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THE INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

TERRORISM AND IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN KENYA

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DECEMBER, 2022

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

DECLARATION

This research proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any university or any other award.

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APPROVAL

I confirm that the candidate under my/our supervision carried out the work presented in this proposal.

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Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family who supported me in their own special way throughout the entire research. Special thanks to my spouse Anne Kina Mwakiridia for her insightful advice and encouragement during the entire period of the study.

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I would want to thank the Almighty God for granting me good health and protection that enabled me to collect all the information in this research. I wish to deeply thank my course lecturers Prof Maria Nzomo, Dr. Mumo Nzau, Dr. Patrick Maluki, Dr. Anita Kiambaa, Dr. Kenneth Mutuma and Lt Col Wilson Rono for the great knowledge I acquired in the fields of international relations and strategic studies. Moreover, I will not forget to thank my supervisor Dr Solomon Muhindi for his invaluable supervision, guidance and direction throughout the entire period of research. I wish also to register my appreciation to my spouse Anne Kina Mwakiridia, daughters Anita, Frida, Elizabeth and Eve for their moral and spiritual support as well as continuous encouragement as I undertook the research.

ABSTRACT

Peace and Security is critical for a country to realize sustainable growth and development. However, terrorism attacks and related activities have affected the growth of Kenyan economy. The purpose of this research was to examine causes of terrorism in Kenya, impacts on national security and strategies that the government can adopt to fight terrorism. The Study was supported by game theory. The study was carried out within Nairobi County. The study used a descriptive research design. Non probability sampling technique was used in the study and incorporated purposive sampling procedures. Questionnaires were used for collecting data. Quantitative data was analyzed for descriptive statistics such as percentage. Presentation of analysis outputs was in tabular summaries and charts. The study established that there are various causes of terrorism in Kenya which include corrupt government officials, lack of tracking, surveillance and monitoring of terrorists cells in the country, radicalization of the youth associated with religious indiscrimination, inadequate of coordination, synergy and communication interoperability by national security organs to deal with the terrorists, high level of poverty and unemployment among the youth and inadequate intelligence sharing between security agencies to counter terrorists activities. Further, the study established that terrorism related incidences in Kenya have negatively impacted on national security through death of citizens, injuries, disabilities, migration of skilled labor, Also, the study established that terrorism attacks caused great damages to the country's physical infrastructure and therefore affected the national security. Finally, the study recommends that the government employs both soft and hard power to fight terrorism by strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives. This could be done through programs that augment human capital, improve public administration and the delivery of government services, and professionalize military and police forces to combat terrorism in the country.

TABLE CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study	2
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	5
1.3.1 General Objective	5
1.3.2 Specific objectives	5
1.4 Specific Research Questions.....	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Literature Review.....	6
1.6.2 Terrorism in global perspective.....	7
1.6.3 Terrorism in Regional perspective.....	8
1.6.4 Terrorism in East Africa perspective.....	10
1.7 Justification of the Study.....	12
1.8 Theoretical Framework.....	13
1.8.1 Game Theory.....	13
1.9 Conceptual Framework.....	15
1.9 Methodology of Research.....	15
1.9.1 Research Design.....	16
1.9.2 Study Site.....	17
1.9.3 Target Population.....	17
1.9.4 Sample Size.....	18
1.9.5 Sampling and Sample Procedures.....	19

1.9.6 Data collection Methods.....	20
1.9.7 Data Analysis and Presentation.....	20
1.9.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations.....	21
1.10 Limitation of the study.....	21
1.11 Assumptions of the Study.....	22
1.12 Definition of Significant Terms.....	22
1.13 Chapter Outline.....	22
CHAPTER TWO.....	24
CAUSES OF TERRORISM OF IN KENYA.....	24
2.1 Introduction.....	24
2.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	24
2.1.1 Respondents Response Rate.....	24
2.1.2 Demographic traits of the Respondents.....	24
2.1.3. Gender of the Respondents	25
2.1.4 Respondent’s Age in Years.....	25
2.1.5 Period of Stay in the Study Area.....	26
2.1.6 Respondents’ Highest Academic Qualification	27
2.1.7 Target Population’s socio economic Stratus.....	27
CHAPTER THREE.....	32
IMPACTS OF TERRORISM ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN KENYA.....	32
3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.1 Deaths	33
3.2 Injuries.....	33
3.3. Disabilities.....	34
3.4 Health Deteriorations.....	35
3.5 Migration of Skilled Labor.....	37
3.6 Displacement of General population.....	37
3.7 Comparison of Impacts of Terrorism Activities on National Security.....	38

CHAPTER FOUR.....	38
GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES TO COMBAT TERRORISM.....	38
4.1. Introduction.....	38
4.2 Promoting of voices of pluralism and tolerance.....	39
4.3 Working with local stakeholders and civil society.....	40
4.4 Fast tracking sustainable counter radicalization policies.....	41
4.5 Investing more resources in counter in counter terrorism programs.....	42
4.6 Strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives.....	43
4.7 Provision of job opportunities and employment to the youth.....	44
4.8 Provision of essential equipment to security forces	44
4.9 Developing partnerships with the private sector.....	45
4.10 Working with international community.....	46
CHAPTER FIVE.....	48
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
5.1. Introduction	48
5.2. Executive Summary.....	48
5.2.1 Summary.....	49
5.3 Conclusion.....	49
5.4 Recommendations.....	50
5.5 Suggestion for Further Research.....	52
REFERENCES.....	53
APPENDICES.....	55
APPENDIX 1: Work Plan.....	55
Appendix 2: Sample Questionnaire.....	56

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.10.3 Target Study Population	18
Table 2.1.1 Respondents response rate.....	24
Table 2.1.3 Gender of Respondents.....	25
Table 2.1.4 Respondents Age bracket	26
Table 2.1.5 Period of stay in the study area.	26
Table 2.1.6 Respondents Academic Qualification	27
Table 2.1.7 Respondents socio economic status	27
Table 2.3.1 Respondents rate islamic terrorism	28
Table 2.3.2 Respondents rate poverty and unemployment	29
Table 2.3.3 Respondents rate corruption.....	30
Table 2.3.4 Respondents rate lack of coordination.....	30
Table 2.3.5 Respondents rate terrorist hiding among refugees.....	31
Table 3.2 Citizen deaths.....	32
Table 3.3 Injuries.....	34
Table 3.4 Disabilities.....	35
Table 3.5 Health Deterioration.....	35
Table 3.6 Migration of skilled labour	36
Table 3.7 Displacement of skilled population.....	37
Table 3.8 Comparison of impacts of terrorism on Human Security	38
Table 4.2 Level of government effectiveness in combating terrorism	39
Table 4.3 Promoting voices of pluralism and tolerance.....	40
Table 4.4 Working with local stakeholders and civil society.....	41
Table 4.5 Fast tracking sustainable counter radicalization policies	41
Table 4.6 Investing more resources in de-radicalization/counter radicalization programs.....	42
Table 4.7 Strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives.....	43
Table 4.8 Provision of job opportunities and employment to the youth.....	44
Table 4.9 Provision of essential equipment to security forces.....	45
Table 4.10 Developing partnerships with the private sector	46
Table 4.11 Working international community.....	47

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM- African Union Mission in Somalia.

ATPU- Anti-Terrorist Police Unit.

AU - African Union.

CIVPOL- Civilian Police.

CJTF - Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa.

EA - East Africa.

EAC - East Africa Community.

NIS- National Intelligence Service.

OGDs - Other Government Departments.

SPSS -Statistical package for social sciences.

U.S.A- United States of America.

U.S. AFRICOM - United States Africa Command.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This section is organized into four subsections which include; the background to the study which defines terrorism and also focuses on security in Kenya. Frances Stewart (2004) defines terrorism as those violent acts that are intended to create fear (terror) and are perpetrated for a religious, political, or ideological goal and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants for instance, neutral military personnel or civilians. Terrorism has no legally binding, criminal law and it has been practiced by a broad array of political organizations, both right-wing and left-wing political parties, nationalistic groups, religious groups, revolutionaries, and ruling governments to further their objectives.¹CarstenBockstette (2008) defined terrorism as political violence in an asymmetrical conflict that is designed to induce terror and psychic fear through the violent victimization and destruction of non-combatant targets.²Terrorism aims at exploiting the media in order to achieve maximum attainable publicity, as an amplifying force multiplier in order to influence the targeted audiences, to reach short- and midterm political goals and desired long-term end states.

In the last six years, Islamic terrorists killed more than 400 people in the country and the scale of organized attacks is still increasing. In April 2015, Islamic militants from the Somali group al- Shabaab attacked Garissa University College in north-eastern Kenya. This terrorist attack confirmed that Kenyan authorities are not able to control the 700 kilometer border with Somalia and ensure the security of citizens and tourists visiting the country. The threat of the escalation of acts of terrorism and the spread of violence to other countries in the region is becoming a major challenge to the foreign policy of Kenya and other countries in the region.³

¹Frances Stewart (2004). "Development and Security," Conflict, Security and Development 4, no. 3 : 261– 288.

²Bockstette, C.(2008). Terrorist Use of Strategic Communication Management Techniques". Columbia:Columbiauniversity Press.

³Impact of Terrorism (2015). IEP Report, No. 36Nov., <http://economicsandpeace.org>.

