

**EVALUATION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF TERROR ACTIVITIES ON
NATIONAL UNITY AND GOVERNANCE IN LAMU COUNTY**

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GOVERNANCE AND ETHICS OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

April, 2024

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student

This research project is my original work. It has not been presented for award of Degree at any other University or for any other award.

Signature.....



.....Date 15 FEB 2024.....

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MGE/43944/2016

Supervisor' s Approval

I confirm that the work reported in this research proposal was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

Signature



Date: 27th April 2024

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my family, friends and colleagues in KDF. To my wife Nuseiba and my children, Talha and Tahsin thank you.



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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to those who have supported and advised me throughout the course of this work. Firstly, I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Evans Gacheru, for his valuable guidance and leadership in helping me to develop the idea that ultimately led to this study. Additionally, I am thankful to my family for their unwavering support and understanding during a time when my financial and time resources were severely limited. Without their help, this work would not have been possible. Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the effort of MKU School of social sciences department of governance and ethics.



ABSTRACT

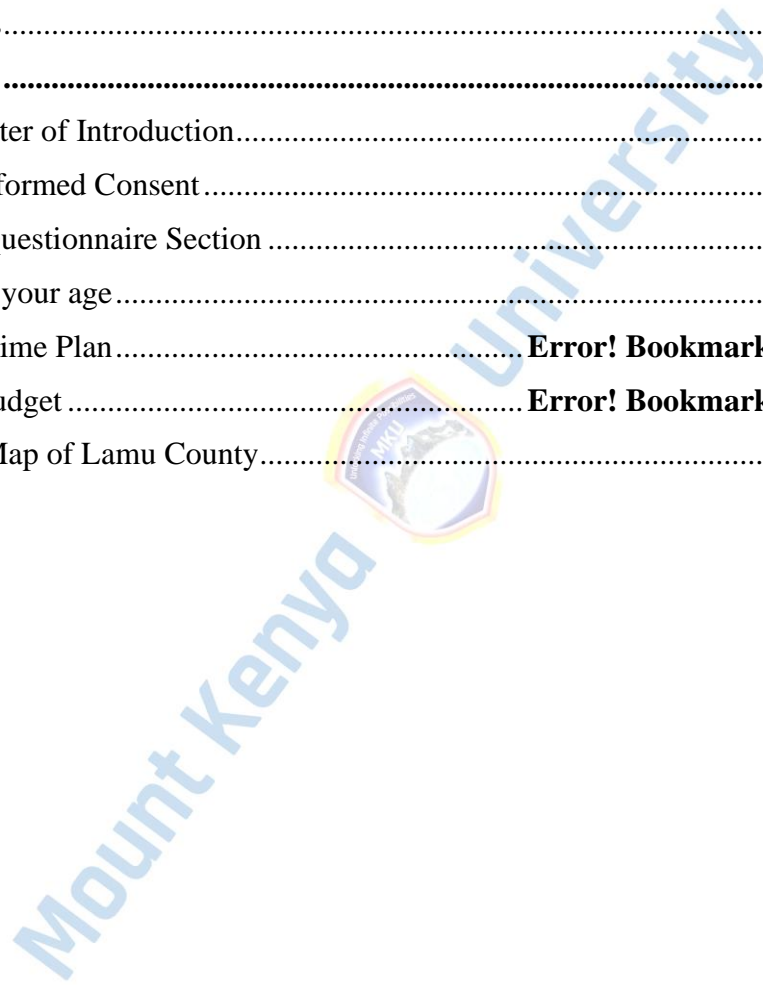
Terrorism poses a significant global concern, threatening the fabric of societies and governance structures. This research study aimed to conduct evaluation of the effect of terror activities and their effects on national unity and governance within Lamu County. The studies objectives included; to evaluate the effect of frequency of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County, to find out the effect of intensity of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County and to establish the effect of target selection of terror attack on national unity and governance in Lamu County and to examine the effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on national unity and governance in Lamu County. The study was anchored under Social Identity Theory, Governance and Legitimacy Theory and Rational Choice Theory. The research employed a mixed-methods research design, integrating qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. To achieve its objectives, the study randomly selected 100 participants from Lamu County, representing a diverse range of stakeholders including community members, government officials, and religious leaders. The data collection method involved structured questionnaires. Thematic analysis was employed to analyze the qualitative data. The findings are expected to inform policy formulation, resource allocation, and community engagement initiatives aimed at fostering resilience, promoting social cohesion, and safeguarding the integrity of governance institutions. The study revealed significant negative effects of terror incidents on various aspects of community life and governance, including diminished sense of unity, heightened fear and anxiety, erosion of trust in local governance structures, and challenges to maintaining law and order. Regression analysis further confirmed the influence of frequency, intensity, target selection, and effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures on national unity and governance, explaining 84.3% of the variance in the dependent variable. The findings revealed the multifaceted effect of terrorism on social cohesion and governance effectiveness, highlighting the urgent need for cohesive responses and effective security measures to address these challenges and promote resilience within the community. Recommendations for further studies include longitudinal analysis of counter-terrorism measures, comparative studies across regions, and qualitative exploration of community perceptions and coping strategies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GOK	Government of Kenya
NCTC	National Counter-terrorism Center
UN	United Nations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.2 Background of the Study

Terrorism refers to actions aimed at inflicting fatal or severe physical harm on civilians or non-combatants, with the aim of instilling fear among a population or pressuring a government or international body to take or refrain from certain actions, as outlined in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 49/60 on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, as cited by Alex P. Schmid in his 2011 book, "The Routledge."

Handbook of Terrorism Research, defined terrorism as the intentional use or threat of violence by individuals or groups, either in support of or in opposition to established governmental authority, with the aim of creating fear within a specific population and influencing government policies. Terrorism transcends national borders and affects nations worldwide, disrupting social cohesion and challenging governance mechanisms. It undermines the stability and functioning of governments, posing threats to national security and the well-being of citizens as posed by Smith, 2018. For instance Smith, 2018 asserts that the 9/11 attacks on the United States in 2001 exposed the vulnerabilities of governance structures and necessitated the implementation of robust counterterrorism measures. Similarly, Neumann, 2014 argues that London bombings in 2005 showcased the impact of terrorism on governance, highlighting the need for effective responses and policies.

According to Ruteere & Kegoro, 2014 in their book titled Terrorism, Criminal Justice, and Politics, the rise of terrorism globally has presented significant challenges to governance structures and societal well-being, they further poses that Acts of violence and intimidation targeting civilians and governments demand effective strategies to address and mitigate their impact. They maintain that understanding the intricate

relationship between terrorism and governance is crucial for developing comprehensive approaches to combat this threat. Based on policies Ruteere & Kegoro, 2014, scholarly research conducted globally has examined the impact of terrorism on governance systems, emphasizing the need for effective responses and. Studies have highlighted the vulnerabilities exposed by major terrorist incidents, such as the 9/11 attacks in the United States and the London bombings, emphasizing the crucial role of governance in countering terrorism. The African continent has been significantly affected by terrorism, posing unique challenges to governance and societal stability. According to policies Ruteere & Kegoro, 2014, various countries, including Nigeria, Somalia, and Mali, have experienced the devastating effects of terrorism on governance structures and the well-being of their populations.

Tajfel and Turner 1986 in his social identity theory, provides valuable insights into understanding how individuals' cultural beliefs and identities shape their attitudes towards terrorism and their sense of national identity. According to this theory, individuals derive a significant portion of their self-esteem and social identity from their membership in various social groups, such as their nationality, religion, or ethnicity. These group identities form the basis for their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors towards others, including those who are perceived as threats or adversaries, such as terrorists.

Social identity theory further poses that individuals' social identities can influence their reactions and responses. For example, individuals who strongly identify with their nation or community may perceive acts of terrorism as a direct threat to their identity and the stability of their society. Social identity theory also highlights the role of intergroup dynamics in shaping attitudes towards terrorism. When individuals perceive their group to be under attack or marginalized by another group, it can foster a sense of collective

victimhood and fuel hostility towards the perceived perpetrators as argued by Moghaddam, 2005, this can lead to a heightened sense of solidarity within the targeted group and a willingness to support measures aimed at combating terrorism.

Moreover, social identity theory suggests that individuals' attitudes towards terrorism and their sense of national identity are not fixed but can be influenced by social context and situational factors. For example, media portrayals of terrorism, political rhetoric, and government policies can shape public perceptions and reinforce group identities, potentially impacting support for governance initiatives related to counterterrorism as posed by Huddy & Feldman, 2009.

In Africa, terrorism has left a profound mark on various nations, presenting unique challenges to governance and societal stability. Countries such as Nigeria, Somalia, and Mali have experienced the devastating effects of terrorism on governance structures and the well-being of their populations. Boko Haram's activities in Nigeria, for example, have not only caused widespread violence but have also severely strained governance systems and disrupted social order as posed by Neumann, 2014. The presence of Al-Shabaab in Somalia has similarly challenged governance mechanisms and undermined efforts towards peace and stability as stated by Neumann, 2014.

Terrorism has emerged as a significant threat, affecting regional stability and governance structures within East Africa. The 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania highlighted the vulnerabilities of governance systems and led to a reevaluation of counterterrorism strategies according to the publication of National Counterterrorism Center, on annual report on terrorism 2019. Furthermore, the activities of Al-Shabaab have had far-reaching implications for governance in the region. Kenya, in particular, has faced numerous attacks, including the Westgate Mall attack in 2013 and the Garissa University attack in 2015, which exposed weaknesses in governance structures and

emphasized the need for effective responses to terrorism as reported by National Counterterrorism Center, 2019.

Kenya, as a country, has been confronted with persistent threats from terrorism due to its geographic location and strategic significance. The nation has experienced a series of attacks that have severely impacted governance structures and national unity. According National Counterterrorism Center, 2019 (NCTC), the Nairobi bombing in 1998, carried out by Al-Qaeda, shook the nation and resulted in a significant loss of life. The DusitD2 complex attack in 2019 further highlighted the challenges faced by governance systems in effectively responding to and preventing acts of terrorism as further explained by NCTC 2019 publications.

Lamu County, located on the coast of Kenya, has witnessed a surge in terrorist incidents in recent years. This unique region, with its rich cultural heritage and historical significance, serves as an intriguing case study for exploring the impact of terrorism on governance and national unity. The attacks in Lamu County have tested the effectiveness of local governance structures in ensuring the safety of residents and preserving social cohesion as reiterated by National Counterterrorism Center, 2019 publications.

Understanding the role of social identity in shaping attitudes towards terrorism is crucial for governance structures and policymakers. By recognizing the impact of group identities on public opinion and support, governments can develop strategies that effectively address the concerns and aspirations of diverse social groups. According to Hogg, 2007 this may involve fostering inclusive national identities, promoting intergroup dialogue and cooperation, and addressing the underlying socio-economic factors that contribute to grievances and radicalization. By acknowledging the complex interplay between social identities, governance, and terrorism, policymakers can develop more

nuanced approaches to counterterrorism efforts that address the underlying factors driving support for or engagement in terrorist activities.

Several scholars have made significant contributions by offering valuable insights into the complex interplay between terrorism and governance in Kenya, thereby augmenting the existing knowledge base. These research studies provide context-specific perspectives that hold the potential to inform and guide policy development, governance strategies, and the implementation of effective counterterrorism measures in the country, for example according to the research conducted by Mutuma Ruteere and George Kegoro in their book "Terrorism, Governance, and Security in Kenya: A Multidisciplinary Analysis" published in 2014, a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between terrorism, governance, and security in Kenya is provided.

Conversely, the necessity for a more profound exploration of the socio-political and economic factors that contribute to the vulnerability of specific regions and communities to terrorism presents a potential gap. Gaining a deeper understanding of these underlying factors could inform the development of more targeted and effective governance strategies, ultimately enhancing the overall security situation in Kenya. Building upon the insights from this study, policymakers and stakeholders can work towards addressing the root causes of terrorism and implementing measures that promote long-term stability and security in Lamu and the entire country. In her research study titled "Governance Challenges in Countering Terrorism: A Case Study of Kenya," published in 2016, Fatuma Ahmed Ali focuses on the governance challenges faced by Kenya in countering terrorism. While the study provides valuable insights into the government's response to terrorist threats, examination of the role of international cooperation and collaboration in addressing terrorism is noted to be limited hence raising a gap in this research . By exploring the effectiveness of regional and international partnerships, this research has

the potential to enhance Kenya's counterterrorism efforts and improve governance mechanisms. Understanding the dynamics of international cooperation in countering terrorism is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders, as it can inform the development of strategies that effectively mitigate the impact of terrorism and foster robust governance structures.

