able to assess what repercussions terrorist actions may pose to the air transport industry.

1.6. Justification of the Study

In Kenya, Terrorism incidences have continued to be witnessed more often than before ,and now focusing more on hurting Kenya and its people. As a result there have existed gaps in devising measures to curb terrorism in Kenya. This study therefore tend to fill this gap by offering a detailed insight into the impact of terrorism activities within the Horn of Africa in Kenya, providing a base line data which can act as a tool to be used by the educationist in disseminating information on the various impacts of terrorism within the African Horn and by extension globally. The study also provides better strategies by the Kenyan government to mitigate terrorism to prevent the hazards that are posed to the economy..

1.7. Theoretical Framework

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As indicated by the theory, associations and social developments more often than not carry on like reasonable actors[26]. A judicious actor just picks those activities that he regards as the best intends to achieve his goals or fulfill his inclinations. In its unique adaptation, the theory expected that individuals dependably attempt to act as judicious performers and that human sanity has a tendency to be practically great. All things considered, it was fathomed that the exercises grasped by target entertainers were the best as showed by the honest to goodness

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[25] Bandura, A. (2003). The role of selective moral disengagement in aviation terrorism and counterterrorism. En F. M Moghaddam y A. J. Marsella (Eds.), Understanding terrorism. Psychosocial roots, consequences and interventions. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association

[26] Arquilla, J. y Ronfeldt, D. (2001). Networks and netwars. The future of terror, crime and militancy. Santa Monica, CA. RAND.

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Be that as it may, and in spite of proposals which originate from the main variant of Rational Choice Theory, numerous examinations have demonstrated that the soundness which guides human conduct is fairly restricted and flawed[28]. Different studies recommend that terrorists have a tendency of overestimating their odds of achievement and here and there have issues perceiving the insufficiency of their activities. In fact, those predispositions are average among the individuals from numerous peaceful dissent movements[29]. In addition, at times terrorists might disparage the bad response that their most fierce assaults could incite amongst their own particular real or probable followers. At long last, the logical writing demonstrates that, if individual performers' levelheadedness has a tendency to be restricted and blemished, the reasonability of aggregate on-screen characters (bunches, associations, social developments, organizations, and so on.) turns out to be much more tricky.

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[27]Juergensmeyer. M. (2001). Terrorismo religioso. El auge global de la violencia religiosa. Madrid: Siglo XXI

[28] Naopoleoni, L. (2004). The new economy of terror: how terrorism is financed. UN Forum on crime and society, 1 (2), 31-48.

[29] Crenshaw, M. (2001). Theories of terrorism: instrumental and organizacional approaches. En D. C. Rappoport (Ed.), Inside terrorist organisations. Londres: Frank Cass Publishers.

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1.8. Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are used in the study

i.   Terrorism negatively affects air transport in Africa

ii. The effects of international terrorism in the air transport industry are detrimental to local stakeholders.

iii. Kenya lacks effective mitigation strategies to deal with terrorism in the air transport

1.9. Methodology

Methodology section outlines the study's research methodology. It is presented in following sequence: study design, data collection methods, target population/sampling frame, sampling and sampling size, ethical issues, data analysis and presentation, scope of the study, limitations of research and the outline of the chapter.

1.9.1. Study Design

This study consists of qualitative research and analysis although quantitative data has been used to support the analysis in some instances. Effect of terrorism on air transport was examined in a descriptive and explorative manner. The research design is a case study and is based on studies of existing literature on Kenya and on using existing statistics during the presentation and analysis of data[30]. The study is known as 'non-reactive research' as the people being studied are not aware that they are being explored; rather evidence was collected from government (Kenyan) and international agencies (such as EAC and UN) reports (Neuman, 2006). The aim is to contribute to the growing literature on multivariate approaches to existing theory on Terrorism, and to find valuable sources of literature contribution to the development and establishment of security measures in Kenya and the rest of Africa. The type of study conducted was a non-empirical study of Kenya; where data that has been previously collected has been used in order to address the question of terrorism.

1.9.2. Target Population

The target population comprised of key decision-makers at Ministry of Transport and Kenya Civil Aviation Authority officials, and high-profile managers in the Government and Industry department of the airlines and Chief Executive Officers of Airlines.

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[30] Neuman, L.W 2006. *Social Research Methods, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. University of Wisconsin,, Pearson Education, Inc.

Table 1.1: Target Population

Organization	Population
KCAA	20
Kenya Airways	10
East African Safari Express	10
Safari Express Ltd	11
Jambo Jet	10
AirKenya Aviation	12
Safarilink Aviation	8
ALS Limited	10
Ministry of Transport	20
Total	110

Source: Researcher 2015

1.9.3 Sampling Design

The stratified sampling technique was adopted for selecting a sample of 55 senior officers from the total population using a sample ratio of 0.5. The sample was selected using stratified random sampling. Tsoukalas battles that stratification empowers the study accomplish more prominent exactness gave that the strata have been picked so that individuals from a similar stratum are as comparative as would be prudent in regard of the normal for intrigue[31]. Also, it is frequently authoritatively advantageous to stratify an example as the outcomes from every stratum might be of inherent intrigue and can be investigated independently. It likewise guarantees preferable scope of the populace over simple random sampling[32].

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[31] Tsoukalas, M.Z., Duran, J. W. & Ntafos, S.C. (1991) on some reliability estimation problems in random and partition testing. Proceedings of the international symposium on software reliability engineering (Austin, Texas May 1991) IEEE Computer society Press Los Alamitos, CA, pp 194-201

[32] ibid

Table 1.2: Sampling Frame

Organization	Population	Sample Ratio	Sample Size
KCAA	20	0.5	10
Kenya Airways	10	0.5	5
East African Safari Express	10	0.5	5
Safari Express Ltd	11	0.5	5
Jambo Jet	10	0.5	5
AirKenya Aviation	12	0.5	6
Safarilink Aviation	8	0.5	4
ALS Limited	10	0.5	5
Ministry of Transport	20	0.5	10
Total	110	0.5	55

1.9.4 Data Collection

The study collected both primary and secondary data. Instruments for primary data collection involved interviewing the respondents with the aim of evoking data and sentiments. Analysis of recorded data/reports was likewise done with a specific end goal to get data that witnesses offered thought to while ordering, furthermore data in their own words. The study also involved an evaluation of secondary data sources; this served to strengthen the overall study

1.9.5 Data Analysis

Data was analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. This is because the nature of data collected was qualitative in nature. This is a technique of making deductions by efficiently and equitably distinguishing particular qualities of messages as the premise to relate patterns (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1996). It catches a subjective picture of interviewees, concerns, thoughts, states of mind and emotions. Likewise, it gives profitable recorded and social bits of knowledge through investigation of writings. All the more so it is a prominent method for

analyzing relations and gives bits of knowledge to complex models of human thought and dialect utilize.

1.10 Chapter Outline

Chapter one: Introduction to the Study: This chapter lays the framework for undertaking the research on the subject. It identifies the research problem, and the premise on which the research is founded on. The chapter justifies the need to carry out the study by highlighting the gap in existing body of knowledge and offers the methodology in carrying out the study.

Chapter two: Terrorism in Africa: this chapter lays bare the topical issue of the role of air transport industry in Africa.

Chapter Three: Terrorism in Kenya: A Case Study: This chapter isolates the Kenyan situation. It examines the impacts of terrorism on Kenya Air transport industry.

Chapter Four: An Analysis: It critically evaluates the strategies for countering terrorism in the air transport industry in Kenya.

Chapter Five: Provides the summary of findings, Conclusion and Recommendations of the Study

<center>**CHAPTER TWO**</center>

<center>**TERRORISM IN AFRICA**</center>

2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents an insightful presentation the global dimension of terrorism, terror in Africa, the factors that have led to its prevalence presently, how terrorism has affected Africa as a continent, economically, politically and socially and offers a detailed probe of the various efforts instituted to combat it.

2.2 The Global Dimension of Terrorism

The changing way of psychological oppression is both a critical and divisive issue. After some time Terrorism has changed in numerous perspectives, including "changes in ideas, systems, areas, occurrence, scale and association"[33]. Laqueur (1999) contend that terrorism is on a very basic level diverse in the cutting edge age[34]. Such an emotional change in the way of fear mongering from that which happened generally, and the affirmation of the presence of another type of psychological warfare would help to contextualize the status of worldwide terrorism[35]. Postmodern terrorism as called by Laqueur past the customary psychological warfare we have referred to turned into the best security risk as the fear based oppressors' inspirations, methodologies and weapons have changed in the most recent 30 years contrasted with

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[33] Friedman, L. Thomas (1999): The Lexus and Olive Tree – Understanding Globalization, Anchor Books, New York.

[34] Princeton N. Lyman and J.Stephene Morrison; the terrorist threat in Africa; available at http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles59534

[35] Tucker, (2001)

<center>22</center>

conventional psychological warfare. As per Medd and Goldstein[36], the terrorist inspirations in the 1970's were political, yet in the 1980's other than politically propelled terrorism, religiously and financially spurred terrorism is watched, and this circumstance has kept amid the 1990's. Likewise, Chalk, Kartha and Kronin accentuate the religious fear mongering in the 1990's.

As indicated by Laqueur, outrageous right gatherings have supplanted the terrorism of liberal and anarchic gatherings. What's more, ethnically propelled terrorism has expanded. Today, the worldwide terrorists may be little gatherings or even people. Terrorism has wreaked havoc almost everywhere in the world we live today, but just to narrow it down I will first look at it globally beginning with the Lockerbie bombing. Although the incident fell under transnational terrorism it was termed as a terror act. The Pan American flight 103 was downed over Scotland in the year 1988. It was reported that the bomb was transferred in London from a flight which had originated in Malta. The terror incident left about 276 people dead.

Arguably, terrorism became internationalized with the establishment of the Al Qaida – an extremist group whose origin dates back amid or instantly after the Soviet-Afghan war of 1979-1989. Driven by Osama bin Laden the organization accuses the West for the problems in the Islamic countries. A few Al Qaida partnered bunches rose amid the Arab Spring in various parts of the world. For example there is Al Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) was framed by a merger of Saudi Arabian and Yemeni Islamist fanatics; AQM; Al Shabaab in Somalia; AQAP and ANF. All these Al Qaida bunches utilize explosives, exploded by suicide aircraft, to bring about unpredictable annihilation and mass regular citizen losses. Albeit some have even

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[36] Medd and Goldstein aviation terrorism

conveyed assaults abroad, the 11 September 2001 assault on the world exchange focus in the United States was Al Qaida's most "high effect" assault that has been seen far and wide[37].

The 9/11 [38]assaults were connected with Islamic fundamentalism and they brought about a great deal of passings and untold decimation. As a multilateral reaction, the United Nations called for proceeded with endeavors in fighting new dangers and difficulties on the premise of universal law. The activity attempted in light of the fear based oppressor assaults in the United States saw the selection of three noteworthy Security Council Resolutions (1368, 1373 and 1377) tending to terrorism in a few ways individually: availability to take 'every single essential stride's to react to the assaults and to battle all types of psychological warfare; the counteractive action and concealment of the financing of terrorism; and the measures to wipe out global terrorism[39].

The 9/11 occasion impacted the European states. After 9/11, European Union part states made priority to the battle against terrorism. The key dangers were seen as 'terrorism carried out to most extreme brutality', the expansion and accessibility of weapons of mass pulverization, sorted out wrongdoing, territorial clashes, the debilitating of the state framework (state disappointment), privatization of constrain and composed wrongdoing[40]. Along these lines, it is viewed as that worldwide terrorism represents a developing key danger to entire Europe. The most alarming

[37] https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/about-us/what-we-do/the-threats/terrorism/international-terr

[38] http://www.history.com/topics/9-11-attacks

[40] Schmid, P. Alex and Jongman, J. Albert (1984): *Political Terrorism: A New Guide To Actors, Authors, Concepts, Bata Bases, Theories, And Literature*, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

situation is one in which fear monger bunches obtain weapons of mass demolition[41]. These states are together dedicated to fighting terrorism. Subsequently, they have settled on extensive variety of measures, for example, legal participation, collaboration amongst police and knowledge administrations, avoidance of financing of terrorism, fortify the control at outer outskirts and to enhance participation with the United States for powerful fighting[42]. In this manner the EU bolsters the key part of the UN and full execution of UN traditions on terrorism and has found a way to have a typical enactment to battle terrorism, trade data between part states, solidifying the advantages of psychological militants' exercises and sponsoring of terrorism.

