

**ASSESSING COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES AND PERSONAL
SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

STUDENT DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented for any other academic award in any University

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism remains a major threat facing several nations of the world. This has compelled nations to implement counterterrorism measures to cope with terrorism activities. This study aimed to examine counter-terrorism measures and its effect on personal security in Lamu, Kenya. The study specifically focused on counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County; effects of various counter terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County and to determine the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya. The study was anchored on securitization theory. The study adopted cross sectional survey design. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select security agents while Krejcie and Morgan method was used to select general public. The sample size of 391 was selected where 380 were general public and 11 were security agents. Questionnaires and interview guides were used to collect primary data. Quantitative data was coded into SPSS. Data was presented using tables while content analysis was used in qualitative data. The study found that there are various counter terrorism measures that have been adopted by security agencies on personal security such as surveillance, Nyumba Kumi initiative, increased budget allocation and investigations. Collaboration between the police and the local community in security matter have resulted in fewer cases of terrorism and reduced cases of youth radicalization. There is increased trust level and effective information flow between law enforcement and the community. The study recommends that human rights practices among security agencies and the community should be emphasized in fight against terrorism. The study recommended that it is necessary for the government to increase public understanding of, and engagement in, counter-terrorism tactics and procedures. Government should encourage inter-agency cooperation in the process of putting anti-terrorism strategies and actions into effect. Plans and actions to combat terrorism must maintain and respect human rights in every operation.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Best practices;** refers to the practices or moral principles that have been or may be followed and that offer the finest options for action.
- Community Policing;** it refers to improved coordination between the Kenyan government and Kenyan residents of Lamu County for the purpose of promoting security issues.
- Counter Terrorism Measures:** refers to everything that the Kenyan government's security services have done to prevent terrorist activities from happening, especially in Lamu County.
- Effects on personal security;** refers to the impact that counterterrorism measures have on the people living in Lamu County, where the primary concern is for inhabitants' personal safety.
- Intelligence;** it alludes to the process of obtaining all available data from the local populace in Lamu County so that proactive measures can be taken before anything happens.
- Nyumba Kumi Initiative;** it refers to those tiny security cells in Lamu County made up of 10 homes. According to this government strategy, residents are separated into smaller groups of 10 individuals to control their own safety with the assistance of the local government.
- Personal security;** refers to a part of overall security that has to do with protecting people's rights and addressing threats to people in Lamu county. It is concerned with human safety and the means by which they can lead full and productive lives with dignity, free from fear or danger.
- Security agencies** refers to all government organizations in Lamu that carry out intelligence and offer security.
- Surveillance;** refers to all security measures done by the Kenyan government in Lamu County, including patrols, espionage, and careful observation of both public and private activities. The art and science of constantly monitoring security-related issues with the goal of averting security attacks before they occur.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM	:	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATPU	:	Anti-Terrorism Police Unit
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
FBI	:	Federal Bureau of Investigations
NACOSTI	:	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation.
NIA	:	National Intelligence Analysis
NIS	:	National Intelligence Service
TI	:	Transparency International
UKAID	:	United Kingdom Aid
UNDP	:	United Nations Development program
USAID	:	United States Aid
UNSC	-	United Nations Security Council
FTF	-	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
AU	-	African Union
NCTC	-	National Counter-terrorism Center
GCERF	-	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
GCTF	-	Global Counterterrorism Forum

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Counter-terrorism measures constitute all of the activities that are typically adopted by states and their respective security agencies with the intention of preventing terrorist attacks or containing the problem of terrorism within their respective territories (Renard, 2021). For example, the Kenyan government was forced to devise severe counter-terrorism strategies in response to a surge in terrorism activities in the country's northern and coastal regions in order to protect the state from terrorism and respond to terrorist attacks.

Engagement of the community, strategic communications, education, development, and public-private partnerships are some of the counter-terrorism measures that have been implemented. These counter-terrorism measures are envisioned to reduce the attraction and support for terrorist groups, as well as improve resilience against them. One way to define counter-terrorism measures is as measures that are taken to eliminate terrorist groups (Bassett & Cleveland, 2019). The participation of the community is one of the most important counterterrorism measures that the government agencies have implemented.

Members of the public who become suspicious of individuals or plots in their areas also inform the police. Following up, security agencies were able to apprehend some individuals and seize their devices. This has allowed the government to uncover terrorist secrets and hideouts, resulting in fewer cases of terrorism. Security agencies

are able to coordinate well and counter terrorism because they identify their plans before carrying them out, thanks to an effective communication channel and command.

Musau (2018) defined counter terrorism measures as all procedures, tactics, techniques, and strategies that the government and its agents undertake in response to the terrorist threats. In response to acts of terrorism, states have used a variety of counterterrorism measures, some of which include economic sanctions, commando raids, assassinations, hostage rescue operations, and military reprisal. For example, the United States of America has taken these measures. Other strategies adopted in soft power techniques, such as deterrence, diplomacy, and talking to terrorist groups for more understanding and conciliation and peace are key, in addition to the development of more anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism laws. This is because of the dynamic nature of terrorism.

Terrorism has been on the rise for more than three decades, with various groups engaging in terrorist activities in various parts of the world. As a result, no region of the world is immune to even minor terrorist attacks, prompting governments to implement countermeasures (Mueller & Stewart 2015). Counterterrorism measures have been developed or implemented around the world using a variety of tactics, including data collection, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation. Many countries, particularly developed ones such as the United States, Israel, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, have made significant investments in the fight against terrorism, emphasizing the importance of counterterrorism measures for developing countries such as Kenya, Nigeria, and Ethiopia (Pham, 2016). Kenya, for example, has

implemented various counter-terrorism measures, such as going to religious sites and going house to house with a select group of police officers.

Countries are tightening immigration rules, increasing surveillance of citizens within and outside their borders, enacting legislation, and imposing curfews as part of these measures. Similarly, states attack other states perceived to be sympathetic to terrorist groups or acting as safe havens for the said groups, such as by tracking down terrorist groups, recruiting more security officers, and acquiring new and more powerful tools (Bassett & Cleveland, 2019). Counter-terrorism measures such as increased surveillance of citizens, curfews, increased patrols, and the presence of state security agencies have been key aspects expected to boost the community's security and thus enhance individuals' personal security in Lamu, where this study was conducted.

Morris, LaFree, and Karlidag (2021) argued that once a state and its security agencies have adopted counter-terrorism measures, it is expected that these counter-terrorism measures will be able to deliver the right results, which are either the complete elimination of terrorist attacks or a significant reduction in the number of terrorist attacks. This expectation is based on the assumption that these counter-terrorism measures will be effective. However, Ugwueze and Onuoha (2020) argued that despite governments taking anti-terrorism measures, not all regions within the countries in question experience the same outcomes. This is despite the fact that certain regions appear to be benefiting from counterterrorism efforts, other regions of these countries continue to face vulnerabilities related to the threat of terrorism (Ugwueze & Onuoha, 2020). In light of this, the question of whether or not actions taken to combat terrorism actually improve the personal safety of those whom they are intended to assist arises.

Terrorists' threat has compelled democratic states to take decisive action to protect their people, institutions, and infrastructure. However, it has been revealed that in their pursuit of greater safety and protection, they have on occasion violated human rights. Counterterrorism measures can lead to increased personal security, which is defined as access to basic necessities such as food, health care, and education; however, they can also lead to decreased personal security, which is defined as a lack of or scarcity of food, health care, and education, which can lead to complaints, conflicts, and agitations that can interfere with personal security. Counterterrorism measures such as immigration regulations, increased surveillance of citizens within and beyond its borders, legislation, and curfews, for example, would pose a challenge and a threat to an individual because they would deprive them of the ability to associate with one another and form bonds, which would allow them to afford some basic needs and desires (Mehra, Wentworth & Van Ginkel, 2021).

Silke (2018) observed that the United States of America has been successful in managing the problem of terrorism for a number of years now as a direct result of previous counterterrorism measures; however, this success has only been seen within its borders. Attacks on its numerous embassies and missions around the world continue on a regular basis. Furthermore, Donald Trump's administration proposed constructing a wall between the United States of America and its South American neighbours, such as Mexico. One of the justifications given for this strategy is that it is an effort to combat terrorism. The policy has elicited a wide range of contradictory responses, raising the question of whether it is a useful tool in the fight against terrorism or a counterproductive measure. While some parts of these countries appear to be reaping the benefits of these counter-terrorism measures, others continue to suffer from terrorism-related insecurity. As a result, the question of whether counter-

terrorism measures improve the personal security of those who benefit from them arises.

In Canada, the government has maintained that the success of the anti-terrorism strategy in the country is due to the fact that there is a clear definition of responsibilities, and each institution is aware of its role and fulfills it with diligence and in line with the law. As a consequence of this, the relevant agencies cooperate with one another, exchange vital information that is connected to terrorism, and work together as a team. The Canada Border Services Agency, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA), and the Canadian Security Intelligence Services are all examples of government agencies that collaborate in the fight against terrorism. There is a pressing need to increase funding for research and development, training, and the purchase of cutting-edge security technology such as full-body scanners, X-ray machines, explosive trace detectors, and many others in the fields of security and intelligence.

Ajah, Dinne and Salami (2020) pointed that the escalating occurrences of terrorist attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram have presented a formidable obstacle to Nigeria's sovereignty and could potentially trigger destabilization within the nation. As per the author's assertion, the majority of documented cases have originated from the northern regions of the country. Terrorist organizations have perpetrated acts of violence, abductions, and destruction of property within the borders of Nigeria. The adverse effects of terrorist attacks in Nigeria have rendered its economy susceptible to external threats. The leadership of President Buhari has instituted counter-terrorism measures aimed at mitigating the incidence of terrorist activities in Nigeria, resulting in a favorable impact on the economy. Despite the implementation of more stringent

counterterrorism measures, terrorist activities persist in northern Nigeria. The efficacy of counterterrorism measures has been called into question.

As a reaction to the increasing instability that has affected the East African region since the latter half of the 20th century. According to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in 2017, Kenya has experienced adverse impacts as a result of terrorism. MICNG (2017) found that Kenya has been subjected to numerous terrorist attacks due to its association with the United States and its military intervention in Somalia, in addition to other notable factors such as inadequate governance and rampant corruption. The country has implemented significant security enhancements that involve measures that may infringe upon civil liberties and privacy (Wanjau, 2013). The counterterrorism measures currently in place seem to be used as a guide for the purpose of singling out the Somali population in Kenya on a larger scale (Ahmed, 2017).

Kenya has been putting into place efficient measures in an effort to combat terrorist activities everywhere throughout the country. Legislation, law enforcement, and the protection of the borders make up Kenya's first line of defense against terrorism, which is now in place (Otieno, 2019). Kenyan government continue to employ the Prevention of Terrorism Act (which was revised in 2014) to investigate and punish cases involving terrorist activity. Terrorism case trials are often slow and inefficient, limiting effectiveness. Lack of ongoing trials and overcrowded court dockets cause delays.

In addition to this, Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism was further implemented by establishing County Action Plans for CVE in each of the 47 counties. The NCTC is looking for additional funding in order to put these objectives

into action (Otieno, 2019). NCTC led Kenya's Country Support Mechanism for GCERF, distributing money to community organizations. Court authorities seek to improve administration of remanded inmates. The prison and justice sector stakeholders have improved management of terrorism suspects and convicted persons. The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) needs legal framework and public messaging campaigns to rehabilitate former terrorists (Kamau, 2021). Kenya has been an active participant in international and regional anti-terrorism measures. For instance, KDF is active participant in AMISOM and Global Coalition a mission aimed to Defeat ISIS. Kenya participates in GCTF regional meetings and hosted workshop in February of 2019 (Kamau, 2021).

Cannon and Ruto (2019) argued that terrorist organization known as Al-Shabaab has carried out a number of attacks in Kenya. These attacks have, over the course of time, resulted in the deaths of a great number of innocent civilians, as well as the destruction of a great deal of property and the destruction of Kenya's tourism industry. Because of all of these things, the government of Kenya decided to take quite a few measures to combat terrorism, such as joining a variety of regional and international treaties that commit it to fighting against terrorism. In addition to these measures, the Kenyan government strengthened the capabilities of its immigration departments in order to increase the level of scrutiny. It also rounded up all of the illegal immigrants, shut down some of the refugee camps in Daadab, increased its level of surveillance, recruited more security officers, acquired more lethal equipment, established an anti-terrorism unit, and made incursions into Somalia in order to secure the border and the Somali coastline (Prestholdt, 2020).

Despite the fact that numerous studies have demonstrated that anti-terrorist measures have been effective in reducing the risk of terrorist attacks in Kenya, these studies have been unable to explain why certain areas of the north eastern region, the coast region, and particularly Lamu county continue to be targeted by terrorists on a regular basis. This raises the question of whether or not the attempts to counter terrorism have an effect on the personal safety of people in Lamu County, Kenya.

In Lamu county where this study was carried out, counter-terrorism measures have been a key aspect expected to boost the community's security and, as a result, enhance individual's personal safety. These measures include increased surveillance of the citizens, curfews, increased patrols, and presence of the state security agencies (Otieno, 2019). However, as a result of the persistent terrorist threats and the ease with which Alshabab recruits can get across the porous limits of Lamu county, the impact on a person's personal security can be devastating. It's possible that counterterrorism efforts, for instance, will violate the rights of local residents, putting their personal safety at danger (Wanjiku, 2020). On the other hand, there is a paucity of empirical knowledge regarding the ways in which counter-terrorism measures affect the safety of residents. As a result, it is necessary to have an understanding of how counter-terrorism tactics influence individuals' sense of safety in Lamu County.