Josephine J. Nzioki and Mwenda Njoka conducted a study in 2018 titled "Countering Terrorism in Kenya: Evaluating the Role of Civil Society Organizations." Their research investigates the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in countering terrorism in Kenya. The research acknowledges the contributions and challenges faced by CSOs, a potential gap is identified in the limited exploration of collaboration between CSOs and government agencies. Future research efforts could concentrate on assessing the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms between CSOs and the government, aiming to strengthen governance and enhance counterterrorism initiatives in Kenya. While existing literature has contributed to understanding the relationship between terrorism and governance, there remains a need for comprehensive research focusing specifically on Lamu County, Kenya. The study aims to evaluate the impact of terrorism on national unity and governance in Lamu County, Kenya.

The research objectives will be achieved through a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. Lamu County is a significant case study due to its exposure to terrorism-related activities, unique challenges and vulnerabilities, and relevance to understanding the effects of terror activities on national unity and governance. The study will contribute to enhancing governance mechanisms, fostering national unity, and countering the threat of terrorism in Lamu County through a comprehensive analysis of the dynamics between terrorism and governance. The research outcomes will have practical implications for improving

governance and promoting national unity within the specific context of Lamu County. Existing literature highlights the negative impact of terrorism on national unity and governance, the effectiveness of community-based initiatives aimed at countering violent extremism, the economic losses resulting from terror attacks, and the role of cultural beliefs and media coverage in shaping residents' attitudes towards terrorism. The study will address the need for comprehensive research focusing specifically on Lamu County, Kenya, in order to deepen our understanding of the dynamics between terrorism and governance in the region. By examining the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County, the study can provide tailored recommendations and interventions that address the unique needs and challenges faced by the county.

1.2 Problem Statement

Lamu County, situated along Kenya's coastal region, has been grappling with the pervasive and multifaceted challenges posed by terror activities. These activities, often perpetrated by extremist groups, not only pose a direct threat to the lives and security of its inhabitants but also undermine the fundamental pillars of national unity and effective governance.

One of the primary problems stemming from terror activities in Lamu County is the fracturing of social cohesion and national unity. The spread of fear and distrust among diverse ethnic and religious communities fosters divisions, hindering collective efforts towards peaceful coexistence and nation-building. Additionally, the disruption of economic activities and the displacement of populations exacerbate social tensions, further eroding the fabric of unity.

Furthermore, the governance structures in Lamu County face significant challenges in effectively addressing and mitigating the impact of terror activities. Weak institutional capacity, coupled with corruption and inefficiency, impedes the delivery of essential services and the implementation of cohesive security measures. The lack of coordination and cooperation among various stakeholders further hampers the formulation and execution of comprehensive strategies to counter the threat of terrorism.

In light of these pressing issues, there is an urgent need for a systematic evaluation of the effects of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County. Such an assessment is essential for understanding the root causes, dynamics, and consequences of terrorism within the local context, thereby informing the development of targeted interventions and policy initiatives aimed at fostering resilience, cohesion, and effective governance.

By focusing on Lamu County, the study will provide tailored recommendations and interventions to address the specific needs and challenges faced by the county in enhancing governance mechanisms, fostering national unity, and countering the threat of terrorism. The outcomes of this research will have practical implications for improving governance strategies, informing policy development, and promoting national unity in Lamu County as informed conducted by Ruteere and Kegoro. By understanding the dynamics between terrorism and governance in this specific context, policymakers can develop more effective counterterrorism measures and address the root causes of terrorism, ultimately contributing to long-term stability and security in Lamu County and Kenya as a whole.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County.

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To evaluate the effect of frequency of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County.
- ii. To find out the effect of intensity of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County.
- iii. To establish the effect of target selection of terror attack on national unity and governance in Lamu County
- iv. To examine the effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on national unity and governance in Lamu County

1.5 Research Questions

- i. How does frequency of terror incidents affect national unity and governance in Lamu County?
- ii. Does of intensity of terror incidents affect national unity and governance in Lamu County?
- iii. What is the effect of target selection of terror attack on national unity and governance in Lamu County?
- iv. How does effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures affect national unity and governance in Lamu County?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study holds significant importance as it addresses the specific implications of terrorism for Lamu County in Kenya, an area that has experienced a rise in terrorist incidents and faces notable challenges to governance and national unity. By examining the unique dynamics and vulnerabilities of Lamu County, the research aims to fill a crucial gap in existing literature. The findings will contribute to the understanding of countering terrorism by offering tailored recommendations and interventions to strengthen governance mechanisms, foster national unity, and effectively mitigate the threat of terrorism. Additionally, the study investigates the role of international cooperation, collaboration, and civil society involvement in countering terrorism in Lamu County, providing insights for policymakers and stakeholders involved in counterterrorism efforts. By comprehensively exploring various dimensions of terrorism's impact, including economic ramifications, community-based initiatives, cultural beliefs, and media influence, this research informs governance strategies, policy development, and the pursuit of long-term stability and security in Lamu County and Kenya as a whole.

1.7 Scope of the study

This research aimed to assess the impact of terrorist activities on national unity and governance in Lamu, Kenya. It was exclusively conducted within Lamu, a region that has recently experienced terrorism-related incidents. The study spanned three months, from October to December 2023, and involved 100 participants from Lamu County. The research was guided by four specific objectives: (1) to evaluate how the frequency of terror incidents affects national unity and governance in Lamu County, (2) to determine the impact of the intensity of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County, (3) to investigate how the selection of targets in terror

attacks affects national unity and governance in Lamu County, and (4) to assess the effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on national unity and governance in Lamu County.

1.8 Limitation of the study

This study had several limitations that should be acknowledged. Firstly, it focuses solely on Lamu County in Kenya, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to the broader Kenyan context or other regions affected by terrorism. While Lamu County presents a unique case study due to its specific dynamics and vulnerabilities, caution should be exercised when applying the results to different settings. Secondly, the study's scope, which aims to explore the impact of terrorism on national unity and governance, may not fully capture the intricate nature of this phenomenon. Terrorism is influenced by a multitude of factors, including political, economic, and social dynamics, which the study may not adequately address. By emphasizing certain aspects such as community-based initiatives and media coverage, other crucial dimensions that contribute to the relationship between terrorism and governance may be overlooked. Thirdly, the study relies on both qualitative and quantitative data, which are subject to biases and subjectivity. The researchers' interpretation of interviews, surveys, and media sources may introduce personal biases that could influence the findings. Furthermore, respondents' views and attitudes toward terrorism might be influenced by social desirability bias, potentially resulting in less candid responses. Moreover, the reliability and accessibility of data sources, such as governmental records, media accounts, and interviews, can influence the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the study's results. The varying reliability of these sources may impact the strength of the conclusions drawn from the data. In summary, despite these constraints, this research offers valuable insights into the interplay between terrorism, governance, and national unity in Lamu County, Kenya. Nevertheless, it's essential to acknowledge the specific circumstances of the study and potential biases in data collection.

The findings may not be generalizable to other regions or countries, and the study's scope may not encompass the full complexity of the issue. Nonetheless, the study's findings can contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics between terrorism

and governance in Lamu County and offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in addressing the challenges posed by terrorism.

1.8.1 Delimitation of the study

The study has several delimitations. It focuses exclusively on Lamu County in Kenya, which limits the generalizability of the findings to other regions or countries. In addition, it has a specific temporal scope, potentially missing changes beyond the defined timeframe. The primary emphasis is on examining the relationship between terrorism, governance, and national unity, potentially neglecting other dimensions of terrorism's impact. The study employs specific data collection methods, potentially excluding alternative approaches that could offer additional insights. The reliability and availability of data sources are also factors that may impact the completeness and accuracy of the findings. Lastly, the study is conducted within the cultural and social context of Lamu County, which may constrain the applicability of the results to other contexts.

1.9 Assumption of the study

The study will be based on several assumptions:

- a. The study operates under the assumption that the sample chosen for data collection accurately represents the population under investigation. This sample will consist of Lamu residents who have been impacted by terrorist activities. The assumption is that these individuals can provide insights into how terrorism has impacted national unity and governance in their communities.
- b. The study assumes that participants will provide honest responses to the questions asked during data collection. The assumption is that participants will not be biased or influenced by external factors when providing their views on

terrorism's impact on national unity and governance. To minimize social desirability bias, participants will be assured of confidentiality, anonymity, and privacy.

- c. The study assumes that terrorism has a negative impact on national unity. The assumption is based on previous studies indicating that terrorist attacks lead to increased ethnic tensions, polarization, mistrust, and fear among different communities. Therefore, it is expected that participants will report similar findings regarding terrorism's impact on national unity.
- d. The study also assumes that terrorism has a negative impact on governance in Lamu. The assumption is based on previous studies indicating that terrorist attacks leads to increased insecurity, reduced economic growth, decreased foreign investment, and weakened institutions, loss of public trust in government officials, among other issues. Therefore, it is expected that participants will report similar findings regarding terrorism's impact on governance.
- e. The study assumes that the outcomes derived from this research will have practical relevance for policymaking and implementation. This assumption is grounded in the expectation that the study will yield insights into the ways in which terrorism influences national unity and governance. Such insights can then be utilized to shape policies and strategies aimed at alleviating these impacts. Therefore, it is expected that the study's findings will be relevant to policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and other stakeholders interested in addressing terrorism's impact on national unity and governance

1.10 Definition of the Key Terms

Non-combatants: People who are not involved in fighting or armed activities.

International Organization: An organization comprising multiple countries working together to address global issues or achieve common goals.

Government: The governing body or institution that exercises political authority and control over a nation or state.

United Nations: An international organization established to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

Resolution 49/60: A specific resolution adopted by the United Nations, the details of which would need to be specified.

Established Governmental Authority: The recognized and legitimate authority or ruling body within a government system.

Government Policies: Rules, regulations, and guidelines implemented by the government to govern a nation or address specific issues.

National security: The protection and defense of a nation's interests, citizens, and territories against internal and external threats.

Borders: Geographical boundaries that demarcate the territorial limits of a country or region.

Nations: Sovereign states or political entities with defined territories, governments, and populations.

Stability: The condition of being stable, steady, or secure, without significant fluctuations or disruptions.

Civilians: Non-military individuals who are not engaged in combat or armed conflict.

Population: The total number of individuals living in a particular area or region.

Measures: Actions or steps taken to address or respond to a particular situation or issue.

Violence: The use of physical force, often resulting in injury or harm, to achieve a particular objective.

Groups: Collections of individuals who come together for a common purpose or share similar characteristics.

Specific Population: A particular group of people with shared characteristics or residing in a defined geographical area.

Social Cohesion: The extent to which members of a society or community cooperate, live together harmoniously, and share common values.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review aims to provide a foundation for understanding how terrorism affects national unity and governance in Lamu while identifying gaps in existing knowledge that need further exploration. A comprehensive literature review will be conducted to examine the impact of terrorism on national unity and governance in Lamu. The review will include scholarly articles, reports, and books published within the last ten years. The aim is to identify existing knowledge on the topic and highlight gaps that need to be addressed in this study. The literature review will focus on four main themes: the impact of terrorism on national unity, the impact of terrorism on governance, and terror activities in Lamu County. Relevant studies that have investigated these themes in Kenya and other countries will be included. Additionally, studies that have examined the specific context of Lamu will be prioritized. To ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness, several databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ProQuest will be searched using relevant keywords such as "terrorism," "national unity," "governance, "Lamu." Additionally, a snowballing technique will be used to identify additional studies by reviewing reference lists of articles.

2.2 Empirical Review

This empirical literature review aims to evaluate the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu. The review will critically analyze existing empirical studies, reports, and articles published in peer-reviewed journals, books, and other relevant sources to identify the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance. The review included a comprehensive search of electronic databases, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, and PubMed, for empirical studies published

between 2010 and 2022. The search terms used were "terrorism," "Kenya," "Lamu," "national unity," and "governance." The inclusion criteria were empirical studies that evaluated the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu. The exclusion criteria were studies that did not focus on the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance or those that were not conducted in Lamu.

2.2.1 Historical Context

The historical context of terrorism in Lamu is critical to understanding how it has evolved over time. Several scholars have studied the historical context of terrorism in Mombasa and Lamu. For instance, Mwenda Kailemia 2015 argued that the region's history of trade and cultural exchange has made it vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Similarly, Juma Mwapachu 2016 highlighted how political instability in neighboring Somalia has contributed to the emergence of terrorist groups in the region. The region has a long history of trade and cultural exchange, with significant Muslim populations living alongside Christians and other ethnic groups. However, the emergence of terrorist groups in the region has led to increased tensions and violence. One of the earliest terrorist attacks in the region occurred in 2002 when Al Qaeda operatives bombed an Israeli owned hotel, killing 15 people. This attack marked a turning point for the region and led to increased international attention on the threat of terrorism in East Africa. Since then, several other terrorist groups have emerged in the region, including Al-Shabaab, which is based in neighboring Somalia. Al-Shabaab has been responsible for several high-profile attacks in Lamu, including the Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi that killed 67 people. The group has targeted both civilians and government officials, with the aim of destabilizing Kenya's political system.