Furthermore, on March, the European Council received the Declaration on Combating Terrorism, on the outcome of Madrid terrorist assaults. The Madrid prepare bombings of March 11, 2004, which were ascribed to ETA, a Basque separatist association slaughtered 191 and harmed more than 1,800 individuals. Happening only three days before Spain's general races, the assaults had major political results. In recent years Britain has suffered a number of terrorist attacks starting with 2005 London Subway bombing which left 52 dead. A number of terrorist plots have also been foiled in Britain including the 2010 London Stock Exchange plot, the 2011 Birmingham rucksack bomb plot and the 2013 plot against Territorial Army base[43]. France which for a long time has held the reputation of being the bastion of citizen safety had this shatter by the January 2015 Charlie Hebdo terrorist attack which killed 12 citizens. Four more

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[41] Friedman, L. Thomas (1999): *The Lexus and Olive Tree – Understanding Globalization*, Anchor Books, New York.

[42] Soros, George (2006): *The Age of Fallibility: Consequences of the War on Terror*, Public Affairs, New York.

[43] https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/about-us/what-we-do/the-threats/terrorism/international-terr

people were killed two days later by a friend of the Charlie Hebdo attackers who held them hostage.

2.3 Terrorism In Africa

In Africa, over recent years terrorist bunches have started abusing basic state shortcomings in African, including the permeable outskirts and financial discontent. It appears that the other negative patterns which are hazardous in the district the sneaking of arms, medications and booty, across the board defilement, poor administration and a background marked by prisoner taking for payoff in parts of Africa have given a chance to the passage of terrorist associations with agents, and the lines between Islamic militancy and sorted out wrongdoing are getting to be obscured. The nonappearance of government and an absence of restorative care and financial open door are driving individuals toward radical philosophy in Africa. Northern Mali is a specific test because of absence of powerful government control in 66% of the nation, transforming the region into a place of refuge for AQIM.

2.3.1 Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)

AQIM is the most surely understood and irrefutable terrorist amass whose operation influences West Africa. AQIM is a terrorist association with its birthplaces in Algeria. On October 17, 2013 32 AQIM terrorists prevailing with regards to assaulting an Algerian common gas office at Amenas. Since that time the gathering has spread its operations to Mali, Mauritania and Niger. It appears AQIM agents have taken in their procedures from Iraq, and in addition in Afghanistan, and AQIM is picking up an a dependable balance in uncivilized parts of areas in that part of the Sahara, with traveling tribes, where nearby loyalties outweigh different devotions. AQIM is among the best-financed partners of the terrorist bunch, drawing its cash from hijacking for

payment, medicate running and illegal trafficking in tobacco and fuel. Vicious radicals and members of al-Qaida were included in the 9/11 assaults on a U.S. discretionary compound in Benghazi, Libya, that prompted the passing of Ambassador Chris Stevens and three different Americans[44].

2.3.2 Boko Haram

Boko Haram is an Islamic association that trusts mans the northern Nigeria. Boko Haram gets budgetary support, some arrangement, in all likelihood a couple of explosives from AQIM, in a relationship that goes both ways. Since August 2011 Boko Haram has planted bombs with no attempt at being subtle or in places of love in Nigeria's upper east. The social occasion has furthermore extended its goals to join setting fire to schools. In March 2012, some schools were burnt in the midst of the night, and about of 10,000 students were taken out of school. To counter the attacks by Boko Haram the government of Jonnathan Good Luck announced a state of emergency in 2013 where Boko Haram had its stronghold. These three states included: Borno, Yobe and Adamawa[45]. The Boko Haram in Nigeria have proved to be very dangerous not only to the Nigerian people, but to the security system of the entire West African region. They appear to be a disgruntled lot expressing their anger at anyone and at anything and have proven to be resilient. The terrorist group has over a thousand recruits who are experts in bombing.

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[44] http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/24/world/europe/europe-ponders-terror-threat-to-soft-ta

[45] Princeton N. Lyman and J.Stephene Morrison; the terrorist threat in Africa; available at http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles59534

2.3.3 Al-Shabaab

Al-Shabaab has owned liability regarding numerous bombings in capital city of Somali and in focal and northern Somalia, normally focusing on government of Somali, AMISOM, and saw partners of the TFG. It additionally carried out twin suicide bombings in Kampala in 2010 that murdered 70 individuals. Al-Shabaab is in charge of the death of Somali peace activists, global guide laborers, various common society figures, and writers. The gathering increased extra reputation by obstructing the conveyance of help from some Western alleviation offices amid the 2011 starvation that slaughtered countless Somalis. Kenya has been hard hit by terrorists. Several lives were lost in the Westgate assaults, the late Garissa and Wajir assaults. Different spots hit include: Mombasa, Madera, Kilifi and Lamu districts. Kenya has put far reaching counterterrorism methodology that incorporates watchful efforts to establish safety, local and global participation, and counter-radicalization arrangements.

Ever since the 1998 U.S. bombing, Tanzania has not encountered some other significant terrorist assaults. In Uganda when the National Resistance Army/Movement (NRM) came into power in 1986, numerous guerillas groups developed to battle it, including the Holy Spirit Movement. Uganda has used several counterterrorism strategies to deal with the terrorism issue. Some of the strategies include: preventive actions and deliberate, disruptive interventions, it has set up the Joint Anti-Terrorism (JAT) Task Force and also the Ugandan military have combed the hideouts of terrorists in the country. Other measures include: offering a resettlement packages to those who were ready to denounce their evil acts and it also introduced amnesty.

2.4. Causes of International Terrorism

Terrorism is a result of discerning political decision. A calculated refinement is drawn with the division of the auxiliary factors into preconditions and precipitants. Preconditions are further separated and arranged into empowering components that give chances to terrorism to happen, and circumstances that serve as immediate inspirations for psychological oppressor crusades. There are three unmistakable classifications of reasons for terrorism, equivalent to in particular auxiliary and mental causes, and in addition those identified with the idea of "normal decision. Various components breed terrorism. In any case, the most widely recognized components referred to in the vast majority of the writing investigated are outer support, severe governments, religious radical ideologists, and financial conditions. Terrorist organizations require places of refuge, insight on nature they will work in, preparing and enlistment bases, strategic support, and other framework. These must be accomplished by getting outer support to manage their demonstrations of dread.

Moreover, financing is vital to universal terrorism survival, naming money related support as a guideline piece of state sponsorship of terrorism and the most vital part of the help a few states have given to some fear based oppressor bunches. Kurt M. Campbell and Michele A. Flournoy distinguish the rise of Islamic organizations subsidized by affluent Saudi and other Persian Gulf states, which have upheld and managed terrorism. In Kenya, terrorists have discovered promptly accessible inward support from a few areas of the populace that have empowered them to direct two fruitful terrorists assaults. Outer support, which is the soul of terrorism, gives terrorists cash expected to enlistment, preparing, inculcation, and execution of transnational terrorism. This is a

region on which counterterrorism methodologies and endeavors ought to be engaged to deny terrorists their backbone.

The grievances of minorities concerning their apparent absence of political and social equality can frequently trigger savagery. All things considered, worldwide specialists, at a meeting in 2003 in Oslo, talked about terrorism's underlying drivers. They confirmed that a portion of the causes included absence of vote based system, imbalance of force, ill-conceived or degenerate governments. The specialists called attention to that terrorism happens in rich nations and additionally poor nations, and in popular governments and in addition in tyrant states. In this way, there exists no single underlying driver or even a typical arrangement of causes. Be that as it may, there are various preconditions and precipitants for the rise of different types of terrorism. In Kenya, there is an apparent political underestimation of a few sections of the populace, particularly in seaside and northeastern districts, which gives terrorists bunches an apparent authenticity for upsetting and spreading their type of govern through savagery and inculcation, as saw by the purposeful publicity being spread by Bin Laden and his lieutenants. The administration needs to go up against the underlying drivers of terrorism and act to diminish the apparent issue. Religious radical philosophies frequently prompt the spread of terrorism. Previous Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu characteristics the wellspring of terrorism to the Soviet Union amid the Cold War. The Soviets utilized terrorism as a weapon amid comrade battles in numerous western fortresses.

As indicated by Moustapha Hassouna, in his article on why radicals find fruitful grounds in Kenya, innovation, for example, the web and satellite TV, and in addition expanded travel and work the world over, has brought about making Kenyan Muslims more educated of what is going

on internationally. This expanded mindfulness was particularly highlighted in the contention in the Middle East and Iraq and the uncertain Israeli-Palestinian clash. It is critical to note that numerous Muslims along the Kenyan drift share a typical religion, dialect, and noteworthy parts of their way of life with the Muslims in the Middle East. In view of these variables, a component of radicalism has attacked Kenya from the east through Somalia and along the Kenyan drift. This infringement breeds contradict among a few segments of the Muslim people group, which makes them simple focuses for fear based oppressor exercises.

Financial awkwardness likewise adds to terrorism. In their investigation of terrorism in Africa and Kenya specifically, Campbell and Flournoy recognize the parts underestimation and neediness play among the Muslims that welcome partisan and interethnic strife, sadness, and hostile to Western hatred. They likewise take note of the rise of Islamic offices, financed by Saudi and other Persian Gulf states and people, which are tending to the social issues of Muslim people group while sowing seeds of dissension and hostile to Western slant, enlisting, and giving places of refuge to terrorists associations. Column bolsters this view, noticing that terrorism and terrorists gatherings "don't emerge haphazardly and they are not disseminated equitably around the world".

2.5. Effects of Terrorism in Africa

As from the mid 1990s terrorism specialists have been cautioning about another type of terrorists. The new danger originated from free groupings of individuals with comparative foundations and convictions, who depended on fear as an approach to strike against their foes. Today's universal terrorism holds a few qualities of those of a past period, yet there are

additionally critical contrasts[46]. Gone are the firmly sew gatherings of expert terrorists, frequently in the compensation of remote powers the trademark that brought forth the term state-supported fear.

In their place are bigger shapeless gatherings, which induce a state of fear in the general populace, a social occasion of individuals or specific people for political purposes[47]. Africa is the most troubled by terrorism. Figures given by the US demonstrate that overall terrorism is on the extension in Africa. Surveying the costs of worldwide terrorism with respect to human misfortunes displays another and the entire all the more exasperating picture. Africa reported 6,177 up from 296 attacks of general terrorism in the midst of a comparative period, second just to Asia. There is a lot confirmation to demonstrate that the resurgence of universal terrorism amid the 1990s has its underlying foundations in the improvement of a secretive organization together to counter and turn around Soviet development in Afghanistan. At the point when the Soviets attacked Afghanistan in 1979, the US counter-system tried to draw the previous Soviet Union into its own particular military Vietnam.

The consequent CIA withdrawal after Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan ten years after the fact left previous US partners secluded and sold out. The preparation of emancipators (comprising of different groups of the mystery against Soviet Muslim armed force in Afghanistan) got to be terrorist preparing for another universal guerrilla fraternity with

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[46] Boer, Monica Den, Claudia Hillebrand, and Andreas Noelke. 2008. Legitimacy under Pressure: The European Web of Counter-Terrorism Network. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*. 46(1): 101-124

[47] Branscomb and Lewis. (2004). protecting civil society from terrorism: the search for a sustainable strategy. Technology in Society. 26(2): 271-285.

worldwide consequences[48]. Helped by the security advantages of globalization, this coalition fraternity is mixing around a solitary worldwide focus on, the US, Israel and their nearby partners. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, the disease conveyed by returning veterans from that war spread especially quickly in northern Africa. It soon influenced Algeria, Sudan and Egypt.