Both developing countries and developed nations make considerable use of anti-terrorist measures all throughout the world. This is true for both the developed and the developing nations. It would appear that a variety of distinct causes were responsible for contributing to the establishment and spread of anti-terrorism measures throughout countries. Even though the events that led to the development of anti-terrorism measures are well documented, these measures were not implemented until later. Additionally, there is no study done to evaluate counter-terrorism measures and

personal security, particularly in Lamu. This is despite rampant cases of terrorism in the area that threatens personal security of the residents and security personnel.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Terrorism remains a significant security concern in Kenya, particularly in the Somalia-bordering counties of Lamu, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa. Attacks and kidnappings linked to Al-Shabaab, a Somalia-based terrorist group, have heightened the threat of terrorism in Lamu county. In January of 2020, for instance, Al-Shabaab attacked a military airport on the island of Manda Bay, resulting in the deaths of three American service members. In addition, Al-Shabaab carried out an attack in Lamu on January 7, 2022, which resulted in the deaths of four police officers on routine patrol. It is impossible to guarantee the safety of individuals in Lamu County in light of the attacks on military personnel. Serious security problems exist in the nation, which have a negative impact on fundamental human rights such as freedom and safety. The decline in personal safety and quality of life in Kenya has further marginalized and disenfranchised the country's communities.

In the past, terrorist attacks in Lamu County have resulted in numerous deaths, injuries, and evictions. As a result, personal insecurity in the county has increased. As the government attempts to repel Al-Shabaab attacks, the residents of Lamu county have endured numerous security operations and curfews as a result of previous terrorist activity. In an effort to track down Al-Shabaab operatives, a large number of security forces have been deployed, particularly in Boni Forest, as part of these anti-terrorism efforts. Lamu County continues to experience terrorist attacks despite these counterterrorism measures. While counterterrorism measures in Kenya continue to protect individuals from terrorist threats, counterterrorism measures in Kenya have grown. No research has been conducted on their impact on personal safety. Therefore,

the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of counter-terrorism measures implemented by security agencies on personal safety in Kenya's Lamu County.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study was to examine the effects of counter-terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu county, Kenya.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives were:

- i. To identify the various counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County.
- ii. To assess the effects of various counter terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County.
- iii. To examine the best practices to enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies to enhance personal security in Lamu County?
- ii. What are the effects of counter terrorism measures adopted by security agencies on personal security in Lamu County?
- iii. Which are the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya?

1.6 Justification and Significance of the Study

Since the Al-Qaida-affiliated group stormed the American embassy in Kenya in 1998, counter-terrorism measures have grown in popularity. This has occurred as a result of rising international and indigenous sources of terrorism threats, such as Al-Shaabab. As a result of these concerns, the state's counter-terrorism efforts have become more important in ensuring the personal security of its residents and tourists. As a result, counter-terrorism measures enhance existing crime prevention efforts in providing protection to individuals in the community. As a result, it is critical to investigate this vital state responsibility and comprehend its impact on personal security.

The results of this study on counterterrorism measures and personal security in Kenya can help state security agencies understand their role in providing security and help them benefit from their efforts. The same information can guide the pursuit of efficient partnership policing between state security services, the general public, and non-governmental organizations in the fight against insecurity.

As a new and developing social science in Kenya, East Africa, and many other nations, security studies will gain from the scholarly effort that this study will be able to inspire. Additionally, security is crucial, but the government cannot provide it on its own, thus through this research, many efficient policing methods will be understood. This study provides researcher and scholar with in-depth analysis of the counterterrorism measure and how they influence personal security. The researchers and academics can benefit from the findings of the study because they can incorporate the findings into the further development of their own research.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Lamu County due to its peculiarity as a well-established fishing and tourism center. The focus of this study will be limited to examining counter-terrorism measures and personal security. The scope of the study encompassed individuals who engage in counter-terrorism measures, namely state security services, as well as those who receive these measures, namely the general population.

1.8 Limitation of the study

The investigation's focus was limited to determining how different anti-terrorist measures affect personal safety, but neither their efficacy nor their productivity was evaluated in any detail. The population of Lamu is distinct and may differ from that of other regions of the country. Therefore, the researcher was unable to generalize the findings to other regions of the country. The research was anchored on the theory of Securitization.

1.9 Assumptions

- i. The existing counter-terrorism measures have made a positive contribution towards enhancing personal security in Lamu county.
- ii. The existing counter terrorism measures needs to be revisited with a view of strengthening their capacity to enhance personal Security in Lamu County.
- iii. The study assumes that the target populations of the study remains the same in order to attain the sample size targeted.

- iv. The study assumes that respondents are familiar with the counter terrorism measures adopted in Lamu county.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with literature review which are guided by the study objectives. The chapter present one theory which this study has been based on, namely; the securitization theory. The chapter also present the empirical literature review which emanates from the various studies which were carried out before. The chapter concludes by putting in place a conceptual framework that demonstrate the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Finally, a summary of the chapter is made.

2.2 Overview of Personal Security

The safety of individuals contributes to the overall safety of society (Gierszewski, 2018). Roosevelt proclamation of human rights in 1941, which laid the groundwork for personal security (Njoku, 2019). In order to achieve peace, Roosevelt must fight on two fronts, that is, the absence of need for dread is the first requirement for security. On both the economic and social fronts, independence from want is the goal. The only way to ensure the safety of the entire world is to win on both fronts. According to Ghafir et. al. (2018) human security is mostly based on social security. Human security is freedom from concern regarding social necessities, which is a step toward long-term human development. In this study, we will investigate how the

absence of material wants and requirements influences individuals' sense of safety in Lamu County.

Rusu (2022) conducted research on the topic of personal safety and proposed three viewpoints. The primary concerns of these three views are economic growth, the protection of human rights, and humanitarian aid such as freedom from fear. This study draws extensively from previous research on human rights, economic development, and national security. According to Cranston (2018), the concept of security only makes sense in regard to humans, and he separated it into two categories: personal and systemic. The first involves making the environment more conducive to human life, and the second involves organizing diverse aspects of social life at various levels. Every institution must be given the directive to promote personal safety, which includes providing equal access to public resources like educational opportunities and medical treatment. The goal of personal security is to establish a stable world order that takes into account security from the perspective of the individual. Personal threats can easily snowball into conflicts involving the community or the state. The individual's sense of safety is undermined by socioeconomic factors. The review looks at how the anti-terrorism activities influence the residents of Lamu county and how safe they feel.

In reaction to recent terrorist assaults and threats, Marotich (2020) investigated the counter-terrorism measures that Kenya has put in place. The study focused on the measures and evaluate the efficiency of the measures. Marotich (2020) argues that even though these measures have the intention of addressing what are believed to be the primary causes of terrorism in Kenya, their assumptions are frequently incorrect, they do not have the support of the Kenyan people, and they are imposed from the

outside, primarily by the United States. As a result, they are sometimes condemned for being an instrument of imperialism in the United States. In addition, these measures violated civil, human, and fundamental rights and freedoms. It does not clarify how measures taken against terrorism influence personal security.

Lind, Mutahi and Oosterom (2017) performed analysis of the Kenyan Al-Shabaab's crimes. According to the findings of the study, the responses of the Kenyan government to attacks carried out by Al-Shabaab originated from a social construction of Somali people as being dangerous, which justified stringent security measures. According to the findings of the study, targeting had been ineffective since it had further alienated Somalis, other Muslims, and the state, and the level of violence carried out by Al-Shabaab had not decreased. It does not provide a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which counterterrorism can affect personal safety.

Hansen, Lid, and Okwany (2019) conducted research in Somalia and Kenya with the goal of locating initiatives and actors that can help make Norwegian policies for the prevention of violent extremism more actionable. According to the findings of this investigation, Al-Shabaab maintains both active and passive covert networks, and it conducts widespread recruitment efforts in the North Eastern and Lamu regions of Kenya. In every area, there is an issue with a lack of confidence between the people, the government, and the police, which makes it difficult to coordinate anti-terrorism efforts, facilitate the flow of information, and catch terrorists. This could signal that some of the state's counter-terrorism procedures are being undercut by some state institutions, which could have an impact on the personal security of inhabitants of the state. As a result, it is necessary to do research on how counter-terrorism tactics affect individuals' sense of safety.

Mwangi (2019) studied the connection between the policy of refoulement and the increased police presence in refugee camps and among Somali refugees in order to remove any potential dangers. He argues that refoulement, which is a method that violates rules in order to allay the concern of terrorism from Somali refugees and refugee camps, is justified by portraying the non-refoulement of refugees as an existential threat to national security. His argument is that this is done in order to justify the practice of refoulement. The Somalinization of terrorism as a counterterrorism tactic is doomed to fail and provides Kenya with an all-encompassing means of preventing terrorism and counterterrorism. The need to understand how the use of "Somalinization" terrorism as a strategy against terrorism affects personal security served as the driving force behind this study.

2.3 Various Counter-Terrorism Measures Being Applied to Counter Personal

Insecurity

The fight against violent extremism and terrorism frequently takes place in regions that are simultaneously experiencing armed conflict and in which humanitarian organizations are attempting to carry out their missions. Jawad (2020) made the observation that several countries employ various counter-terrorism strategies that are tailored to their own conditions. For example, after the United States was hit by terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center, its military headquarters, and the Pentagon, the country made the decision to tighten its immigration policy, increase the levels of intelligence, and launch direct attacks on those states that appeared to be sympathetic to terrorist organizations (Jawad, 2020).

Gunaratna (2017) reported that in response to the growing terrorism threats, the United States adopted a softer approach to engage Muslim communities and curb their radicalization into violence as a counter-terrorism measure during the Obama Administration. This was done in order to curb the radicalization of Muslim communities into acts of violence (2009-2017). These two studies were carried outside of Kenya and involved various counterterrorism measures. The current study strives to determine the influence that various counterterrorism measures have on personal security among people of Lamu county, which is located in Kenya.

Muna (2020) makes the argument that women, with their often gentle attitude, can complement or even complete the acts of men, and that as a result, women should have expanded participation in counterterrorism, particularly in de-radicalization projects. The study by Muna (2020) examines the ways in which women's participation in anti-terrorism efforts in Indonesia is hindered in terms of both the quantity and the quality of their activities as a result of Indonesia's bigger strategy. The purpose of this study was to investigate the roles that women play in anti-terrorism efforts as well as the ways in which their involvement and status affect personal safety.

Wray (2018) suggests a more in-depth integration of local neighborhood policing into the counter-terrorism measures in order to build a community intelligence feed that would influence both law enforcement and preventative efforts. This would be helpful in the event of a terrorist attack. Nevertheless, Sumpter cautions that there is only a "thin type of trust" that is achievable, as the interactions between minority communities and the police in the United Kingdom supposedly remain too difficult for really cooperative relationships. The aim of this study was to investigate the deeper integration of local neighborhood policing that provides information to both

law enforcement and preventative initiatives, as well as how it effects personal security in Kenya, particularly in Lamu County.

Eme (2018) in his research paper titled "Counter-Terrorism Strategic Communications," the author emphasized four important takeaways from history that are applicable to the ongoing information war being waged against Islamic State. These insights are drawn from two distinct facets of communication practice: the study of the history of propaganda and the study of political communication (IS). On his list of things to take into account, Reed added the need for a variety of methods of communication, the say-do gap, defensive and offensive messaging, and, finally, market research and targeting. However, Eme (2018) did not demonstrate in his study how the four lessons from the past that came from two distinct fields of communication practice relate to personal safety and security. The results of this inquiry will, once compiled, fill up this gap that has been created.

Omenma and Hendricks (2018) pointed that Nigeria has in addition to large-scale military offensives, Boko Haram's operations have been successfully brought under control by adopting a range of different strategies. There has been some level of success with these various strategies. The setting up of roadblocks and checkpoints, as well as cordon and search operations, as well as raids on places that are thought to be hiding criminals are some of the activities that are included, and the development of civic self-defense militias (Civilian Joint Task Force). These responsibilities are in addition to those that are carried out by the armed forces. The military operations have become more effective as a result of cooperation with civilian vigilante organizations that are part of the Civilian Joint Task Force. This is as a result of the vigilante groups' in-depth understanding of the topography and environment of the region in which they live, in addition to their familiarity with the realities of the area,

their personal interest in the security of the area, and their motivation to defeat Boko Haram (Omenma & Hendricks, 2018). However, this research was conducted in Nigeria; hence, it is necessary to determine whether the same is done in Kenya and whether it is having the same impacts in the context of Kenya as it did in Nigeria.

2.4 Effects of Various Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

Efforts to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism are frequently made in regions that are now experiencing armed conflict and which also contain typical human communities. This is the situation in nations like Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and Kenya, all of which are experiencing a prolonged humanitarian crisis and are also home to recognized terrorist organizations that are active in the region. When an event of this nature takes place, there are multiple ways in which one's personal safety can be compromised. According to Debarre (2019), several anti-terrorism provisions in the legislation specify that providing medical treatment to a person identified as a terrorist could be considered as falling under the category of criminally forbidden support to terrorists. Nevertheless, in accordance with the Geneva accords, all those who are wounded or sick while participating in armed combat are protected, and the categorization of these individuals as "terrorist" does not make these safeguards any less effective than they already are. The implication of the study is the opinion that was generated, which is that the actions taken to counter terrorism can have the impacts of insecurity on the medical service providers working in the areas that are affected by war. According to the findings, the risk profile of the medical services professionals who attended to the terrorists has been enhanced, and as a result, the cumulative impacts of counterterrorism measures on their personal security are yet unknown.