The Kenyan government has responded to these threats by implementing various policies aimed at countering terrorism. These policies include strengthening security

measures at airports and border crossings, increasing surveillance on potential terrorists, and working with international partners to disrupt terrorist financing. However, there have been criticisms of these policies as well. Some argue that they have resulted in increased discrimination against Muslims and have led to further radicalization within communities. Others argue that they have not been effective at addressing the root causes of terrorism or improving institutional stability.

2.2.2 Frequency of Terror Incidents and National Unity and Governance

The impact of terrorism on national unity in the context of Lamu County encompasses disruptions to the social fabric, economic stability, and the government's ability to provide security and maintain trust. Terrorism fragments communities, erodes social cohesion, and breeds fear and mistrust. Recurrent attacks also disrupt vital economic sectors, leading to decreased revenue, job losses, and social inequalities. The government plays a pivotal role in addressing this impact by enhancing security measures and demonstrating transparency and accountability. Mitigating the effects of terrorism and promoting national unity requires collaborative efforts among government authorities, local communities, and stakeholders. By involving community members in decision-making, fostering intergroup cooperation, and addressing underlying grievances, resilience can be built.

Terrorism is a complex issue that extends beyond its immediate impacts, affecting social, economic, and psychological aspects of society according to Johnson, 2018. The frequency of terror attacks in Lamu has significant implications for people's perception of national unity and trust in the government. Understanding the interconnectedness of these factors is crucial for effectively addressing the challenges posed by terrorism. According to Smith, 2019, frequent terror attacks create a climate of fear, insecurity, and uncertainty within the local community. The loss of lives, destruction of property,

and disruption of daily life caused by these attacks have a profound psychological impact on individuals, heightening their fears and anxieties as posed by Johnson, 2018. The persistent threat of terrorism can create a sense of vulnerability and mistrust among the population, leading to changes in their behavior and attitudes.

Frequency of terror attacks has been established to have a significant impact on governance in Kenya. According to Kanyingi 2018, frequencies of terrorist attacks have led to increased militarization and securitization of the state, leading to the violation of human rights and civil liberties. Additionally, terrorism has led to increased corruption as security personnel engage in corrupt activities to counter terrorism. According to Kimenyi 2021, corruption creates an environment that can facilitate the growth of terrorist groups as corrupt officials may provide support and protection to terrorist groups.

2.2.3 Intensity of Terror Incidents and National Unity and Governance

Terrorist activities are acknowledged for their indirect economic consequences, as illustrated by the significant loss of physical assets during the September 11th attacks in the United States, estimated to be in the billions of dollars, alongside other broader economic effects (Klein, 2017). In the aftermath of the incident, the US Consumer Confidence Index witnessed a decline from 114 in August 2001 to 97.6 in September and further dropped to 85.5 in October. The unemployment rate increased by 0.6% from September to October, resulting in the loss of 60,000 jobs in sectors related to travel. The prevailing uncertainty led many businesses to postpone hiring and capital investments, opting instead to accumulate cash reserves. Nervous investors, unsure about the economic repercussions of the attacks, also withheld capital (Klein, 2017).

On a global scale, terrorists frequently resort to bombings and assassinations as primary tactics in their resistance against autocratic regimes (Spencer, 2016). For instance, the 2003 bombings in Istanbul resulted in 60 reported fatalities (Davies, 2018). In 2004, Ahmed Al-shager orchestrated a truck bombing in Baghdad, claiming the lives of 9 people (Abu-Nasr, 2017). In Kenya, individuals sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organization carried out various attacks, including the bombing of the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi in December 1980, the 1998 American embassy bomb blast in Nairobi, and the bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kikambala in 2002 (Din, 2019).

In developing nations, terrorism is recognized for its role in diminishing direct foreign investment, as potential investors seek safer environments to safeguard the lives and assets of both local and international workers (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2018). The relationship between foreign investment in Kenya and terrorism activities within the Horn of Africa remains a topic of ongoing discussion.

Southers (2014) highlights that the primary and immediate impacts of terrorism are the psychological effects it imposes on individuals. Following a terrorist incident, people experience profound psychological impacts, either directly or indirectly. Stress levels escalate, and individuals harbor fears for their safety. Waxman (2020) characterizes terrorism as a form of psychological warfare against society, emphasizing that the frequency and severity of attacks directly correlate with the magnitude of psychological distress. Grieger (2016) observes that those affected by a terrorist attack may develop acute stress disorder (AST) or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). He also underscores that depression and grief may be common outcomes, especially for individuals who have lost loved ones (Grieger, 2016). A prevalent symptom of PTSD and AST is the

avoidance of people or situations reminiscent of the traumatic experiences (Waxman, 2020).

Research on Israelis following multiple attacks suggests that terrorism can induce fear and apprehension for personal safety that extends beyond the physical harm caused by the attacks (Friedland & Merari, 1985). Terrorism aims to foster an atmosphere of anxiety, concern, and fear for personal safety by employing unpredictable tactics, making it difficult to anticipate where the next attack will occur. Studies conducted after the September 11, 2001 attacks in the USA indicate that terrorism has a psychological impact even on individuals who were not directly exposed to the attacks (Philman, 2011). The extensive media coverage of terrorist attacks can further contribute to psychological trauma within a population. Additionally, Waxman (2021) emphasizes that terrorism affects people's daily lives, regardless of whether they were directly affected by the events.

According to Smith (2018), terrorism presents significant challenges to governance. In the case of Lamu County, it disrupts government functions and hinders its ability to provide security, maintain trust, and deliver essential services to its citizens. Acts of terrorism create a sense of fear and insecurity within the population, challenging the government's capacity to ensure the safety of its citizens and impeding economic activities and social cohesion (Brown, 2017). Responding effectively to terrorist threats is a major challenge faced by government authorities. The complex nature of terrorism, including its asymmetrical and unpredictable characteristics, makes it challenging for government agencies to counter these threats effectively (Miller, 2016; White, 2018).

Fostering resilience and promoting national unity are crucial responsibilities of the government in addressing the impact of terrorism. By effectively responding to terrorist threats and bolstering security measures, the government can cultivate confidence and trust among the population. Additionally, promoting dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation among various ethnic and religious groups affected by terrorism can bridge divides, enhance social cohesion, and mitigate intergroup conflicts that terrorist activities may exploit.

2.2.4 Target Selection and National Unity and Governance

The 1980 terrorist attack was a retaliatory action in response to Kenya's decision to permit an Israeli plane to rescue hostages held in Uganda in 1976. The 1998 U.S. Embassy attack in Nairobi was specifically aimed at Americans. In 2002, suicide bombers targeted a hotel in Mombasa, believed to be intended for Israeli tourists who had recently checked in that day (Theuri, 2018). Simultaneously, a missile was launched at an Israeli-operated plane departing from a Mombasa airport, with the clear aim of targeting Israelis.

In 2013, a prominent shopping mall owned by Israelis in Nairobi was attacked, resulting in the loss of approximately 67 lives, including 18 foreigners from various nationalities. During the incident, terrorists separated Christians from Muslims, targeting and killing non-Muslims. In another tragic event in November 2014, a bus traveling from Mandera town to Nairobi was ambushed, with terrorists segregating Christians from Muslims and subsequently executing the Christians (Mohamed, 2019). Churches in Mombasa and Nairobi have also been recurrently targeted by armed terrorists, resulting in the killing of worshippers. Additionally, the police and military have been singled out, with grenades thrown at police vehicles and camps on multiple occasions (Akwiri, 2019).

Such attacks inevitably impact civilians, leading to unnecessary loss of innocent lives and families losing loved ones. Consequently, when an attack occurs, a pervasive sense of fear, despair, and helplessness ensues, as it appears that Kenya is vulnerable to the seemingly invincible and unstoppable threat posed by Al Shabaab.

Terrorists consistently seek publicity for their actions, targeting audiences and disseminating their ideological messages through the media (Jenkins, 1975). Following an attack, there is often communication claiming credit for the act, outlining demands, or providing explanations for why the specific target was chosen (Jenkins, 1975). The 1998 bombings of the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania received extensive media coverage. Similarly, the September 11, 2001, bombings of the World Trade Center in New York City were witnessed by millions of people worldwide through live television broadcasts of the successive attacks (US Department of State, 2007).

Stereotyping has witnessed a noticeable surge, prompting individuals in society to develop unfavorable sentiments towards the group purportedly represented by terrorists. For example, when terrorists target Christians after distinguishing them from Muslims, it reinforces a perception associating Muslims with terrorism. This escalating stereotype results in heightened hostility and suspicion towards the demographic represented by the terrorist group. In the Israeli context, research by Asher Arian (2018) revealed that Muslims were perceived as a security threat to Israelis, exacerbating tension and suspicion.

The primary objective of terrorism is to instill fear and concern for personal safety among specific communities or religions. This apprehension typically engenders negative sentiments towards the terrorists and their objectives rather than fostering

solidarity with their demands. According to Waxman (2020), societies grappling with terrorism often develop a collective sense of victimhood. This can lead to a "hardening of attitudes and crystallization of opposition to the cause pursued by the terrorists" (Friedland & Merari, 1985).

Furthermore, individuals tend to avoid socializing in areas prone to terrorist attacks due to the fear associated with such incidents. In Kenya, the once-popular Westgate Mall has significantly declined since the terrorist attacks in 2013. Despite efforts to rebuild the mall to its former glory, progress has been slow and largely unsuccessful. People are hesitant to visit a location that serves as a reminder of the traumatic act of terrorism that occurred there. This restriction on free socializing diminishes the quality of life, preventing individuals from fully enjoying their lives and limiting their choices of where to socialize in certain target areas (Muguna, 2019).

2.2.5 Effectiveness of Counter Terrorism Measures on National Unity and Governance

It is possible to divide the underlying causes of war and conflict into four major categories, which are as follows: perceived threats, cultural and religious differences, inequalities in wealth and power, political conflicts, and ethnic and social difficulties (Macionis, 2019). When these differences are deemed unacceptable or remain unresolved, they can lead to frustration and eventually escalate into aggression. In response to terrorist threats, Anti-Terrorism proposes practices, strategies, procedures, and systems adopted by authorities and their agents (Adebayo, Adeyemi & Musa, 2015).

According to McAleenan (2019), the Acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in September 2019, the United States confronts an unquestionably

unpredictable and evolving threat of terrorism and targeted violence. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has supposedly made substantial gains in its attempt to resist unknown terrorist enemies, adopting techniques such as denying terrorist access and intercepting terrorists at the border or even before reaching there (McAleenan, 2019). While these approaches accord with modern deterrence theory, it remains unclear if the Kenyan government and the Department of Security impose comparable restrictions, particularly in Garissa County, which is more prone to terrorism owing to its porous border.

Furthermore, Rehman, Nasir, and Shahbaz (2017) conducted an empirical investigation into the evaluation of the effectiveness of various counterinsurgency strategies that were implemented in Pakistan. According to the scholar, any counterinsurgency strategy has the potential to have three different effects: deterrence, incapacitation, and retaliation upon the target. It is generally true that there is an increase in violent behavior when the retaliation effect is greater than the deterrence and incapacitation effects; on the other hand, when the deterrence and incapacitation effects are more prevalent, the opposite is true. In order to put a stop to the violence, Pakistan has implemented three different forms of counterinsurgency measures: international agreements, military operations, and a mix of military activities (Operation Zarb-e-Azb) and the National Action Plan (NAP). The analysis, covering the period from 1974 to 2015, indicates that international agreements have no significant impact on violence, while military operations tend to increase it, suggesting the dominance of the retaliation effect. On the other side, Operation Zarb-e-Azb, supported by the National Action Plan, has a dominant impact, resulting to a large drop in violence (Rehman et al., 2017).

The results of the study conducted by Rehman et al. (2017) were robust, especially during a subsample of the post-9/11 period. These findings underscore the notion that an

effective counterterrorism strategy requires a proactive military operation supported by strong political backing. However, it is essential to keep in mind that these conclusions cannot be immediately transferred to the context of Kenya, and more especially to the situation of Garissa County that is being discussed here. While many tactics developed in Pakistan are also applied in Kenya, the degree of adoption and efficacy may differ. In addition, the purpose of this research is not to evaluate the efficacy of counterterrorism strategies in Lamu County; rather, it is to investigate and provide academic commentary on those strategies.

In Kenya, Magogo (2012) assessed the effectiveness of counter-terrorism techniques, focusing on a case study of the Eastleigh area in Nairobi. In the beginning, the research was conducted in Eastleigh using risk management strategies, policing, intelligence, and random searches. The study utilized a descriptive design, analyzed data, and utilized statistical measures. The results indicated areas that required development, and the research identified constraints limiting the efficacy of anti-terrorism initiatives in the Eastleigh region. Recommendations included further activities to address counter-terrorism concerns, such as education, modernization, the execution of anti-terrorism legislation and regulations, and enhanced public engagement. As Magogo (2012) primarily focussed on the Eastleigh area, the emphasis on terrorism, its effect, techniques, and problems in counterterrorism should be expanded to other locations, especially Lamu County. Furthermore, the research done by Magogo was carried out a number of years ago; considering the fluid nature of terrorism, it is possible that its impacts, techniques, and the obstacles associated with counterterrorism have developed over the course of time.