Further, its important note that 90 % of terrorist attacks in Kenya is caused by the al-Shabaab terror group in Somalia. The awareness of the threat of terrorism therefore becomes necessary for the understanding of different phenomena and processes essential for the security of the country.

1.2 Background to the Study

Recognizing the vulnerabilities as well as the factors that underpin the root causes of Islamic terrorism in Kenya is critical to identifying a more appropriate model to enhancing the effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts in the country.

The terrorist attack of Islamic militants from the group al- Shabaab (official full name: Harakat al -Shabaab al -Mujahidin)⁴, allied with al -Qaeda, on Garissa University College, in which more than 150 people were killed and more than 80 were wounded, has been the deadliest massacre in Kenya since 1998, when al-Qaeda's attack on the U.S. embassy in the capital city of Kenya, Nairobi, took place killing 263 people and injuring more than 5,000 people.

This attack was an act of revenge for the agreement of Kenya's participation in military operations of the African Union in Somalia⁵. On 21st September 2013 a group of terrorists took control over the Westgate Shopping Mall in Nairobi. The terrorists freed all Muslims and opened fire to others, mainly those who identified as Christians. In exchange for hostages, they demanded the withdrawal of Kenyan troops from the Somali territory. According to the government's version and international statements, 72 people were killed in the attack (including 67 civilians and 5 soldiers of the security service) and more than 200 people were wounded⁶.

On 4th May 2014, 2 people were killed and at least 62 were injured as a result of Nairobi bus bombings. A day earlier, two explosions shook Mombasa, killing 4 people at the bus stop.

⁴The spelling of the names of terrorist organizations, for: 'Al -Shabaab', National Counterterrorism Center, at http://www.nctc.gov/site/groups/al_shabaab.html, 9 September 2015.

⁵AMISOM, 'AMISOM Background', at <http://amisom- au.org/amisom- background/>, 8 September 2015.

⁶Institute for Economics and Peace, The Global Terrorism Index 2014, at <http://www.visionofhumanity.org>.

In both cases, the organizers of the attacks were probably the militants from al-Shabaab. On 15th June 2014, another bloody terrorist attack took place in the sea side town of Mpekitoni, Lamu County, in which 48 people were killed according to the Kenyan authorities and the Red Cross. About 50 masked gunmen from the al-Shabaab militant group drove to the town in cars raiding the police station, taking over the weapons, and paralyzing the radio communication.⁷ On 2nd April 2015, there was an attack on Carissa university campus in which, 150 people were killed, including 142 students, 3 soldiers, and 3 policemen. 587 students managed to escape and more than 80 were injured¹⁶. According to al-Shabaab, which controls vast territories of Southern and Middle Somalia, it was another act of revenge for the participation of Kenyan forces in the operation of the African Union peacekeeping forces in Somalia which support the authorities in the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu⁸. The attack of terrorists on Kenya demonstrates international capabilities of terrorists and created the fear that that no state is safe from such potential heinous acts, thus necessitating a need for a common front.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

There exist a number of factors causing terrorism in Kenya which have not been adequately addressed by the government and most scholars have not elaborated on the critical issues to be addressed in order to effectively fight terrorism. Wee, L. (2004) established that in their efforts to combat terrorism in East Africa member states, Kenya being a member have been confronted by common short comings among them; unshared intelligence information among member states, porous boundaries manned by corrupt officials, rampant radicalization associated with religious indiscrimination and improper monitoring and surveillance of terror cells.⁹

⁷Ibd

⁸Ibd

⁹Wee, L.(2004). War against Global Terrorism: Winning the Hearts, Minds, and Souls of the Muslim World. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press.

Corruption makes the operations of terrorists easier by allowing them to use bribes to travel discreetly between countries. It facilitates criminal activity, which often is a source of funding for terrorists. Corruption is an endemic problem in every country in Kenya. It undermines the credibility of the government which the terrorists groups exploit to gain entry to their respective targets.¹⁰ In Kenya, this has been achieved through the acquisition of “valid” registration documents issued by corrupt and gullible immigration officials at countries’ border points¹¹ The Harakat al -Shabaab al -Mujahidin, commonly known as al -Shabaab is the armed wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts, which took over most of Southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Since that time, despite the group’s defeat by Somali and Ethiopian forces in 2007, it has been trying to control strategic points in the area using the guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Somali Federal Government (SFG), the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeeping forces and non -governmental aid organization.¹²

In contrast to al -Shahab’s leaders affiliated with al -Qaeda in East Africa (who use Somalia as a place to organize training camps, plan attacks and as a safe shelter to hide), most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the federal government (SFG) – that is in inner goals – and do not support global jihad. Since 2013 al -Shabaab has been using terrorist tactics outside its own country. Apart from the above-mentioned attacks in Kenya, the bloodiest ones, in the chronological order, are two twin suicide attacks in Kampala (Uganda, July 2010, 70 people killed) and the attack on a famous restaurant in Djibouti (May 2014).¹³

¹⁰Waweru, K (2015). The Role of Regional Integration in combating terrorism in the Horn of Africa. A Case study of East African Community, 2015: pp. 2 -10.

¹¹Ibd

¹²Ibd

¹³Ibd

The continuous al-Shabaab attacks on the nation of Kenya is a threat to national security and this therefore necessitates a research to identify the causes, implications and strategies to disrupt, prevent and ultimately eliminate similar attacks in future.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

To establish the causes of terrorism and its implications on National Security in Kenya.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i. To establish causes of terrorism in Kenya.
- ii. To determine the implications of terrorism on national security.
- iii. To identify strategies that can be adopted to mitigate terrorists' attacks in Kenya.

1.5 Specific research questions

- i. What are the causes of terrorism in Kenya?
- ii. How does terrorism impact on Kenya's national security?
- iii. What approaches can be adopted to mitigate violent extremism in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will explore the causes of terrorism and its effects on the country's national security owing to the fact that it's critical to the survival and existence of a state. Kenya's Defence Policy aims at quick response to varying degrees of threat without risking escalation of the level of conflict. The Kenya Government maintains and enhances effective Defense Forces and national security organs such as the Kenya Police, Kenya Coast Guard and National Intelligence Service to secure and guarantee internal security and territorial integrity of her borders.

The defeat and elimination of al-Shabaab terrorists who are the prime perpetrators of violent extremism is key to attainment of national security. The findings of the study will assist

policy makers to develop appropriate measures to guide policy formulation and implementation, aimed eliminating terrorist attacks in the country. The study further hopes to contribute towards developing literature in academics on future studies on terrorism and counter terrorism in Kenya.

1.7 Literature Review

This chapter provides an account of the literature reviewed on the causes and implications of terrorism on the Kenya's national security and approaches that can be adopted to mitigate violent extremism. The specific objectives are one to determine causes root causes of terrorism; two identify its implications on security and stability of the country and lastly establish mitigating measures as a way forward to eliminate the threats in Kenya. Further, the review will look at current state of terrorism perspectives globally, Africa and East Africa and how it is affecting peace, stability and security in the region and globally. The reviewed literature is mainly from primary sources, journals, secondary sources; policy documents, articles, and newspapers.

1.7.1 Terrorism in global perspective

In part due to the unprecedented rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and the continued flow of foreign terrorist fighters to Syria and Iraq, as well as on going terrorism campaigns in places such as Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen, 32,685 people lost their lives to terrorist attacks in 2014, an 80 percent increase from 2013. Given the prolonged instabilities in these countries prior to the rise of violent extremism, their experiences help illustrate the findings that incidents of terrorism are most common within the context of an already existing conflict.¹⁴In fact, out of 23 countries identified as experiencing on going conflict, 17 of them also suffer from the highest levels of terrorism¹⁵. Not all conflict breeds terrorism, but where it does, incidents of terrorism build on and exacerbate already heavy development costs, such as declining health and education, disruption of social services, disintegrated communities, broken infrastructure, and forced migration. The sustained high level of insecurity has adverse

¹⁴Institute for Economics and Peace, The Global Terrorism Index 2014, at <<http://www.visionofhumanity.org>

¹⁵IBd

implications on human security and the socio - economic prospects for individuals and communities, thereby impeding the advancement of development goals, but there are other terrorism implications as well. Refugees, forced migrants, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been identified as at-risk groups, vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization to violence in contexts where they are not integrated and lack human security.¹⁶

Terrorism by definition is the use of indiscriminate violence to intimidate the general majority of People in a state to accept the changes advocated by the terrorists. The essence of terrorism is to kill or injure opponents in ways specifically designed to cause fear and, thus, to disorganize the opposing society to a degree far out of proportion to the number of victims.¹⁷

As terrorism is a global phenomenon, a major challenge facing policymakers is how to maximize international cooperation and support without unduly compromising important national security interests and options. Terrorists have been able to develop their own sources of financing, which range from NGOs and charities to illegal enterprises such as narcotics, extortion, and kidnapping. Several states have been cited as the state sponsors of terrorism globally and they include the states of Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Syria are known or suspected to have had one or more WMD-related program. In the year 2014, 10,000 terrorist incidents worldwide resulted in approximately 18,000 fatalities.¹⁸

The number of deaths and fatalities in the world as a result of terrorism is alarming and the real threat is bound to escalate if concrete measures are not taken. The most notorious and dangerous terrorist groups in the world include Boko Haram, Al-Qaeda, Islamic state of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) and the Al-Shabaab among others. While terrorism is an international phenomenon and affects almost all African states, this research focuses on Kenya.