Frey (2018) in their research on deterrence and counter deterrence in the fight against global terrorism, explored the employment of committed techniques that are less susceptible to strategic manipulation by non-state organization factions. Moreover, they demonstrated that aversion to military intervention is a strategic advantage for legislators crafting antiterrorism strategies. Nevertheless, Lonardo and Tyson did not explore how it affects personal security in their study; hence, this study will strive to find out how it does affect personal security.

Magogo (2017) claimed that the primary focus should be placed on addressing the fundamental root causes of such conflicts. Magogo (2017) suggests that law enforcement and other members of the security community should take measures to ensure a higher degree of participation from the general populace in the battle against terrorism. On the other hand, the study did not provide any information on the consequences of treating the underlying fundamental causes of such conflicts on personal security, which is the topic that this study will investigate.

Bruno and Osterloh (2018), in their study entitled strategies to deal with terrorism, developed five fresh, tangible ideas for successful anti-terrorism efforts. Increasing decentralization, encouraging combatants to leave terrorist camps, reducing the incentives to join terrorist groups, negotiating with terrorist groups, and reducing media attention are some of the techniques that can be used. This study will seek to determine the effects of these five fresh and tangible proposals on personal safety, as they have not been offered.

In a similar vein, the research that was conducted by Debarre (2019) on the subject of combating terrorism and violent extremism centered on an all-encompassing strategy for counterterrorism measures. Utilizing a mix of security and society-based approaches, this policy aimed to both prevent and suppress terrorism and violent

extremism-related activities. Consequently, the Debarre (2019) strategy recognizes the need for an all-encompassing, multi-level approach that is threat-based, maintains the rule of law, and includes both fixed and flexible measures. However, Debarre (2019) did not explain how the comprehensive, multi-level, threat-focused approach that respects the rule of law and incorporates both fixed and flexible measures affects the safety of individuals. In this study, the aim is to evaluate how an all-encompassing, multi-tiered strategy that is threat-based, upholds the rule of law and uses both fixed and flexible security measures affects personal safety.

There have been cases of wrongful detention, enforced disappearances, and deportations, according to Amnesty International's and Repositioning Amnesty in Kenya Annual Report 2018 on the Waning Accountability for Justice and Human Rights (Amnesty International, 2018). An indicator that at least 100 people "disappear" from their homes every year and are never located as a result of the counterterrorism efforts implemented in the aforementioned suspected "terrorist-hosting" localities and regions. Numerous reports claimed that the Kenyan Security Agencies had a direct hand in detaining individuals who were held against their will after being suspected of being terrorists, a clear instance of arbitrary detention that violates the rights against cruelty and torture, human dignity, and access to the legal system. When implementing counterterrorism measures for the protection of human rights, Kenya still struggles to meet some of these requirements.

According to Debarre (2019) being labeled as a terrorist individual or group, or being suspected of having ties to such a group, can result in counterterrorism actions such as the freezing of assets, prohibitions on travel, and other similar restrictions. This has the potential to have and has had significant effects on the personal security of individuals. As the situation in Somalia demonstrates, sanctions can have an effect on

and be a barrier to humanitarian help (Debarre,2019). This significantly heightens the personal danger and sense of insecurity faced by individuals or groups that have been designated as terrorists. This ambiguous perspective on counterterrorism measures is what prompted us to carry out this research in Lamu, Kenya, in order to investigate the effects that counterterrorism measures have on individuals' sense of safety.

2.5 Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

Terrorism has evolved into a dynamic global issue; hence, in order for governments to be successful in their efforts to counteract terrorism, they are increasingly engaging in best practices in counterterrorism measures. In order to properly counteract the threat, the countermeasures must continue to develop. For security and intelligence agencies to conduct research and development, receive training, and acquire modern equipment, such as full body scanners, x-ray machines, explosive trace detectors, and many other types of equipment, additional resources are necessary (Allen, 2019). In addition, these agencies need to be able to purchase modern equipment in order to keep up with the times. The current study will attempt to determine the extent to which one's personal safety is affected by factors such as ideal procedures for the purchase of all relevant gear.

Shivute (2019) security agencies ought to carry out a comprehensive examination and audit of the pre-existing policies, assessing both their effectiveness and the difficulties they have encountered. According to him, this will not only make it possible to improve the counterstrategies that are already in place, but it will also lead to the development of ones that are better and more improved. As a result, this provides the drive for this study, which will investigate the relationship between anti-terrorism measures that act on personal security.

After the terrorist assault on the United States on September 11, 2001, Demir and Guler (2021) found that some of the best practices in counterterrorism efforts involved the employment of both hard and soft power in conjunction with one another. This included the use of military retaliation or revenge, as well as military pre-emptions such as commando raids, assassinations, and hostage rescue missions. Additionally, this included the use of stringent non-military measures such as economic penalties.

In terms of the application of soft power strategies, the use of deterrence, diplomacy, and conciliation was essential, in addition to the development of additional anti-terrorism and counterterrorism laws in relation to the dynamic of terrorism (Asongu, Tchamyu, Asongu & Tchamyu, 2018). Maya (2022) did not adequately describe how these best practices were increasing the personal security of the people in the places where the measures were being adopted, which is the topic of this study.

Chalk (2022) pointed that a clear definition of responsibilities and the awareness and performance of each organization's functions in accordance with the law are some of the reasons why the anti-terrorism measures implemented by the Canadian government have been successful. This is one of the reasons why Canada has been able to maintain its position as a world leader in the fight against terrorism. Her analysis leads her to the conclusion that the relevant government agencies work together, communicate critically vital information about terrorism, and function as a cohesive unit. On the other hand, an individual sense of safety is examined in this study in relation to effective counterterrorism measures.

Noordegraaf, Douglas, Bos and Klem (2017) the Dutch government initiated a counterterrorism program titled "Program to Combat Jihadism" in August of 2014. The measure aimed to combat jihadist radicalization and foreign terrorist fighters

(FTFs) by employing two types of countermeasures: those that were disruptive and aimed to limit the ability of potential terrorists and recruits to travel, and those that were preventive and aimed to prevent the risk of and stifle the channel that facilitates radicalization (Noordegraaf, Douglas, Bos & Klem, 2017). As a result of this technique, the number of fresh recruits going to combat zones decreased over the course of time. The study, however, was unable to adequately explain how counterterrorism programme measures, which led to a decline in the number of recruits for the military, affected personal safety.

Immordino, Karakoc and Piccolo (2018) emphasized a novel trade-off between target hardening, such as increasing internal controls and enhancing citizen protection to lessen the likelihood of an attack, and preventative military measures meant to solve the issue at its source, like a strike in the nation where the terrorists are being hosted. Target hardening, for instance, could lessen the likelihood of an attack by enhancing citizen safety and tightening internal controls. They went on to show that a nation should only undertake a preemptive attack when it is facing a threat that is severe enough and when the community's norms that support terrorists are not as powerful as they may be, subject to knowing the strength of the terrorists. They did this by using the example of Iraq. However, their studies did not provide any information on personal safety; as a result, the researcher will try to determine the effect that best practices, such as target hardening and preemptive military actions, have on personal safety.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

2.6.1 Securitization Theory

The theory of securitization served as the basis for our investigation. Weaver (1993) was the first person to suggest the securitization hypothesis, and later Buzan, et al (1998) were the ones who developed it further. The Securitization Theory posits that security should be understood as a speech act, where the primary question is not whether dangers are real or not, but rather how a particular topic, such as military movements, can be socially manufactured as a threat. An example of this would be the idea that a threat could be posed by the movement of troops. For instance, the topic at hand is not whether threats actually exist or not; rather, it is how a particular problem might be socially created as a threat to a group of people. This is due to the fact that political issues are of the utmost significance when it comes to questions of security and must be given the full attention that they merit.

Buzan et al (1998) postulated that the Securitization Theory is predicated on four primary postulates. The first principle is that there must be a securitizing agent or act, which is essentially an entity that is involved with making the securitizing move (Balzacq, 2019). In a nutshell, this can be understood to refer to anything that is likely to constitute a threat to the people' personal wellbeing. Someone who possesses the political, social, and economic power to do so must assign labels such as dangerous, menacing, threatening, and unsettling to it before it can be considered a security risk. The theory contends that anything found in Lamu County should be evaluated based on its safety level. Because of this, the safety of the entire county will be preserved in every sphere and at all times (Balzacq, 2019).

The second tenet is a pre-existing danger that has been recognized as having the capacity to cause harm. In this particular instance, the existing danger is taken into account in two unique ways, namely, its physical form, which is linked to the existence of the state as well as its continued existence. Second, it considers issues of

health, poverty, education, and the development of infrastructure to be important aspects of national security (Sjostedt, 2017). In other words, it takes a humanistic approach to the concept of national security. As a consequence of this, the security threat in Lamu county can be thought of in terms of its physical shape, particularly in terms of the development of infrastructure. The county of Lamu typically has less infrastructural projects such as highways, which presents a security risk because security personnel are unable to respond to a terrorist strike more quickly.

The third tenet examines the topic of personal safety from five distinct perspectives, and in each perspective, it identifies an object to serve as a reference. The political sector, the economic sector, the sociological sector, the environmental sector, and the military sector are among the various sectors (Sjostedt, 2017). The states are regarded as the referent object for the military sector, the numerous communities and their identities are the referent object for the societal sector, and the ecological system and endangered species are the referent objects for the environmental sector.

The fourth tenet examines an audience, who is essentially the primary objective of the securitization act, and considers how that audience might be convinced and made to acknowledge the problem as a potential threat to security (Balzacq, 2019). As a consequence of this, in order for the counterterrorism measures to have a beneficial impact on the current level of personal security in Lamu county, all five sectors and the referent objects within those sectors need to be examined from the perspective of security. For example, the Eco system in Lamu County as well as the environment, including places like the Boni Forest, need to be securitized. Additionally, the levels of poverty, the extent to which distance decay exists in Lamu County, as well as the state of infrastructure development, such as roads, need to be securitized. It is only through the securitization of economic affairs, military matters, societal matters, and

the environmental matters that the counter terrorism measures will cause a positive impact on personal security in Lamu County.

The theory of securitization is of great significance to the current study because it proposes an important development in the rise of a wider security perspective. As a result, this has led to the development and expansion of the scope of security, which has made it possible to include additional referent objects in addition to the state security machines. Nevertheless, despite the usefulness of securitization theory in explaining counter-terrorism tactics and how they affect personal security, there is still considerable criticism leveled against the notion. This is due to the fact that empirical research on securitization have not paid nearly enough attention to societies that are engulfed in great existential doubt regarding their own survival. In addition, it does not show how the micro politics of a certain organization have an effect on the way that organization makes decisions regarding securitizing and alliance arrangements (Balzacq, 2019). This, therefore, means that anyone can succeed in constructing something as a security problem through speech acts, hence, constituting a significant weakness when applied to the current study.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The independent variables in the study are the counter-terrorism measures, effects of counter terrorism measures and best practices to enhance counter terrorism measures. The dependent variables in the study are: loss of life and loss of property. The relationship of the independent variables and the dependent variable are tested in the presence of the moderating variables.

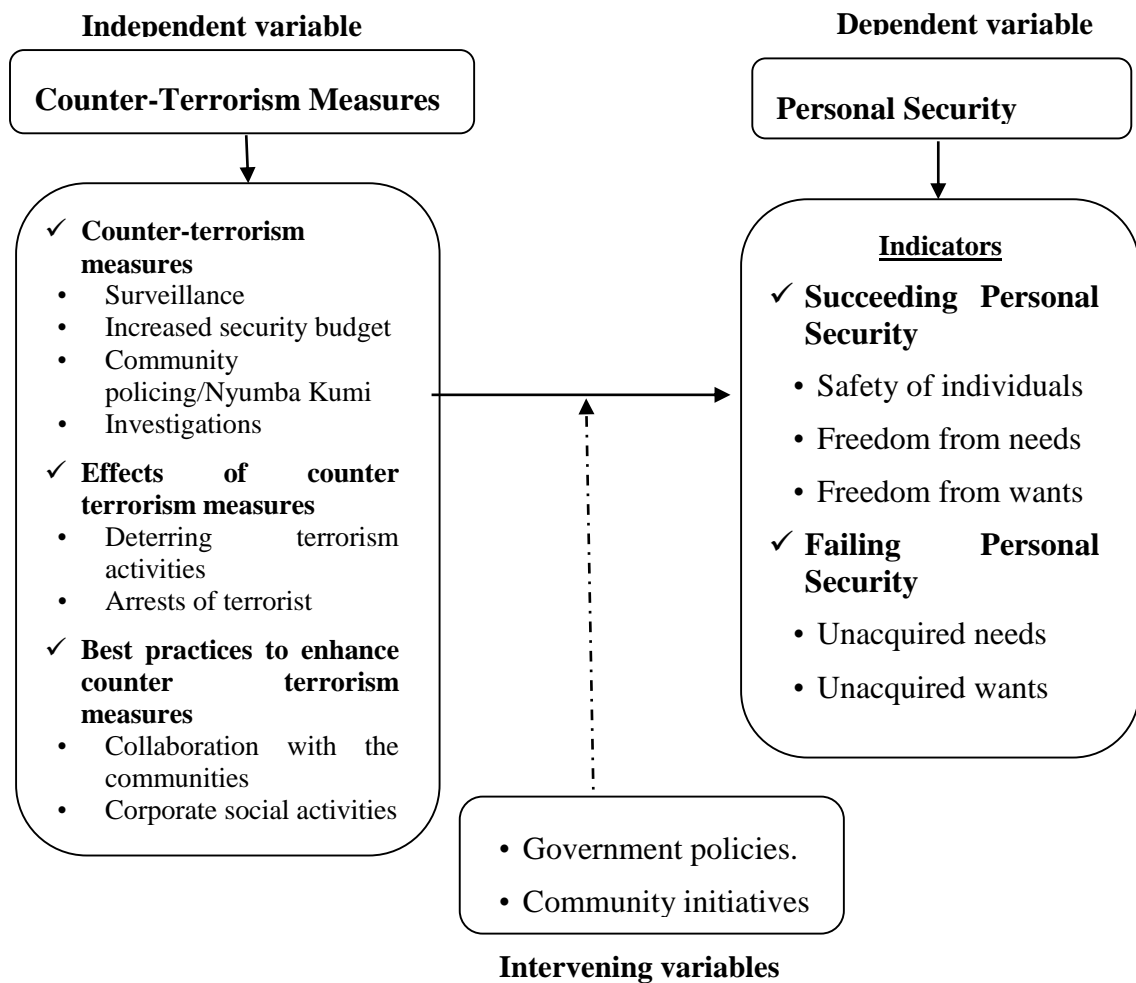


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 shows the independent variables of this study which were counter-terrorism measures with its constructs being surveillance, increased security budget, community policing and Nyumba Kumi, investigations. The second independent variable was effects of counter terrorism measures which was measure using deterring terrorism activities, and arrests of terrorist while the third independent variable was to find the best practices that can enhance counter terrorism measures measured by collaboration with the communities and corporate social activities while dependent variable personal security which was measured by assessing whether the personal needs, wants and safety have been fulfilled or met.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the methods that this study employed, strategies in which the target population and the sample size was identified and arrived at. This enabled the researcher to respond to the study questions and either conform or disconfirm the study hypothesis.