Between 1986 and 1989 around 600-1,000 Algerian soldiers returned home[49]. They gave a core to the terrorist development that would take after. Beforehand brutal radicalism had principally been orientated towards local issues. The arrival of the veterans from the war in Afghanistan empowered these groupings and reoriented their concentrate remotely. The progressively outstretching influences from that contention would even add to the inspiration for a rush of terrorist assaults in South Africa in the late-1990s and a progression of assaults in the horn of Africa. Countless individuals passed on and a few times this number were injured, dislodged from their homes or vanished in the occasions that took after the cancelation of the 1992 races in Algeria. The nation has been in a condition of virtual common war from that point forward, as low GDP and few job opportunities.

The worst attack happened in 1997 29th December where 412 people were killed in three disconnected towns in Algeria. The North African countries figured out how to end the spread of radical dread further abroad. Regardless of these endeavors, remote voyagers and four Egyptians were slaughtered in Luxor, Egypt, increasing global consideration and harming that nation's

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[48] Brysk, A., and Gershon S., (2007) .eds. National Insecurity and Human Rights: Democracies Debate Counterterrorism. Vol. 5. Univ of California Press,

[49] Schneider, F., Bruck, T., & Meierrieks, D. (2010).The economics of terrorism and counter-terrorism:

fundamental vacationer industry. The consequent besieging of 2 US in Kenya and Tanzanians capital cities and apparent yet unsuccessful endeavors to crush others in Kampala mirrored the degree to which Africa, in spite of its oft reported worldwide key minimization, had been drawn into another part in an old story[50].

The worldwide character of this danger was reflected in the US retaliatory journey rocket assault on an implied compound manufacturing plant in Sudan capital city. All things considered, plainly the terrorist dangers in various nations in the Middle East, in the Magreb and the US Embassy bombings in capital city of Tanzania and Kenya were of the occasions of September 11, 2001. In spite of the fact that the bombings in Tanzania and Kenya came as a shock, peril signs had been apparent before then, backtracking to the states or inner as well as territorial clashes[51].

2.6. Role of African Union in fighting terrorism

Terrorism has dependably been a danger to Africa security, yet the genuine inclusion of intergovernmental associations in endeavors to tackle the risk is a genuinely late advancement. The OAU was dynamic in fighting soldiers of fortune and different issues of subversion on the region, however it was not until the start of the 1990s that terrorism was really put on the plan of the OAU. The bombarding of the 1998 American consulates in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi and the heartbreaking terrorist assaults on America on 9/11 were horrendous delineations of the

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[50] Silke, A. (2009). Research on terrorism: a review of the impact of 9/11 and the global war on terrorism.

[51] Njogu, M. (2007). In Okumu, W. & Botha, A.(Eds). In understanding terrorism in Africa: Building bridges and overcoming the gaps. Institute of Security Studies: Brooklyn Square. Pretoria

extent of the risk that the mainland and the world everywhere should confront in the 21st century.[52]

The worldwide hostile to terrorism battle that developed because of 9/11, and especially the phenomenal universal solidarity that followed, conveyed to the fore the imperative part that global and local associations could play, as specialists of interstate participation and coordination of territorial counter-terrorism exercises. The change of the OAU into the AU[53] in the wake of the worldwide war on terrorism was never more convenient. Right then and there the world needed solidarity and solidarity. Terrorism thusly spoke to the principal worldwide test to the new AU, whose first targets incorporate the advancement of aggregate security and basic values in Africa, as revered in its Constitutive Act.[54] Africa terrorism was seen as a danger without limits[55] In such manner, the AU was, by ethicalness of its Act, entrusted to play a conspicuous and initiative part in the battle on terrorism in Africa.

A systemic perspective conceptualizes the battle on terrorism at 4 stages: national, territorial, worldwide and worldwide. The power of the state stays undisputed and in reality it's focal in battling terrorism at all the stages. Subsequently, whatever part government agencies have on the battle on terrorism, it is the thing that has been consigned to them by states in light of the math of near favorable position. Any government agencies required in the battle on terrorism in Africa must need to stand up to, at the viable level, the open deliberation which rose after 9/11 with reference to whether terrorism, in its present state and appearances, constitutes a genuine danger

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[52] Samuel M Makinda, for example, argues that the "terrorist actions, and the various responses to them have had considerable significance for international law, democracy and human rights

[53] The African Union (AU) was officially launched in Durban, South Africa, in July 2002.

[54] See, for example, Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitutive Act of the AU.

[55] A Soussan, Faced with terrorism, we are all in the same boat, an interview with Denis Sassou N'Guesso, *African Geopolitics*, 3–4, Summer–Fall 2001. See electronic version:<www.africangeopolitics. org/show.aspx?articleid=3081> p 1 (8 March 2004).

to the mainland on an indistinguishable scale from neediness, the wellbeing emergency and inner clashes.

AU is basic for counteracting and battling terrorism in Africa, to fill the holes where its part states or local instruments are deficient. In such manner, the part of the AU ought to be corresponding and act as a go between on the Africa and the outside world. So as the AU to play out this undertaking productively it should first beat some of its inward weaknesses and construct its own monetary and human asset limits. The AU's battle against terrorism in Africa ought not be seen in segregation from the new vital introduction occurring on the mainland. The AU Act gives a premise to counteracting and fighting terrorism. Different parts of a rising peace and security engineering in Africa, especially the PSC of the AU.[56]

In the period before 9/11 the OAU assumed an extremely constrained part in avoiding and battling terrorism. Whilst the OAU could embrace a typical lawful system for battling terrorism, it was not able actualize its choices and instruments. It did not have a subsequent system and its Addis Ababa secretariat was offered no particular part or command to arrange exercises of part states identifying with counter-terrorism. After 9/11, AU has worked basically as an impetus to enable states and RECs to meet their commitments under mainland and worldwide counter-terrorism ways. The systemic stratification of performing artists and the appropriation of obligations in the GWOT constrained the AU to rethink its part and arrange its exercises inside the worldwide and mainland substances in Africa.[57] Thus, the Union has progressively observed

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[56] See paragraph 9(d) of the Declaration on a Common African Defense and Security Policy, adopted by the 2nd Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU held in Sirte, Libya, in February 2004.

[57] The role being played by the AU today has been evolving from regional, continental and international for a, particularly through cooperation with the UN and other international institutions. In October 2003, the AU convened a meeting of international experts to assist the commission to prepare a roadmap for the implementation of the AU Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

its part as a clearinghouse for standards and guidelines setting for the battle against terrorism in Africa, and also the interface between the landmass and the universal group.

Since its commencement in July 2002, the focal elements of the AU to the extent terrorism is concerned have been to arrange and orchestrate the exercises of states and of the RECs, and also to advance interstate collaboration in Africa in the zone of counter-terrorism. In playing out this part the Union has been arranging discussion of intergovernmental specialists and senior government authorities[58]. The Commission chair has likewise used his standard reports to the approach organs of the AU to illuminate the Union on the status of terrorism on the planet and in Africa specifically, and to look for arrangement bearings for the counter terrorism program by AU.

The ACSRT foundation has been the significant accomplishment of the AU as for the solid execution of its counter-terrorism administrations. The ACSRT offers the AU a specialized ability to actualize its administrations. With its examination limit, the ACSRT can be proactive in averting terrorism in Africa. The foundation of CISSA to organize insight exercises of part states is demonstrative of the advance being made to upgrade collaboration and data sharing at all stages.

By its support part, the AU additionally encourages specialized help conveyance to its part states, for example, UNODC, IMF, CTC)and other global organizations. In such manner, all part conditions of the AU were, either straightforwardly or by implication, part of a specialized help

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[58] Began in 2002 and the last one was held in Algiers, Algeria, in October 2004. The purpose is to bring senior government officials and experts from the 53 AU member states to share experiences, best practices and challenges, as well as chart the way forward toward the implementation of the AU counter-terrorism instruments.

conveyance program provided by these establishments between 2001 September and 2004 December.

2.7. Challenges of AU in combating terrorism

The experience of the AU in anticipating and battling Africa terrorism has demonstrated a few restrictions in its part. To begin with, the AU is yet to beat OAU legacy, specifically an inclination to embrace historic point choices and make claims without guaranteeing compelling and suitable development. Hence, the fundamental test is the full operation of the counter-terrorism tools and important choices of the AU strategy organs. The AU still does not have the ability to build up a rundown of culprits of terrorist goes about as accommodated in the action Plan. This is intensified by the absence of a territorial or mainland capture warrant which could allow the AU to research capture and confine people blamed or suspected for terrorist actions. The AU is likewise not able to confirm which part states are conforming to or really executing the AU and worldwide counter-terrorism administrations and which ones are definitely not. Despite the fact that part states are needed to answer to the director of the commission on their exercises, numerous are still hesitant to do as such, grumbling of reporting exhaustion[59].

The AU's ability to manage human rights issues emerging from states' counter-terrorism exercises has additionally been deficient. Despite the fact that there are some human rights arrangements in the AU administrations, the Union is yet to make a move to guarantee

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[59] There is a growing concern among member states about reporting fatigue as a result of increasing demand for states to submit written reports to regional, continental and international organizations on various activities at the national level.

consistence.[60] Despite the fact that not expressly concerned or ordered the last could contribute essentially to the anticipation and battling of terrorism, especially as for the insurance of human rights in states' exercises. One of the real difficulties experienced by the AU in actualizing its counterterrorism plan is the absence of satisfactory human and monetary resources.[61]. While this issue is not exceptional to counter-terrorism, it is, in any case, a serious hindrance to completely and opportune understanding the counter-terrorism AU targets.

2.8. Summary

In conclusion one thing remains for a fact that it is big, global problem worldwide and effective and efficient counterterrorism measures are required to defeat this monster. When we look at the assessment of the terrorism at a regional level, we see that almost of countries in the world have borne the brunt of terrorism. One way to counter this form of terrorism is to institute structures for both the Muslims and Christians and for the government to be committed at reducing the high level of poverty and corruption that exist in the country and which hamper growth and investment to come to fruition.

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[60] The legal responsibilities between the two commissions as far as terrorism is concerned are not clear. The Protocol and the Plan of Action confer the responsibilities for implementation on the AU Commission in Addis Ababa.

[61] See, for example, the Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission on the Implementation of the 1999 OAU Convention and the Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, AU document Mtg/HLIG/Conv Terror/ 2(II), Original:

TERRORISM IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter isolates the Kenyan situation. It examines the impacts of terrorism on Kenya Air transport industry. It also discusses the efforts Kenya has made to avert effect of terrorism on the aviation industry

3.2. Terrorism in Kenya

After the 9/11, twin assault, Kenya turned into a noteworthy accomplice in the Global War on Terror in the same way as other different nations over the globe126. Having truly been a partner of the United States Kenya was probably going to endure fear targets. Kenya's significance was just emphasized after a few noteworthy occurrences in the most recent two decades that were trailed by resulting assaults. The relationship on US and Kenya has been one of shared interests as put by Aronson[62]. In 1998, the American government offices were assaulted (Nairobi and Dar es Salaam), ending the lives of hundreds and denoting a move in U.S. remote approach this occurrence fixed and affirmed the relationship.

A few different assaults took after as recorded by Krause and Otenyo[63]. In 2002, terrorists known to be partnered with the culprits of the consulate assault exploded a-bomb at an inn on Kenya's

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[62] Morag, N. (2006). The economic and social effects of intensive terrorism: Israel 2000-2004. Middle East Review of International Affairs, 10(3), 120-141

[63] Makinda, S. (2007). In Okumu, W. & Botha, A. (Eds). In understanding terrorism in Africa: Building bridges and overcoming the gaps. Institute of Security Studies: Brooklyn Square. Pretoria

drift while all the while shooting a surface-to-air rocket at an Israeli business air ship, barely missing the objective. The Westgate Shopping Mall attack in Nairobi in 2013 stood out as truly newsworthy and ended the lives of 67 people from about twelve nations around the globe, while emphasizing the notoriety of Kenya as a center for terrorism, brutal fanaticism, and factionalism. As al-Qaeda members keep on targeting Kenya for its part in the GWOT and 2011military intrusion of Somalia, little scale assaults witnessed, representing that the encompassing dangers to territorial security can just go about as a significantly more noteworthy forecast for future issues.