¹⁶Wee, L. (2004). War against Global Terrorism: Winning the Hearts, Minds, and Souls of the Muslim World. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press.

¹⁷Bruce, H. (1998). Inside Terrorism. New York: Columbia University Press.

¹⁸Global report on impact of terrorism in 2014.

1.7.2 Terrorism in Regional perspective

The United States' global- scale policy against Islamic terrorism is a significant support for the African Union in its struggle to restore stability in Somalia. In 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity. In 2012, the United States offered rewards for the capture of al -Shabaab leaders. The necessity of providing peace in this region was discussed by the African Union and the United States even before terrorist attacks intensified in Kenya. The cooperation between the two is carried out by means of the United States Africa Command (U.S. AFRICOM) – one of the six Combatant Commands of the U.S. Department of Defense, answering to the Secretary of Defense. U.S. AFRICOM is responsible for military relations and peacekeeping cooperation with African countries, the African Union and the African regional security organisations.¹⁹

Moreover, since May 2003 the Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF -HOA) has been stationed in Africa. It is a unit established by the United States in October 2002 in reply to the 9/11 terrorist attack and the bomb attack on the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.²⁰CJTF- HOA's immediate operational area covers territories of 10 countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Djibouti and Seychelles). The area that CJTF- HOA is interested in operation- wise covers territories of 11 neighboring countries (Yemen, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Comoros, Chad, Egypt,Sudan, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo).

CJTF- HOA's operational activities in partner countries aim primarily at helping to build and develop the civil -military operational abilities and defense system. Apart from that, through specialist training (strictly military as well as legal- in military law), the unit supports better management, building civil society and general development. CJTF-HOA supports partner

¹⁹U.S. AFRICOM's first operation started on 1st October 2007; a year later, 1st October 2008, U.S. AFRICOM was acknowledged as an independent Command, [www.africom.mil/about -the-command](http://www.africom.mil/about-the-command), 10 September 2015.

²⁰CJTF -HOA: Combined Joint Task Force -Horn of Africa, 'About the Command', at [http://www. hoa.africom.mil](http://www.hoa.africom.mil), 10 September 2015.

nations, such as Kenya, in military -to -military engagements aimed at combating violent extremist organizations in East Africa.²¹Camp Lemonier remains the only U.S. military installation in Africa, which proves how significant this region is for the U.S. defense policy. The importance of the region was also emphasized by Barack Obama's visit in Kenya and Ethiopia in July 2015.

The U.S. President participated in the Global Entrepreneurship Summit and discussed the regional security issues (civil war in Somalia, crisis in South Sudan and, first of all, the expanding danger of terrorism) with the leaders of both countries. The United States granted Kenya Government \$ 397 million from 2014 -2021 to fight violent terrorism perpetrated by Al-Shabaab. Due to the expanding danger of terrorism, the engagement of the United States is growing year by year. The Financial support granted to Kenya Security Forces will enable building the potential of Kenyan police when it comes to enforcing border security law, reacting in emergency situations, and acquiring knowledge necessary to operate according to international conventions on human rights.²²

1.7.3 Terrorism in East Africa perspective

Since the Kenyan government is not able to single - handedly prevent the attacks of al-Shabaab, what becomes crucial is the policy of regional organizations like the African Union and, when it comes to this part of Africa, the East African Community – that entails giving aid toKenya, as a member of both organizations, as well as ensuring the regional security.The East African Community (EAC) is a regional, intergovernmental organization established on 30th November 1999. It currently consists of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania. The EAC is not a military organization and its main objective is to achieve political and economic

²¹Ibd

²²Ibd

integration of its member states. Due to the current geopolitical situation, collective work against Somali terrorism and ensuring National Security is achieved for the member states.²³

The EAC Protocol on Peace and Security is currently awaiting ratification by the member states. The Protocol urges the EAC Council of Ministers to support introducing decisions taken to ensure peace and security, and to strengthen the region's potential with regard to effective preventing, fighting and eliminating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as preventing terrorists from purchasing any weapons of mass destruction and blocking all means of transporting such a weapon. This resolution calls on the member states to seal any loopholes related to funding acts of terrorism, and to denounce using modern technologies, especially the Internet, as means of recruiting terrorists. Terrorism constitutes a serious violation of human rights and a threat to peace, security, development, and democracy, therefore its imperative for all Member States of EAC to take all necessary measures to protect their populations from acts of terrorism and to implement all relevant continental and international humanitarian and human rights instruments.

The (EA) has experienced terrorist attacks in the past and has the potential to experience even more terrorist attacks, due to its proximity to countries and regions that sponsor and harbor terrorist organizations, such as countries in the Middle-East, Somalia and Sudan.²⁴ In East Africa, the Somalia-based terrorist group al-Shabaab remains the primary terrorist threat to the sub-region. Somali security forces and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), continued to make gains against al-Shabaab in 2013, but an inability to undertake consistent offensive operations against the group, allowed al-Shabaab to develop and carry out asymmetric attacks, including outside of Somalia. According to the Global terrorism index 2014, the top leading countries with the highest incidences of terror include from top; Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Syria, India

²³Waweru, K. (2015). The Role of Regional Integration in combating terrorism in the Horn of Africa. A Case study of East African Community, pp. 2 -10.

²⁴Nthamburi, N (2005). Fighting Terror in East Africa: Less Liberty for more Security? Analysis of Anti-Terrorism legislation And Its Impact on Human Rights. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

and Somalia in that order. Similarly, East African countries have continued to encounter terrorist's attacks.²⁵ EAC member states strategies to combat terrorism and related activities have not been adequate and therefore calls for concerted efforts.

1.8 Justification of the Study

A consensus is building that violent extremism and terrorism are both international security and development issues. It is well documented that economic and social development is better attained in the absence of violent conflict. Furthermore, although poverty does not have a direct causal relationship with terrorism, poorer countries are the most affected by terrorism. Beyond socio-economic challenges, a lack of hope and future prospects, real or perceived marginalization and socio-political exclusion, and weak governance as well as weak rule of law are considered conducive to the spread of terrorism and challenging to sustainable development.

Indeed, violent extremism and terrorism are direct threats to national security and impacts on economic stability, tourism, and human security and freedom of citizens, including their freedom from physical threat, freedom of religion, and freedom of expression. In January 2015, the UN Security Council described the relationship between security and development as “closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace.” In his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, the UN Secretary-General states that “violent extremism aggravates perceptions of insecurity and can lead to repeated outbreaks of unrest which compromise sustained economic growth,” with UN member states warning that “violent extremism threatens to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.

On the other hand, national security is the foundation of a state's survival and wellbeing. Since the 17th century creation of the concept of statehood through the Peace of Westphalia treaty, national security has been defined by the physical protection/defense of boundaries and citizens.

²⁵Global report on impact of terrorism in 2014

The culmination of this concept was the World War II when German expansion was checked by the allies. National Security refers to the moral and physical security of a state. To ensure this, the government needs to establish mechanisms and agencies that facilitate the provision of this security. They need to develop ways and means of ensuring that national security is ensured and that the citizens feel secure from tangible and intangible threats. This is achieved through policies/ strategies lay down by the government. The policies are informed by the national values and interests that define the country and that affect it within the prevailing security environment. National Security therefore, is the maintenance of the integrity and safety of the nation, its people, values and resources. In today's globalized world, the line between internal and external threats is thin as the issues transcend boundaries.

Thus national security is not only inward looking but outward focused. For example, events in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Yemen affected Somalia which in turn is affecting Kenya. Further, national security preserves the integrity of the state's population and its resources as well as safeguarding the state from external and internal threats to its structural integrity. For these reasons, this research aims at establishing the causes of terrorism, analyzing how terrorism has impacted on Kenya's National Security and finally propose mitigating approaches to reduce or eliminate terror attacks in Kenya.

1.9 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This research study will adopt the game theory. The Game theory is the science of interactive decision making.²⁶ Created by John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenster, the theory argues that empirical content associated with the outcome will vary with the game being analysed.

In the game theory decision-makers who represent state or non – state actors are called “players” and these players may constitute a group of two or more states, non-state, stakeholders

²⁶Siefulaziz, M (2004). Baseline study for the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster. Addis Ababa: National Institute Research for Ethiopia.

or allies. In this study, the Kenya government institutions, the community, NGOs and allies are viewed as players. The decisions they make leads to outcomes which could amount to a Zero sum game. *Zero sum game* is any game where the interest of players is diametrically opposed.²⁷ On the other hand in a *non-cooperative game* the players are unable to irrevocably commits them to a particular course of action.

In a game theory players choose strategies simultaneously before the beginning of the game. If two actors A and B (terrorists and states) are in a competition be it ideological or territorial, each actor will choose either of the strategy: To cooperate or to defect – take action. For instance if actor A retaliates and actor B still retaliates then an outcome of compromise or military balance is achieved. On the other hand, if actor A retaliates and actor B does not, then actor A gains strategic advantage and B is at military disadvantage. If both retaliate they all loose. Game theory assumes that both states and non-state actors are rational and they try to avoid worst possible outcomes in an anarchic international system.²⁸ The game theory is very much relevant in the study of terrorism and counter-terrorism by states and non - actors. Therefore, governments (Actors) should be ahead of terrorists (non-state actors) by developing effective strategies to counter terrorist intentions and activities in order to ensure survival and existence of the state. The decision makers constitute the players who are bound to make decisions rationally that will change the security landscape of the country by developing mitigating measures or sustainable counter terrorism strategies aimed at eliminating terrorist attacks in Kenya now and in future.