3.2 Research Design

For the purpose of this study, a cross-sectional survey design was utilized. This approach makes it possible to collect information from a diverse group of respondents at a specific instant in time (Sedgwick, 2014). In addition, the researcher was able to collect data on a number of different factors using this methodology. The study collected information on respondents' attitudes and opinions about methods used in fighting terrorism by security agencies. The selection of Lamu county is based on the fact that the county has experienced terrorism activities and thus there is need to investigate how counter-terrorism measures adopted enhance personal security. This study finding can be duplicated in other domains using the induction technique. The choice of this type of research methodology was influenced by the fact that when examining counter-terrorism measures implemented by society, it is always a perception issue and feelings that can be gathered by listening to a segment of the community.

3.3 Study Site

The research was carried out in Lamu county since it is one of the regions that have been repeatedly targeted by terrorists. The Lamu County is made up of two sub-counties: Lamu East and Lamu West. This is due to three factors, that is, Lamu county borders Somalia, which is thought to be a safe haven for Al-Shabaab insurgent groups. Second, Lamu county is home to the Boni forest, which is commonly believed to be the main hideout of Kenya's Al-Shabaab terrorist group in the coastal region. Finally, Lamu county has an abundance of natural resources, and the construction of the LAPSSET project has given it a push on the global stage.

3.4 Target Population

The target population for this study was the residents of Lamu county aged from 18 and above who understand their personal and national security needs. According to the Kenya Population Census (2019), Lamu County has a population of 143,920 people representing 37, 963 households (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The study targeted the head of household from 37,963 households. This form the target population of this study. However, the study also involved Officers Commanding Police Divisions (OCPD), Officers Commanding Police Stations (OCS), County Commissioners or a representative, Assistant County Commissioners, area Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. These categories population were selected since they deal with security issue in the Lamu County, hence they provided key information that this study seeks.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

To determine the sample size and identify the respondents, the researcher employed multistage sampling. Multistage sampling is a method that uses a basic random sample in addition to a mix of purposive sampling, cluster sampling, or stratified sampling. This method is used to make the process of sampling more manageable for large populations by dividing them into sections and stages (Shimizu, 2014).

Purposive sampling was used by the researcher to determine sample size and identify respondents. This is because they possess the specific qualities of security information that are of interest, allowing the researcher to effectively answer the study questions.

The Lamu County is made up of two sub-counties: Lamu East and Lamu West.

Using Krejcie and Morgan's 1970 table for determining sample size, the sample size was determined. The overall number of households in this study is 37,963. According to the table, an adequate sample size for the study with a population of 30,000 to 40,000 would be 380 participants (See, Appendix XI). As a result, the sample size of 380 was drawn at random from the sub-locations.

The target population was divided into two homogeneous groups using stratified sampling: the general public and security agents. The security agents were identified by purposive sampling. The study involved two (2) Officers Commanding Police Divisions (OCPD), two (2) Officers Commanding Police Stations (OCS), (1) County Commissioners or a representative, Assistant County Commissioners (2), (2) area Chiefs and (2) Assistant Chiefs. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) produced an easy reference table for determining sample size. This totals to 391 respondents.

Table 3.1 Sample Size

Respondents	Sample size
Head of household	380
OCPD	2
OCS	2
County Commissioners or a representative	1
ACC	2
Chief	2
Area Chief	2
TOTAL	391

Source: Author (2021).

3.6 Research Instruments

Instrumentation refers to the whole strategy to constructing a research instrument that was utilized to collect data for use in a specific study (Winne, 2019). The study made use of both qualitative and quantitative primary data. Quantitative primary data was collected via self-administered questionnaires and was collected from sampled members of the public. The researcher used a questionnaire to collect study data since it allows the researcher to collect a suitable number of data in the smallest period of time. Furthermore, using a questionnaire allows the researcher to connect directly with the respondents (Winne, 2019). Furthermore, the questionnaire served as a low-cost technique for the researcher to conduct this investigation. To collect data, the researcher used the drop and pick technique.

In contrast, qualitative primary data was collected using an interview guide. The key informant interview schedule was administered using one-on-one interview with the selected top security personnel. In this scenario, an interview guide was employed because it is inexpensive and tends to boost knowledge of both the interviewer and the interviewee. The researcher travel to their station to conduct the interviews.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1 Instruments Reliability

The researcher was able to test and retest hypothesis to determine the reliability of his research instruments. This means that the data gathered in the field was subjected to a series of tests to see whether it is capable of reproducing or failing to produce the same results.

3.7.2 Instruments Validity

The researcher made the research tools available to other people who are knowledgeable about research, such as the supervisor and the other students in the researcher's class. The aforementioned groups of individuals are going to examine the research instruments in question, make a few adjustments to them, provide their expert recommendations, and also work to improve the instruments. Due to the fact that the study instruments were handled by a number of different researchers, the primary objective of this endeavor was to improve the amount of validity that they possess. This concept is referred to as construct validity.

3.8 Pilot Study

Pilot study was carried out on a sample chosen at random from a total of 38 respondents, who included members of the general public as well as security officers from Garrisa County. There were a total of 39 participants from the sample size that took part in the pilot project. This represented ten percent of the sample that was used for the pilot. In order to choose the pilot sample for the purposes of this investigation, a method of sampling known as stratified random sampling was used. The results of the pilot study were not incorporated into the larger research effort when they were

compiled. With the help of the data from the pilot study, the researcher was able to design and enhance the tools, which helped to correct ambiguities, misinterpretations, and unpleasant language.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

The administration of questionnaires was carried out with the assistance of research assistants. These research assistants were trained on the administration of the research instruments as well as the other needs for the research. In addition to being present during the filling out of the questionnaires by the sampled respondents, consisting of both members of the general public and members of the security force. The research assistants were in charge of administering the surveys. The participants were given the opportunity to fill out the surveys on their own. The questionnaires were distributed in a standardized manner, which means that the research assistants were present when the respondents filled out the questionnaires.

3.10 Data Analysis and Data Presentation

The presentation of the data include data on quantitative and qualitative approaches. Specifically, the raw data that was received from the interviewers and summarized and presented in an ordered format. This quantitative information was presented as a series of tables, pie charts, and bar graphs, as well as percentages and statistics. On the other hand, the qualitative information was presented in the form of explanations and interpretations of narrations organized according to a particular theme.

When it comes to issues concerning the analysis of data, the qualitative set of data that was collected was analyzed through the use of content analysis, script narration, and

interpretations. On the other hand, the quantitative data was analyzed through the use of quantitative methods such as the use of descriptive statistics. In addition, the quantitative data was analyzed using content analysis, script narration, and interpretations.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher got permission to talk to respondents and key informants from the National Council for Science and Technology, Kenyatta University, the Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government, and the National Police Service. The researcher is responsible for ensuring that all three ethical principles are followed throughout the investigation. Respect, anonymity, and discretion are also included in this category. The participants' autonomy, rights, and dignity were always respected and protected while this study was being carried out, and this was done in a way that insured these things would continue to be the case. The research was carried out in a manner that is honest, open, and fair, and the researcher is obligated to analyze and report the findings in a manner that is objective. During the entirety of the investigation, the researcher took measures to protect the respondents' right to confidentiality. In order to ensure respondents participate in the study without coercion, they were given informed consent form to fill.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers data presentation and interpretation in relation to the objectives of the study. Terrorism has not ended in the country despite several measures by the police to address the vice. The aim of the study was to evaluate effects of counter-terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu county, Kenya. The specific objectives were to establish the various counter-terrorism measures being applied by security agencies, analyze the effects of various counter terrorism measures by security agencies, ascertain the best practices that can enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya.

4.2 Response Rate

The questionnaires were designed as per the objectives of the study. The respondents were made to understand the significance of the study and those who could not easily comprehend the study were assisted accordingly. As per the study sample, 380 questionnaires (households/residents) were administered and 11 interview guides (security staff) were conducted. However, out of 380 questionnaire administer only 304 (80%) were duly filled and 8 interview guides were fully filled and returned. As a result, the response rate for this survey was 80%, which was achieved through the participation of a total of 312 respondents. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), pointed that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a rate of 70% and over is excellent. This finding conforms to their findings.

As a result, a response rate of 80 percent was considered adequate for this study. In this chapter, the data is presented in a variety of formats, including tables, pie charts, graphs, and conceptual content analysis narratives. In the analysis of demographic questions, the total number of respondents and interviewees (312) was used. However, subsequent questions in the questionnaire used a response of 304 because those were the respondents that responded to the questionnaire.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Filled in questionnaires	312	80
Un returned questionnaires	79	20
Total	391	100

4.2 Demographics Information of the Respondents

This section provides a brief summary of the demographic characteristics of the respondents, including their gender, age, highest level of education obtained, marriage status, and length of time spent residing in Lamu County. To choose the best way to stop terrorists, it is important to know how the different things about the respondents relate to their level of awareness of terrorist extremism.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

Figure 4.1 illustrates the male and female gender percentage presence in relation to security matters. Because of the wide variety of tasks that men and women in the process of dealing with terrorist suspects are responsible for, taking gender into account was of tremendous value to the research project. Aside from the typical duties

of police officers, female officers are specifically tasked with the role of escorting female suspects. Furthermore, some people who have been accused of terrorism or who have been victims of it are only comfortable speaking to female officers when they are being questioned. Female police officers are likewise responsible for conducting full-body searches and frisking on female suspects as part of their job responsibilities. While this is going on, only male officers are using this tactic on male suspects. Despite the fact that there was no discernible difference between male and female respondents, it was important to incorporate the gender dimension into this research because doing so would facilitate the recruitment of both male and female security officers to deal with the growing number of female terrorist suspects. This should be based on the average ratio of female to male suspects that the officers have dealt with in the past.

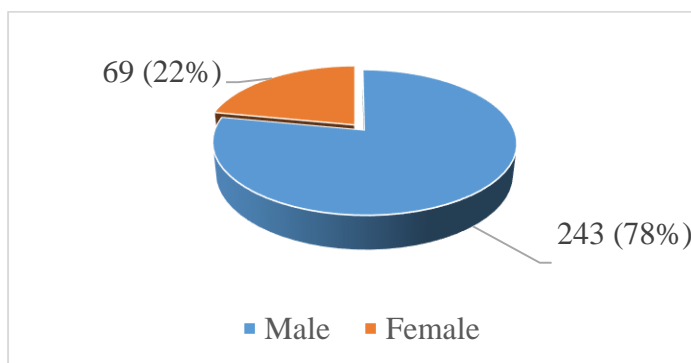


Figure 4.1 Gender of the Respondents

Source: Researcher (2023)

As seen in Figure 4.1, the proportion of males was significantly larger than that of females, with 78% of the population being male and just 22% being female. This suggests that there are a greater number of male participants than female participants in this study, and that male participants are in a better position to offer the information that this study needs. According to Ndung'u, Salifu and Sigsworth (2017) an

increasing number of women in Kenya are becoming involved in violent extremist activities. As a result, an increase in the percentage of female police officers and local women's involvement in the fight against terrorism should be made a priority in order to deal with the increasing number of female terror operatives in a proportionate manner.

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The age category of the participants who took part in the study were recorded so that researchers could determine which age groups were represented in the sample. The age demographic is important to this study since it assist in the planning of training, placements, recruiting and projections of the amount of human resources that is needed depending on the ages of the respondents. Likewise, terrorist aims to recruit members based on their age where youth are easily recruited in the terrorism. The purpose of the study was to determine whether or not there is a correlation between the different ages of the officers who are responsible for dealing with terrorism and the effectiveness of the various counter-terrorist tactics. The findings would be extremely useful for a variety of counterterrorism training, many of which call for particular age groups and experience gained through length of service among the police who are at the forefront of dealing with such operators. It would also help in identifying officers to be assigned certain counterterrorism activities based on given age ranges and experience, which would be of great assistance. In order to accomplish this, the study inquired about the respondents' age.