It has turned out to be obvious that the weakness coming from terrorism in Kenya does not stay limited to the bounds of the nation. The ramifications of further shakiness, hence, influence worldwide security and make a basic requirement for effective hostile to terrorism approaches that advance the Global War on Terror. These assaults made Kenya more associated to the US and Israel. While the assaults focused on the Israeli and US nationals and enthusiasm for Kenya, more Kenyans were executed maneuvering the nation more into the focal point of Al-Qaeda fear emergency. While concentrates on from creators, for example, Kresse[64] suggest that Kenya is geopolitically significant in Islamic related assaults out of its part in the Israel's Entebbe strike, different creators, for example, Forest[65]contend that Kenya's social assorted nature makes it a stage for simple assault on US and Israel's interests. The topography of Kenya is significant to comprehension its present reliable terrorism assaults. History demonstrates that the geology of a

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[64] Zaman, N., Ghutai, G &Khan, K.(2012): The nature, sources and the socio-economic effects of terrorism in Balochistan.

[65]Wachira, M. (2013, June 11): Civil Servants and traders flee Garissa as Al-Shabaab unleashes reign of terror. Daily Nation Newspaper, pp.10-11.

nation matters with regards to terrorism and other related fanatics exercises. On account of Kenya, the nation is arranged on the Eastern shore of Africa and has guide access to the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea.

Moreover, Kenya is encompassed by five nations: Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The nation is likewise known to have Islamic fanatic. Kenya has a populace of approximately 40 million individuals, of which 45% live underneath the destitution line. While the nation is overwhelmingly Christian, a generous and vocal minority are Muslims. The GOK gauges the Muslim populace at 7% however driving private associations guarantee a much bigger 20%. In any case, a generally acknowledged figure is 15% of the populace, a large number of whom live along the drift. These Muslims are a piece of an unpredictable history that is specifically important to the present counterterrorism procedures[66].

3.3. Impact of Terrorism in Kenya

Terrorism acts have had grave monetary, political, and social ramifications in Kenya. Tourism, farming, and the transport segments have been seriously influenced. Tourism, which is the main impetus of the economy, represents 25 percent of the GDP and has been deadened as a result of on-once more/off-again travel bans forced by the US, Great Britain, Germany and different nations since 9/11. Great Britain and Germany have lifted the boycott totally, however the US keeps on giving advisories intermittently. In light of the travel bans, numerous Kenyans have lost their employment, which specifically influences the economy. The administration additionally has lost a noteworthy wellspring of income from its formal segment of the economy. The

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[66] Spencer. A. (1987). Long term effects of terrorism on children. West J. Med. Jul 1987; 147 (1): 73-74.

disturbance of tea fares has additionally influenced Kenya's economy. Pakistan and Afghanistan, separately, were the world's second and third biggest merchants of tea from Kenya. Due to the social and monetary effect of the terrorist assaults of 11 September 2001 on the United States and resulting military operations in Afghanistan, fares to these business sectors have been upset, thusly making lost truly necessary income[67].

From July to November 2001, the Kenyan government shut the Kenya-Somalia fringe as a result of security and therefore banned flights to Somalia. While this was seen as important on account of the discernment that Somalia harbored terrorists and the dread that terrorists may capture airplane for suicide missions in Kenya, this further brought about the loss of income from exchange and travel, which particularly influenced the transportation division. The approaching strikes of US-drove strengths against terrorist targets and those harboring them constrained delivering lines to acquaint a war extra charge with cover dangers. The extra charge was passed on to merchants, expanding the cost of imported merchandise. Kenya's economy has additionally observed an expansion in outsider protection by the aircraft business, which incapacitated the national transporter, Kenya Airways[68]. The legislature hosted to guarantee the third-get-together dangers, making an expansion of protection premiums, which in this way expanded airfares. Thus, the expanded airfares influenced both Kenyans and worldwide voyagers flying on the national bearer.

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[67] Morag, N. (2006). The economic and social effects of intensive terrorism: Israel 2000-2004. Middle East Review of International Affairs, 10(3), 120-141

[68] Kuto, B., & Groves, J. (2004). The Effect of Terrorism: Evaluating Kenya's Tourism Crisis.e-Review of Tourism Research (eRTR), 2(4).

3.4. Terrorism and Air Transport

It ought to be noticed that the presence of terrorism has basically agreed with the ascent of aeronautics as a method of transportation. The initially enrolled occurrence of flying terrorism about-faces to 1930, when Peruvian radicals grabbed a plane to scramble publicity leaflets.3 But this practice did not get to be standard in the ensuing four decades, basically attributable to the impact of worldwide variables. Terrorism began in 22 July 1968 when the Israeli aircraft El Al on a flight from Rome to TelAviv was captured. This operation, in spite of the fact that it was the twelfth instance of non military personnel airplane seizure in 1968, was subjectively extraordinary in its substance and extreme point. It was the first occasion when that an airplane had ever been captured not out of criminal inspiration or for individual reasons, however with the particular objective of politically compelling a rival and utilizing the episode as a promulgation message to convey a political act.

It was a consider production of an emergency circumstance and a quick risk to the lives of prisoners that added to molding a great political and mental setting for constraining a rival into express talks and following requests. It is no minor incident that late 1960s and the mid 1970s were set apart by dangerous development in the quantity of terrorist acts coordinated at air transport, the greater part of which took after an average example: equipped seizure of an aircraft; capturing to a sheltered airplane terminal; and issuing requests of a political nature under the risk of execution of hostages[69]. Later, in the 1980s, the hazardous propensity toward the further spread of avionics terrorism as an instrument of political weight and purposeful publicity

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[69] Crenshaw, M. (1988). Theories of Terrorism: Instrumental and organizational approaches. New York: Columbia University Press.

arrived at an end. Adding to this were different elements, including: sending and fast change of the specialized method for airplane terminal security, which made it troublesome for terrorists to secretively convey arms and ammo on load up aircrafts, creation and successful utilization of exceptional hostile to terrorist groups (as sent in the save of prisoners in Mogadishu, Entebbe, and so forth.), execution of countermeasures by a few states against pioneers of terrorist structures as revenge and retaliations for effectively dedicated demonstrations of flight terrorism, changes out in the open mindfulness, to be specific the impression of capturing as an expressly terrorist act, as opposed to as a "demonstration of battle for freedom.[70]"

Despite the fact that the pattern toward avionics terrorism had slowed down, the inclination toward the politically roused seizing of aircrafts did not vanish. Beginning in the mid-1980s, a subjectively extraordinary type of terrorism showed up in the domain of flight. This new wonder was additionally formed and upheld by movements in the media area, which quickened the development of its criticalness. The commandeering by Lebanese Hezbollah terrorists of a TWA Boeing 727 carrier in July 1985 took after by a two-week-long prisoner show, the exchange of the seized plane between various airplane terminals in the Middle East, the murder of one of the travelers, and meetings with discharged prisoners was uninterruptedly communicate by the significant broadcasting companies in the United States. As an immediate result, taking after the communicates of the scene, more than 850,000 Americans declined traveling to another country because of a paranoid fear of a demonstration of dread; another 200,000 chose to spend their occasions in the country[71]. In an expansive influence, 50 percent of beforehand saved US citizens

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[70] Cilliers, J. (2003). Terrorism and Africa. African security review, 12 (4)

[71] Clarke, L. (2009).Why has defining terrorism proved so difficult?

visits to Italy and 30% of visits to Greece were scratched off, which basically harmed the economies of these nations too.

3.4.1. Current Dynamics of Air Transport Terrorism

Present terrorism, when seen as a specific kind of war, progressively expect new structures, inferable from the military, monetary, money related, and social human advancement asymmetries that emerge when post-mechanical and customary social orders are occupied with worldwide clash. It is the viable powerlessness to persevere through head on showdown with the consistent military powers of created nations that pushes non-state on-screen characters toward non-ordinary (i.e., terrorist) operational methodologies. The accompanying illustrations might be refered to[72]. In 2002 October, 2 terrorist assaults in the shelling of two night clubs on Bali, Indonesia, and the endeavor to shoot down an Israeli traveler air ship in Kenya with a compact SAM brought about considerable abatement in the quantity of Western sightseers, who generally spend their get-aways in warm regions. Take note of that these synchronous operations, mounted at an interim of two weeks, not just made harm the vacationer and amusement divisions. The most influenced part at initially ended up being air organizations, which act as transport administrators for vacationer offices. That month's assault against a French supertanker off the shore of Yemen prompted an impermanent climb in costs in the oil markets around the world, which additionally harmed the aircrafts, since they needed to buy stream fuel at higher rates.

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[72] Sandler, T & Enders, W. (2008).Economic consequences of terrorism in developed and developing countries: Economic effects of terrorism.

Along these lines, it is completely protected to contend that terrorism is a profoundly powerful instrument of financial fighting. It ought to be noticed that the air transportation segment is on the forefronts of the war against fear. A sign of this reality is the huge scale systemic emergency that has influenced the world's driving aircrafts taking after September 11, whose results have not yet been determined. Various surely understood organizations (Sabena, Swissair, and so on.) neglected to get by under drive majeure conditions, while different organizations needed to go to unfathomable lengths to survive[73]. For example, a few noteworthy traveler bearers in the United States have petitioned for chapter 11 insurance and, on the opposite side of the Atlantic, as per an extraordinary choice of the administration, British Airways was announced absolved from paying fundamental duties. Without this arrangement, the operation of the main national carrier of Great Britain would be unfruitful and, consequently, silly from a financial perspective.

An expressive declaration to the extent of the terrorist risk to the working of the world's air movement framework ended up being the occasions that happened between 2003 December 24th and 2004 January fifth. A beginning stage of the emergency was "solid" data from "unknown" sources inside insight benefits about a high ready level on potential seizing of carriers by Al Qaeda agents[74]. Thus, various flights of different carriers were scratched off, a few air terminals shut, status in aviation based armed forces was increased, a lifted level of readiness for demonstrations of fear—Code Orange—was forced on the whole domain of the US. Specifically, flights from the U.S. to Mexico, Paris and London were crossed out or deferred. No fewer than

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[73] Schneider, F., Bruck, T., & Meierrieks, D. (2010).The economics of terrorism and counter-terrorism:

[74] Branscomb and Lewis. (2004). protecting civil society from terrorism: the search for a sustainable strategy. Technology in Society. 26(2): 271-285.

six flights from Paris to Los Angeles were drop too. A regressive influx of dangers, as indicated by unidentified data channels, was enlisted only a month later, toward the beginning of February delaying British Airways flights. The quick outcomes of this emergency in common aeronautics were the confusion of enlistment and examination systems for travelers and the foundation of equipped air marshals to escort business flights [75].

The immediate harm brought about by the interruption of flight calendars and elevated efforts to establish safety added up to a few a huge number of USD; the optional results are liable to no material figuring. In breaking down this occurrence, scores of counter-terrorism specialists have accepted that this emergency in world air movement was incited not by genuine variables yet rather by think deception spread by terrorist structures through the trading of false operational arrangements by means of email in impersonation of a real danger. Bearing further observer of the force of gossip to upset the world aeronautics framework is a repetitive arrangement of fabrication dangers that occurred in September–October 2004[76]. Taking after mysterious phone calls with respect to asserted explosives locally available, suspending 7 flights worked by Singapore Airways, Olympic Airways, El Al and Lufthansa. Aviation based armed forces fly warriors were cautioned once more, against terrorist units, police, save, and restorative structures were assembled resulting to wastage of millions of dollars. Along these lines, quick activities are not important to disturb the avionics framework; rather, the negligible risk of activities under the

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[75] Boer, Monica Den, Claudia Hillebrand, and Andreas Noelke. 2008. Legitimacy under Pressure: The European Web of Counter-Terrorism Network. JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies. 46(1): 101-124

[76] George K, (2006) "The Effects of Counter-Terrorism on Human Rights: The Experiences of East African Countries," Understanding Terrorism in Africa: In Search for an African Voice, Institute for Security Studies, Seminar Report, 6 and 7 November

rubric of global terrorism forces a powerful consolidated equation of direct financial and mental weight on rival.