1.9.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this study, the dependent variable is the terrorism and related activities that impact on national security in Kenya while independent variable is National Security. Terrorism activities range from violent attacks, kidnapping, extortions, suicide attacks and destruction of properties. The terrorism activities affect national security in various ways such as causing deaths, injuries,

²⁷Zagare. F (2008). Security studies. New York: Routledge

²⁸Ibd

disabilities, and health deteriorations, migration of skilled labor and displacement of the general population amongst others.

The study does a comparison of the variables deaths, injuries, health deteriorations, migration of skilled labor, destruction of properties and infrastructures and displacement of populations and how they affect national security. The second measurement of the research is analyzing the demographic traits of the study population that include the response rate, gender, their age, period of stay in the area of study, the respondents academic qualification, and their socio economic status. The third measurement is the destruction of properties and infrastructure due to terrorism activities that affect national security like destruction of communication equipment, roads, buildings, vehicles and other public facilities.

1.10 Methodology of Research

The chapter gives an elaborate presentation of the research methodology employed in carrying the study. It presents the study design, research population, sampling methods and procedures, data gathering procedures and instruments, data analysis and presentation and study ethical issues.

1.10.1 Study Design

The present study was a descriptive survey research design. Descriptive research attempts to describe what was or what is in a social system such as a school. Gupta (2021) argues for the use of surveys in fact-finding because they provide a great deal of information, which is accurate. He further, stated that, „the intention of a survey research is to gather data at a particular point in time and use it to describe the nature of existing conditions²⁹. Kothari al (2006) among others describe various research designs that a researcher can employ. These designs are: case studies,

²⁹Gupta Mukul, Gupta Deepa (2021). Research Methodology. Oxford: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd

historical designs, experimental designs and survey designs among others³⁰. The mixed method design³¹ was chosen to carry out terrorism and its implications on National Security in Kenya.

The study utilized the secondary data to build the empirical aspect of it. The study involved review of secondary data sources on global, African and East Africa. Secondary data was also obtained from books, articles, government reports and journals that contain information related to the area of study. In achieving the objectives of the study, the researcher collected data through interviews, reports from the governments' reports, and security agencies to establish the extent of terrorism in Kenya and how they impacted on the national security to meet the objectives of the study. Further, data collected was linked to the specific objectives as a guide for the researcher to ensure is accurate and reliable. Data collection was essentially done through obtaining secondary data from government reports on terrorism and national security, reports and data from security agencies like NIS, KDF, NPS, and DCI hand notes and audio recording during the interviews with the consent of the respondents. Data analysis for this proposed study was based on the research questions.

1.10.2 Study Site

Despite the terrorist attacks happening in many parts of Kenya, the research study was carried in the capital city of Kenya, Nairobi. The study secondary data was obtained in Nairobi since it's the capital city and has terrorism data from all counties, thus a significant representative sample. It is also where the headquarters of all security agencies are located and its where all the national security policies are made and national security analyzed before it is cascaded down to smaller administration units like the county governments.

³⁰Kothari, C. R (2019). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. Chicago: New Age International

³¹Geoffrey R. Marczyk, David DeMatteo, David Festinger (2020). *Essentials of Research Design and Methodology*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

The data was collected from civil servants from the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National government and security agencies line ministries with proven knowledge on terrorism and related activities in the country. The researcher visited the multi-agencies for data collection.

1.10.3 Target population

The target population referred to the set of individuals, institutions, or objects with shared observable traits of a particular nature unique from the rest of the population and which the researcher was interested in gathering information from. The research population formed the basis in which the researcher generalized the results of the research.³²

The research utilized secondary data obtained from the target population of 1310, that included interview and reports from the Anti-Terrorism Police Units (ATPU), Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), National intelligence services (NIS), Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), and the national security policy makers from the state department of interior government department.³³ These are the major agencies that have the information and data on how terrorism has affected national security and are involved in fighting terrorism. The target population is tabulated at table 1.10.3.

Table 1.10.3 Target population

Target population	Frequency	Percentage
Anti-terrorism Police Units	650	49.6
Kenya Defence Forces	255	19.4
National Intelligence Services	166	12.7
Directorate of Criminal Investigations	150	11.5
State Department of Interior (NGAO)	89	6.8
Total	1310	100

³²Kumar, Ranjit (2020). Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners. london: SAGE.

³³State Department of Interior and Coordination of National Government, 2020

This research targeted to obtain information from government security agencies that have sufficient information and data regarding causes of terrorism and its implications on National Security in Kenya. Due to the large Kenyan population, collecting data from all is empirical hence need for sampling to represent the entire population.

1.10.4 Sample Size

The sample size of the study was calculated based on the satisfactory levels of significance, nature of the research, expected effect size, underlying event rate in the targeted population, and the standard deviation of the population. Due to limitation of time, finances, resources and other factors beyond the researcher ability, it was not possible to collect data from the entire population. Hence, only a small sample of the targeted population was selected for the study to ensure the accuracy of the findings and results of the research. The sample size was obtained through the use of the Yamane Formula.³⁴

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n represents the sample size, N is the population sample, is the alpha level hence arrived at the study sample of 306 participants; the figures were distributed in the table shown below:

$$n = \frac{1310}{1 + 1310(0.05)^2} = 306$$

Target Population	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Anti-terrorism Police Units	152	49.6
Kenya Defence Forces	59	19.4
National Intelligence Services	39	12.7
Directorate of Criminal Investigations	35	11.5
State Department of Interior (NGAO)	21	6.8
Total	306	100.0

³⁴Pruzan, Peter (2018). Research Methodology: The Aims, Practices and Ethics of Science. Chicago: Springer.

1.10.5 Sampling and Sampling Procedure

Non - probability sampling technique was used in the study. The non-probability type of sampling involved collecting data and information from a variety of participants and reports from multi security agencies to establish the causes of terrorism and related activities in the past three decades and how they have impacted on Kenyan national security from a variety of participants who hold and have variety of information to study on how terrorism impacts on national security as well as strategies to prevent further attacks in the country. In the research, individuals and secondary data from different categories of the target population have the probability of holding different perspectives on the research objectives of the study hence it offered much insight into the topics under investigation, that was important for enriching the findings of this research. Purposive sampling procedures were incorporated to gather informants for insightful interviews and data collection.³⁵ The study sample was chosen to represent the relevant attributes of the whole set of units termed as “population.” The sample size for this study was arrived at through sample size computation at 95% confidence level and a 5% margin error.

To identify the study units; purposive sampling techniques were used to identify the six study units which included civil servants and security agencies with proven knowledge on the research topic.

1.10.6 Data Collection Methods.

The instruments for data collection in this study were the questionnaires, and interview schedules. Warwick and Lingher (1975) state that researchers should settle on instruments which provide high accuracy, generalizability and explanatory power with low cost, rapid speed and a minimum of management demands with high administrative convenience.

1.10.7 Data Analysis and Presentation.

All the data gathered to be viable, meaningful and useful; it was significantly analyzed in a manner that can easily be understood by the intended consumers of the information. Hence, in the

³⁵Thomas, C. George (2021). *Research Methodology and Scientific Writing*. Oxford: Springer Nature.

study, the data was elaborately analyzed to establish causes of terrorism in Kenya and how it affects Kenya's national security. In this research study, data analysis entailed summarization of the essential features and relationships of data so that it was able to generalize and establish the patterns of behaviors and particular outcomes. Before data processing, the data gathered should be edited to ensure completeness and consistency. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative techniques of the data collection. The data collected was coded that involved giving all statements numeric codes based on their meaning for ease of capturing data. After coding there was data entry and analysis. The percentage distribution will then be utilized and the results illustrated in terms of explanation in a story form. Descriptive data obtained from the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), were used to analyze the quantitative data.³⁶

The results were presented in frequencies and percentages. The gathering and analyzing of statistical data and information was interpreted in accordance with the study objectives.³⁷

The findings were presented in terms of charts, tables and graphs that enhanced easy understanding and interpretation. Qualitative data was analyzed using the contents that arise from the themes that determined how terrorism activities have affected national security in the past there decades. It entailed systematically coding, evaluating and interpretation the qualitative information gathered from interviews, government and security agencies reports and information, from journals and magazines that gives data on the terrorism activities in the country and how they have impacted on national security that enabled the researcher to make sound observations and conclusions.

³⁶Paul M Brewerton, Lynne J Millward (2021). *Organizational Research Methods: A Guide for Students and Researchers*. London: SAGE..

³⁷Singh, Yogesh Kumar (2019). *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics*. Havard: New Age International.

1.10.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

Professional guidelines and etiquette were adhered to during the study. Firstly, I sought permission from the relevant authorities before conducting the study. I sought a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi for the purposes of identification and to show legitimacy of the study. Authorization from the Kenya Defense Forces and the interior government was sought prior to the data collection process. Consent was sought from the county governments before I engaged in the research study.