In addition, intelligence operations have been subjected to investigations, analyses, and transformations that have been slow but persistent. Gonzalez, Schofield, and Herraz

(2019) concentrated on restructuring the cognitive framework at the government level. There have been efforts made to improve intelligence activities at the state and local regulatory levels, which are comparable to those being made. Because of these enhancements, state and local regulators are given the ability to make a contribution to the safety of the nation. Enhancing intelligence activities can be applicable to both domestic threats and fraud prevention, as national security and predicting local crimes are fundamentally intertwined. "On the Beat" is a valuable resource that provides information on social events, potential threats, and vulnerabilities. Stakeholders are interested in this information. However, state and municipal regulatory enforcement intelligence missions generally encounter obstacles relating to data techniques, methodology, social processing, and assessment. Intelligence-Driven Policing, which combines evolving intelligence activities, community-oriented policing, and problem-solving, has been recognized as a beneficial approach. It is necessary for law enforcement agencies to conduct a comprehensive review of the regulations and practices that are currently in place, incorporate intelligence into the organizational structure in order to address local issues, and establish data sharing as a formal strategy in order to successfully implement knowledge-based policing. According to González et al. (2019), the findings should be based on the quality of the information that was gathered through surveys. This further emphasizes the necessity of continuous development in scientific strategy, preparedness, and technical assistance.

2.3 Theoretical Review

The study was structured under three foundational theories: Social Identity Theory, Governance and Legitimacy Theory, and Rational Choice Theory, to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex dynamics of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County.

Social Identity Theory, proposed by Tajfel and Turner (1979), offers insights into how individuals' identification with social groups influences their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. In the context of Lamu County, where diverse ethnic and religious communities coexist, this theory can elucidate how terror activities exacerbate intergroup tensions and undermine national unity. By examining how group identities are formed, maintained, and threatened in the face of terrorism, the study aims to uncover the mechanisms through which social cohesion is eroded and divisions are perpetuated within the community.

Governance and Legitimacy Theory focuses on the structures, processes, and norms that govern interactions between governments and citizens, emphasizing the importance of legitimacy in sustaining effective governance (Suchman, 1995; Hupe & Hill, 2007). In Lamu County, where governance structures confront the challenges posed by terror activities, this theory provides a lens through which to analyze the legitimacy deficits that arise from inadequate responses to security threats. By assessing the perceived legitimacy of government actions and policies in addressing terrorism, the study aims to identify the factors that enhance or undermine public trust and confidence in governance institutions.

Rational Choice Theory posits that individuals make decisions based on rational calculations of costs and benefits, weighing various options to maximize their utility (Becker, 1976; Cornish & Clarke, 1986). Applied to the context of terrorism in Lamu County, this theory offers insights into the decision-making processes of both perpetrators and stakeholders involved in counterterrorism efforts. By examining the incentives, motivations, and constraints that shape actors' choices in relation to terror activities, the study aims to elucidate the rational strategies employed by different actors to mitigate risks, enhance security, and maintain stability in the face of terrorism.

By integrating these three theoretical perspectives, the study seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the interplay between social dynamics, governance structures, and individual behaviors in shaping the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County.

2.3.1 Social Identity Theory

This theory can be used to understand the impact of terrorism on national unity. According to Social Identity Theory, people tend to identify with groups based on shared characteristics such as ethnicity, religion, or region Tajfel, 1982. Tajfel, 1982 highlights that terrorist attacks can create fear and panic, leading people to retreat into their ethnic, religious, or regional enclaves, thereby creating a fragmentation of society. In Kenya's coastal region, terrorism has led to increased ethnic and religious tensions, particularly between Muslims and Christians as posed by Johnson, 2018. These tensions have been fueled by the perception that one group is being targeted by terrorists more than the other. For example, attacks on churches and hotels frequented by Christian tourists have increased tensions between the Muslim and Christian communities. Similarly, attacks on mosques and Muslim clerics have led to increased tensions among Muslims. According to Johnson, 2018, the resulting polarization and fragmentation of society have had a significant impact on national unity. The Kenyan government has struggled to address the underlying causes of these tensions and build a united and cohesive society.

Smith, 2021 argues that the lack of social cohesion has also made it more difficult for the government to provide security and essential services to its citizens, which has eroded public confidence in the government's ability to govern effectively.

One potential solution to this problem is to promote intergroup contact and dialogue. According to Social Identity Theory, positive interactions between members of different groups can lead to a reduction in intergroup tensions and a more positive view of members of other groups as posed by Tajfel, 1982. This approach has been successfully used in other parts of the world, such as in Northern Ireland, where

intergroup dialogue has helped to reduce sectarian tensions as further highlighted by Smith, 2021.

However, there are challenges associated with applying this theory to the context of terrorism. The theory may focus too narrowly on the role of group identities in shaping attitudes and behaviors, neglecting other important factors such as political, economic, and historical factors. The theory may overlook the ways in which intergroup relations can also promote peace and cooperation, and fail to take into account the ways in which identity boundaries can be negotiated and redrawn over time. Additionally, it may not completely consider the experiences and perspectives of those affected by the violence. Therefore, it is important to take into account the voices and experiences of local communities, including the ways in which they are affected by and respond to terrorism and violence as posed by Smith, 2021.

2.3.2 Governance and Legitimacy Theory

According to Smith, 2019 governance and Legitimacy theory is a useful framework for understanding the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance and therefore it is applicable in studying the same in our area of study Lamu. According to this theory, the legitimacy of a government is dependent on its ability to provide security and essential services to its citizens as asserted by Jones & Thompson, 2018. Terrorist activities can undermine the government's authority and legitimacy, making it difficult for the government to provide these essential services.

Brown, 2020 argues that terrorism has had a significant impact on governance and the government's ability to provide security and essential services and so is the case of Lamu. The frequent attacks by extremist groups have eroded public confidence in the government's ability to govern effectively. As a result, the government has struggled to

provide security and other essential services to the citizens, which has further eroded public trust in the government. Moreover, terrorism has led to the militarization of the Kenyan coastal region, with the government responding to terrorist activities by deploying more security personnel and implementing strict security measures based on Jones and Thompson, 2018. This militarization has further eroded public trust in the government, as it is often associated with increased human rights abuses and corruption as highlighted by Smith, 2019. Brown, 2020 poses that the erosion of public confidence in the government's ability to govern effectively has also had an impact on national unity. As citizens lose trust in the government, they may turn to alternative sources of authority, such as ethnic or religious leaders. According to Jones and Thompson, 2018 this can lead to the fragmentation of society and the exacerbation of intergroup tensions. One potential solution to this problem is to improve governance and address the underlying causes of terrorism, Smith, 2019. This could involve investing in social and economic development in the coastal region to reduce poverty and unemployment, which are often cited as underlying causes of terrorism, Brown, 2020. The government could also promote transparency and accountability to address corruption and human rights abuses, which erode public trust in the government Jones and Thompson, 2018.

However, there are limitations to this theory, for instance Smith, 2019 argues that it may neglect the ways in which social and political inequalities contribute to the emergence of violent extremism and terrorism. Second, Jones and Thompson, 2018 further states that it may place too much emphasis on the role of government institutions in addressing terrorism and fail to take into account the role of civil society and other actors in promoting peace and stability. It may overlook the ways in which government policies and actions can contribute to the emergence of terrorism or exacerbate conflict and violence. Finally, the theory may not adequately capture the

experiences and perspectives of those affected by the violence. Brown, 2020 poses that it is important to take into account the voices and experiences of local communities, including the ways in which they are affected by and respond to terrorism and violence.

2.3.3 Rational Choice Theory

According to this theory, individuals make rational decisions based on a cost-benefit analysis of the available options. In the case of terrorism, individuals may choose to support or engage in terrorist activities if they believe the benefits outweigh the costs. In Lamu, rational choice theory can be used to understand why individuals may choose to support or engage in terrorist activities. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, and political marginalization can create an environment in which individuals may see terrorism as a viable option for achieving their goals. Additionally, extremist ideologies can provide individuals with a sense of purpose and belonging, which can be appealing to those who feel marginalized or disenfranchised.

Moreover, the government's response to terrorism can also be evaluated using rational choice theory. For example, the government may choose to adopt more repressive measures such as increased surveillance and security measures, which can create a sense of fear and mistrust in the population. Alternatively, the government may choose to adopt more inclusive policies such as promoting economic development and political participation, which can reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies and promote social cohesion. While Rational Choice Theory can be a useful framework for understanding the factors that drive individuals to support or engage in terrorism in Lamu, it has been criticized for oversimplifying complex social and political phenomena.

Firstly, the theory assumes that individuals are rational and make decisions based on a cost-benefit analysis. However, this assumption ignores the complex social, cultural,

and psychological factors that can influence an individual's decision-making process. For example, the desire for revenge or a sense of injustice can be powerful motivators for engaging in terrorism, which cannot be fully captured by a rational choice model. Secondly, Rational Choice Theory also assumes that individuals have equal access to information and resources needed to make rational decisions. However, in this region poverty, illiteracy, and lack of access to education can limit an individual's ability to make informed choices. In addition, extremist groups may use propaganda and misinformation to manipulate and control individuals, making rational decision-making more difficult.

Finally, Rational Choice Theory is criticized for ignoring the wider social and political context in which terrorism occurs. For example, the impact of historical injustices, political marginalization, and economic disparities cannot be fully captured by a cost benefit analysis. Without a more nuanced understanding of these underlying factors, it may be difficult to develop effective strategies for preventing violent extremism and promoting social cohesion.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables **Intervening Variables** **Dependent Variables**

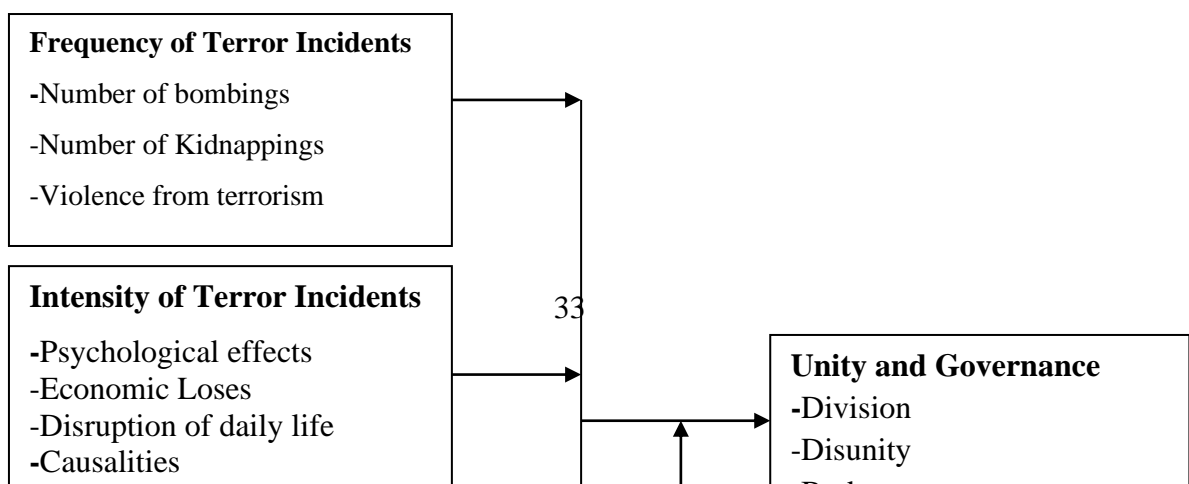


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author, 2024

The conceptual framework highlighted below shows the relationship of the various variables. In the conceptual framework, the independent variables are; frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, Target selection of terror attack and effectiveness of counter terrorism operations and political climate. The dependent variables are; unity, and governance. The intervening variable includes the media and cooperation.

Frequency of Terror Incidents:

The frequency of terror incidents is a critical independent variable influencing both unity and governance. High frequency may instill fear, erode trust, and strain societal bonds, negatively affecting unity. Additionally, frequent incidents can challenge governance structures, leading to a decline in stability and public confidence.

Intensity of Terror Incidents:

The intensity of terror incidents contributes to the severity of their impact. Higher intensity may result in greater psychological trauma, social disruption, and damage to governance structures. It can exacerbate divisions within society and pose challenges to effective governance.

Target Selection of Terror Attacks:

The selection of targets in terror attacks plays a crucial role in shaping the impact on unity and governance. Targeting specific groups or institutions can heighten social divisions and create governance challenges, impacting the ability to maintain order and cohesion.

Effectiveness of Counterterrorism Operations:

The effectiveness of counterterrorism operations is a key determinant of the study. Successful operations can bolster unity by instilling confidence in the government's ability to protect its citizens. Additionally, effective counterterrorism contributes to stable governance, ensuring the maintenance of law and order.