3.4.2. Current Threats to Aviation

Regardless of the strenuous endeavors by governments to solidify business flight in the post-9/11 period, the quantity of plots delineates that al-Qa`ida center, its partners, and various other Islamist fanatic gatherings and self-radicalized people keep up an abnormal state of enthusiasm for assaulting flying. Notwithstanding the authoritative disturbances brought on by the passings of various senior al-Qa`ida pioneers in 2011, and the present distraction of a few al-Qa`ida partners with neighborhood clashes, this progressing enthusiasm for assaulting flight is probably not going to scatter in the long haul. Besides, the developing strategies used in these different plots loan weight to AQAP's conflict that administration controllers experience the ill effects of an absence of creative energy in expecting and moderating emanant and existing dangers[77]. As demonstrated by various records, including the depiction of the load plot contained in Inspire, terrorists always try to break down existing flying efforts to establish safety to test for shortcomings and create countermeasures. Terrorists' progressing endeavors to study and thrashing security are further exemplified by the capture of Rajib Karim, a previous data innovation worker at British Airways; before his capture, Karim kept up a continuous discourse with AQAP agent Anwar al-`Awlaqi and endeavored to furnish al-`Awlaqi with data on flight security strategies.

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[77] Boer, Monica Den, Claudia Hillebrand, and Andreas Noelke. 2008. Legitimacy under Pressure: The European Web of Counter-Terrorism Network. JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies. 46(1): 101-124

Despite the fact that Transportation Security Administration and U.S. airplane terminals as of now lead criminal and terrorist database minds potential air terminal, carrier, and merchant representatives who are to be allowed access to secure zones, there are noteworthy vulnerabilities in this approach, which has demonstrated remarkably unsuccessful at ceasing individuals from road packs from picking up business and completing criminal exercises, for example, narcotrafficking, stuff robbery, and prostitution at air terminals across the country. In 2010, an individual named Takuma Owuo-Hagood got work as a things handler for Delta Airlines, and after that immediately made a trip to Afghanistan where he reached the Taliban, apparently giving guidance on the most proficient method to successfully connect with U.S. troops[78]. The size of this defenselessness is exacerbated in light of the fact that most air terminal representatives working in secure territories don't experience security screening preceding entering their workspace because of pragmatic limitations. Extra measures, for example, irregular screening and security tests, can't viably alleviate this risk. The insider danger turns out to be notably more terrible at non-Western air terminals in areas, for example, West Africa or South Asia, where neighborhood powers' capacity to adequately screen forthcoming air terminal workers is much of the time unimportant because of deficient or inadequately organized terrorist and criminal knowledge databases.

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[78] George K, (2006) "The Effects of Counter-Terrorism on Human Rights: The Experiences of East African Countries," Understanding Terrorism in Africa: In Search for an African Voice, Institute for Security Studies, Seminar Report, 6 and 7 November

3.4.3. Threats from Ranged Weapons

MANPADS, or man-convenient air barrier frameworks, have been depicted as a developing risk to business aeronautics taking after the episode of Libya's affable war in mid 2011 and consequent news reports guaranteeing that al-Qa`ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) has gotten surface-to-air rockets. A few reports recommend that rockets stolen from Libyan stockpiles have spread similarly as Niger, the Gaza Strip, and the Sinai Peninsula. Notwithstanding AQIM, al-Shabab has been known to have propelled MANPADS, professedly gave by Eritrea. Given that AQAP keeps up binds to al-Shabab and has apparently assumed control over different military stops in Yemen taking after the episode of common distress there, it is not doubtful to expect that AQAP could gain extra MANPADS[79]. There are additionally reports that the Taliban gained MANPADS from Iran, making it possible that components of the gathering thoughtful to al-Qa`ida's points could give al-Qa`ida with MANPADS to a future assault. In spite of the fact that MANPADS can't target air ship at cruising heights, business air ship would get to be powerless for a few miles while climbing and slipping, especially because of their absence of countermeasure frameworks.

Notwithstanding the MANPAD risk, a critical assortment of extended weapons could be utilized to target business air ship, especially when maneuvering before departure or subsequent to landing. Rocket-moved explosives (RPGs), for instance, are erroneous at amplified ranges; be that as it may, they have been utilized to shoot down rotating wing flying machine in battle

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[79] George K, (2006) "The Effects of Counter-Terrorism on Human Rights: The Experiences of East African Countries," Understanding Terrorism in Africa: In Search for an African Voice, Institute for Security Studies, Seminar Report, 6 and 7 November

zones, and have been utilized as a part of no less than one plot against El Al aircraft[80]. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) utilized custom made mortars to assault Heathrow Airport in the 1990s, while overwhelming hostile to material rifleman rifles, for example, the Barrett M82 shoot. Gauge rounds to a scope of more than one mile and have been beforehand utilized by non-state performers, for example, the IRA and the Los Zetas sedate cartel. Terrorist bunches, especially AQAP, have persistently refined their capacity to hide ad libbed dangerous gadgets (IEDs) from security screening hardware, as appeared by the 2009 Christmas Day plot, where an eventual suicide plane covered explosives in his clothing, and the 2010 freight bomb plot, where bomb producers shrouded explosives in printer cartridges. Taking after the 2009 plot specifically, transportation security organization, remote administrative offices, and a few aircrafts tried to build shields against traveler or load borne IEDs by the arrangement of AIT and ETD gear. IEDs, nonetheless, are probably going to remain a noteworthy risk to business aeronautics because of restrictions in current screening innovation. AIT can be crushed by hiding IEDs inside, either by the much of the time examined stratagem of surgically embedding gadgets in a future suicide aircraft or by the easier course of emitting the gadget inside a body cavity[81].

On the other hand, IEDs covered inside complex electronic gadgets are probably going to annihilation everything except the most intensive visual assessment, as represented by explosives specialists' underlying inability to distinguish the gadgets utilized as a part of the 2010 freight

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[80] Brysk, A., and Gershon S., (2007) .eds. *National Insecurity and Human Rights: Democracies Debate Counterterrorism*. Vol. 5. Univ of California Press,

[81] Abeyratne, R I (1996) "Would Competition in Commercial Aviation ever fit into the World Trade Organization?" Journal of Air Law & Commerce

plot. AQAP has shown itself to be especially skilled at hiding IEDs inside electronic gadgets, for example, printers and radios, which it will probably keep on using later on. ETDs and explosives location mutts, then, can be crushed by various countermeasures. For instance, numerous (however not all) ETD gadgets identify just two prominent volatile compounds[82]. ETD hardware is likewise not intended to identify the segments of extemporized flammable gadgets (IIDs), making the utilization of these correspondingly alluring to terrorists. In conclusion, IEDs can be fixed and cleaned to debase the capacity of ETD gear to identify hazardous vapors or particles. Nor is behavioral profiling prone to give the answer for traveler borne IEDs and IIDs. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab experienced two meetings by security staff preceding organizing his assault on Northwest Airlines Flight 253 in 2009. Also, a GAO report inspecting the Transportation Security Administration's utilization of BDOs noticed that mainstream researchers are partitioned in the matter of whether behavioral discovery of terrorists is reasonable.

3.6.4. Threats against Airline Facilities and Airports

One part of flying security that is not every now and again tended to is the potential for terrorists to strike different parts of flying foundation past aircraft[83]. Business aircrafts are very dependent upon data innovation frameworks to handle basic capacities, for example, reservations and group registration. The operational control focuses worked via air transporters are critical purpose of

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[82] Ballantyne, T., Boyd, A., Grindrod, B. and Garrett, P. 1998, „Toughing it out", Orient Aviation, February, pp. 23–29.

[83] Button, K., (2001) "Deregulation and Liberalization of European Air Transport Markets," Inovations, 14, 3, pp. 255-278

weakness, which lead the aircrafts' flight control, meteorology, and crisis administration capacities. In spite of their criticality to flight operations, these control focuses are once in a while intensely monitored, implying that a group of assailants furnished with inside learning could briefly close down the worldwide operations of a noteworthy air transporter, especially if reinforcement offices were to be focused too[84]. Another danger to business aeronautics is the expanding number of plots and assaults focusing on air terminals themselves as opposed to flying machine. There have been two huge assaults organized at worldwide airplane terminals up to this point in 2011 in Frankfurt and Moscow. Assaults against air terminals have been arranged or executed utilizing an assortment of strategies, for example, guns, auto bombs, suicide planes, and seized air ship. The objectives have included airplane terminal offices, for example, fuel lines, landing corridors, and curbside drop-off focuses.

Terrorists could likewise rupture border fencing and strike flying machine on runways, maneuvering ranges, and at entryways. This strategy was utilized amid the 2001 Bandaranaike air terminal assault in Sri Lanka, when a group of Black Tigers utilized rocket-impelled projectiles and antitank weapons to demolish half of Sri Lankan Airlines' armada of airplane. All the more as of late, Afghan powers reported the disclosure of arms reserves having a place with the Haqqani arrange close Kabul Airport and asserted that the gathering had wanted to utilize the stores to organize an ambush on the airplane terminal. The activities of extremist gatherings, for example, Plane Stupid, which has ruptured edge fencing at UK airplane terminals with the goal

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[84] Milner, H., (1998), Resisting Protectionism: Global Industry and the Politics of International Trade, Princeton University, Princeton.

that activists could cuff themselves to flying machine in a challenge the carrier business' carbon outflows, show the suitability of such an assault in the West also[85].

The pattern toward assaulting air terminals as opposed to air ship has likely been driven by various variables, especially expanded checkpoint screening measures and terrorists' developing accentuation on decentralized, little scale assaults on focuses of chance[86]. Guns will probably end up being a key part of future assaults, given their relative usability contrasted with explosives, and additionally their wide accessibility in the United States and numerous different nations. This pattern was exemplified by the 2011 Frankfurt assault, which was directed by Arid Uka, a representative at the airplane terminal's postal office, who shot and murdered two U.S. warriors at a transport at the terminal. In spite of the fact that sending of casually dressed security staff and snappy response groups can enhance the effect of assaults on air terminals, their simplicity of execution and the inconceivability of disposing of all air terminal lines (be they for drop-off, registration, security screening, baggage carousel, or auto rentals) make this strategy an industrious risk[87].

3.6. Efforts by Kenyan Government to Counter Aviation Terrorism

Terror assaults and systems crosswise over areas are making a move in the security frameworks. No single state in the district can assert that it is absolved from such assaults. Along these lines,

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[85] Lissitzyn, O.J., (1983) International Air Transport and National Policy, New York: Garland Publishing Inc.

[86] Johnson, P (1993) "Air Transport," in Peter Johnson, ed., European Industries: structure, Conduct Performance, Aldershot, UK, Edward Elgar

[87] Rynerson, S. D "Everybody Wants To Go To Heaven, But Nobody Wants to Die: The Story of the Transatlantic Common Aviation Area", Denver Journal of International Law & Policy; Summer/Fall 2002, Vol. 30 Issue 4.

there is requirement for ponder recharged duty of the accomplice states between governments, private area and security organizations in battling the bad habit[88]. A compelling counterterrorism approach must go past uncompromising endeavors to upset the individuals who look to damage us today. Collaboration is vital to meet this risk, and we should guarantee that new terrorist initiates don't come to replace those we have vanquished. The sub provincial participation and organization at East African Community Inter-powers made following of terrorists gatherings less demanding. The strengths share data and insight that can be utilized to avoid terrorist exercises in the area. This exertion is additionally upheld by the administrations of every nation. For example, the suspects in the July 2010 Kampala terrorist assaults were removed from Kenya and Tanzania to Uganda[89].

Kenya stays one of Africa's biggest recipients of the US government's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program concentrated on building law implementation limits in the ranges of outskirt security, examinations, and emergency reaction, and on the systematization of counterterrorism aversion and reaction abilities. Traditions and Border Patrol help gave multinational preparing including Kenya to rustic outskirt watch units, for example, those in the Kenya Police Service and the Kenya Wildlife Service. With US preparing and help, the administration built up an Anti-Terrorism Police Unit, the Joint Terrorism Task Force (later disbanded), a National Counter-Terrorism Center, and a National Security Advisory Committee. Kenya has collaborated to catch terrorist suspects escaping savagery in Somalia, and has permitted a noteworthy level of

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[88] Rex S.Toh, "Toward an international Open skies regime; Advances, Impediments and Impacts", Journal of air Transport Worldwide, Vol.3 No. 1 – 1998.