1.11 Limitation of the Study

The study covered terrorism and its implications on national security in Kenya. The limitations of the study included sensitivity of information of which many respondents were not are willing to provide. To mitigate this challenge, the respondents were assured that the information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be used only for academic purposes language barrier was also present another limitation of the research since all participants do not speak a common language. This therefore, will necessitate an interpreter.

1.12 Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on the following assumptions that terrorism significantly impacts on a nation state national security, the sample size was a true representative of the target population, and the respondents were willing to elicit information requested by the researcher. The study was carried out within the allocated time using allocated resources and the study findings will be instrumental in providing solutions that can be adopted to mitigate violent extremism in Kenya.

1.13 Definition of Significant Terms

Terrorism - Terrorism refers to only to those violent acts that are intended to create fear (terror) and are perpetrated for a religious, political, or ideological goal and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants for instance, neutral military personnel or civilians.

National Security- A means of protecting fundamental freedoms. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival. This is achieved through policies and strategies laid down by the government that are informed by the national values and interests that define the country all geared towards achieving human security, economic security, political security, environmental security and information security of the state.

Counter Terrorism is about government actions to inhibit terrorist attacks, to lessen their consequences, and to accelerate post-attack recovery and that it may be proactive or reactive.

1.14 Chapter Outline

This chapter provides the basis of the study. It outlines background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, assumptions of the study and operational definition of significance terms. Chapter two presents a review of literature together with conceptual framework and theoretical framework. Chapter three presents research design and methodological procedures; chapter four presents the data analysis, presentation, discussion and interpretation while chapter five presents the summary of the major findings of the study, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

CAUSES OF TERRORISM OF IN KENYA

2.1. Introduction

The findings to the first objective of the study sought to establish the causes of terrorism in Kenya. The chapter begins with demographic characteristics of the respondents and entails descriptive analysis of the secondary data obtained from the security agencies, key informants from the target population, government departments, interviews and questionnaires.

2.1.1 Respondents Response Rate

The researcher administered focused interviews with key informants in the security sector. The researcher distributed 175 questionnaires to the target populations, where 169 individuals responded that translated to 97 % response. The research attained the required 75% response rate that is required on paper-surveys that is adequate for data analysis and presentation.

Table 2.1.1: Respondents response rate

Questionnaires	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Reached	169	97
Unreached	6	3
Distributed	175	100

2.1.2 Demographic traits of the Respondents

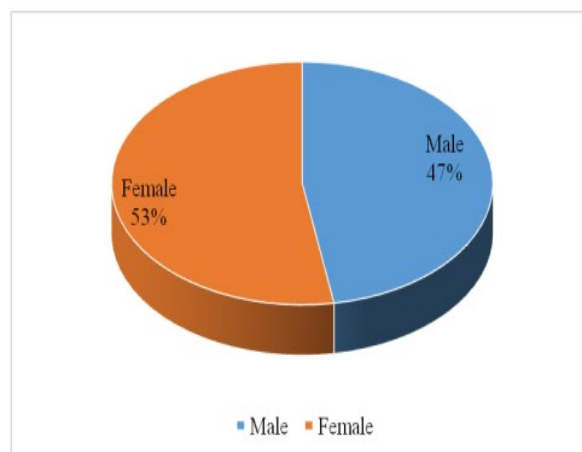
This part gives insights of the findings in regard of the interviews and questionnaires distributed and the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The demographic characteristics entail gender, age, the period of stay of the respondent in the area of study, the respondents' highest academic achievement, the household security status regarding the most recent terrorist activities or attacks.

2.1.3. Gender of the Respondents

The outcomes in respect to the findings regarding the gender of the respondents were tabulated as below.

Table 2.1.3: Gender of the Study Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	80	47.3
Female	89	52.7
Total	169	100.0



The research findings in table 2.1.3 indicate that 54 % of the households and individuals interviewed were female while the male consisted of 47%. The figures showed that the majority of the respondents were female. Despite the females comprising the majority of the respondents, the disparities between the two genders was not sufficient enough to comprise a negative skew of the responses. The study managed to collect information from both genders in order to avoid biases on the basis of sex.

2.1.4 Respondent's Age in Years

The individuals were required to indicate their age and in that the responses offered were tabulated as below:

Table 2.1.4: Respondent's age (Years)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21-30 years	58	34.3
31-40 years	76	45.0
41-50 years	30	17.8
51-60 years	5	3.0
Total	169	100.0

The findings from table 2.1.4 indicated that 45 % of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years, 34 % belonged between 21- 30 years, 18% between 41–50years and 51-60 comprised 3%. The data implied the large proportion of the respondents was aged below 40 years and comprise the most productive members of the society and thus are most affected by terrorist attacks and related activities.

2.1.5 Period of Stay in the Study Area

The questionnaire required respondents to indicate their period of stay in the area of study which is Nairobi County and the responses were tabulated in the table 2.1.5.

Table 2.1.5: Period of Stay in Area of Study in Years

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-5 years	25	14.8
5-10 years	28	16.6
11-15 years	52	30.8
15-20 years	24	14.2
Over 20 years	40	23.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 2.1.5 reveal that 31% of the responded that they had lived in Nairobi County for a period of 11-15 years, 24%indicated they had lived for over 20 years, 17 % had lived for a period of 5-10 years, 15% for a period of 1-5 years, 14 % indicated they had lived 15-20 years. The data showed that a large proportion of the respondents had lived in Kenya's capital city for a significant period of time to be in a position to understanding the causes and impacts of terrorism related attacks on Kenya's national security.

2.1.6 Respondents' Highest Academic Qualification

The respondents were required to indicate the highest academic qualification attained and the responses were tabulated in table 2.1.6.

Table 2.1.6: Highest Academic qualification attained.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Formal Education	0	0
School Certificate	15	8.87
College Certificate	47	27.8
Diploma	35	20.7
Degree	50	29.6
Masters	14	8.3
Phd	8	4.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 2.1.6 reveal that 64 % of the participants had attained a diploma and above 28 % indicated tertiary college certificate academic qualification while 9% of the participants indicated that their highest level of academic qualification was a primary certificate, while. The data shows the respondents had above average academic qualification in the area of study among the members. The high level of education in the county of Nairobi depicts the respondents understanding the causes and impacts of terrorism on National Security.

2.1.7 Target Population socio - economic Status

The study questionnaire required the respondents to describe the household and individual socio-economic status following the last terrorist attacks in the County. The responses acquired were tabulated in the table 2.1.7.

Table 2.1.7: Respondents' Socio-Economic Status.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Static	25	14.8
Worsened	144	85.2
Total	169	100.0

The findings from table 2.1.7 reveal that majority of the respondents accounting 85% indicated that their socio - economic status deteriorated following the most recent terrorists attacks in the county while 15 % indicated their socio- economic security did not change as a result of the most recent terrorism activities. The data indicated that large proportion of the residents in Nairobi County had encountered deteriorated socio - economic status as result of the terrorism activities in Kenya. Studies have shown that past terrorist attacks survivors in the country have experienced poor socio - economic status aggravated by insufficient government support.

2.3 Causes of Terrorism in Kenya

This section presents the results and findings in line with study objective to establish the causes of terrorism in Kenya.

2.3.1 Islamic radicalization

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which Islamic radicalization among the youths contributed to youths engaging in terrorism activities Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 2.3.1.

Table 2.3.1: respondents rate Islamic radicalization as a cause of terrorism.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No response	0	0
Strongly Agree	15	9.0
Agree	132	78.0
Strongly Disagree	10	6.0
Disagree	12	7.0
Total	169	100.0

The findings on table 2.3.1 reveal that a large proportion of the respondents about 87 % agreed that Islamic radicalization was a root cause of terrorism in Kenya while 13 % were in disagreement. Past researches have indicated that Islamic teaching on radicalization made the youths to engage in terrorism in the name of religion.

2.3.2 Poverty and unemployment

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which poverty and unemployment among the youths contributed to youths engaging in terrorism activities Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 2.3.2.

Table 2.3.2: Respondents rate on poverty and unemployment as a cause of terrorism.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Response	0	0
Strongly Agree	29	17.1
Agree	120	71
Strongly Disagree	5	2.9
Disagree	15	8.8
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 2.3.2 shows that a large proportion of the respondents 88% agreed that and poverty and unemployment caused of terrorism in Kenya, 17 % strongly agreed while 9 % disagreed. It is evident that poverty and unemployment in Kenya have made Kenyan youth to be vulnerable to recruitment of terrorist groups like Islamic State and Al shabaab. The need to satisfy basic needs have driven young Kenyans to engage in activities that drive them to be recruited to terrorists' groups.

2.3.3 Corruption

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which corruption contributed to terrorism activities Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 2.3.3.

Table 2.3.3: Respondents rate corruption as a cause of terrorism.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No response	0	0
Strongly Agree	15	9.0
Agree	132	78.0
Strongly Disagree	10	6.0
Disagree	12	7.0
Total	169	100.0

The findings on table 2.3.3 shows that most of the respondents accounting 78% agreed that corruption from the government officials contributed to terrorism in Kenya while 13 % disagreed. It is evident that many Kenyans believe that corruption is the root cause for terrorism in Kenya. Corruption in the immigration department and security agencies have contributed to the terrorists gaining entry into Kenya. In addition, corruption in the judiciary has led to ineffectiveness in handling terrorists within country.