Dependent Variables—Unity and Governance:

Unity is influenced by the independent variables collectively. Frequent and intense terror incidents, poorly selected targets, ineffective counterterrorism operations, and a volatile political climate can all contribute to a decline in unity. Conversely, effective counterterrorism and a stable political environment can enhance unity.

Governance, as a dependent variable, is shaped by the effectiveness of counterterrorism operations, political climate, and the overall impact of terror incidents. Successful counterterrorism efforts and a stable political environment contribute to effective

governance, while frequent, intense incidents and poorly chosen targets can undermine governance structures.

2.5 Research Gaps

The empirical literature highlights that terrorism attracts significant attention due to its financial impact and governance issues in any country where terrorist acts occur. Given their psychological, financial, and social significance, the subject deserves consideration. Previous research has primarily focused on the effects of terrorism on the tourism industry in developing nations like the USA and Europe, emphasizing large-scale attacks with substantial property destruction. While these studies provide essential insights, the current investigation concentrates more on a specific and smaller area, namely Lamu County, considered prone to terrorism. Moreover, most prior studies did not adequately address the implications of terrorism on Unity and governance, as many focused on the economic and social impact of terrorism in urban areas. Additionally, the studies reviewed in this research differ in terms of the country, regions, and time frames in which they were conducted. Given the dynamic nature of terrorism, findings from other countries or regions may not directly apply to the situation in Kenya, particularly in Lamu County.

There are two main reasons for this divergence. Firstly, Lamu County's geographic proximity to Somalia, the home of Al-Shabaab, exposes it to frequent terrorist attacks. Consequently, the effects on residents' unity may be more adverse compared to other regions. Secondly, with the evolution of technology, terrorism activities have also innovated, creating new challenges for mitigation. Therefore, studies conducted in previous years may not be entirely relevant today, and counterterrorism strategies may have undergone changes.

This study is guided by the recognition of these knowledge and contextual differences, aiming to enhance understanding of terror activities, its effect on national unity and governance, and the strategies and challenges of counterterrorism specifically in the context of Lamu County and within the timeframe of the 2020s decade.



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes a detailed account of the methodology that will be utilized in this study. It begins by presenting an overview of the research site, followed by an explanation of the chosen research design. Subsequently, discuss the study population and the specific unit of analysis under investigation. A thorough examination of the

sample population and the meticulous procedures employed for sample selection are then outlined. Moving forward, it elucidates the approaches employed for data collection, processing, and analysis. Lastly, place significant emphasis on the ethical considerations that have guided the entirety of this study, underscoring commitment to maintaining ethical integrity throughout the research process.

3.2 Research Methodology

The study employed a mixed method, integrating both qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive analysis. Qualitative analysis was utilized to interpret the data gathered in the research, allowing for a deeper exploration of the nature of phenomena and the underlying reasons behind observations. By combining qualitative and quantitative data, the mixed method offers a holistic approach to address the research questions and gain a more nuanced understanding of the topic at hand. This methodological approach ensures a more robust and well-rounded investigation, enhancing the validity and richness of the study's findings.

3.2 Research Design

The research design followed a sequential explanatory approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. For data collection, qualitative and quantitative data was collected from community members, government officials, and representatives of community-based initiatives. These methods allowed participants to share their perspectives, experiences, and attitudes towards the impact of terror activities.

3.3 Location of the study

Lamu County, situated in Kenya's Coast Province, covers an approximate area of 6,273 km² according to the 2019 data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

The region consists of a peninsula along the northeastern coast and the Lamu Archipelago, which includes many islands that stretch around 100 km to the south of the Somalia border. The total population of this area is 101,539. Founded or established The "2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census" conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) reveals that Lamu County is comprised of four main indigenous communities: the Bajuni, Sanye, Aweer (Boni), and Orma. The Bajuni community, which has the highest population, has genealogical connections to several ethnicities, mostly of Bantu and Arab lineage. Their main source of income is centered around fishing, agriculture, and activities related to tourism. The Orma community engages in pastoralism, but the Cushitic Sanye and Aweer populations depend on hunting, collecting, and exploiting forest resources for livelihood. Politically, Lamu County is divided into two constituencies: Lamu East and Lamu West.

Each constituency is represented by an elected Member of Parliament, serving five-year terms. Lamu operates under a devolved system of governance, with a County Government headed by a Governor. The County is further divided into ten county wards, namely Mkomani, Shella, Faza, Kiunga, Basuba, Hindi, Hongwe, Bahari, Mkunumbi, and Witu based on Kenya Law Reports, "The Constitution of Kenya: Sixth Schedule - County Governments".

Lamu is selected as research locations for several specific reasons. Firstly, their proximity to Somalia, a region known for its connection to terrorist activities, makes Lamu particularly vulnerable to such incidents. Secondly, both towns have experienced political and social instability, which can create an environment conducive to the emergence and persistence of terror activities. Additionally, the presence of international organizations and foreign nationals in these areas further highlights the

need to understand the impact of terrorism on national unity and governance in Lamu and Mombasa.

3.4 Target Population

The target population for this study was individuals living within Lamu County. The population included

Community members: This included individuals from different ethnic and religious backgrounds living in the coastal region. The sample will be selected from both urban and rural areas to ensure a diverse representation.

Government officials: This included officials from the national and county governments who are responsible for security, governance, and community development in the coastal region.

Religious leaders: This included leaders from different religious groups, including Christians and Muslims, who play a significant role in shaping the perceptions and attitudes of their followers towards terror activities.

The target population was selected based on their proximity to areas that have been affected by terror activities, their involvement in community development initiatives, and their knowledge of the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance.

The sample size for this research will be 100 participants, randomly selected from the target population. The sample was stratified to ensure that it is representative of the different groups within the target population. The sample size was distributed as follows; 20 government officials, 15 religious leaders, 40 community members from different ethnicities and 25 representatives from NGOs. The sample size is considered adequate for this research as it allows for a comprehensive analysis of the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category	Target Population	Percentage
Government Officials	20	20%
Religious Leaders	15	15%
Community Members From Different Ethnicities	40	40%
NGO Representatives	25	25%
Total	100	100%

Source: Lamu County Commissioners office,(2023)

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

This study was conducted using a stratified random sampling technique to ensure that each subgroup in the population is represented proportionally in the sample. The target population for this research was individuals living within Lamu County. The population included community members, government officials and religious leaders.

The population was divided into ten strata based on locations. This ensured that each subgroup in the population is represented proportionally in the sample. Participants were randomly selected from each stratum using a random number generator. Selected participants were contacted via phone or email to confirm their willingness to participate in the study.

Table 3.2: Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

Location	Government Officials	Religious Leaders	Community Members	NGO Representatives
Lamu Town	5	3	13	4
Mpeketoni	3	2	8	2
Hindi	2	3	4	1

Witu	2	3	8	2
Faza	1	1	2	1
Mokowe	3	1	4	2
Shela	1	1	2	1
Matondoni	1	1	2	1
Kizingitini	1	1	2	1
Kiunga	1	1	2	1
Total	20	15	40	25

Source Author 2023

3.6 Research Instruments

Data collection methods to be used in this research are structured questionnaires.

The research utilized surveys as the primary data collection method, targeting a predetermined sample of individuals in the study area. Surveys are well-suited for documenting perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge within a defined sample. Open-ended questions will be employed to capture detailed attitudes and responses related to specific situations or phenomena. The surveys covered various research questions encompassing topics such as terrorism, community-based initiatives, economic losses, cultural beliefs, and media coverage. As highlighted by Gay 1992, structured questionnaires were used to collect data in this research. Questionnaires are chosen for their convenience in reaching respondents at their workstations, including schools, and providing a platform for individuals to freely express their opinions, views, and suggestions. The questionnaire sections were carefully designed to target specific research questions related to each population group. Section A gathered demographic information to understand participants' characteristics. Section B focused on the Perspectives on frequency of terror attacks on governance and strategies for enhancing resilience and promoting national unity in Lamu County. Sections C focused

on the intensity of incidents on national unity in Lamu County, Section D focused on exploring the impact of target selection on unity and reconciliation in Lamu County and Sections E focused effectiveness of counter terrorism strategies on unity and governance in Lamu county . By structuring the questionnaire into these sections, the research aims to gather comprehensive data from each target population group, enabling a thorough analysis of their perspectives, experiences, and attitudes toward violent extremism, national unity, governance, and counter-terrorism efforts in the Kenyan coastal region.

3.7 Piloting of the Research Instruments

The piloting of research instruments is a crucial step in ensuring the effectiveness and validity of the evaluation of the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in the Kenyan coastal region. Seven participants from diverse backgrounds, including community members, government officials, religious leaders, and other stakeholders, will be selected for piloting. The piloting took place in Mpeketoni, to ensure contextual relevance. Feedback from the pilot participants were collected to identify areas of confusion and improvement. Based on this feedback, necessary revisions and refinements were made to enhance the validity, reliability, and overall quality of the research instruments, contributing to the effectiveness of data collection in the main study.

3.7.1 Reliability Testing

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was employed as a statistical technique. According to DeVellis 2017, Cronbach's alpha is a commonly used method for assessing the internal consistency reliability of scales or questionnaires. A subset of participants representing the target population, including community members, government officials, religious

leaders, and relevant stakeholders, completed the research instruments on two separate occasions. The collected responses were analyzed using Cronbach's alpha to measure the internal consistency and reliability of the instruments. Any inconsistencies, ambiguities, or weaknesses in the instruments identified, and necessary revisions were made to enhance their reliability.

3.7.2 Validity and credibility

To ensure the validity of the research instruments in this study, a piloting phase was conducted where the pilot data was analyzed and discussed in relation to the study's objectives. The development of the instruments was closely guided and supervised by the research supervisors. Expert input from Governance and Ethics studies professionals was sought to evaluate content, face, and construct validity. Their expertise contributed to improving the instruments' content and construction, enhancing their validity for the study's purposes.

3.8 The Procedure for Data Collection

After obtaining approval for the research proposal, the data collection was initiated. The researcher started by acquiring an introductory letter from the School of Postgraduate Studies at Mount Kenya University. Subsequently, the researcher sought an ethics clearance certificate and research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology (NACOSTI) to ensure adherence to ethical guidelines.

The researcher was responsible for administering the data collection instruments, including pilot testing and the main study. For this study, the researcher and the assistant requested to enter the research location through the chief, county administration, Sheikh as well as the Priest in charge and explain the purpose of the study. Participants' consent were secured before administering the questionnaires, and

face-to-face interviews. By following this streamlined data collection procedure, the researcher aimed to gather comprehensive and valuable information from various stakeholders, allowing for a thorough analysis of the impact of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu.



Table 3.3: Data Collection Procedures

Research Question	Questionnaire Questions	Interview schedule Questions
How does the frequency of terror attacks in Lamu affect people's perception of national unity and how does this perception affect their level of trust in government?	Section B: Questionnaire For Religious Leaders	Question 3 and 6
What is the relationship between economic losses resulting from terror attacks in Lamu and levels of support for government interventions aimed at preventing future attacks?	Section A: Questionnaire For Government Officials	Question 4, 5, 17 and 19
How do different cultural beliefs in Lamu shape residents' attitudes towards terrorism and what are the implications for their sense of national identity?	Section B: Questionnaire For Community Members	Question 18, 23 and 24
What is the role of media coverage in shaping public opinion about terrorism in Lamu, and how does this influence government policies on counter-terrorism?	Section D: Questionnaire For Community Members	Question 22 to 25

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

The study employed a mixed-methods approach to data analysis, as recommended by Creswell and Creswell (2018). This approach enables the integration of qualitative and quantitative data, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the research questions. Qualitative data analysis will involve thematic analysis of the data collected through interviews, focus groups, and open-ended survey questions. Quantitative data analysis employed statistical methods to analyze the data collected from surveys or structured questionnaires. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, percentages, means, and

standard deviations, summarized and present the data. Inferential statistics, including correlation and regression analyses, were used to examine relationships between variables of interest.

The choice of statistical tests was guided by the research questions and data characteristics. SPSS statistical software facilitated data analysis and the creation of visual representations, such as tables and charts. To ensure a comprehensive understanding, the qualitative and quantitative findings were integrated and compared, exploring convergence, divergence, or complementarity. Triangulation of data sources and methods enhanced the robustness and credibility of the research findings. Rigor and trustworthiness were maintained through detailed documentation, peer debriefing or member checking, and reflexive practices. By adhering to recognized research methodologies and employing appropriate data analysis techniques, the study generated valid and reliable findings.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

3.10.1 Permissions to Enter the Site

To conduct the research in Lamu, the necessary permissions were obtained through a systematic approach. Firstly, a formal request was submitted to the County Government of Lamu to seek permission from the respective authorities. This involved contacting relevant departments such as the County Commissioner's office to obtain their approval for the research activities. Additionally, permission was sought from religious leaders and NGOs who hold influence in the communities of Lamu. These leaders play a significant role in the local context, and their support is crucial for the successful implementation of the research. By approaching religious leaders and explaining the purpose and significance of the study, permission and cooperation can be obtained and

further ensure that the research adheres to ethical guidelines and gains required access to carry out the study effectively in Lamu.