[89] OECD Report (1997), The Future of international Air Transport Policy, Responding to Global Change, available at http://www.oecd.org/

US military action in the eastern part of the nation. These different endeavors have upset terrorist actions in the region[90].

Kenya's 2012 Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2011 Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, and 2010 Prevention of Organized Crime Act together gave a solid legitimate structure under which to arraign demonstrations of terrorism. Kenya's National Assembly passed no new broad enactment on terrorism in 2013, yet new alterations to the point of interest 2012 Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) were passed in 2013 that fortified the criminalization of sponsoring of terrorism[91]. The controls set up the police and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as the organizations that are to gather and react to reports of terrorist movement. The directions additionally formalized the procedure for solidifying resources, considering a man a speculated terrorist, and sharing data between government organizations. The latest however profoundly disputable enactment in Kenya is the Security Laws (Amendment) Act of 2014. The Kenyan legal keeps on exhibiting expanding autonomy and skill. The Kenyan law requirement was hampered by constrained assets, deficient preparing, and endemic debasement.

Counterterrorism capacities were separated between the three branches of the recently rebuilt National Police Service: the Kenya Police (counting the investigative Antiterrorism Police Unit and the paramilitary General Services Unit), the Directorate of Criminal Investigation and the

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[90] Yergin, D Richard H K & Peter C., (2000) Fettered Flight: Globalization and the airline industry, Cambridge, MA: Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

[91] Wassenbergh, H., (1962) Post- War International Civil Aviation Policy and the Law of the Air, The Hague: MartinusNijhoff.

Administration Police, and non-police offices, for example, the National Intelligence Service and components of the KDF[92]. Kenyan powers recognized emergency reaction and outskirt security as key territories for development, and talked about conceivable extra help with accomplice countries including the United States.

Indeed, even before the entry of the 2012 law, Kenyan powers started arraignments in prominent instances of plots focusing on Western interests, indicting and sentencing to life in jail Iranians Ahmad Abolfathi and Sayed Mansouri on explosives charges in May, and proceeding with the progressing trial of British national Jermaine Grant on charges of plotting to murder Western sightseers for the benefit of al Qaeda. The September 2013 al-Shabab assault on Nairobi's Westgate Shopping Mall centered the world's consideration on Kenya and Kenyan counterterrorism endeavors, highlighting critical weaknesses in the Kenyan security forces" reaction[93]. The assault seemed to fortify Kenyan take steps to battle al-Shabab, including expanded operations by Kenya Defense Forces units under the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

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[92] Pollack, M.A.,(Eds), Policy Making in the European Union, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford pp.49-90.

[93] Thomas D., (2006), "Counterterrorism in African Failed States: Challenges and Potential   Solutions," Strategic Studies Institute, US .Army War College, Carlisle

3.7. Summary

Kenya has made significant investments in air transport security and security detail presence in every airport in the country underscores its importance. Kenya's commitment and capacity to respond to transnational threats remains a mystery. The above efforts and counterterrorism strategies and partnerships employed by regional, continental and other International community have brought about improved security across Kenya, Africa and the world as a whole. Terrorism is a global problem which requires mutual partnership and effort in order to eradicate this vice across the globe.

CHAPTER FOUR

STRATEGIES FOR COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE AIR TRANSPORT

INDUSTRY IN KENYA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the strategies for countering terrorism in the air transport industry in Kenya. The purpose of the study was to assess effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa: a case study of Kenya. Data composed was collated and reports were produced. Findings from the interview guide questions were also presented in prose. Counter-terrorism consolidates the practice, military strategies, methods, and technique that administration, military, police, brutal non-state performing artists and business associations use to battle or anticipate terrorism. Everything except four of the more than 40 known terrorist plots by homegrown jihadists have been impeded by powers. Be that as it may, this exertion faces genuine difficulties as it tries to counter an always developing and progressively various terrorist risk. A more comprehensive approach that better arranges the assets of government, state and neighborhood powers is required. Counterterrorism is not just about brave attacks and automaton strikes. It is about the diligent work of gathering and filtering through immeasurable measures of data and overseeing connections among associations that regularly see sharing data as an unnatural demonstration.4.2. Strategies to Combat Terrorism in the Air Transport Industry

The respondents were asked to explain the strategies that have been put in place, to combat terrorism in the air transport industry. From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated the following as the measures that have been put in place; trepidation and indictment or removal

of culprits of terrorist acts, as per the pertinent arrangements of national and global law, increasing participation, as proper, in trading auspicious and precise data concerning the avoidance and battling of terrorism, fortified coordination and collaboration among states in fighting violations that may be associated with terrorism, incorporating drug trafficking in every one of its angles, illegal arms exchange, specifically of little arms and light weapons[94]. As indicated by one of the respondents "Joined Nations Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate have been urged to work with states, at their demand, to encourage the reception of enactment and regulatory measures to actualize the terrorist travel-related commitments. Promote nations have been urged to set up all endeavors to enhance the security and assurance of especially powerless targets, for example, foundation and open spots, and in addition the reaction to terrorist assaults.''

4.2.1. Global Partnerships

The study asked the respondents to state the global partnerships which have been forged in countering terrorism on air transport industry. In light of this, the respondents revealed global partnerships formed to counter terrorism in air transport industry are US-African joint security operation, IGAD, NATO, Trans-Saharan counterterrorism Initiative partnership (TSCTI) and AMISOM[95]. According to one of the respondent "NATO's work on counter-terrorism concentrates on enhancing attention to the risk, creating capacities to get ready and react, and improving engagement with accomplice nations and other global performers." International on-screen characters, for example, the United Nations, the European Union, the US and provincial

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[94] Interviews with Air Kenya Aviation personnel on September 2016

[95] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

on-screen characters, for example, the AU and Intergovernmental Authority on Development have similar focal points in contributing towards counter-terrorism in EA. They have available to them information and mastery of nearby issues that makes them appropriate to form approaches that consider social and other logical issues and embrace district or sub-locale particular activities that supplement and expand upon worldwide counterterrorism goals. They can encourage the trading of mastery and data among legislative and non-administrative specialists, and in addition the sharing of good national practices and lessons gained from national execution among the nations of the region[96].

The respondents showed that AU assumes a vital part in the counterterrorism particularly in connection the territories of peacekeeping, clash counteractive action and emergency administration. With regards to counterterrorism in air transport industry, these three measurements of AU engagement are vital given EAs relentless territorial strains and clashes which permit terrorist exercises to thrive. In spite of the fact that there are numerous different needs to be tended to in the African Union" PSC, there are likewise unique levels of the terrorist risk recognitions the AU members[97]. An additional test is that the AU's CT assets are rare in this way diminishing its capacity to effectively completely understand its CT strategy. In 2004 the

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[96] The legal responsibilities between the two commissions as far as terrorism is concerned are not clear. The Protocol and the Plan of Action confer the responsibilities for implementation on the AU Commission in Addis Ababa.

[97] See, for example, the Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission on the Implementation of the 1999 OAU Convention and the Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, AU document Mtg/HLIG/Conv Terror/ 2(II), Original:

AU built up the African Center for Study and Research of Terrorism (ACSRT) to practice on matters identifying with terrorism and execution of the AU counterterrorism program.

The ACSRT is in charge of arranging capacities went for enhancing counterterrorism limits and collaboration among AU part states. It means to teach AU individuals about the risk of terrorism in Africa, give limit building help to upgrade national and provincial capacities, make an instrument for all part states to get to master direction, assemble a database to encourage the sharing of insight and other terrorism-related data; orchestrate and institutionalize residential legitimate structures with the AU and worldwide counterterrorism systems; and scatter counterterrorism look into over the continent[98].

The respondents showed that while inventive communitarian endeavors among East African states, outside contributors, and common society through the foundation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Capacity Building Program against Terrorism (ICPAT) are making noteworthy steps toward the improvement of a lucid way to deal with counterterrorism limit working in the district, there stay huge difficulties to compelling agreeable activity in East Africa. These incorporate serious intra-and interstate clash, expanding radicalization, absence of state limit, contending needs, and political affectability encompassing the very thought of counterterrorism. To date, most counterterrorism endeavors have concentrated on fleeting security and law requirement measures to the close prohibition, even now and again to the disservice, of longer-term endeavors to deliver hidden conditions helpful for the spread of terrorism.

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[98] Interview with Safari link Aviation staff members 2016

The IGAD secretary as of late noticed that "because of its topographical area, tirelessness of contention, nonappearance of state structures, lose hope from the loss of trust and the development of radicalism, the IGAD locale is thought to be the most defenseless against terrorism of all districts in sub-Saharan Africa. East Africa states have been defrauded by terrorist acts, whether executed by and against a nation's nationals for a local cause or concentrated on "additional national or additional territorial focuses, for instance, Western targets situated in [East Africa]. Most setbacks from terrorism in East Africa are not connected to universal terrorism but rather to household uprisings in the sub district[99].

As per the discoveries paying little mind to the sort of terrorism, be that as it may, neighborhood groups in Africa have borne the brunt of the death toll and property and other monetary harm from the assaults; yet from numerous points of view, significantly more consideration has been paid to the moderately couple of Western casualties of terrorism in the sub locale. This has confounded endeavors by a few governments in East Africa to bolster worldwide counterterrorism endeavors without being viewed as pushing outside interests. The sub area has encountered drawn out and extreme intra-and interstate clash, prompting insecurity, destitution, and political segregation that make it defenseless against terrorist abuse. For instance, the progressing struggle amongst Ethiopia and Eritrea which focuses on a fringe debate, in which Ethiopia charges that Eritrea is giving backing to religious radical gatherings with connections to al-Qaida to further Asmara's military destinations has prompted the passings of thousands, the

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[99] Department of State Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, "The Terrorist Enemy," at www. State.gov/s/ct/enemy/, accessed September 6, 2010.

suppression of restriction developments, noteworthy quantities of reported human rights infringement, and Eritrea's withdrawal from IGAD.

4.2.2 Assistance to Counter Terrorist Financing

The study asked the respondents to state how assistance to counter terrorist financing has aided in countering terrorism on air transport industry. In light of this, the respondents revealed that the Treasury Department considers endeavors to create money related part oversight capacities inside different government divisions important for keeping the transnational financing of terrorism. Numerous Kenyan managing account frameworks stay helpless against terrorists and different hoodlums, and the administrations regularly need assets to track the stream of assets, lead oversight of settlement frameworks, or solidify and seize terrorist-related resources[100]. The Somali diaspora regularly utilizes hawalas. Casual cash exchange frameworks, to dispatch assets to relatives in Somalia. The U.N. Sanctions Committee on Somalia has written about the utilization of such settlement systems to bolster Somali guerilla gathers and recommends that expanded worldwide checking of hawalas has made them a less appealing financing choice for such gatherings.

New types of financing have developed, including separating bigger wholes into littler adds up to maintain a strategic distance from location; utilizing messengers; or changing over assets into products, for example, rice and sugar that are later reconverted into money. Reports recommend that the Somali diaspora in the Nairobi neighborhood of Eastleigh uses an overland dispatch framework to transmit assets to relatives, and possibly equipped gatherings[101]. Al Shabaab

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[100] Interviews with Air Kenya Aviation personnel on September 2016

[101] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

additionally raises supports inside Somalia, drawing income from ports, checkpoints, and different business and criminal endeavors. Al Shabaab's Kismayo port, takeover for instance, has allegedly demonstrated lucrative, bringing over $1 million. The US has tried to internationalize administrative prerequisites on terrorist back. The Treasury Department bolsters and liaises with local associations, amongst FATF, which elevates universal arrangements to battle tax evasion and terrorist financing, and its local partner, the ESAAMLG.