2.3.4 Lack of proper coordination, communication and intelligence sharing among government security agencies.

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which lack of coordination, communication and intelligence sharing among government security agencies has contributed to terror attacks in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in Table 2.3.4.

Table 4.3.4: Respondents rate lack of coordination, communication and intelligence sharing.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No response	0	0
Strongly Agree	20	12.0
Agree	119	70.4
Strongly Disagree	5	2.9
Disagree	25	14.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings on table 2.3.4 reveal that most of the respondents accounting 82 % agreed inadequacies with regard proper coordination, communication and intelligence sharing among government security agencies contributed to terrorism in Kenya while 18 % disagreed. It is evident that many Kenyans believe that lack of good coordination between Kenya Security forces to include intelligence sharing contributes to terrorism in Kenya.

2.3.5 Terrorists Hiding Amongst Refugees

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which terrorists hiding amongst refugees allowed seek refuge in Kenya particularly from Somalia contribute acts of terrorism in the country. The responses data was tabulated in table 2.3.5.

Table 2.3.5: Respondents rate terrorists hiding amongst refugees.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No response	5	2.9
Strongly Agree	44	26.0
Agree	80	47.3
Strongly Disagree	18	10.6
Disagree	22	13.0
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 2.3.5 show that a large proportion of the respondents about 73 % agreed that terrorists hiding amongst refugees contribute to terrorism in Kenya while 24 % were in disagreement. Past researches have shown that it is difficult to identify and weed out potential extremists who may infiltrate or hide among genuine refugees in designated camps disguised as civilians. Further, government approaches have not been able to weed out these terrorists from refugee's populations.

CHAPTER THREE

IMPACTS OF TERRORISM ON KENYA'S NATIONAL SECURITY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings with respect to the second objective which sought to establish the impacts of terrorist attacks and related activities on the country's National Security. The analysis was guided by methodology earlier discussed in chapter one.

3.2 Citizens deaths

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent to which the past terrorist attacks in their counties have generally resulted to deaths. The responses data was tabulated in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Deaths resulting from terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	5	2.9.0
Moderate Extent	8	4.7.0
Large Extent	156	92.3
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 3.2 shows that most of the respondents accounting for 93 % showed that the past terrorists attacks to a great extent caused deaths in their counties while 5% responded that terrorist attacks caused deaths to a moderate extent and 3 % to a small extent. These findings confirm the fact that between 2013 – 2021, Kenya recorded a total of 390 deaths from terrorist attacks that took part in various parts of the country³⁸. The loss of human lives significantly implies the loss of essential social capital and human labor for sustaining human security in terms of the political and economic security³⁹.

³⁸Institute for Economics and Peace, The Global Terrorism Index 2014, at <<http://www.visionofhumanity.org>.

³⁹Krueger, Alan B (2019). What Makes a Terrorist: Economics and the Roots of Terrorism - 10th Anniversary Edition. Princeton : Princeton University Press.

3.3 Injuries Resulting From Terrorism Attacks.

The data from the security agencies and responses with regard to the magnitude terrorism attacks have inflicted injuries on Kenyan citizens and foreigners residing in the counties and were presented in table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Injuries resulted from terrorism attacks.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	7	4.1
Moderate Extent	9	5.3
Large Extent	153	91.0
Total	169	100.0

The data findings in table 3.3 shows that majority of the respondents accounting for 91% shows that terrorists attacks causes grievous bodily injuries to a great extent, 5% responded to a moderate extent while 4 % indicated to small extent. Many researchers have shown that many people sustain injuries from terror attacks. Further, sustained injuries hinder citizens of a country from engaging in meaningful economic activities hence affecting their economic security.

The above findings confirm the fact that between 2013- 2021, Kenya recorded a total of 342 injuries attributed to terrorist attacks which took place in various parts of the country.⁴⁰

3.4 Disabilities Resulting From Terrorist Attacks

The responses and data from the government departments and responses from the participants indicated that terrorist related activities led to physical disabilities among Kenyan citizens and foreigners residing in the country as tabulated below:

⁴⁰Waweru, K. (2015). The Role of Regional Integration in combating terrorism in the Horn of Africa. A Case study of East African Community, pp. 2 -10.

Table 3.4: Disabilities resulting from terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	24	14.2
Moderate Extent	55	32.5
Large Extent	90	53.3
Total	169	100.0

The data and findings in table 3.4 shows that a large proportion of the respondents accounting 53 % response was that terrorist attacks caused permanent disabilities to a large extent, 32 % responded to a moderated extent while 14 % indicated to a small extent. Government reports from the security agencies and journals have indicated that disabilities resulting from terrorism attacks are unavoidable since the terrorists target a large number of innocent citizens and foreigners whom they kill and maim in the process of the attacks.

3.5. Health Deterioration Resulting From Terrorist Attacks

The secondary data and respondents were required to give to what magnitude terrorist attacks have led to health deterioration. The responses and data were tabulated in table 3.5 below:

Table 3.5: Health deterioration resulting from terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	8	4.7
Moderate Extent	11	6.5
Large Extent	150	89
Total	167	100.0

The findings in table 3.5 reveal that 89% indicated that terrorist attacks led to health deteriorations to a large extent, 6 % indicated to a moderate extent while 5% indicated to a small extent. The government security agencies reports on terrorist attacks and the ministry of Health have indicated the same.

Health deterioration as caused by terrorist attacks slowed down the capability and flexibility of citizens to engage in theeconomic activities and deprived the country the human capital thus impacting on national security in the aspect of economic security.⁴¹⁴¹ The study findings also concur with past studies that have indicted terrorist attacks leads to deteriorated health status in a country mostly manifested through mental health problems and chronic diseases management.

3.6 Migration of Skilled Labor

The data and respondents were required to show to what magnitude terrorists activities have led in migration of expatriates. The responses, data and results were tabulate in table 4.3.6 below.

Table 3.6: Migration of skilled labor

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	11	6.5
Moderate Extent	110	65.1
Large Extent	48	28.0
Total	169	100.0

The findings tabulated in table 3.6shows that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 65% indicated that terrorism attacks led to migration of skilled labor from Kenya to a moderate extent, 28 % indicated to a large extent while 7 % indicated to a small extent. The terrorist attacks led to mobility of the skilled labor from the affected areas. In cases where expatriates like teachers, engineers, economists, medical personnel, and investors are attacked, the economic development of the area is greatly impacted hence affecting the economic security of the nation and consequently leading to migration of skilled labor to safer countries. The findings

⁴¹Orla Lynch, Carmel Joyce (2018). Applying Psychology: The Case of Terrorism and Political Violence. oxford: John Wiley & Sons.

are in agreement with the fact Al Shabaab militants attack on West Gate Mall in Kenya in 21 September 2013 which caused 71 deaths and 175 injuries led significant migration of skilled labor.⁴²

3.7 Displacement of general population.

The reports from the county and national governments, the magnitude of the terrorism activities on the displacement of the civilians general pupation was tabulated and presented in table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7: Displacement of general populations.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	133	78.7
Large Extent	36	21.3
Total	169	100.0

The findings depict that 79% of the responses showed that terrorist’s attacks in Nairobi and neighboring counties led to displacement of the general population to a moderate extent while 21% indicated the impact was to a huge extent. The findings implied the terrorist attacks led to the displacement of the citizens due to fear for more attacks. Displacement of the general population greatly disrupts livelihoods, increases joblessness, disruption of learning activities and disruption of the trade activities hence ultimately impacting on the national security. People struggle with coping mechanisms during displacements at the expense of economic development.⁴³

The findings are in concurrence with the fact in the north eastern region of Kenya due to the constant al-Shabaab attacks, many non-local teachers and healthcare vowed not to return to the area. Their displacement led to great impacts on the health, nutrition and education sectors thus significantly affecting the national security. There was occurrence of a similar situation in other

⁴²Nthamburi, N(2005).Fighting Terror In East Africa: Less Liberty for more Security? Analysis of Anti-Terrorism legislation And Its Impact on Human Rights. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

⁴³Silke, Andrew(2020).Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism. Washington Dc: Taylor & Francis Limited.

African states like Nigeria where the militant group Boko Haram carried terrorist attacks that created trauma on the local population hence forcing the local population to flee to neighboring countries like Cameroon, Chad and Niger where they lived in refugee camps.⁴⁴

3.8 Comparison of Impacts of Terrorism on Human Security

Means of the data were computed to establish the human security aspects that were greatly impacted by terrorism activities and the resulted were tabulated in the table3.8.

Table3.8: comparison of impacts of terrorism related activities on human security

Impact/Effect	No.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Standard Deviation
Deaths	169	1	5	3.64	.883
Injuries	169	2	5	3.79	.901
Disabilities	169	2	4	2.23	.577
Healthcomplications	169	2	5	3.86	.504
Migration of skilled labour	169	2	5	3.31	.733
Displacement	169	3	4	3.21	.411
Valid N	169				

The findings in table 3.8shows that all aspects of terrorism activities that affect human security had mean score of above 3.0 hence indicating that the responses and data we skewed to a large extent.⁴⁴The interpretation signifies that terrorism activities to a large extent has affected human security which is a function of the state national security.