Table 4.2 Age of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 25	53	17
26 – 35	90	29
36 – 45	100	32

46 – Above	69	22
Total	312	100

According to Table 4.2, the majority of respondents (32%) fell within the age bracket of 36 to 45 years old. This was followed by those who were between the ages of 26 and 35 with a percentage of 29%, those who were 46 and above with a percentage of 22%, and those who were 18–25 with a percentage of 17%. As a result, in order to achieve success in the fight against terrorism in Lamu County, any long-term counter terrorism measure should take into account the age group of people younger than forty years old, as they make up 78% of all of the respondents. These are people with a lot of energy, and if society does not know how to deal with them properly, they can become a major issue for civilization.

Most of the residents believe that they have enough stamina to participate in strenuous anti-terrorist training in order to adequately prepare themselves for a fight with terrorists. People older than 40 years old are only eligible for consideration for less stringent anti-terrorism activities if they want to be evaluated. This training should prepare them for non-confrontational assignments that are sufficient for the handling of contemporary issues in counter-terrorism operations. These could include gathering, processing, and sharing information with the people who are in charge of putting anti-terrorism measures into place.

The result of this study resonates with the Kenya Population and housing census for 2019 that indicated majority (61.3%) of the Lamu residents were aged between 25-64 years (KNBS, 2019). The respondents in this category were eager to participate in the study since they were aware of the impact that terrorism activities have to them and future generation. The household heads were also likely to be affected by terrorist activities as well as the likely target group in implementing counter terrorism

strategies. Kirui (2019) argued that even distribution of participants' age shows that everyone can be affected by acts of terrorisms. This has been the case in Lamu county where both the youth and elderly are susceptible to terrorism attacks.

4.2.3 Level of Education

The respondents' highest and lowest levels of education were examined and displayed in figure 4.2. Respondents were expected to be literate and capable of grasping the questions on the questionnaires, as they were required to read, comprehend, and write their responses. In Kenya, according to Nyaguthii (2010), people with a high degree of education are capable of objectively detecting and analyzing difficulties. The respondents' greatest degree of education provided insight into their capacity to identify and analyze terrorism-related issues extensively and their capacity to reply to research questions rationally. Despite the fact that the majority of security officers had advanced degrees, there were also a small number of officers with lower levels of education.

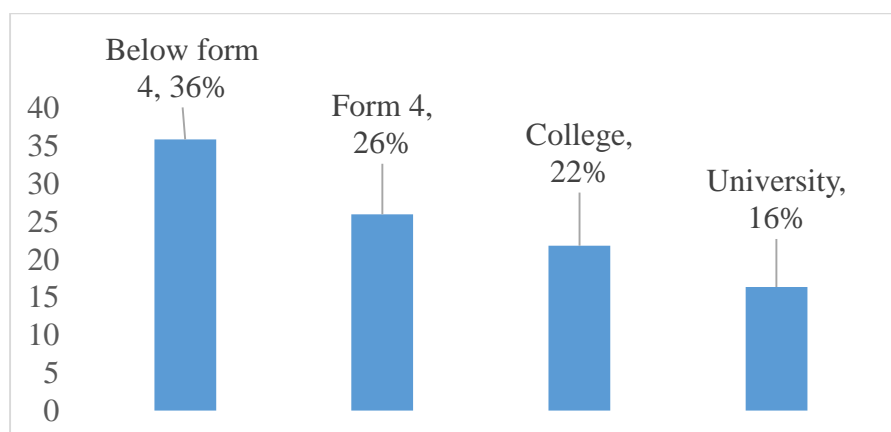


Figure 4.2 Level of Education

Source: Researcher (2023)

The respondents' highest levels of education ranged from below form 4 (36%), through form 4 certificate (26%), college certificate (22%), and university degree (16%). The proportion of respondents whose highest level of education was below Form 4 was rather consistent across all categories. The vast majority of respondents had completed their Kenya Certificate of Secondary Schooling, which is the foundational stage from which one might progress to higher levels of education. According to the structural functionalist theory, education is one of the most important factors in maintaining a society's stability and functionality (Dunn, 2010). The goal of education is to inspire students to adopt new behaviors. They are in a position to evaluate and assess the predicament that they find themselves in regarding their safety. On the other hand, this is not the situation in the county of Lamu. Dunn (2010) pointed out that people are more likely to use their education to get more involved in terrorist activities when they aren't taught about social values or trained in them.

4.2.4 Marital Status

The findings in respect to marital status of the respondents are presented in Table 4.3. The data indicates that 57% (178) of those who were interviewed were married, whereas 43% (134) of them did not have a spouse in their life. This suggests that the majority of the respondents had some level of responsibility for their families. Nevertheless, there was not a substantial enough gap between the two categories to adversely affect the way the replies were skewed. Additionally, an assault can typically target either of these categories, making them both susceptible. They are prone to vices such as bodily injury and self-injury. Due to the balanced composition of the sample, the research was able to obtain responses from participants in both

categories. Wangari (2018) found that most households in the coast region are headed by males, with few headed by females. This is due to a societal setting where husbands are recognized as the head of the house. Those headed by female reported unique cases of either death of their husbands, separation and divorce forming part of their marital status.

Table 4.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Single	134	43
Married	178	57
Total	312	100

4.2.5 Length of Stay in the Study Area

The respondents were asked to specify how long they had lived in the study region, which was Lamu County. The responses to this question are shown in Table 4.4. According to the findings, 33 percent of the respondents said they had lived in Lamu County for more than 15 years, 29 percent said they had lived there for a period of 11–15 years, 22 percent said they had lived there for a period of 6–10 years, and 16 percent said they had lived there for a period of less than 5 years. This suggested that the vast majority of respondents had lived in the county for a period of time that was sufficient to enable them to comprehend the effects that counter-terrorism measures enacted by security authorities in Lamu County had had on personal security in the county. This is evidence that the vast majority of the heads of households in Lamu County have been residing there for more than six years. As a result, it was thought that they had children who are vulnerable to radicalization and who are at potentially

dangerous stages of the process. They were therefore in a position to respond to queries regarding anti-terrorist operations carried out in the region.

Table 4.4 Length of Stay in the Study Area

	Frequency	Percentage
Below 5 years	49	16
6-10 years	68	22
11-15 years	91	29
Above 15 years	104	33
Total	312	100

4.3 Counter-Terrorism Measures to Counter Personal Insecurity

The study aimed to investigate the counter-terrorism measures applied to counter personal insecurity in Lamu county.

Table 4.5 Counter-Terrorism Measures to Counter Personal Insecurity

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Use of General Service Unit	38	13
NPS surveillance	45	15
Anti-Terror Police Unit	36	12
Financial support	28	9
Use of drones	38	13
Community policing	58	19
Nyumba Kumi initiative	61	20
Total	304	100

The findings of the study are shown in table 4.5. From the study findings, most (61, 20%) of the respondents pointed that nyumba kumi is the main counter terrorism measure adopted in Lamu county 19% (58) of the respondents indicated that community policing was second, 15% (45) of the respondents pointed that there is 24-hour surveillance of the movement and activities of the people in the Lamu counter as

a way to counter terrorism activities. Fourteen percent 14%, (38) of the respondents indicated that police from general service unit and use of drone have been deployed as counter terrorism measures as shown in each case. Other measures that have been adopted includes, deployment of Anti-Terror Police Unit accounting to 12% (36) while 9% (28) pointed that there is provision of financial support to the security team across Lamu county.

This was supported by response from key informant that;

“The government has adopted a variety of strategies to combat terrorism, including military, law enforcement, intelligence gathering, economic, diplomatic, and information sharing measures. Kenya has made progress integrating a range of counterterrorism tactics; its mixed strategy includes both military and nonmilitary elements. Kenya uses the General Service Unit to cope with public unrest; the National Intelligence Service to conduct surveillance; and the Anti-Terror Police Unit to swiftly respond to terrorist attacks.”

4.3.1 Use of General Service Unit

Use of general service unit was found to have been used in counter terrorism measures as indicated by 13%(38) of the respondents. This implies that in response to terrorism activities carried out by terrorism, security agencies have reinforced police unit with GSU to deal with the terrorism activities in hotspot area.

The argument was supported by a one of key informant by stating that

“In terms of government counterstrategies, we can claim that the KDF's presence in Somalia has assisted in slightly tightening the security. especially along the Somalia and Kenya borders. This is one of the tactics that, in my opinion, has decreased the frequency of terrorist attacks in Garissa and other districts that border the country of Somalia.”

Kenya uses the General Service Unit to cope with public unrest; the National Intelligence Service to conduct surveillance; and the Anti-Terror Police Unit to swiftly respond to terrorist attacks. The findings corroborate the conclusions of Nzau and Guyo (2018), who, in their research on the difficulty of protecting Kenya: historical experience, existing difficulties, and future prospects, noted that Kenya remains a reliable ally of the United States in the fight against global terrorism. Because of this, the United States government has decided to provide financial support for particular anti-terrorist actions, such as the dedicated reaction unit of the general service unit. It was pointed out that Kenya has played a significant role in assisting other countries by facilitating military exercises, trainings, and drills within and amongst the armed forces of the EAC member states and other law enforcement professionals, and that this has contributed to the region's increased level of safety.

4.3.2 NPS Surveillance

From a total of 304 respondents, 14%(45) pointed that NPS surveillance is one of the method employed by the security agencies and state to counter terrorism activities in Lamu county. This clearly shows that despite presence of police in the areas prone to terrorism, there is need for monitoring the activities happening in those are in order to detect and deter any terrorism activity before it happens.

One of the key participant said;

“Individual state investigators and law enforcement personnel now have different roles. The biggest changes have been expanded responsibilities for vulnerability assessments, responding to terrorist incidents, obtaining terrorism-related intelligence, and investigating terrorist activities. Because of changes to the tasks and responsibilities of state-level authorities and investigators, terror attacks seem to happen less often and be less likely to happen.”

The only time such laws can be considered justifiable is if they are required to carry out actions such as surveillance and censorship and if they are a suitable response to the objective that is being pursued. According to Mehra, Wentworth and Van Ginkel (2021) counterterrorism measures such as immigration regulations, increased surveillance of citizens within its territory and beyond, the enactment of legislation, and curfews would constitute a challenge and a threat for an individual because they would deprive them of the ability to associate with one another and form bonds, which would make it possible for them to afford some fundamental needs and wants.

4.3.3 Anti-Terror Police Unit

Another strategy that was favored by the respondents is anti-terror police unit with 12%(36) of the respondents. The presence of the terror police unit reveals that the government is determined to respond to the terrorism activities by engaging security agents in its disposal.

Key informant participant added that;

“Personally, I believe that a strict border patrol may end the terrorism issue in Lamu and throughout Kenya. At all costs, Kenyan borders must be kept closed to Al shabaab.”

Another key informant participant pointed that:

“The government has increased the security in and around this location as one of its initiatives. More police officers are working with major corporations like hotels and schools, where the majority of attacks are taking place.”

One of the participants responded as follows;

“It is imperative to use intelligence-led policing as a means of maintaining security. In places where security is important, policing is done rationally and deliberately. For instance, there is security for important infrastructure like large restaurants, governmental buildings, and educational institutions. These locations typically have a large number of patrons, so it makes sense to provide strict security. Terrorists achieve their goals with this plan because they aim for populated areas where their attacks might have the most effect.”

According to another key informant;

“The government has increased security agency capabilities and surveillance in order to combat terrorism. The government has increased financial allocation to them in order to provide security agencies with the modern technology and surveillance training they need to confront terrorism threats.”

Today, Kenya has a specialized anti-terrorism police unit that is assigned with the exclusive mission of locating arresting terrorist. In addition, the authorities implement programs to combat violent extremism, including as de-radicalization and

rehabilitation initiatives for potential and reformed terrorists. The research concurs with Leriari (2020) in his study on the role of the military in preventing acts of international terrorism in Africa, with a particular emphasis on the Kenya Defense Forces. It was brought to his attention that the Anti-Terror Police Unit was established by the government of Kenya in an effort to thwart the movement of foreign fighters, which required Kenyan residents to become involved in the activities of Al Shabaab in addition to Kenyan foreign fighters from other countries. He pointed out that this was done in an effort to thwart the movement of foreign fighters. Kenya is a significant player in the fight against terrorism on a global scale, and it takes part in the operations of regional and international bodies such as IGAD's ICPAT, the United States' CJTF-HOA, and the CT action plans, protocols, and conventions of the African Union and the United Nations.

4.3.4 Financial Support

From the findings, 9% (28) of the respondent pointed that financial support to the police has been increased in order to enhance the police operation to the counter terrorism. The response indicates that adequate budgeting to the police enhance their response to terrorism activities by facilitating operations such as movement, purchasing of equipment and other necessary material for their operations.

Key informant supported this by arguing that;

“The provision of significant financial support to security agencies as well as considerable official cooperation with the military and security services are further counterterrorism measures”

4.3.5 Use of Drones

The use of drone in counter terrorism was favored by 13% (38) of the respondents as one of the strategies that is employed in counter terrorism. Since terrorists hides and even carry out terrorist activities in places that are remote, security agencies employ drones' due to their capabilities to simultaneously collect intelligence, gathering a large amount of visual data and strike targets.

Interviewees added that;

“The use of drones has increased in Lamu County as part of the counterterrorism effort. Unmanned aerial vehicles, also known as remotely piloted aerial systems or drones, are used to keep an eye on soldiers 24 hours a day in places where it would be hard for manned aircraft or vehicles to do so.”