The State Department arranges U.S. help endeavors to reinforce the capacity of remote accomplices to recognize, research, and battle terrorist financing through its CTF program and related activities. Such endeavors are regularly led by or in a joint effort with Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance and the Department of Justice, and additionally other government organizations, and may incorporate support to accomplice countries for the advancement of enactment on terrorist financing and other administrative changes, and in addition preparing on such points as money dispatch prohibition and oversight of altruistic activities[102]. The CTF program has likewise upheld the foundation of FIUs in East Africa. A U.S. lawyer with skill in terrorist financing serves as a RLA in Nairobi, preparing prosecutors and giving specialized mastery to nations in the area. In Kenya, for instance, the RLA helped with the drafting of against government evasion enactment go in 2009 that set up instruments for distinguishing and seizing unlawful continues.

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[102] Interviews with East African Safari Express on September 2016

4.2.3. Legislative action

The study asked the respondents to state how legislative action has helped in countering terrorism on air transport industry. In light of this, the respondents stated that Hostile to Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, the Police Act and different components of Kenya's criminal code have been set up to manage terrorism danger. The nation's wide official forces are likewise being broadly utilized for this reason. The entry of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2003 was seen, particularly, prone to assistance to seal a noteworthy escape clause, for example, defilement of the police, movement and traditions organizations in the nation's defenselessness to terrorism[103].   Other than characterizing terrorism and terrorist associations, the Bill looked for , in addition to other things; to start with, tried to criminalize unlawful weapons preparing, the main of terrorist associations, ownership of articles of terrorism, being an individual from or supporting a terrorist association ; furthermore, presented additional forces on police and spelled out helpful strategies to empower Kenya to work with different nations to battle terrorism; third, gave discipline to anybody sentenced terrorism and fourth, considered the seizure of property obtained through terrorism.

The respondents likewise demonstrated that the bill was at first disagreeable on the grounds that; to begin with, it was generally accepted to have been foisted on Kenya by the U.S. what's more, British governments in this way undermining homegrown reactions to terrorism; also, it seemed to focus on specific gatherings of Kenyans, particularly Muslims and was seen to be divisive in light of the fact that it was seen to set Christian supporters against its Muslim adversaries; third, it was viewed as being draconian and severe on the grounds that it contained no solution for

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[103] Interviews with East African Safari Express on September 2016

those wrongly blamed for terrorism ;fourth, it was viewed as being unbeneficial to Kenyans despite the fact that they were to shoulder its brunt not such a great amount to ensure them but rather to fulfill American and British worries over their own particular security; firth, it facilitated the removal of terrorist suspects to different nations without the typical protections; 6th, it was undemocratic having been drafted with no due contribution from generally Kenyans. The taking into consideration the capture and holding of terrorist suspects without permitting them to contact legal counselors and relatives was viewed as infringement of human rights. Furthermore, the Bill had additionally brought about objection among a few Kenyans since they saw it as being supremacist on account of its probable infringement of the privileges of nonwhites while ensuring those of whites[104].

The respondents showed that despite the fact that there was a dissension that the Counter Terrorism Act will be viewed as focusing on a specific group, Kenya needed to institute an Act of parliament to help in battling terrorism. This was done in year 2012 (Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2012). Muslims pioneers had at first contradicted the Bill on grounds that it focused on the group and encroached on certain sacred rights. They said the draft law repudiated the Constitution. Relationship of Muslim Organizations in Kenya (Amok) in keep running up to year 2012 changed heart and upheld it as intended to ensure Kenyans against terror dangers. The association's director, Sheik Athman Mponda, said: "We've lost numerous young fellows who have been selected into Al-Shabaab and taken to Somalia. I know of nine young fellows who

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[104] Arquilla, J. y Ronfeldt, D. (2001). Networks and netwars. The future of terror, crime and militancy. Santa Monica, CA. RAND.

have been murdered in Somalia." This support by Muslim people group to a substantial degree added to the establishment of the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2012, laws of Kenya.

4.2.4. Market force analysis

According to the findings this strategy of countering terrorism borrows from theory of demand and supply to explain the interplay of the circumstances on the ground and how they accelerate or diminish the occurrence of terrorist acts. This is by looking the causes of terrorism in Kenya from the Al Shabaab's perspective. Here, the study dealt with the three alleged causes of terrorism in Kenya which are in turn elaborated. These are: West-Muslim conflict of ideology, Christian-Muslim misunderstanding, and question of unchecked border. In the question of unchecked border, this is where there is influx of refugees and illegal visitors from Somalia who sometimes sneak through illegal weapons which are then used to commit terrorism. Here the force that makes this happen is the porous borders, a weakness in Kenya that is exploited by the terrorist[105]. The existence of polar borders may be equated to supply or the facilitation that enables terrorists to enter Kenya undetected. The exploitation of this situation is a demand by terrorists who will seize it whenever it is available then take advantage of it and commit their terrorist acts. Kenya should control the entry of the illegal arms by screening thoroughly those who are entering into Kenya and also by ensuring that Kenya's borders are constantly surveyed to control illegal migration into Kenya.

Concerning the issue of West-Muslim conflict of ideology the findings of the study indicated that the West is seen by the Muslim as promoting policies to humiliate them. To counter this, terrorist use their bad tactics of terrorism. Here Kenya is viewed as sympathizer of West hence it is targeted. The driving force here is to eliminate discrimination on race and religion. The supply or the cause here is

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[105] Phone conversation with Jambo Jet manager

the feeling of being superior to the rest and hence the demand or want is to fight humiliation; want to be treated as equals. Kenya should be neutral when it comes to West-Muslim conflict to avoid been drawn into conflict that is not benefiting from[106]. Finally is the Christian-Muslim tussle on which religion is superior. The demand here is to end religious prejudices and discrimination while the supply or the cause of this conflict is the side that Kenya is seen to lean on, as in, is it on Christian or Islamic side. To avoid this driving force it should champion neutrality in religion and be accommodative. On religious conflict, it should be neutral on the faith, that is, there should be no official states' religion. This will promote religious equality and tolerance and any act of terrorism that would be motivated by religious discrimination is eliminated.

4.3. Main aspects of Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in Air Transport Industry

The study sought to establish main aspects of Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry. From the discoveries of the study, greater part of the respondents demonstrated the United States is putting the majority of its support behind the Kenya military for the battle against Al-Shabaab through money related guide and military guide. They facilitate expressed that, dominant part of U.S. military guide to Kenya means to upgrade Kenya Armed Forces investment in the African Union Mission to counter terrorism noticeable all around transport industry and military operations against terrorist through the Defense Department's Counterterrorism Partnership Fund (CTPF). One of the respondents included "U.S. military guide to Kenya under the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program for FY 2015 has been to a great extent concentrated on preparing the Kenyan military on key viewpoints to battling terrorism noticeable all around transport industry. A portion of the proposed course titles include:

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[106] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

far reaching security reactions to terrorism; propel unique operations fighting terrorism graduated class course; program on digital security contemplates and key level little specialty battling terrorism."

4.4. Role Played By Kenyan Government in Counter Terrorism Partnership in Air transport industry

Regarding the role played by the Kenyan government in counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry. The respondents indicated accumulation of data from all sources on the terrorist framework, exercises, and plans in the nation, examination of the data to deliver insight, creating reports for activity, arrangement and imparting to accomplices, coordination of counter terrorism endeavors with other government partners and accomplices and checking the circumstance locally and all around as to terrorism. According to one of the respondents "in monitoring the situation locally, the Kenyan government has carried out the following measures such as anti-terror police unit deployment to the airports, development of an edge security divider that will isolate the airplane terminals from the adjacent zones, guard budgetary allotments have been expanded to prepare the security offices and asset freeze of Al Shabaab sympathizers and financiers and Hawalas closure that launder money for the jihadists decapitating their finances.

4.5. Role of US Government in Counter Terrorism Partnership in Air Transport Industry

The respondents were asked to explain the role of us government in counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry. From the findings, most respondents indicated , that the US government through the bureau of counterterrorism, arranges all U.S. Government endeavors to enhance counter-terrorism collaboration with remote governments and takes part in the advancement,

coordination, and execution of American counterterrorism policy[107]. When the respondents were probed further they indicated, the US government also describes efforts to counter terrorism fund and prepare law implementation authorities of the U.S. also, Kenya, and in addition the innovative work of counterterrorism innovation. One of the interviewee included the US looks at present and creating elected state government counterterrorism working relations with different states, for example, Kenya and investigates terrorism enactment and the Congressional part in the financial plan and oversight handle.

4.6. Effectiveness of the Kenya-US Counter Terrorism Partnership in Air Transport Industry

The study sought to establish how effective the Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership had been in countering terrorism in Kenya. In light of these the respondents indicated, the Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership has not been very effective due to the nature and unpredictable ways in which the terror groups operate and increase in number of casualties. One of the respondents argued, 'the Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership lacks the necessary vigor and support." The respondents were also requested to indicate the main agencies involved in the Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership. According to the findings, majority of the respondents indicated the NCTC, ATPU, NSIS, JTTF and NSAC. One of the respondents added "altogether these agencies aim to enhance Kenyan ability to examine occurrences recognize agents and organize applicable work crosswise over different offices required in counterterrorism.''

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[107] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

4.7. Factors Sustaining Terrorism in the Air Transport Industry

The study sought to establish the factors that have been sustaining terrorism in the Air Transport Industry. From the findings of the study, majority of the respondents indicated lack of democracy, Failed or weak states, fast modernization as high monetary development has additionally been found to connect firmly with the rise of ideological terrorism, fanatic philosophies and recorded forerunners of political viciousness, common wars, upheavals, tyrannies or occupation may bring down the edge for acknowledgment of political savagery and terrorism, and obstruct the improvement of peaceful standards among all portions of society[108]. The respondents further showed administration and imbalance of force. Whenever nearby or worldwide forces have a staggering force contrasted with oppositional bunches. One of the respondents expressed that "Ill-conceived or degenerate governments much of the time offer ascent to restriction that may swing to terrorist implies if different roads are not seen as sensible alternatives for supplanting these administrations with a more tenable and genuine government.

4.8. Ways in which Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in Air Transport can be made more effective

In regard to ways in which Kenya-us counter terrorism partnership in air transport can be made more effective, respondents were of the opinion it's through; powerful utilization of existing innovations, innovative work exercises and arrangement of new ways to deal with moderating the country's included vulnerabilities. Moreover plan counterterrorism help projects to incorporate critical support for lead of-law establishments in accomplice nations and human rights preparing for military and police powers. As indicated by one of the interviewee "the

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[108] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

United States ought to work with unified nations, for example, Canada, France, United Kingdom and Australia, which have critical counterterrorism experience, to create counterterrorism systems and help programs that influence associations with these countries for our common advantage.

4.9. Challenges Faced in Combating Terrorism in the Air Transport Industry

The study sought to establish challenges faced in combating terrorism in the air transport industry. From the findings of the study majority of the respondents indicated, mistrust in sharing intelligence on sensitive information which exposes other partners to a certain degree of vulnerability, lack of shared intelligence reports. One of the respondents added lack of well-equipped anti-terrorism force and facilities, different counter terrorism priorities and different legal systems are also challenges faced by counter terrorism partnership[109]. The study further probed the respondents on the challenges encountered by Kenya-US terrorism partnership in air transport industry. The findings revealed that lack of human resources, international/national laws, contrasts involved with states from which fanatics develop, lawful and arrangement issues with data sharing, contrasts in way to deal with counterterrorism operations, observing and surveying progress, mechanical and operational contrasts (i.e., incongruence in: frameworks to share data), social contrasts/absence of trust, and responsibility. According to one of the respondents "there is increased corruption within the Kenyan government and the Kenyan military lack motivation hence impeding the Kenya-US counter terrorism strategies." Another respondent argued that "Tense furnished strikes in view of poor insight may just expand cycles of radicalization and brutality."

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[109] Interviews with Ministry of Transport personnel on September 2016

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusions based on the findings and recommendations there-to on effect of terrorism on air transport industry in Africa: a case study of Kenya.