⁴⁴Titus, Marvin (2021). Higher Education Policy Analysis Using Quantitative Techniques: Data, Methods and Presentation. New York: Springer Nature.

CHAPTER FOUR

GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES TO COMBAT TERRORISM

Introduction

4.1 The chapter presents the findings with respect to the third objective which sought to establish strategies can adopt to disrupt, prevent and fight terrorism in the country.

4.2 Level of government effectiveness in combating terrorism.

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the level of government effectiveness in combatting terrorism. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Level of government effectiveness in combating terrorism.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	98	57.9
Barely effective	6	3.5
Marginally effective	9	5.3
Fairly effective	28	16.5
Effective	15	8.9
Very effective	13	7.7
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The data and findings in 4.2 shows that 58 % of the respondents indicated that the government was not effective at all in its efforts in countering terrorism in Kenya. 17 % indicated fairly effective, 9 % indicated governments were effective, 5.3 % indicated marginally effective, 3.5 % indicated that the government efforts were barely effective and 1.8 % effective. It was evident that most of the respondents indicated that the government was not effective in its policies and strategies in combating terrorism in Kenya. The security agencies like the KDF, ATPU, NIS, CIVPOL and OGDs needed to develop more effective strategies to gather intelligence and combat terrorism activities in the Kenya.

4.3 Promoting Voices of Pluralism and Tolerance

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in promoting voices of pluralism and tolerance to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Level of government promotion of pluralism and tolerance

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	5	3.0
Barely effective	6	3.6
Marginally effective	9	5.3
Fairly effective	13	7.7
Effective	10	5.9
Very effective	125	73.9
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The findings tabulated in table 4.3 indicated that a large proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 80 % indicated that promotion of pluralism and tolerance will effectively combat terrorism related activities in Kenya. The rest 20 % was reported as fairly, marginally and barely effective as shown the table 4.3. Pluralism and intolerance has been proved to combat terrorism in some countries like Nigeria since it enables many citizens from various backgrounds to feel included in the development and security promotion of the country. Intolerance reduces stereotyping and marginalization of some communities in Kenya likes those of the Somali origin who in the past have felt to be denied identity.

4.4 Working with Local Stakeholders and Civil society

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts by working with local stakeholders and civil society to counter terrorism activities in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 :The level of the government working with local stakeholders and civil society.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	4	2.4
Marginally effective	5	2.9
Fairly effective	13	7.6
Effective	115	68.1
Very effective	35	20.4
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The findings in table 4.4 reveal that a large proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 88 %indicated that the government should partner with local stakeholders and civil society to counter terrorism activities will effectively fight terrorism and related activities in the country. The remaining 12 % responded as shown on table 4.4. Therefore, the government working with stakeholders and civil society is an effective means of fighting terrorism since it will involve the community and other stakeholders in coming with solutions to counter violent extremism. This strategy has succeeded in other African countries like Sierra Leone since it enhances community policing and intelligence gathering that could ultimately counter terrorism activities.

4.5 Fast Tracking Sustainable Counters Radicalization Policies

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in fast tracking sustainable counters radicalization policies to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Level of government fast tracking sustainable counter radicalization policies

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	6	3.6
Marginally effective	9	5.3
Fairly effective	13	7.7
Effective	24	1.8
Very effective	128	78.1
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The findings tabulated in table 4.5 shows that 80 % of the respondents indicated that fast tracking sustainable counter radicalization policies will effectively fight terrorism and related activities in the country while 20 % responded as shown on table 4.5. The development and fast tracking of counter radicalization among the targeted populations will help fight terrorism as a long term solutions. This will help to ensure the young people are not recruited into islamic radicalization that could ultimately lead them to terrorism activities. Counter radicalization policies will ensure religious teaching in the country do not promote radicalization.

4.6 Investing more resources in De-radicalization and Counter-radicalization Programs.

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in investing more resources in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Government investing more resources in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	8	4.7
Marginally effective	12	7.1
Fairly effective	15	8.8
Effective	84	49.7
Very effective	50	29.6
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100.0

The findings tabulated in table 4.6 indicated that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 80 % indicated that investing more resources in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs will effectively counter terrorism attacks while 20 % responded as shown on table 4.6.

The government should allocate enough resources in terms of funding to assist effectively in de-radicalization and counter radicalization efforts. This will ultimately reduce the number of vulnerable youth that may be recruited by the terrorist groups like Al shabaab.

4.7 Strengthening State institutions and Civil Society Initiatives

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in Strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	5	3.0
Barely effective	6	3.5
Marginally effective	9	5.3
Fairly effective	13	7.7
Effective	17	10.8
Very effective	119	70.4
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100.0

The findings tabulated in table 4.7 indicates that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 81 % indicated that strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives will effectively counter terrorists attacks and related activities in the country. 19 % responded as shown on table 4.7. State and the civil society institutions should be strengthened to come up with initiatives to fight terrorism. State institutions like the judiciary should be empowered so that I could ensure those who engage in terrorism activities are prosecuted in accordance to the law and human rights groups to ensure human rights are not violated in the war against terrorism in Kenya.

4.8 Provision of Job Opportunities and Employment for the Large Unemployed Youth

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in the provision of job opportunities and employment for the large unemployed youth to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Provision of job opportunities and employment for the large unemployed youth

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	4	2.3
Marginally effective	5	2.9
Fairly effective	10	5.9
Effective	16	9.5
Very effective	134	79.3
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The findings tabulated in table 4.8 indicated that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 88 % indicated that provision of job opportunities and employment for the large unemployed youth will effectively combat terrorism and related activities while 12 % respondents as shown in table 4.8. Provision of job opportunities will empower the vulnerable youth from engaging in terrorism activities. Unemployment has made disoriented youth to engage in terrorism to meet their needs due to high poverty levels that come along with unemployment. Employment opportunities will make the youth more productive and increase human capital and ultimately enhance national security.

4.9 Provision of Essential Equipment to Security Forces to Fight Terrorists

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in provision of essential equipment to security forces to fight terrorists in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.9 below:

Table 4.9: Provision of essential equipment to security forces to fight terrorists

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	3	1.7
Marginally effective	7	4.1
Fairly effective	8	4.7
Effective	5	2.9
Very effective	145	85.8
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100.0

The findings in table 4.9 shows that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 89 % indicated that provision of essential equipment to security forces to fight terrorists will effectively combat terrorism and related activities in the country while 11 % responded as shown in table 4.9. The provision of essential equipment to security agencies such as vehicles, communication equipment amongst other essential equipment will help them to fight terrorism effectively by assisting in intelligence gathering and timely response to terrorist attacks before they happen.

4.10 Developing Partnerships with the Private sector to cushion the Citizens from the Impacts of Terrorist Attacks

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in developing partnerships with the private sector to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attack to combat terrorism in Kenya. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Developing partnerships with the private sector to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	
Barely effective	5	2.9
Marginally effective	6	3.5
Fairly effective	11	6.5
Effective	20	11.8
Very effective	127	75.1
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100

The findings in table 4.10 indicated that the largest proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 87 % indicated that developing partnerships with the private sector to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attacks will effectively mitigate against terrorist attacks terrorism related activities in the country while 13 % responded as shown in table 4.10. The government is encouraged to cooperate with the private sector to develop anti-terrorism initiatives that aims to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attacks. Such initiatives may include provision of food subsidies, insurance products and necessary financial support to cushion those affected by the attacks. Further, the government to promote good governance to be able reaps maximum benefits from the private sector.

4.11 Working with International Community

The data collected from the secondary sources and respondents sought to indicate the extent of government efforts in working with International community to fight terrorist attacks in the country. The responses data was tabulated in table 4.11.

Table 4.11:working with International community

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not at all effective	0	0
Barely effective	6	3.5
Marginally effective	8	4.7
Fairly effective	13	7.6
Effective	45	26.6
Very effective	97	57.4
Not applicable	0	0
Total	169	100.0

The findings tabulated in table 4.11 shows that a large proportion of the respondents and data accounting for 84 % indicated that by the government working with international community to fight terrorist attacks in the country will effectively mitigate terrorist attacks and related activities.16 % responded as indicated in table 4.11.This can be achieved by the international community assisting the government with grants and funds to fight terrorism while the governments shares intelligence with allied partners to be used to counter terrorist activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study summary, conclusions and recommendations. The fundamental objective of the study was to investigate causes of terrorism in Kenya, impacts of terrorism and related activities on national security of Kenya and the approaches to disrupt, deter and prevent terrorism in the country. The chapter offers the summary of the research findings, conclusions and recommendations on how to mitigate terrorism activities that affect national security and suggestion on further research.

5.2 Executive Summary

Firstly, Terrorism has been defined as violent acts that are intended to create fear (terror) and are perpetrated for a religious, political, or ideological goal and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants for instance, neutral military personnel or civilians. Terrorism aims at exploiting the media in order to achieve maximum attainable publicity, as an amplifying force multiplier in order to influence the targeted audiences, to reach short and mid-term political goals and desired long-term end states. This research was premised on account of establishing the causes of terrorism in Kenya, impacts of terrorism attacks and related activities on country's national security. Additionally, the study analysed strategies that have been used to deal with terrorism in Kenya. From these objectives, the study established that terrorism is a threat to national security and ultimate survival of the state. The research has examined the causes of terrorism, steps that have been undertaken by the government to fight terrorism. This research has established that causes of terrorism take political, social and economic dimensions and they include among others corrupt government officials, lack of tracking, surveillance and monitoring

of terrorists cells in the country, radicalization of the youth associated with religiousindiscrimination, lack of proper coordination amongnational security organs to deal with the terrorists, poverty and unemployment among the youth and lack of intelligence sharing between security agencies to counter terrorists activities and that these attacks havenegatively impacted on national security through death of citizens, injuries, disabilities, migration of skilled labor, and caused great damages to the country's physical infrastructure.