“Government security agencies have implemented a number of initiatives to combat personal vulnerability. According to KIIs, counterterrorism measures have been implemented or put in place all over the world by using different tactics such as data collection, analysis, monitoring, and assessment. Security operators have made considerable changes to the security system to better combat terrorist activities. Because of these changes, there needs to be a lot of access to information that was once thought to be protected by civil liberties and privacy.”

The cash that is allotted to security agencies has been increased by the government so that they may provide their organizations with the cutting-edge technology and surveillance training that is necessary to battle the dangers posed by terrorist organizations. According to the Daily Nation (10 June 2021), security agencies were

among the top three beneficiaries of the budget for 2020/21 with an allocation of Kshs168 billion, which was to be shared among the National Police Service, Defense Forces, and the National Intelligence Service. The security agencies ranked this advantage as one of the top three benefits they received. In the budget for FY2021/22, the National Intelligence Service was given 42.5 billion shillings, while the Department of Defense was given 119.8 billion shillings. The budget for policing and penal services was 110.6 billion shillings. The hope was that by providing security agencies with this financing, they would be able to cultivate an atmosphere in which businesses could thrive, which would contribute to a quicker economic recovery. It is very evident that the administration has the intention of enhancing the power of the security services to both keep an eye on things and put anti-terrorism policies and activities into place.

4.3.6 Community Policing

Community policing was also noted to be one of the strategies that security agencies are employing to counter terrorism as indicated by 19% (58) of the respondents. The response indicates that community policing is used as an appropriate tool or approach not only for crime reduction, but also for addressing the security challenges facing the county by providing endogenous, tangible, and sustainable solutions, particularly with respect to preventing and countering violent extremism and terrorism.

Key informants supported this argument by starting that;

“Community policing is another strategy that is utilized in the fight against terrorist organizations. This policy was adopted by the government as a response to the rise in the number of terrorist attacks that occurred within the nation, which forced the government to develop counterterrorism policies in

order to ensure that the level of security that existed within the nation was increased to its maximum potential.”

Another key informant added that;

“The individual who was interviewed stated that community policing is a method for protecting local security that includes the participation of the local police department, the local government, the residents of the area, and other security stakeholders. This was done in order to offer the government the flexibility to use community policing as a means of bridging the gap that has existed between the community and the police.”

Another key informant pointed out that

“Respondents brought up the fact that under community policing, members of the community are obligated to inform the authorities about any suspicious individuals or impending invasions organized by unlawful organizations like al-Shabbab. This helps the police find out how to minimize crime and stop gangs from growing and being utilized by terror groups. It also helps them figure out how to stop gangs from being used by criminals.”

Participants talked about the ways in which interactions with law enforcement officials help reduce feelings of fear and panic. These findings provide credence to the claims made by Adebayo et al. (2015) regarding the efficacy of tactical law enforcement, community policing, and collaborating with groups to enhance safety and security. Community policing was shown to be vital by Magogo (2012) who found that in order to make a major change in the level of safety, it is essential to have community policing. The findings are consistent with those of Magogo (2012). In addition, Ndono, Muthama, and Muigua (2019) argued in support of rebuilding the

Nyumba-Kumi project in such a way that it incorporates involvement from each and every single person in the community without any type of bias.

4.3.7 Nyumba Kumi Initiative

Nyumba Kumi initiative was also employed as a counter terrorism measure in Lamu county as indicated by 20%(61) of the respondents. The response suggests that this project is encouraging locals to continually engage with one another and share information about one another. Additionally, residents are supposed to monitor security concerns and submit information to the local administration and security organs.

Key informant supported this argument by stating that;

“The Nyumba Kumi initiative, which was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation, was the result of community policing. Nyumba Kumi was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation. The effort has been successful in rural areas, but it is still dormant in urban areas, thus it cannot be said to have been successful there.”

Another key informant added in the discussion of the Nyumba Kumi initiative by stating that;

“I believe one of the government's policies is the Nyumba Kumi Initiative. But in this area, community policing has also become more intense.”

Nyumba Kumi was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation. The effort has been successful in rural areas, but it is still dormant in urban areas, thus it cannot be said to have been successful there. The overall data suggest that law enforcement, community policing, the Nyumba

Kumi endeavor, and collaborative efforts are successful in lowering the danger of terrorist attacks, at least to some degree. In spite of this, there is a significant amount of work that has to be done in order to enhance their level of productivity. For instance, those in charge of formulating policy and enforcing it for the Nyumba Kumi Initiative can figure out a way to guarantee complete and utter inclusion in the community without excluding any particular group. This can be done by finding a way to make sure that everyone in the community gets the same treatment. According to Kenya Police, (2014) Nyumba Kumi Initiative was designed to increase community participation in preventing and combating terrorism in the region. Although this has achieved great success in rural areas, it has yet to catch on in urban areas such as Eastleigh.

4.4 Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

The study sought to find out the effects of counter terrorism measures on personal security in the study area. The findings of the study are presented in the figure below.

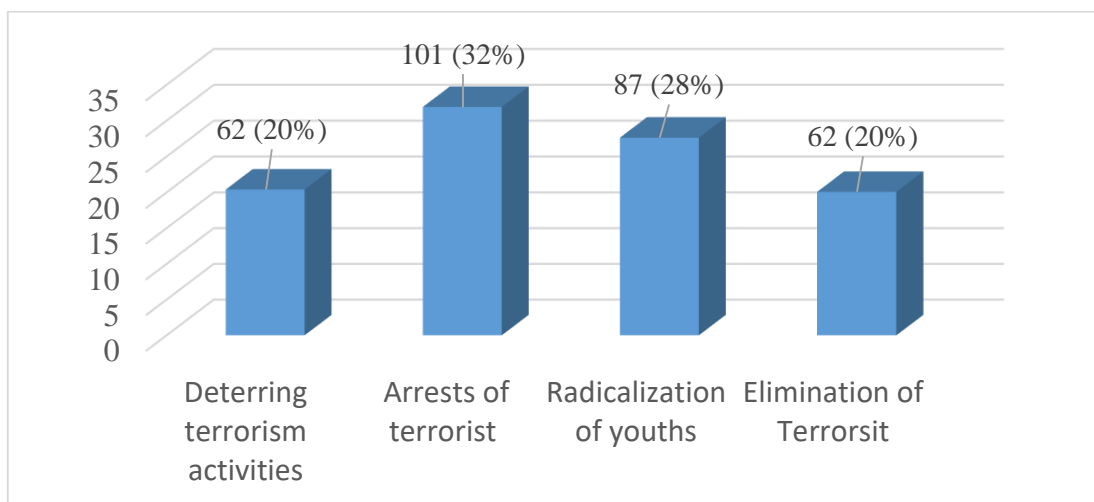


Figure 4.3 Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

Source: Researcher (2023)

From the study findings, the counter terrorism measures adopted have resulted to arrest of terrorist as indicated by 32% (101) of the respondents, 28% (87) of the respondent indicated that there is decrease of youth radicalization activities due to enhanced counter terrorism measures adopted, 20% (62) pointed that counter terrorism measures adopted have deterred terrorism activities that were happening frequently in that area while 20% (62) pointed that elimination of terrorist have proved to be effective way to counter terrorism in the area.

4.4.1 Arrests of Terrorists

Arrest of the terrorist was the most notable effect of counter terrorism measure adopted in fight for terror activities with 97%. This clearly shows that the counter terrorism measures adopted by the security agencies have resulted to arrest of the terrorists in Lamu County.

One of the key informant pointed that;

“Personally, I think the majority of the tactics are effective. For instance, I believe that increasing community policing is a good approach to build police confidence, improve information sharing, and foster a sense of security, all of which deter terrorism. Community policing also makes it less likely that terrorists only attack Muslims and no other religions. This makes it harder for terrorists to take advantage of tensions between different religious groups.”

Another key informant stated that;

“When security personnel respond to claimed terrorist explosions with counterterrorism measures, they frequently violate human rights. Allegations of arbitrary detention, illegal renditions, physical torture, and denial of due process rights are a few of the behaviors that define human rights violations.

But people in the security sector who say that no human rights are being broken disagree with this”.

This suggests that the police are able to produce documented policy approaches to sensitive topics such as tactics of stop-and-search, searches of residences and other places, arrests connected to counterterrorism, and terrorist alerts. These policies might be rather general declarations of intention and purpose that demonstrate the police departments commitment to openness. The operation was a success since the Kenya Defense Force was able to destroy Al-Shabab camps and render Al-Shabab fighters in the Boni forest neutral. A number of individuals, particularly those facilitating the activities of the terrorist group in the enclave, were taken into custody. The KDF has been able to exert their dominance over the Boni enclave as a result of their vigorous patrols. The Kenya Defense Force was able to successfully perform vehicle escorts, which led to an increase in the number of people and vehicles entering and exiting Lamu County (Magogo, 2017). Due to the prevailing security situation, schools have reopened and displaced people have returned to their farms.

4.4.2 Radicalization of Youths

The second most effect that was mentioned by the respondents is decrease in radicalization of youths. The respondents indicated that there is decreased instances of youth being radicalized due to increased activities aiming at countering terrorism pioneered by the security agents in the County.

One of the key informant pointed that

“Nyumba Kumi is one tactic that has some potential for improvement. Personally, I believe that the initiative leaves out young people who are also terrorism recruits. Nyumba-Kumi reduces the chance of a terror attack by

making people more aware of their surroundings so they can spot and report suspicious behavior.”

Another key informant stated that

“Regardless of our race, ethnicity, nationality, class, caste, religion, belief, sex, gender, language, sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics, age, health, or any other status, we all have the right to be treated equally. But all too frequently, we are told heartbreaking tales of people who experience cruelty just because they are members of a group that is disfavored or powerful.”

In many instances, radicalization and recruitment of youth into violent extremism and terrorism appear to be motivated by social ties rather than ideology. Youth may initially join violent extremist groups in search of a sense of belonging, recognition, and identity. Youth may also join these groups because they provide material and socio-psychological support, such as money, safety, and community. Gunaratna (2017) reported that in response to the growing terrorism threats, the United States adopted a softer approach to engage Muslim communities and curb their radicalization into violence as a counter-terrorism measure during the Obama Administration. This was done in order to curb the radicalization of Muslim communities into acts of violence (2009-2017).

4.4.3 Deterring Terrorist Activities

Deterring terrorist activities was the third most effect of counter terrorism in fight against terrorism as indicated by 62% of the respondent. The response indicates that there is decreased cases of terrorism since there is a well-coordinated approaches

adopted by various security agencies to fight terrorist and detect their plan before they execute them.

One of the interviewee stated that

“Anti-terrorist measures taken by security authorities have a considerable impact on reducing the occurrence of terrorism, which has developed into an ongoing problem. Increased police collaboration with the individuals and groups that are the targets of the bulk of terrorist actions has contributed to a decrease in the frequency of terrorist activities, which in turn has led to a decrease in the overall number of terrorist acts.”

Another key informant added that;

“The government uses degradation because it has several benefits. First, by removing terrorists, the government lowers the number of incidents, issues a warning, and also gets rid of dangerous and skilled terrorists who can commit harmful acts. Arrests and killings both stop a terrorist group in its tracks. The organization needs extra time to regroup after this is completed. This is a triumph for government policies.”

It is clear that interactions with police officers assist in lessening anxiety and panic. It is clear that there are a number of arguments in favor of the use of force. These arguments range from the locating and arresting of individual involved in terrorist activities to the extension of the period during which terrorists can regroup and the deterrence of potential terrorists. Frey (2018) addressed the use of committed strategies that are less responsive to strategic manipulation from factions within non-state groups in their study on deterrence and counter deterrence in the fight against global terrorism. This topic was covered in Frey's study on deterrence and counter

deterrence in the fight against global terrorism. They demonstrated that a lack of willingness to engage in military action provides politicians with a strategic edge when formulating anti-terrorist strategies. Nevertheless, Lonardo and Tyson did not explore how it affects personal security in their study; hence, this study will strive to find out how it does affect personal security.

4.4.4 Locating and Arresting of Terrorist Leaders

The last effect of counter terrorism that was noted by the respondent was locating and arresting of individual as indicated by 61% of the respondents. It clear form the response that in some given instances, police and security agencies are forced to face the terrorism and where danger of losing a life is imminent they eliminate terrorist by shooting or bombing their hiding sites. These strategies have resulted to decreased cases of terror activities in Lamu.

One of the key informant stated that;

“Security personnel have the authority to shoot to kill if they are confronted by anyone they suspect of being a terrorist.”

Another key informant pointed that

“The success of operations is increased when terrorists located and arrested. The terrorist group may lose important employees and key trained individuals who are equipped with the skills and capabilities that the group needs to function if the pace of arrests and deaths is too quick. Typically, terrorism is carried out covertly. As a result, there aren't many trained individuals who volunteer to be suicide bombers.”

One of the key informant posed that;

“For many governments, killing is effective. The targeting and killing of terrorists demonstrates that security services are more powerful than terrorists in the case of an open conflict, despite the fact that governments may not be strong enough to combat terrorism. Therefore, it is not appropriate to accept the claim that certain governments wish to take action against terrorists but are unable to do so. Conflict management techniques include targeted assassinations, arrests, and defense actions.”

It has become abundantly evident that there are a variety of justifications that support the utilization of physical force. The elimination of skilled employees involved in terrorist activities is one of these justifications, along with the extension of the period of time during which terrorists can regroup and the prevention of people from becoming terrorists in the first place. Morris, LaFree, and Karlidag (2021) argued that it is expected that these counter-terrorism measures must be able to deliver the right results, which is either the complete elimination of terrorist attacks or a significant reduction in the number of terrorist attacks. This expectation is based on the assumption that these counter-terrorism measures must be able to deliver the right results. This practice has enhanced personal security among the resident to a great extent as most areas experience minimal cases of terrorism cases.