5.2.Summary of the findings

The study found that the measures that have been set up to counter terrorism in air transport; dread and arraignment or removal of culprits of terrorist acts, as per the significant arrangements of national and universal law, heightening participation, as fitting, in trading convenient and exact data concerning the anticipation and battling of terrorism, reinforced coordination and collaboration among states in fighting violations that may be associated with terrorism, incorporating drug trafficking in every one of its perspectives, illegal arms exchange, specifically of little arms and light weapons. As per one of the respondents "Joined Nations CTC and its Executive Directorate have been urged to work with states, at their demand, to encourage the reception of enactment and managerial measures to actualize the terrorist travel-related commitments. Facilitate nations have been urged to set up all endeavors to enhance the security and assurance of especially powerless targets, for example, framework and open spots, and additionally the reaction to terrorist assaults.''

The study further established that global partnerships formed to counter terrorism in air transport industry are US-African joint security operation, IGAD, NATO, TSCTI and AMISOM.

According to one of the respondent "NATO's work on counter-terrorism concentrates on enhancing attention to the danger, creating capacities to get ready and react, and improving engagement with accomplice nations and other global on-screen characters." International performing artists, for example, the UN, the EU, the United States and local on-screen characters, for example, the African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development have similar points of interest in contributing towards counter-terrorism in EA. They have available to them learning and ability of nearby issues that makes them appropriate to form approaches that consider social and other logical issues and attempt district or sub-locale particular activities that supplement and expand upon worldwide counterterrorism goals. They can encourage the trading of aptitude and data among legislative and non-administrative specialists, and additionally the sharing of good national practices and lessons gained from national usage among the nations of the area.

Regarding, the factors that have been sustaining terrorism in the Air Transport Industry, the study found the factors to include lack of democracy, Failed or weak states, quick modernization as high monetary development has additionally been found to relate unequivocally with the rise of ideological terrorism, fanatic belief systems and verifiable predecessors of political savagery, common wars, insurgencies, fascisms or occupation may bring down the limit for acknowledgment of political viciousness and terrorism, and block the advancement of peaceful standards among all fragments of society. Furthermore, the study found the elements to incorporate administration and imbalance of force when nearby or worldwide forces have a mind-boggling power contrasted with oppositional bunches. One of the respondents expressed that "Ill-conceived or degenerate governments much of the time offer ascent to restriction that

may swing to terrorist implies if different roads are not seen as sensible choices for supplanting these administrations with a more sound and true blue government".

Concerning main aspects of Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry the study established that Joined States is putting the vast majority of its support behind the Kenya military for the battle against Al-Shabaab through money related guide and military guide. They facilitate expressed that, larger part of U.S. military guide to Kenya intends to improve Kenya Armed Forces support in the African Union Mission to counter terrorism noticeable all around transport industry and military operations against terrorist through the Defense Department's CTPF. One of the respondents included "U.S. military guide to Kenya under the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program for FY 2015 has been to a great extent concentrated on preparing the Kenyan military on key perspectives to fighting terrorism noticeable all around transport industry. A portion of the proposed course titles include: thorough security reactions to terrorism; propel extraordinary operations battling terrorism graduated class course; program on digital security concentrates on and key level little art fighting terrorism."

In connection to pretended by the Kenyan government in counter terrorism organization in air transport industry, the study discovered gathering of data from all sources on the terrorist foundation, exercises, and plans in the nation, examination of the data to create insight, delivering reports for activity, arrangement and imparting to accomplices, coordination of counter terrorism endeavors with other government partners and accomplices and observing the circumstance locally and all inclusive concerning terrorism. As per one of the respondents "in checking the circumstance locally, the Kenyan government has done the accompanying

measures, for example, against terror police unit sending to the air terminals, development of an edge security divider that will isolate the airplane terminals from the close-by regions, safeguard budgetary allotments have been expanded to prepare the security offices and asset freeze of Al Shabaab sympathizers and financiers and Hawalas closure that launder money for the jihadists decapitating their finances."

Concerning the ways in which Kenya-us counter terrorism partnership in air transport can be made more effective, the study found the ways to include powerful utilization of existing advancements, innovative work exercises and organization of new ways to deal with relieving the country's included vulnerabilities. Likewise outline counterterrorism help projects to incorporate huge support for run of-law establishments in accomplice nations and human rights preparing for military and police powers. As indicated by one of the interviewee "the US ought to work with partnered nations, for example, the Canada, France, United Kingdom, and Australia, which have noteworthy counterterrorism experience, to create counterterrorism methodologies and help programs that influence associations with these countries for our common advantage."

Regarding the challenges of faced in combating terrorism in the air transport industry, the study found the challenges to include mistrust in sharing intelligence on sensitive information which exposes other partners to a certain degree of vulnerability, lack of shared intelligence reports. One of the respondents added "lack of well-equipped anti-terrorism force and facilities, different counter terrorism priorities and different legal systems are also challenges faced by counter terrorism partnership." The study further probed the respondents on the challenges encountered

by Kenya-US terrorism partnership in air transport industry. The findings found that lack of human resources, international/national laws, contrasts involved with states from which fanatics rise, lawful and strategy issues with data sharing, contrasts in way to deal with counterterrorism operations, checking and surveying progress, innovative and operational contrasts (i.e., contrariness in: frameworks to share data), social contrasts/absence of trust, and responsibility. According to one of the respondents "there is increased corruption within the Kenyan government and the Kenyan military lack motivation hence impeding the Kenya-US counter terrorism strategies."

5.3. Conclusion

In view of the discoveries the study reason that the measures that have been set up to counter terrorism in air transport; anxiety and arraignment or removal of culprits of terrorist acts, as per the pertinent arrangements of national and universal law, increasing participation, as fitting, in trading opportune and exact data concerning the counteractive action and battling of terrorism, fortified coordination and collaboration among states in fighting wrongdoings that may be associated with terrorism, incorporating drug trafficking in every one of its angles, illegal arms exchange, specifically of little arms and light weapons. As indicated by one of the respondents "Joined Nations CTC and its Executive Directorate have been urged to work with states, at their demand, to encourage the appropriation of enactment and authoritative measures to actualize the terrorist travel-related commitments. Facilitate nations have been urged to set up all endeavors to enhance the security and insurance of especially helpless targets, for example, framework and open spots, and the reaction to terrorist assaults."

The study reasoned that worldwide associations framed to counter terrorism in air transport industry are US-African joint security operation, IGAD, NATO, Trans-Saharan counterterrorism Initiative organization (TSCTI) and AMISOM. As indicated by one of the respondent "NATO's work on counter-terrorism concentrates on enhancing attention to the risk, creating abilities to get ready and react, and upgrading engagement with accomplice nations and other worldwide on-screen characters." International on-screen characters, for example, the United Nations, the European Union, the United States and territorial performing artists, for example, the African Union and Intergovernmental Authority on Development have near preferences in contributing towards counter-terrorism in EA. They have available to them information and mastery of nearby issues that makes them appropriate to form approaches that consider social and other logical issues and embrace district or sub-locale particular activities that supplement and expand upon worldwide counterterrorism destinations. They can encourage the trading of skill and data among legislative and non-administrative specialists, and the sharing of good national practices and lessons gained from national usage among the nations of the district.

Concerning primary parts of Kenya-US counter terrorism association in air transport industry the study reasoned that United States is putting the majority of its support behind the Kenya military for the battle against Al-Shabaab through money related guide and military guide. They assist expressed that, dominant part of U.S. military guide to Kenya means to improve Kenya Armed Forces cooperation in the African Union Mission to counter terrorism noticeable all around transport industry and military operations against terrorist through the Defense Department's Counterterrorism Partnership Fund (CTPF). One of the respondents included "U.S. military guide to Kenya under the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program for FY 2015 has been to a

great extent concentrated on preparing the Kenyan military on key viewpoints to fighting terrorism noticeable all around transport industry. A portion of the proposed course titles include: complete security reactions to terrorism; propel unique operations battling terrorism graduated class course; program on digital security ponders and key level little art fighting terrorism."

In connection to pretended by the Kenyan government in counter terrorism association in air transport industry, the study discovered gathering of data from all sources on the terrorist foundation, exercises, and plans in the nation, examination of the data to deliver insight, creating reports for activity, strategy and imparting to accomplices, coordination of counter terrorism endeavors with other government partners and accomplices and observing the circumstance locally and all inclusive as to terrorism. As per one of the respondents "in observing the circumstance locally, the Kenyan government has completed the accompanying measures, for example, hostile to terror police unit sending to the air terminals, development of an edge security divider that will isolate the air terminals from the close-by territories, resistance budgetary allotments have been expanded to prepare the security organizations and resource stop of Al Shabaab sympathizers and lenders and Hawalas conclusion that launder cash for the jihadists executing their accounts."

Concerning the routes in which Kenya-us counter terrorism organization in air transport can be made more viable, the study found the approaches to incorporate powerful utilization of existing innovations, innovative work exercises and sending of new ways to deal with alleviating the country's included vulnerabilities. Moreover plan counterterrorism help projects to incorporate huge support for manage of-law foundations in accomplice nations and human rights preparing

for military and police powers. As indicated by one of the interviewee "the United States ought to work with partnered nations, for example, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Australia, which have critical counterterrorism experience, to create counterterrorism techniques and help programs that influence associations with these countries for our common advantage."

5.4. Recommendations

The Kenyan government needs to put more endeavors in the general work of the instruments of energy to enhance the measures in battling the transnational terrorism danger in the nation. To diminish the dangers for future terrorist assaults, the administration needs to genuinely address the components of the risk considers request to stop any future assaults. In the battle against terrorism in Kenya, subjective change is what is required instead of quantitative. The administration ought to in this way demonstrate political will by instituting antiterrorist enactment and concentrate on assigning sufficient assets to the accompanying instruments of energy to moderate the risk: data; law implementation and knowledge; and financial advancement.

Terrorism is not just military and police affairs, it is a society and governance issue that requires citizens, organizations and other relevant institutions to be meaningfully involved. The government should train its citizens on basic survival tactics in times of attacks. This will help reduce the number of casualties as the professional help is finding its way to the ground.

The relevant institutions should establish centers in all counties that have professionals to deal with such emergencies. The same way there are ambulances all over the country the police force should at least have trained personnel of terrorism based in all counties this will reduce the time

taken to transport help to the area of need. It took more than 11 hours for the Recce Company based at Ruiru to travel to Garissa to counter the four terrorist in Garissa if his time was reduced the casualties would also be reduced. One life saved is enough effort made.

Religious groups, particularly the Muslims clergies and organizations should take lead in the anti-radicalization strategies. They should be core group to work with the government to understand the terrorist mentality and counter brain washing of youths. More women should be engaged in the fight against Terror. As with terrorist who have also moved from only recruiting men to including women in their troops and entrusting them with leadership the same should be done with counter terrorism to enable similar thinking application and achievement of better results.

The Government should sieve its promises only make those it is able to fulfill so as to maintain its image to the public. Promises made and not fulfilled reflect negatively on the government. The security personnel should be encouraged to cooperate and not compete. This will ensure proper coordination and assure better results than in a competitive environment.

The Kenya-US counter terrorism association ought to build up a more grounded operational and strategic knowledge structure that is solidly married to popularity based standards. It ought to likewise work with essential accomplice nations to create connects between terrorism examination focuses and share investigation of dangers and countermeasures. Every one of these activities ought to be upheld by the advancement of global benchmarks for efforts to establish safety solidly married to fair standards.

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APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What are the various strategies put in place to combat terrorism in the air transport industry?

2. Describe the strategies applied in combating put in place to combat terrorism in the air transport industry

3. How does global partnership help in combating terrorism in the air transport industry?

4. How doe legislative actions help in combating terrorism in the air transport industry?

5. What are the main aspects of Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in Air Transport Industry

6. What is the role played by Kenyan government in counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry

7. What is the role played by US Government in counter terrorism partnership in air transport industry

8. Describe the effectiveness of the Kenya-US Counter Terrorism partnership in air transport industry

9. What are the factors Sustaining Terrorism in the Air Transport Industry?

10. Describe the ways in which Kenya-US counter terrorism partnership in air transport can be made more effective

11. What are the challenges faced in combating terrorism in the air transport industry

12. What recommendations can be made in improving the counter-terrorism measures/strategies applied in air transport industry?