5.2.1 Summary

Following the first objective of establishing the causes of terrorism in Kenya, the research has established there are various causes that can be linked to political, economic and social aspects of the nation. The second objective aimed at establishing and analysing the impacts that terrorism and related activities which was identified to be death of citizens, incident injuries, body disabilities, migration of skilled labor, and damage to critical infrastructure amongst others. The third objective aimed at establishing strategies the government can employ to fight violent extremism and identified various approaches such as promoting voices of pluralism and tolerance, working with local stakeholders and civil society, fast tracking counter radicalization policies, investing adequate resources to fight terrorism, equip security agencies, strengthen state institutions such as judiciary to administer justice to perpetrators of terrorists and fostering partnership with allied partners.

5.4. Conclusion

The study concludes that there are various causes driving terrorism in Kenya which include corrupt government officials, lack of tracking, surveillance and monitoring of terrorists cells in the country, radicalization of the youth associated with religious indiscriminatio, lack of coordination, synergy and communication interoperability bynational security organs to deal

with the terrorists, high level of poverty and unemployment among the youth and lack of intelligence sharing between security agencies to counter terrorists activities.

The study concludes that terrorist attacks and related incidences in Kenya have negatively impacted on national security through death of citizens, injuries, disabilities, migration of skilled labor, and caused great damages to the country's physical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, government offices, communication systems, electric grid and commercial business properties and therefore significantly affected the country's national security.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the research formulates a number of suggestions or approaches to counter violent extremism in Kenya to be implemented by the government and other stakeholders engaged in the fight against terrorism in the country. To begin with, the government employ both soft power and hard power initiatives to pre-empt, disrupt or prevent terrorist attacks. The government should endeavor to promote voices of pluralism and tolerance. Through these efforts, it will prevent radicalization and mobilization to violence across all violent extremist ideologies. Moreover, this strategy undermines the ability of terrorist ideologies is particularly radical Islamist terrorist ideologies to create a common identity and sense of purpose among potential recruits.

The government is advised to work with local stakeholders and civil society to mitigate the grievances that terrorists exploit and encourage locally driven solutions that target specific causes of terrorist radicalization and mobilization to violence. Further, the government to work with allied partners to encourage positive narratives that promote tolerance and enhance national security. Most importantly, the government to fast track counters radicalization policies by adopting a three-prong approach which entails coming up with prevention programs to detect and deter people from being lured to join violent extremist groups, enhance rehabilitation and

reintegration initiatives to inspire silent sympathizers to abandon violence, and the provision of social support to detainees and their families to avoid backsliding and resettle them into the community. The government is further advised to invest more resources in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs in order to render the violent extremism narrative obsolete.

A more strategic approach to fight terrorism would be to strengthen state institutions and civil society initiatives. This could be done through programs that augment human capital, improve public administration and the delivery of government services, professionalize military and police forces, and support the work of benign non-governmental organizations. Since terrorism attacks and other related activities lead to significant loss of job and livelihoods among the young people, the government should devise elaborate mechanism to provide job opportunities and employment for the large unemployed youth in the country. This could reduce terrorism activities since unemployment among the youths has been a great contributing factor that has created a breeding environment for agents of terrorism.

The Kenyan government to endeavor to promote the national security by ensuring all the security agencies has the essential equipment to fight terrorists and ensure rapid response to terrorist attacks to minimize on deaths, casualties and destruction of critical infrastructure. Lastly, the government to develop partnerships with the private sector to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attacks, for example developing insurance products and providing financial support systems like grants and interest free loans for affected citizens.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Research

The current study has investigated the effects of terrorism on national security in Kenya. It is evident from the gaps identified that a suggestion for future studies to establish how to replicate the research variables in different aspects of national security setting across all counties in Kenya so as to investigate the pertinent patterns and trends of terrorism. In addition, there was insufficient research available on the impacts of terrorism related activities on health and

environmental security. Therefore, studies in the future could significantly explore these variables. There is need also to conduct studies at different time frame so as to determine whether the situation has changed.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Work Plan

Activity	Sep 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr- May 2022
Concept paper								
Pre-proposal writing								
Proposal Writing								
Proposal defence								
Data Collection								
Data Entry and Analysis								
Project Writing								
Project Presentation								

Appendix 2: Sample Questionnaire

Dear Respondent

I am Major J KCheboi, a student at University of Nairobi pursuing a post graduate Diploma in Strategic Studies. I am doing a research Terrorism and implications on National security in Kenya: The purpose of this study is to establish the causes of terrorism in Kenya, impacts of terrorism and strategies to combat violent extremism in Kenya.

You have been identified to provide critical information to make this study a success. All responses will be acknowledged, credited and strictly used only for academic purposes. Information obtained will be treated in confidence. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Thank you

Post graduate candidate: University of Nairobi, Kenya

SECTION A: Bio Data. Please tick as appropriate

- i. Sex Male Female
- ii. Age 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60
- iii. Level of formal education None at all

Primary education

Secondary education

College education

University education

- iv. Organization Government ministry Military and security Agencies

QUESTIONS ON CAUSES OF TERRORISM IN KENYA

Q1. Which county in Kenya do you belong to? (**TICK ONE**)

County	Number of years lived in that county

Q2. Has Kenya experienced any terror attack that you know?

Yes No

Q3. If your answer to above Question is yes indicate which year and described it in details

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

Q4. Do you know any terrorist attack that has occurred in Kenya in the last seven years?

Yes No

Q5. In your opinion, describe how the attack occurred?

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

Q6. In your opinion, what do you understand by National Security?

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

Q7. Is there a relationship between terrorism and national security?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Q8. In your opinion, has terrorism attacks perpetrated by violent extremists affected Kenya's National Security?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Q9. How has national security named in the above question been affected by terror activities?

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

Q10. Does national security protect values and interest of a country?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Q11. Do you think corrupt government officials, lack of tracing surveillance and monitoring of terrorism activities that have contributed to terrorist attack in the country?

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Q12. Do you think lack of coordination, synergy and proper communication channels between Kenya Security agencies has derailed efforts in combating terrorism in Kenya?

Strongly agree [] Agree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

Q13. Do you think high levels of poverty, youth unemployment and radicalization has contributed to terrorist attack in the country?

Strongly agree [] Agree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

Q14. Do you think lack of intelligence sharing among government security agencies has contributed to terrorist attack in the country?

Strongly agree [] Agree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree

Q15. From your knowledge and experience what are the other causes of terrorist attacks in Kenya?

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

QUESTIONS ON IMPACTS OF TERRORISM IN KENYA

Q16. From your knowledge and experience what are the impacts of terrorist attacks in Kenya for the last seven years?

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

QUESTIONS ON THE STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE ADOPTED TO FIGHT TERRORISM IN KENYA

NOTE: Kindly respond to these questions based on your assessment of effectiveness of the government's response to fighting terrorism in Kenya.

They range **0-5**(**0** =Not at all effective; **1**= Barely effective; **2**= marginally effective; **3**= fairly effective; **4**= Effective; **5**= very effective; **N/A** = Not applicable).

Q17. After the terror attacks in Kenya,how would you rate the effectiveness of government's overall strategies and policies in combating terrorism in the country?(**TICK ONE**)

0	Not at all effective	
1	Barely effective	
2	Marginally effective	
3	Fairly effective	
4	Effective	
5	Very effective	
N/A	Not applicable	

Q18. How effective is the government's employment of **KDF, ATPU, NIS, CIVPOL**, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in the fighting of terrorism in Kenya?

0	Not at all applicable	
1	Barely effective	
2	marginally effective	
3	Fairly effective	
4	Effective	
5	Very effective	
N/A	Not applicable	

Q18. How would you rate the following government responses/actions in fighting violent extremism in Kenya?

ACTION	RATE	EFFECTIVENESS
Promoting voices of pluralism and tolerance.		
Working with local stakeholders and civil society to counter terrorism activities.		
Fast tracking sustainable counter radicalization policies		
Investing more resources in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization programs.		
Strengthening state institutions and civil society initiatives.		
Provision of job opportunities and employment for the large unemployed youth.		
Provision of essential equipment to security forces to fight terrorists.		
Developing partnerships with the private sector to cushion the citizens from the impacts of terrorist attacks		
Working with International community to fight terrorist attacks in the Country		

Key:

Range **0-5**(**0** =Not at all effective; **1**= Barely effective; **2**= marginally effective; **3**= fairly effective; **4**= Effective; **5**= very effective; **N/A** = Not applicable).

Q28. From your experience and knowledge within Kenya concerning terrorism and how it affects everyone, what additional measures can you propose to the government to counter terrorism activities?

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

TERRORISM AND IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN KENYA

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