3.10.2 Confidentiality and Privacy

Confidentiality and privacy are paramount in this research study. The researcher maintained strict confidentiality of all information obtained from the respondents. Respondents were assured that their private information remained undisclosed to any third party, and no identifying details were shared in any form of communication. To ensure confidentiality, respondents received a written assurance that their information will only be used for research purposes and were shared with any external entities. The researcher employed security measures such as password protection to safeguard the records and protect the identity of the research subjects.

3.10.3 Anonymity

To ensure participant anonymity, the researcher firmly committed to never disclosing their individual identities, regardless of the circumstances. Furthermore, no identifying information about the participants or their affiliated institutions was never revealed in any written or verbal communication. Preserving participant anonymity is of utmost importance throughout the entire research process. Confidentiality measures, such as securing records with password-protected files, was implemented to protect participants' identities. While researchers may be aware of participants' identities due to signed consent agreements and collection of personally identifiable data, maintaining confidentiality is essential to safeguard private information.

3.10.4 Informed Consent

The researcher explained the study's purpose and procedures to participants, enabling them to make informed decisions and participate voluntarily. A consent form covered

key aspects, including participants' tasks, the researcher's identity and affiliations, and contact information for inquiries. Written permission was obtained before any interaction or focus on participants, respecting their right to decline participation

3.10.5 Storage of Data Collected

The collected raw data was organized and stored for easy reference. Print-outs were made for analysis and filed, while electronic copies were securely stored on computer hard drives and other storage devices. Physical documents containing personal identifying details were stored in locked file cabinets when not in use and handled only by authorized staff. A data disposition plan was created to determine how the data was managed after the project. Different storage media, such as hard drives, solid-state drives, optical storage, and tape, were used for data storage.



CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents findings and discussions on the effect of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County. The first part presents the response rate, reliability test and demographic characteristics. Then descriptive and inferential findings respectively are then presented and discussed. The findings are in line with the objectives of the study

4.2 Response Rate

The respondents for this study were individuals living within Lamu County. A total of 100 questionnaires were administered to the respondents, however 83 successfully filled the questionnaire giving the study 83% response rate. Result is given by Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percent
Returned Questionnaires	83	83%
Unreturned Questionnaires	17	17%
Total	100	100%

4.2.1 Reliability of Study Variables

The study sought to find out the reliability of the study instrument. This was important to ensure that study findings are reliable.

Table 4.2 Reliability Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	Number of Items
Frequency of Incidents	0.803	0.814	7
Frequency of Incidents	0.811	0.823	7
Selection Target	0.678	0.731	7
Counter Terrorism Measures	0.729	0.778	7
Unity and Governance	0.729	0.761	7

Results in table 4.2 showed that all the variables were reliable as they all had cronbach' s alpha co-efficient of at least 0.7 thereby meeting the cut off for reliability. The results from the study questionnaire are deemed reliable.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics

This section highlights the demographic characteristics of the respondents who participated in the study.

4.3.1 Distribution of the Respondents Based on Age

Age of the respondents was established as it helps to understand varying levels of exposure to historical events, societal changes, and personal experiences, which can shape individuals' perspectives on complex issues such as terrorism and its implications for national unity and governance. The results are presented on figure 4.1 below.

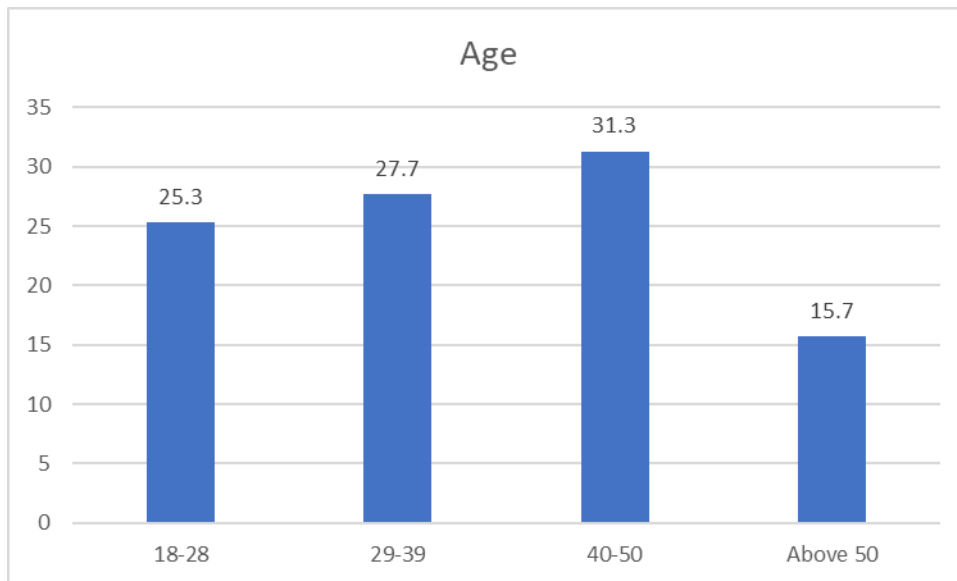


Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents

From the 83 responses, individuals aged 18-28, constituting 25.3%, form a significant segment, potentially reflecting the perspectives of a younger generation familiar with contemporary societal issues. The 29-39 age group, at 27.7%, contributes substantial viewpoints, drawing from experiences that bridge generational shifts. The 40-50 age bracket, comprising 31.3%, signifies a group with likely exposure to historical events and socio-political transformations. Lastly, respondents above 50, representing 15.7%, offer a seasoned perspective rooted in long-term experiences. This age-diverse population ensures a comprehensive exploration of how various generations perceive and comprehend the repercussions of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County, thereby enriching the study's insights.

4.3.2 Distribution of the Respondents Based on the Gender

The study sought to understand the distribution of respondents based on gender. Gender of the respondents was deemed important as it would provide insights on the gender dimension of terror activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County. The results were as shown in Figure 4.2.

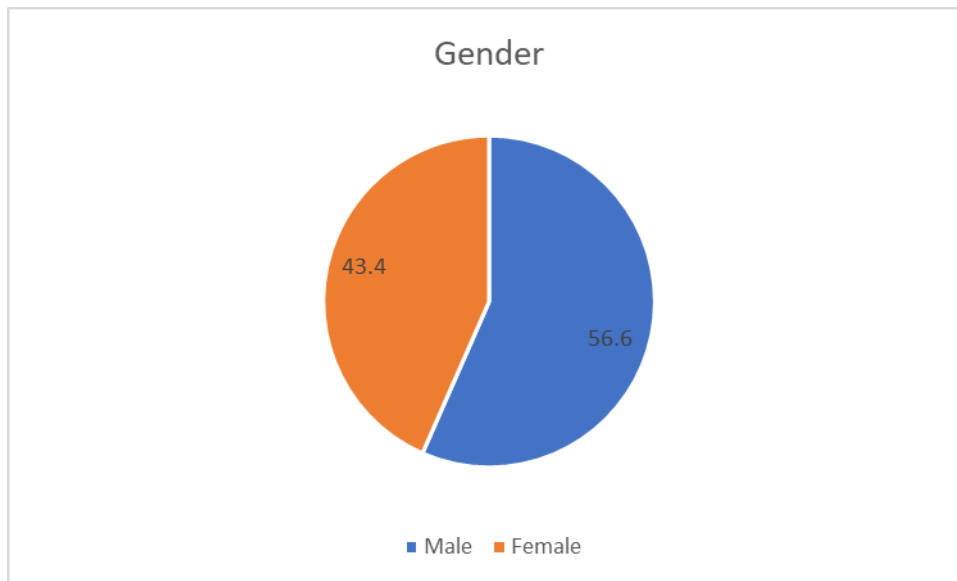


Figure 4.2 Gender of Respondents

The gender distribution among respondents in the evaluation of the effect of terror activities on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County reflects a slight majority of male participants at 56.6%, while female respondents account for 43.4% of the surveyed population. This gender imbalance could indicate varying levels of engagement or representation in the issues related to terrorism and governance within Lamu County.

4.3.3 Distribution of the Respondents Based on Years of Residence

The study also sought to find out the length of residence the respondents had stayed in Lamu County. The length of service is important because it provides insight into the level of familiarity and local knowledge that individuals possess regarding the socio-political dynamics and historical context of the region. The results were as shown out of 83 respondents, in Figure 4.3.

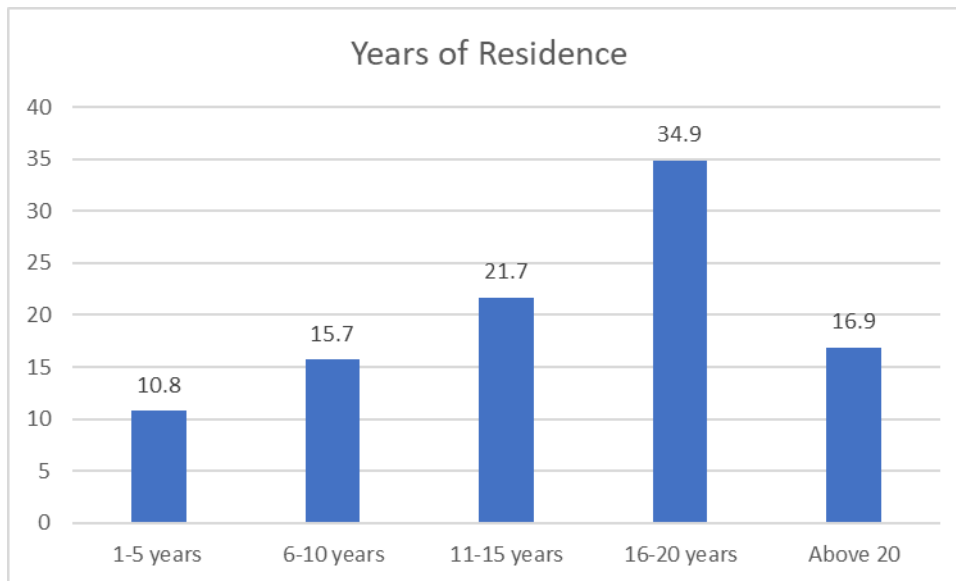


Figure 4.3 Years of Residence of Respondents

The distribution of years of residence among respondents in the evaluation of the effect of terror activities on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County portrays a varied landscape of residency durations. Notably, the largest proportion of respondents, at 34.9%, have resided in the county for 16-20 years, indicating a significant cohort deeply rooted within the local community. This group likely possesses substantial familiarity with the county's socio-political dynamics, including the historical context and evolution of terror-related incidents. Following closely, individuals residing in the county for 11-15 years, comprising 21.7% of respondents, also present a considerable segment with substantial experience and insight into local affairs. Additionally, those residing for 6-10 years (15.7%) and 1-5 years (10.8%) contribute to the study, representing relatively newer residents who may offer fresh perspectives or experiences influenced by recent developments in the county. Furthermore, respondents residing in the county for over 20 years (16.9%) represent a group with extensive long-term exposure to local conditions, potentially providing valuable historical context and insights into the evolution of terror activities and their impact on national unity and governance in Lamu County. Overall, the diverse distribution of years of residence among respondents enriches the study by

incorporating a range of perspectives shaped by varying degrees of familiarity with the county's socio-political landscape, thus enhancing the comprehensiveness of the research findings and recommendations.

4.3.4 Distribution of the Respondents Based on the Religion

The researcher also sought to establish the religion of the respondents. Understanding the viewpoints of individuals from diverse religious backgrounds is critical for comprehensively assessing the implications of terrorism on societal cohesion and governance structures, as religious identity can significantly influence perceptions, experiences, and responses to such challenges. The results are presented out of 83 respondents, in Figure 4.4 below.