4.5 Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

The respondents were requested to indicate the best practices that can be adopted to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security.

Table 4.6 Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

	Frequency	Percentage
Local community partnership	106	34
Corporate social activities	28	9
Elimination of terrorism leaders	75	24
Accurate intelligence	56	18
Robust Judiciary	47	15
Total	312	100

Most 34%, (106) of the respondents indicated that collaboration among the local community and security agencies is the best practices that can be used as a best measure of counter terrorism. This is based on the fact that majority of the residents know the criteria and people who engage in terrorism and thus they can provide confidential information to the security personnel. Twenty-four 24% (75) pointed that elimination of terrorist leaders has resulted to decrease in terrorism activity in Lamu County.

4.5.1 Local Community Partnership

Local community partnership was pointed to be the best practices to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security as indicated by 34%(106) of the respondents. the participants presented positive explanations for the implementation of community policing. The participants appeared to be in agreement that one of the most successful ways to prevent terrorism is to increase the level of trust and information flow between law enforcement and the general community, as well as the police.

According to Regan (2002) the strategies that mix peaceful conversation with the threat of physical action are the most successful approaches for lowering the length of time that violent disputes continue. Regan also pointed out that it seems like the most

important parts of a plan to end violent conflicts are negotiated settlements and the agreement of all parties before any action is taken. Community policing was shown to be vital by Magogo (2012) who found that in order to make a major change in the level of safety, it is essential to have community policing. The findings are consistent with those of Magogo (2012). In addition, Ndono, Muthama and Muigua (2019) argued in support of rebuilding the Nyumba-Kumi project in such a way that it incorporates involvement from each and every single person in the community without any type of bias.

4.5.2 Corporate Social Activities

Corporate social activities were also noted to be one of the best practices to enhance counter terrorism measures on personal security as indicated by 9%(28). The response revealed that CSR activities conducted by security agencies such as police plays a key role in countering terrorism and thus there is need to expand the scope of the CSR in order to reduce the cases of the terrorism and number of people engaging with the terror activities.

In addition, youngsters should be educated on the significance of avoiding radicalization and terrorist acts. This could be accomplished through tutorials and workshops. Coker and Macquoid (2015) suggested that the private sector can also make a contribution to the fight against terrorism by collaborating with security agencies on technological innovations to enhance the capabilities of the security agencies, collaborating with relevant government agencies to stop the flow of funds to extremists, and mobilizing resources for corporate social responsibility. This would ensure that security companies in the region have the cash and resources to tackle terrorism.

4.5.3 Elimination of Terrorism Leaders

The elimination of the leader of the terrorist group is yet another strategy that could be put into play as supported by 24%(75) of the respondents. Countries such as the United States of America and Israel have resorted to using targeted killings because it can often be difficult to apprehend key terrorists who are actively masterminding attacks without putting the safety of the security forces in significant jeopardy.

The elimination of the leader of the terrorist group is yet another strategy that could be put into play. Targeted killings are used United States of America and Israel to apprehend terrorists particularly masterminds of attacks without compromising security forces. As a result, these countries have found it necessary to resort to targeted killings. It is necessary to have accurate intelligence that is up-to-date as well as actionable in order to carry out targeted executions. Johnston and Sarbahi (2016) this strategy has been used in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Somalia, and the United States has made extensive use of drone technologies to target suspected terrorist operatives and terrorist leaders.

4.5.4 Accurate Intelligence

Accurate intelligence is another strategy that can be adopted in counter terrorism as indicated by 18% (56) of the respondents. This response indicates that It is necessary to have accurate intelligence that is up-to-date as well as actionable in order to carry out targeted executions. Stove piping, which is when one agency hoards information or intelligence and does not share it with other agencies, must be avoided at all costs. Stove piping can be defined as the following: The quick exchange of intelligence is also an absolutely necessary component.

It is necessary to have accurate intelligence that is up-to-date as well as actionable in order to carry out targeted executions. Stove piping, which is when one agency hoards information or intelligence and does not share it with other agencies, must be avoided at all costs. The research concurs with Ku (2016) that greater resources should be dedicated to security and intelligence organizations for research and development, training, and the acquisition of modern security technology such as full body scanners, X ray machines, explosive trace detectors, and other similar devices.

4.5.5 Robust Judiciary

Having a robust judiciary is another best counter terrorism strategy that can be adopted as supported by 15%(47) of the respondents. The response reveals that having a strong and independent judiciary that is able to fairly and expeditiously adjudicate acts of terrorism and other offenses related to national security is essential for public confidence in the legitimacy of judicial institutions, is an effective deterrent to terrorism, and minimizes the risk of violations of fundamental human rights.

Terrorism is a criminal act; therefore, operational command of the response to terrorist acts should be delegated to the police and judiciary, who are charged with handling criminal matters. All other organizations provide assistance to the police. The military of a nation is a national instrument of power. Terrorists can easily make military installations and deployed forces their target. Terrorists are transnational whereas armed forces are established to defend a country's borders against external aggression. According to Chenoweth (2013) judicial independence is a necessary condition for a state to guarantee that it will exercise restraint in the future when responding to aggrieved populations. This assertion is based on the fact that judicial independence is a necessary condition for a state to maintain its legitimacy. They

argue that regimes with independent judiciaries are more credible in their commitments to human rights and self-restraint than those without, which may violate human rights obligations and repress political opponents. This is because countries without independent judiciaries are more likely to be controlled by authoritarian governments.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of study findings, conclusion and recommendations on counter-terrorism measures by security agencies on personal security in Lamu county, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Counter-Terrorism Measures and Personal Security

The study found that Kenya has made progress integrating a range of counterterrorism tactics; its mixed strategy now includes both military and nonmilitary elements. Some of the strategies to combat terrorism, including military, law enforcement, intelligence gathering, economic, diplomatic, and information sharing measures. have been adopted on counter terrorism by security agencies on personal security in Lamu county, Kenya.

From the study findings, surveillance is another strategy adopted by security agencies. This is done through placing of unmanned aerial vehicles, also known as remotely piloted aerial systems or drones, are used to keep an eye on soldiers 24 hours a day in places where it would be hard for manned aircraft or vehicles to do so. Kenyan police often perform arbitrary searches throughout the country, even in urban areas, in coordination with the anti-terrorism unit department. The aim of the random search is to identify possible terrorists among the country's illegal immigrants. The regular

searches are typically conducted because it is believed that terrorists, who are typically from the neighboring nation of Somalia, may have gained admission to the country and are hiding in certain locations or within buildings, plotting how to carry out a terror strike.

The study also established that community policing is also adopted which involves the police, the government, the locals, and other security stakeholders in preserving local security. This was done to give the government the ability to use community policing to close the gap between the community and the police. The Nyumba Kumi initiative, which was implemented to involve the community or society in preventing terrorist attacks within the nation, was the result of community policing. through community policing, community members are expected to tell the police about any suspicious people or planned invasions by illegal groups like al-Shabbab. This helps the police figure out how to reduce crime and stop gangs from growing and being used by terror groups.

The study's conclusions demonstrate that the government has tightened border security, particularly in the region's hotspot areas. With a delegated program to combat violent extremism in the country, the government has also gone above and beyond with its anti-terrorism tactics (CVE). Overall, the data shows that intelligence-led policing is considerably more valued as a successful counterterrorism strategy.

The funding that is allocated to security agencies has been increased by the government so that they can provide their organizations with the cutting-edge technology and surveillance training that is necessary to combat the dangers posed by terrorist organizations. This funding was allocated to security agencies in the hope that they would be able to foster an environment in which businesses could thrive,

thereby contributing to a faster economic recovery. It's clear that the government wants to improve both the security services' ability to keep an eye on things and their ability to put anti-terrorism policies and actions into place. The provision of significant financial support to security agencies as well as considerable official cooperation with the military and security services are further counterterrorism measures.

5.2.2 Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures and Personal Security

The infringement of human rights occasioned by counterterrorism strategies compromises national security. From the perspective of civil liberties, it is preferable to combat terrorism by addressing the causes of violence, such as unequal power relationships, international unrest, and the rise in poverty, through heightened political tensions, human-rights activity, and more radicalized fighting. People lose their lives as a result of counterterrorism measures, and they also experience social, psychological, and physical problems. Personal security, private space, and the right to associate freely have been compromised in the name of counterterrorism precautions. Through the terrorist attacks, the public has been persuaded that these actions are not only necessary but also a step in the right direction towards increasing security.

Participants claim that police cooperation with the individuals and organizations that are the focus of the majority of terrorist acts has contributed to a decrease in the frequency of terrorism. However, the participants appeared divided when it came to the Nyumba Kumi initiative. Some people thought it was a fruitless effort, while others thought it was beneficial and helped reduce the number of terror incidents. Some participants had the opinion that the Nyumba Kumi project is ineffective since

not everyone is active, especially the young people who are sought after by terrorist organizations as recruits.

The participants seemed to agree that building trust and information flow between law enforcement and the community at large and the police is an effective way to combat terrorism. Participants discussed how interactions with police officers assist in lessening anxiety and panic. It is clear that there are a number of arguments in favor of the use of force. These arguments range from the elimination of skilled personnel involved in terrorist activities to the extension of the period during which terrorists can regroup and the deterrence of potential terrorists. A substantial number of the informants were in favor of using physical force.

Another method utilized by the government in the fight against terrorism is to make terrorist organizations less effective by weakening their powers and capabilities. The practice of treating individuals or groups in a manner that is inferior to that of other individuals, thereby dehumanizing them, is referred to as degrading capacities and capabilities. As part of its anti-terrorism efforts, the government uses tactics like making terrorist groups look bad in order to make people less likely to support them

5.2.3 Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

The study established that a robust judicial framework should be in place to protect Kenyans from the government forces that carry out the anti-terror mission. These forces have arrived at the conclusion that the notion of counterterrorism is one that is rigorous and of a magnitude that is comparable to the effect of terrorism. Because of this misunderstanding, the forces have been given the opportunity to go beyond the limits of the protection of personal rights.

The counterterrorism strategies that are developed ought to be rational, effective, and produce as minimal collateral damage as is humanly possible. It is vital to assess whether or not the intervention in question is tied to a measurable objective that is searched for in order to ascertain whether or not counterterrorism strategies are effective. It is not scientific, and it will not generate the necessary data or information to allow for a determination to be made regarding the efficacy of a particular strategy. This determination can be made by polling individuals about whether or not they believe a policy works, or by subjectively determining what an effective strategy looks like.

Another one of the best practices that should be adopted is to educate, inform, and involve the public more; to improve surveillance and intelligence gathering; to stop forced renditions and the use of force; to conduct accurate investigations; to protect human rights and the rule of law; and to give young people more power and job opportunities. All of these things should be done. In the same vein, the battle against terrorism should place an emphasis on a variety of human rights activities, such as respect for human rights, non-discrimination, community policing, and enhanced relations between the government's security services and the general public. In order to combat extremism, it is thought to be possible to use two strategies that complement one another: isolation and engagement. This is due to the fact that there is no one strategy that can be considered a "magic bullet" when it comes to dealing with terrorist scenarios.

According to "intelligent-led policing," police duties have altered in light of recent terrorist attacks. One of the changes is that police are now obliged to work together and communicate with communities in order to learn about events or actions related

to terrorism and look for vulnerabilities. Additionally, it appears that intelligently led police place a lot of emphasis on decreasing vulnerability and discouraging terrorist actions in high-impact and busy locations like government buildings, eateries, and schools. The findings concur with those of Eastern Kentucky University, which discovered in 2003 that intelligence-led police involve duties including acquiring terrorism-related intelligence, conducting investigations, and providing emergency response.

5.3. Conclusion

5.3.1 Counter-Terrorism Measures and Personal Security

The study concluded that security agencies have adopted various strategies to combat terrorism, which include military, law enforcement, intelligence gathering, economic, diplomatic, and information sharing measures. Surveillance is being done 24 hours a day through the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in areas prone to terrorism in Lamu county. Kenyan police often perform arbitrary searches throughout the country, even in urban areas, in coordination with the anti-terrorism unit department.

The study also conclude that community policing is adopted as a strategy to counter terrorism which involves the police, the government, the locals, and other security stakeholders in preserving local security. This was done to give the government the ability to use community policing to close the gap between the community and the police. Budgeting of the security agencies has been increased to provide their security agencies with the cutting-edge technology and surveillance training that is necessary to combat the dangers posed by terrorist organizations. Provision of significant

financial support to security agencies as well as considerable official cooperation with the military and security services are further counterterrorism measures.

5.3.2 Effects of Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

Police cooperation with the individuals and organizations that are the focus of the majority of terrorist acts has contributed to a decrease in the frequency of terrorism. Nyumba Kumi is beneficial and helped reduce the number of terror incidents, however, it need to be enhanced since by involving young people who are sought after by terrorist organizations as recruits.

The study also concludes that the strategies have helped in building trust and information flow between law enforcement and the community at large and the police is an effective way to combat terrorism. The tactics used by government such as degrading capacities and capabilities of terrorism by making terrorist groups look bad in order to make people less likely to support them.

5.3.3 Best Practices to Enhance Counter Terrorism Measures on Personal Security

To counter terrorism effectively, policies devised to combat terrorism should be logical, capable, and cause as little collateral damage as possible. In order to determine whether or not counterterrorism methods are successful, it is necessary to determine whether or not the intervention in question is connected to a measurable objective that is sought for. Policies devised to combat terrorism should be logical, capable, and cause as little collateral damage as possible. In order to determine whether or not counterterrorism methods are successful, it is necessary to determine whether or not the intervention in question is connected to a measurable objective that is sought for.