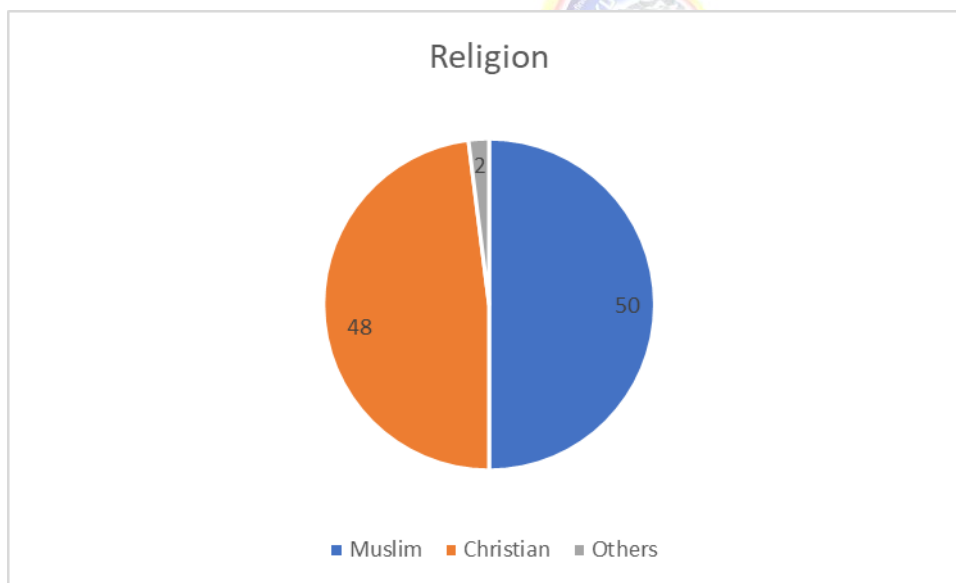


Figure 4.4: Religion of the Respondents

The distribution of respondents by religion in the evaluation of the impact of terror activities on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County reveals a relatively balanced representation between Muslims and Christians, with Muslims constituting 50% of respondents and Christians comprising 48%. This even distribution reflects the

religious diversity within the county, suggesting that both Muslim and Christian communities are actively engaged in the discussion surrounding the impact of terrorism on national unity and governance. The presence of respondents identifying with "Others" at 2% shows the importance of considering minority religious perspectives within the study. Additionally, the relatively equal representation of Muslims and Christians among respondents highlights the importance of fostering interfaith dialogue and cooperation in addressing the multifaceted impacts of terror activities on Lamu County's unity and governance.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Results in this section describe the study variable in light of data collected. Descriptive statistics through both quantitative and qualitative data was presented.

4.4.1 Frequency of Terror Incidents and National Unity and Governance

The first objective of the study sought to establish the effects of Frequency of terror incidents National Unity and Governance. From the findings of 83 respondents, Frequency of terror attack is a key component of National unity and governance. To achieve this, a set of 5-point Likert questions were asked on frequency of terror incidents where 1 was No extent and 5 very great extent and the results were as shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Frequency of Terror Incidents

	N	Min	Maxi	Mean	Std.
The frequency of terror incidents in Lamu County has a negative impact on the sense of unity among its residents.	83	1	5	3.56	.905
The increased frequency of terror incidents in Lamu County contributes to heightened fear and anxiety among	83	2	5	4.43	.872
The frequent occurrence of terror incidents undermines trust in local governance structures in Lamu County	83	3	5	4.39	.723
Residents in Lamu County believe that the frequency of terror incidents negatively affects community cohesion.	83	2	5	4.22	.948
The continuous occurrence of terror incidents hinders the ability of local authorities in Lamu County to maintain law	83	3	5	4.31	.724

The findings regarding the effect of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County paint a comprehensive picture of the significant challenges faced by the community in response to these security threats. Firstly, with a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 0.905, it's evident that the frequency of terror incidents has a discernible negative impact on the sense of unity among residents, suggesting varying degrees of agreement among respondents. Additionally, the increased frequency of terror incidents contributes significantly to heightened fear and anxiety among the population, as indicated by a higher mean of 4.43 and a standard deviation of 0.872, reflecting a more consistent perception among residents. Furthermore, the frequent occurrence of terror incidents undermines trust in local governance structures, with a mean of 4.39 and a relatively low standard deviation of 0.723, highlighting a strong consensus among respondents regarding this aspect. Moreover, residents believe that the frequency of terror incidents negatively affects community cohesion, as evidenced by a mean of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.948, indicating a notable degree of agreement among

respondents. Finally, the continuous occurrence of terror incidents hinders the ability of local authorities to maintain law and order, with a mean of 4.31 and a standard deviation of 0.724, indicating a relatively consistent perception among residents regarding the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies. Overall, these findings underscore the multifaceted and far-reaching impacts of terror incidents on various aspects of community life and governance in Lamu County, emphasizing the urgent need for cohesive responses and effective security measures to address these challenges and promote resilience within the community. The findings are in agreement with Kanyingi (2018) who argued that frequencies of terrorist attacks have led to increased militarization and securitization of the state, leading to the violation of human rights and civil liberties. Additionally, terrorism has led to increased corruption as security personnel engage in corrupt activities to counter terrorism.

4.4.2 Intensity of Terror Incidents and National Unity and Governance

The research aimed to determine the impact of the severity of terrorist acts on national unity and governance in Lamu County, using a sample of 83 respondents. The investigation has yielded data about the elements that are linked to the severity of terror attacks and their impact on national unity and governance in Lamu county. These results are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Intensity of Terror Incidents

	N	Min	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Terrorist incidences cause death	83	1	5	3.67	.920
Terrorism decreases entrepreneurship and confidence leading to layoff	83	2	5	3.82	.917
Residents believe that a reduction in the intensity of terror incidents would positively contribute to national unity and governance	83	2	5	4.17	.731
The intensity of terror incidents in Lamu County contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities.	83	2	5	4.22	.802
Terrorism incidents increases fear, anxiety, and reduces trust in the government institutions	83	3	5	4.30	.843

Table 4.4 shed light on the perceptions and impacts of terrorist incidents in Lamu County across various dimensions. Firstly, with a mean of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 0.920, respondents acknowledge that terrorist incidents cause death, indicating a recognition of the severe and tragic consequences associated with these acts. Additionally, the statistics reveal that terrorism is perceived to have a negative effect on entrepreneurship and confidence leading to layoffs, with a mean of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.917, reflecting concerns about its broader economic and social repercussions. Moreover, residents express a belief that a reduction in the intensity of terror incidents would positively contribute to national unity and governance, as evidenced by a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 0.731. Furthermore, the statistics highlight that the intensity of terror incidents in Lamu County contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities, with a mean of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.802. Lastly, the findings indicate that terrorism

incidents increase fear, anxiety, and reduce trust in government institutions, with a mean of 4.30 and a standard deviation of 0.843. These statistics reveal a complex web of perceptions and consequences associated with terrorism in Lamu County, encompassing loss of life, economic challenges, social divisions, and impacts on governance and trust. The findings are in agreement with Brown (2017) who argued that terrorism poses significant challenges to governance, in case of Lamu County it has disrupting government functions and hindering its ability to provide security, maintain trust, and deliver essential services to its citizens. Acts of terrorism create a sense of fear and insecurity within the population, challenging the government's ability to ensure the safety of its citizens and impeding economic activities and social cohesion.

4.4.3 Target Selection and National Unity and Governance

The study sought to establish the effect of target selection on National unity and governance in Lamu County. The results of the analysis on factors associated with target selection and how it influences national unity and governance in Lamu county are shown in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Target Selection

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
The target selection in terror attacks contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different	83	1	5	3.81	.842
Residents believe that changes in target selection in terror attacks would positively contribute to national unity and	83	2	5	4.19	.753
The targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks makes it challenging for local authorities in Lamu County to maintain law and order.	83	3	5	3.76	.820
Residents in Lamu County believe that the target selection in terror attacks impacts the overall sense of unity among its residents	83	3	5	4.41	.747
The targeting of specific groups or institutions in terror attacks erodes trust in local governance structures in Lamu	83	2	5	4.35	.789

Table 4.5 offer insights into the perceptions of residents in Lamu County regarding the effect of target selection in terror attacks on various aspects of community life and governance. Firstly, with a mean of 3.81 and a standard deviation of 0.842, respondents acknowledge that the target selection in terror attacks contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities. Moreover, residents express a belief that changes in target selection in terror attacks would positively contribute to national unity and governance, as evidenced by a mean of 4.19 and a standard deviation of 0.753. This suggests that respondents see a direct link between the choice of targets in terror attacks and broader societal and governance challenges, emphasizing the importance of addressing security concerns for the overall cohesion and stability of the nation. Furthermore, the statistics highlight that the targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks makes it challenging for local authorities in Lamu County

to maintain law and order, with a mean of 3.76 and a standard deviation of 0.820. Additionally, residents believe that the target selection in terror attacks impacts the overall sense of unity among its residents, as indicated by a mean of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 0.747. This suggests that respondents perceive a direct link between the choice of targets and the broader social cohesion and unity within the community. Finally, the targeting of specific groups or institutions in terror attacks erodes trust in local governance structures in Lamu County, with a mean of 4.35 and a standard deviation of 0.789. This shows the broader societal impacts of targeted attacks, including their ability to undermine confidence in governance institutions and erode trust in the ability of authorities to ensure public safety and security. The findings are in agreement with Waxman (2020) who established that Terrorism's primary goal is to instill fear and concern for personal safety among certain communities or religion. This apprehension tends to generate negative sentiments toward the terrorists and their objectives rather than fostering solidarity with their demands.

4.4.4 Effectiveness of Counter Terrorism Measures on National Unity and Governance

The study sought to establish the effectiveness of counter terrorism on National unity and governance in Lamu County. The results of the analysis on factors associated with effectiveness of counter terrorism and how it influences national unity and governance in Lamu county are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Effectiveness of Counter Terrorism Measures

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
The Counter-Terrorism Measures implemented in Lamu County effectively contribute to reducing the overall sense of fear and insecurity within the community.	83	1	5	3.79	.983
The Counter-Terrorism Measures in Lamu County enhance trust in local governance structures.	83	2	5	3.81	.843
Residents believe that Counter-Terrorism Measures contribute to the effectiveness of governance structures in Lamu County.	83	2	5	4.24	.782
Counter-Terrorism Measures contribute to reducing social divisions and tensions among different communities in Lamu County.	83	1	5	4.13	.944
Residents believe that ongoing improvements in Counter-Terrorism Measures would positively contribute to national unity and governance.	83	1	5	3.82	.993

Table 4.6 reveal the perceptions of residents in Lamu County regarding the effectiveness and impact of Counter-Terrorism Measures on various aspects of community life and governance. Firstly, with a mean of 3.79 and a standard deviation of 0.983, respondents acknowledge that these measures contribute to reducing the overall sense of fear and insecurity within the community. Moreover, residents express a belief that Counter-Terrorism Measures enhance trust in local governance structures, as evidenced by a mean of 3.81 and a standard deviation of 0.843. This suggests that respondents perceive these measures as a proactive response by authorities to address security concerns, thereby bolstering confidence in governance institutions. Furthermore, the statistics highlight that residents believe Counter-Terrorism Measures contribute to the effectiveness of governance structures in Lamu County, with a mean of 4.24 and a standard deviation of 0.782. Additionally, Counter-Terrorism Measures are seen as contributing to reducing social divisions and tensions among different communities in Lamu County, as indicated

by a mean of 4.13 and a standard deviation of 0.944. This suggests that respondents recognize the potential of these measures to foster social cohesion and unity within the community by addressing security threats and promoting dialogue among diverse groups. Lastly, residents believe that ongoing improvements in Counter-Terrorism Measures would positively contribute to national unity and governance, as evidenced by a mean of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.993. The findings are in agreement with Magogo (2012) argued that areas that needed improvement, and identified challenges limiting the effectiveness of anti-terrorism strategies in the Eastleigh region and additional actions to address counter-terrorism challenges, such as education, modernization, the implementation of anti-terrorism laws and policies, and increased public participation.

4.4.5 The views of National Unity and Governance of Lamu county.

The respondents' opinions are indicated in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: National Unity and Governance

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.
Terror incidents in Lamu County have contributed to a sense of division and polarization among different communities	83	1	5	4.75	.440
The frequency of terror attacks in Lamu County has affected my perception of the effectiveness of local governance structures.	83	1	5	3.18	1.352
The intensity of terror incidents in Lamu County has influenced social cohesion within the community	83	1	5	4.33	.663
The targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks has made it challenging for local authorities to maintain law and order	83	1	5	4.53	.579
Effective Counter-Terrorism Measures are essential for promoting unity and stability within Lamu County	83	1	5	3.94	1.103

Source: Survey Data (2024)

The table above offer valuable insights from 83 respondents. The perceptions of residents in Lamu County regarding the National Unity and Governance on various

aspects of community life. Firstly, with a high mean of 4.75 and a low standard deviation of 0.440, it's evident that residents strongly believe that terror incidents have contributed to a sense of division and polarization among different communities. This suggests a widespread acknowledgment of the divisive nature of such incidents and their profound impact on societal cohesion. Moreover, the frequency of terror attacks has significantly affected respondents' perceptions of the effectiveness of local governance structures, as indicated by a mean of 3.18 and a relatively high standard deviation of 1.352. This suggests a more varied response among residents, with some perceiving a direct link between terror attacks and governance effectiveness, while others may have differing views. Additionally, the intensity of terror incidents has notably influenced social cohesion within the community, with a mean of 4.33 and a standard deviation of 0.663, indicating a moderate level of agreement among respondents regarding this aspect. Furthermore, the targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks has posed significant challenges for local authorities in maintaining law and order, with a mean of 4.53 and a low standard deviation of 0.579, suggesting a strong consensus among respondents regarding this issue. Lastly, respondents recognize the importance of effective Counter-Terrorism Measures in promoting unity and stability within Lamu County, as evidenced by a mean of 3.94 and a relatively high standard deviation of 1.103.