The study also concludes that human rights practices such as respect for human rights, non-discrimination, community policing, and improved ties between the security agencies and the populace should be emphasized in fight against terrorism.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study findings the following recommendations were made:

- i. The following should be the primary components of the legislation, which should be put into effect and enforced to the fullest extent possible because terrorism often thrives when human rights are violated, which adds to the necessity of taking more action to combat violations of human rights. ii. The legislation should be implemented and enforced to the fullest extent possible. It is essential to recognize that terrorism in and of itself is a violation of fundamental rights.
- ii. International commitments to uphold human rights must always be respected in the battle against terrorism. Although striking this balance is challenging, civil liberties concerns should be kept to a minimum if systems are in place to check and balance security and other government agencies.
- iii. In order to increase public trust in the government's efforts to combat terrorism, it is necessary for the government to increase public understanding of, and engagement in, counter-terrorism tactics and procedures.
- iv. The government ought to encourage inter-agency cooperation in the process of putting anti-terrorism strategies and actions into effect. In order

to be effective, plans and actions to combat terrorism must maintain and respect human rights while they are being put into action.

- v. The government should formulate a policy on how counterterrorism tactics and actions ought to be carried out with regard to human rights. Last but not least, bring the security organs up to date and provide them with the tools they need to combat terrorism.
- vi. Government entities that are involved in the fight against terrorism should implement policies and procedures that support human rights. For the public to have more faith in the government's efforts to fight terrorism, the public needs to know what the government is doing to fight terrorism.
- vii. The government should increase public participation and awareness of counter-terrorism strategies and measures in order to foster interagency cooperation in the implementation of counter terrorism strategies and measures and to increase public confidence in the government's efforts to combat terrorism.
- viii. In response to terrorism activities, human rights must be upheld and respected. It is also advised that the government develop a strategy on how counterterrorism plans and actions should be carried out while respecting human rights, as well as modernize and equip the security organs to enable them to combat terrorism.

5.5 Area for Further Study

The following are suggested topics for future study.

- i. Comparative study should be conducted in other countries such as Nigeria and Tanzania. This will enable the determination of any similarities and dissimilarities and also strengthen the fight against terrorism in Africa.
- ii. A study on contribution of human rights compliance in execution of counter-terrorism strategies by security agencies should be conducted.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO THE PARTICIPANTS

PETER LANGAT,

S201/CTY/PT/25546/2018,

KENYATTA

UNIVERSITY.

4TH October 2022

TO;

THE RESPONDENT,

Dear sir/Madam,

RE: YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE RESERCH STUDY

I am a bona fide student of Kenyatta university pursuing **Master of Arts Degree in security management and police studies in the school of Law, Arts and Social Sciences of Kenyatta university**. I am carrying out my master's degree project entitled as; "*Counter-Terrorism Measures and personal Security; A Case of Lamu County*" as part of the requirements for completing my studies.

I therefore request you to consider participating in my study by filling in the questionnaire and responding to questions in posed to you in the interview guide. The views given will only be used for the study purposes and not for any other purpose! You will be free to choose to respond to these questions that you are comfortable with and ignore all those questions which are you are not comfortable with.

I look forward in getting a positive response from you.

Your sincerely

Peter Langat

0720249631

Lanpeter67@yahoo.com

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information about the impact that counter-terrorism efforts have had on individuals' senses of safety in Lamu county, Kenya. Please respond to the questions by either checking the respective boxes or filling in the applicable blanks. The researcher will be using the responses to this questionnaire for academic purposes once they have been compiled. **DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME OR PHONE NUMBER ANYWHERE IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.**

SECTION A: (DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS)

Fill in the blanks provided by means of a cross (X) as indicating the correct choice.

1. Sex

Male ()

Female ()

2. Age

a. 18 – 25 ()

b. 26 – 35 ()

c. 36 – 45 ()

d. 46 – Above ()

3. Level of education

a. Below form 4 ()

b. Form 4 ()

c. College ()

d. University ()

4. Marital Status

a. Married ()

b. Single ()

5. How long have you lived in Lamu county?

a. Below 5 years ()

b. 5 years and above ()

SECTION B: COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES TO COUNTER PERSONAL INSECURITY.

6. In your own experience, what counter-terrorism measures are being applied to counter personal insecurity in Lamu county?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

SECTION C: COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES EFFECTS ON PERSONAL SECURITY

7. What are the effects of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

SECTION D: BEST PRACTICES TO ENHANCE THE INFLUENCE OF COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES ON PERSONAL SECURITY

8. Which are the best practices to enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE THE SECURITY AGENTS

This questionnaire is intended to gather information about the influence of counter-terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu county, Kenya. Kindly respond by ticking or filling in the appropriate responses to the questions. Information collected from this questionnaire will be used for academic purpose by the researcher. **DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME OR PHONE NUMBER ANYWHERE IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.**

SECTION A: (DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS)

Fill in the blanks provided by means of a cross (X) as indicating the correct choice.

1. Sex

Male ()

Female ()

2. Age

a. 18 – 25 ()

b. 26 – 35 ()

c. 36 – 45 ()

d. 46 – Above ()

3. Level of education

a. Below form 4 ()

b. Form 4 ()

c. College ()

d. University ()

4. Marital Status

Married ()

Single ()

5. How long have you been a security agent in Lamu county?

a. Below 5 years ()

b. 5 years and above ()

SECTION B: COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES TO COUNTER PERSONAL IN SECURITY.

6. In your own experience, what counter-terrorism measures are being applied to counter personal insecurity in Lamu county?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

SECTION C: THE COUNTER TERRORISM MEASURES EFFECTS ON PERSONAL SECURITY

7. What impact do counter-terrorism efforts have on personal safety in Lamu County??

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

SECTION D: ALLEVIATING SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS TO BOOST PERSONAL SECURITY

8. Which are the best practices to enhance the influence of counter terrorism measures on personal security in Lamu County, Kenya?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANT

This Key Informant Interview guide is purposefully designed for study purposes; the study title is “*counter-terrorism measures on Citizen’s personal security; a case of Lamu County*”. The views expressed in this interview guide will assist the researcher to conduct his study in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **master of Arts Degree in security management and police studies in the school of security, diplomacy and peace studies of Kenyatta university**. Therefore, you are kindly requested to respond to each question to enable the researcher complete his course. kindly fill all the given questions appropriately if possible.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME OR ANYTHING THAT CAN IDENTIFY YOU ANYWHERE IN THIS INTERVIEW GUIDE! Kindly be as objective as possible as you respond to this Interview Guide. Thank you!

N/B. You are at liberty to ignore those questions which you feel uncomfortable discussing.

How have the following counter terrorism measures impacted on personal security in Lamu County?

- a. Provision of adequate security equipment
- b. Border patrols
- c. Intelligence activities
- d. Youth Empowerment
- e. Level of infrastructural developments
- f. Community Policing
- g. Nyumba Kumi Initiative
- h. Deployment of more security officers

To what extent has your government put in efforts in ensuring the following counter terrorism measures enhance personal security? Please explain each of the following factors in details

- a. Provision of adequate security equipment
- b. Border patrols
- c. Intelligence activities
- d. Youth Empowerment
- e. Level of infrastructural developments
- f. Community Policing
- g. Nyumba Kumi Initiative
- h. Deployment of more security officers

3. What other strategies would you propose for the government to take in order to strengthen the existing Counter terrorism measures?

4. Do you think the county Government of Lamu has got any role to play in strengthening the said Counter terrorism measures?

Yes () No ()

Please explain your answer

5. What role do you think the existing Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) should play in order to improve on the level of personal Security?

6. In your view, are there any challenges you foresee that may negatively affect your personal security that are in relation to Counter terrorism measures?

Yes () No ()

7. Please explain your answer Given your answer and explanations, on (6) above, kindly suggest on what needs need to be done in order to improve the state of personal security in Lamu County.

8. Is there any contribution that the residents of Lamu County have made in improving the existing Counter terrorism measures which you know off?

Yes () No ()

Please explain your answer

9. Suggest alternative roles that Lamu citizens can play in ensuring that the existing counter terrorism measures are straightened so as to positively impact on personal security

10. What do you consider to be the overall threat of the existing counter terrorism measures in Kenya which are geared towards boosting personal security?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!!!!!!

APPENDIX V: MAP OF LAMU COUNTY

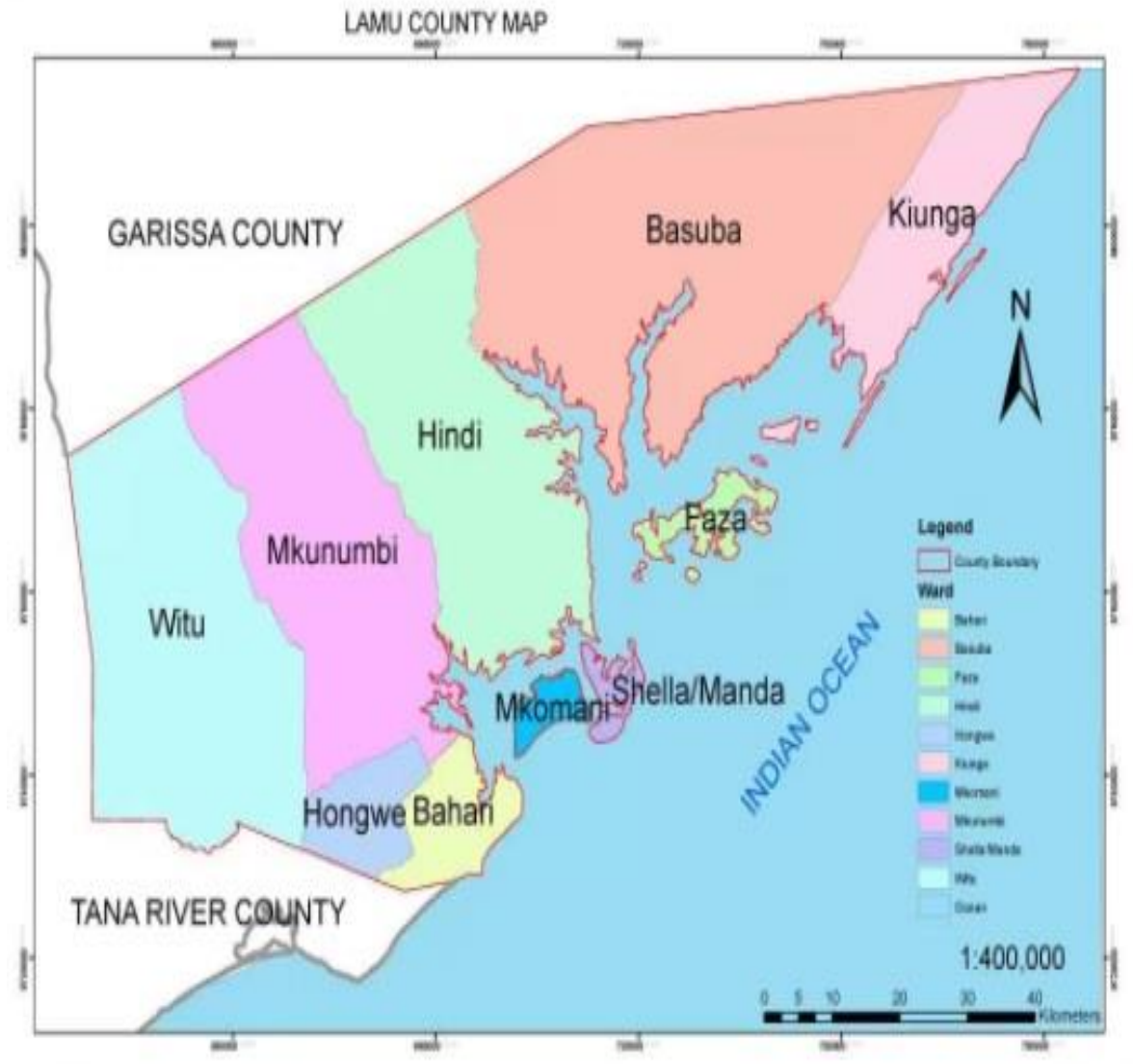


Figure 4: Map of Lamu

APPENDIX VI: APPROVAL LETTER



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 29th September, 2022

TO: Peter Kipkemoi Langat
C/o Security and Correction Science Dept

REF: S201/CTY/PT/25546/2018

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 14th September, 2022 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled, "Counter –Terrorism Measure and Personal Security in Lamu County, Kenya."

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and progress report Forms per semester. The Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your thesis before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.

HARRIET ISABOKE
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Department of Security and Correction Science

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Stephen Handa
C/o Department of Security and Correction Science
Kenyatta University

APPENDIX VII: AUTHORIZATION LETTER



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: S201/CTY/PT/25546/2018

DATE: 29th September, 2022

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR PETER KIPKEMOI LANGAT REG. NO. S201/CTY/PT/25546/2018

I write to introduce Peter Kipkemoi Langat who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of Security and Correction Science.

Peter intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, "Counter –Terrorism Measure and Personal Security in Lamu County, Kenya."

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

APPENDIX VIII: RESEARCH PERMIT-NACOSTI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MAMAMBE
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 179945
Date of Issue: 18/October/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr. Peter Kipkemoi Langat of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Lamu on the topic: COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES AND PERSONAL SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 18/October/2023.

License No: NACOSTI/P/22/20973

179945
Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



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See overleaf for conditions

APPENDIX IX: KREJCIE AND MORGAN TABLE OF DETERMINING

SAMPLE SIZE

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.