4.5 Inferential Analysis

Within the scope of this investigation, the regression analysis was used to ascertain the impact that terrorist actions have had on the cohesiveness of the country and the administration of Lamu County. For the purpose of determining the relative significance of each of the four factors in relation to the current state of unity and governance in Lamu county, a multivariate regression model was used.

4.5.1 Regression Model Summary

The study conducted a regression analysis to examine the significance of the influence of independent variables, namely the frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection, and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures, on national unity and governance in Lamu County. The model summary is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std Error of the Estimate
1	.918 ^a	.843	.805	.51038

The analysis in Table 4.8 reveals that the coefficient of determination (R²), which represents the percentage of variation in the dependent variable explained by changes in the independent variables, is 0.843. This indicates that the frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection, and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures collectively explain 84.3% of the variance in national unity and governance, leaving only 15.7% unexplained.

4.5.2 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The researcher conducted an analysis of variance (ANOVA) to compare means, and the findings (P-value of 0.001) presented in Table 4.9 indicate that there is a significant correlation between the predictor variables (frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection, and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures) and the response variable (national unity and governance).

Table 4.9: Analysis of Variance

Model	ANOVA ^a				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	.852	4	.213	1.034	.001
Residual	6.173	78	.206		
Total	7.024	82			

a. Dependent Variable: National unity and governance in Lamu County

b. Predictors: (Constant), frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures

Source: Survey Data (2024)

4.5.3 Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 4.10: Regression Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
	B	SE	B	t	p	
1						
	(Constant)	.260	.460	.565	.023	
	Frequency of Incidents	.313	.137	.254	2.729	.001
	Intensity of Incidents	.170	.140	.300	3.778	.002
	Target Selection	.431	.211	.113	2.217	.002
	Counter-T Measures	.548	.220	.093	2.182	.000

The established multiple linear regression equation becomes:

$$Y = 0.260 + 0.313X_1 + 0.170X_2 + 0.431X_3 + 0.548X_4 + e$$

Where

Constant = 0.260, shows that frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures were all rated as zero, National unity and governance in Lamu County would be 0.260

$X_1 = 0.313$, shows that one unit change in frequency of terror incidents results in 0.313 units increase in National unity and governance

$X_2 = 0.170$, shows that one unit change in intensity of terror incidents results in 0.170 units increase in National unity and governance

$X_3 = 0.431$, shows that one unit change in target selection results in 0.0431 units increase in National unity and governance

$X_4 = 0.548$, shows that one unit change in effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures results in 0.548 units increase in National unity and governance.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the major findings of the study, encompassing both descriptive and inferential analyses. It proceeds with presenting conclusions drawn from these findings. Subsequently, relevant recommendations are suggested based on the conclusions. Finally, the chapter outlines areas recommended for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The major study findings are summarized in this section. It outlines the summary of the findings in line with the objectives of the study.

5.2.1 To evaluate the effect of frequency of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County

The findings indicate that the frequency of terror incidents had a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 0.905, highlighting a discernible negative effect on the sense of unity among residents. As the frequency increased, levels of fear, anxiety, and distrust in local governance structures also heightened, with a mean of 4.43 and a standard deviation of 0.872. These statistics shows the profound challenges faced by the community in response to security threats and emphasize the importance of implementing effective counter-terrorism measures to address these concerns and promote social cohesion within the county.

5.2.2 The Effect of the Intensity of Terror Incidents on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

Data analysis indicate that the intensity of terror incidents significantly influenced social cohesion within the community, with a mean of 4.33 and a standard deviation of 0.663. Respondents expressed concerns about heightened social divisions and tensions,

highlighting the complex dynamics between the intensity of terror incidents and their impacts on community stability and governance structures. Moreover, the targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks posed significant challenges for local authorities in maintaining law and order, with a mean of 4.53 and a standard deviation of 0.579. These findings show the need for comprehensive strategies to address security threats effectively and promote social cohesion within the county.

5.2.3 The Effect of Target Selection in Terror Attacks on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

The findings indicated that the target selection in terror attacks contributed to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities, with a mean of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 0.747. Respondents expressed concerns about its impact on the overall sense of unity within the county, emphasizing the need for strategic approaches to mitigate the divisive impacts of terror attacks. Moreover, changes in target selection were perceived to positively contribute to national unity and governance, with a mean of 4.19 and a standard deviation of 0.753. These findings show the importance of addressing security concerns through targeted interventions and community engagement initiatives within the county.

5.2.4 The Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County.

Results indicated that Counter-Terrorism Measures played a crucial role in reducing the overall sense of fear and insecurity within the community, with a mean of 3.79 and a standard deviation of 0.983. Moreover, residents believed that ongoing improvements in Counter-Terrorism Measures would positively contribute to national unity and governance, with a mean of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.993. These statistics indicates the critical role of Counter-Terrorism Measures in safeguarding community

well-being and governance structures, emphasizing the need for sustained investment and collaboration to address security challenges effectively within the county.

5.2.5 National Unity and Governance in Lamu County.

The findings on unity and governance in Lamu County brings the profound effect of terror activities on community cohesion and governance structures. Across various dimensions, including the frequency, intensity, and target selection of terror incidents, as well as the effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures, residents expressed significant concerns. For instance, with a mean of 4.75 and a low standard deviation of 0.440, residents strongly believed that terror incidents have contributed to a sense of division and polarization among different communities. Moreover, the frequency and intensity of terror incidents were associated with a notable decrease in the sense of unity among residents, with heightened levels of fear and distrust in local governance structures. Furthermore, the targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks posed significant challenges for maintaining law and order, as evidenced by a mean of 4.53 and a low standard deviation of 0.579. However, respondents also recognized the importance of effective Counter-Terrorism Measures in mitigating these challenges, with a mean of 3.94 and a relatively high standard deviation of 1.103, indicating varying perceptions among residents.

5.3 Conclusions

The study drew conclusions in respect of frequency of terror incidents, intensity of terror incidents, target selection and effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on national unity and governance in Lamu county.

5.3.1 To evaluate the effect of frequency of terror incidents on national unity and governance in Lamu County

The frequency of terror incidents, the findings show a pervasive sense of unease and disruption within the community. The negative effect on the sense of unity among residents underscores not only the immediate effects of these incidents but also their long-term ramifications on social cohesion. It's notable that the frequency of terror incidents contributes to heightened fear and anxiety, creating a palpable atmosphere of insecurity. This, in turn, undermines trust in local governance structures, highlighting a fundamental challenge in maintaining effective governance amid security threats.

5.3.2 The Effect of the Intensity of Terror Incidents on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

The intensity of terror incidents emerges as a critical factor shaping perceptions and outcomes. The recognition of the severe consequences associated with terrorism, including loss of life and economic disruption, underscores the gravity of these security threats. Moreover, the heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities indicate the deeply divisive nature of terror incidents, which can exacerbate existing fault lines within society. This poses significant challenges for governance, as it must navigate these divisions while striving to maintain stability and cohesion.

5.3.3 The Effect of Target Selection in Terror Attacks on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

Target selection in terror attacks is revealed to have far-reaching implications for governance and community dynamics. The perception that specific areas or communities are targeted makes it challenging for local authorities to maintain law and order, eroding trust in governance structures and undermining confidence in their ability to ensure

public safety. Moreover, the targeting of specific groups or institutions exacerbates social divisions and tensions, further complicating efforts to foster unity and cohesion within the community.

5.3.4 The Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County.

Lastly, the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures emerges as a crucial determinant of stability and governance. The recognition that these measures contribute to reducing fear and insecurity underscores their importance in maintaining social order and fostering trust in governance structures. Additionally, the belief that ongoing improvements in counter-terrorism strategies would positively contribute to national unity and governance highlights the need for continuous adaptation and refinement of security measures to address evolving threats effectively.

These findings bring the urgent need for comprehensive and coordinated responses to security threats, encompassing not only reactive measures but also proactive efforts to address underlying drivers of extremism and promote resilience within the community. By understanding these dynamics at play, policymakers and stakeholders can better formulate strategies to mitigate the impacts of terrorism and strengthen governance structures to ensure the well-being and security of all residents.

5.4 Recommendations

- Enhance community engagement and dialogue: Promote open discussions and forums where residents can express their concerns, share information, and collaborate with local authorities to address security challenges collaboratively.

- Implement targeted security measures: Deploy targeted security measures in areas vulnerable to terrorist attacks, including increased surveillance, security checkpoints, and community policing initiatives, to deter potential perpetrators and enhance public safety.
- Evaluate and adapt counter-terrorism strategies: Conduct regular evaluations of existing counter-terrorism measures to assess their effectiveness, identify gaps and shortcomings, and implement adaptive strategies to address evolving security threats.
- Strengthen capacity-building efforts: Invest in training, resources, and capacity-building programs for law enforcement agencies, security personnel, and community leaders to enhance their capabilities in preventing, detecting, and responding to terrorist activities effectively.

5.5 Suggestions for further studies

The study suggests that future researchers could conduct a longitudinal study to analyze the long-term effectiveness and impacts of counter-terrorism measures implemented in Lamu County. This study could track changes in indicators such as community trust, social cohesion, economic stability, and governance effectiveness over an extended period to assess the sustained effects of counter-terrorism efforts. By examining trends and patterns over time, researchers can provide valuable insights into the efficacy of different strategies and interventions in promoting resilience and enhancing security in the region.

The researcher also suggests that future studies could use qualitative study to explore in-depth the perceptions, experiences, and coping strategies of communities affected by terror incidents in Lamu County. This study could involve interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observations to gain insights into the socio-psychological

impacts of terrorism, community resilience mechanisms, and local responses to security challenges. By capturing the voices and narratives of affected individuals and communities, researchers can provide nuanced understandings of the complex dynamics shaping community resilience, social cohesion, and governance effectiveness in the aftermath of terror incidents.



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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

I request your participation in a research study entitled: *Evaluation of the effect of terror activities on National Unity and Governance: Case Study of Lamu County*. I am currently enrolled in the Governance and Ethics studies program at Mount Kenya University and I am in the progress of writing my Master' s project paper.

The purpose of the research is to assess the relationship between frequencies of terror attacks in Lamu and people's perception of national unity, evaluate the contribution of community-based initiatives aimed at countering violent extremism (CVE) in Lamu to promoting social cohesion, determine the extent to which economic losses resulting from terror attacks in Lamu affect levels of support for government interventions aimed at preventing future attacks, examine how different cultural beliefs in Lamu shape residents' attitudes towards terrorism and explore the implications for their sense of national identity as well as analyze the role of media coverage in shaping public opinion about terrorism in Lamu, and how this influences government policies on counter-terrorism. Participating in this research, entails answering the questions asked as best as you can. It should take approximately 25-35 minutes to complete

Thank you for your assistance in this important endeavor.

Appendix II: Informed Consent

Name of the Investigator	Yaquob Shokole Boru
RESEARCH TOPIC: Evaluation of the impact Of terror activities on National Unity and Governance: Case Study Of Lamu County	

Kindly review this document and indicate (✓) the appropriate answers. If you encounter any challenges, please feel free to contact the researcher for further clarification.

1. Have you been informed verbally about the research topic, which involves evaluating the impact of terrorist activities on national unity and governance in Lamu County?

Yes No

2. Are you aware that you have the option to withdraw from participating in this research without providing any reasons, and it will not have any negative consequences for you in the future?

Yes No

3. Do you understand that all personal details provided by you will be kept strictly confidential, and your name will not be disclosed?

Yes No

4. Are you aware that any responses and confidential data you provide will solely be used for the purposes of this study and will be securely discarded at the conclusion of the research?

Yes No

Signature:

Date:

Appendix III: Questionnaire Section

A: Demographic Data

Respondent's Age

Kindly indicate your age

1	18-28	()
2	29-39	()
3	40-50	()
4	Above 50	()

Kindly indicate your gender

Male ()

Female ()

Kindly indicate your years of residence in Lamu County

1	1-5	()
2	6-10	()
3	11-15	()
4	16-20	()
5	Above 20	()
6		()

Kindly indicate religion

Muslim () Christian () Other.....

Section B:

Kindly indicate your level of agreement to the following constructs on the effects of frequency of terror activities in Lamu County. The scale of agreement is 1 to represent strongly disagree, 2 to represent disagree, 3 to represent neutral, 4 to represent agree and 5 to represent strongly disagree

	1	2	3	4	5
The frequency of terror incidents in Lamu County has a negative impact on the sense of unity among its residents.					
The increased frequency of terror incidents in Lamu County contributes to heightened fear and anxiety among the population.					
The frequent occurrence of terror incidents undermines trust in local governance structures in Lamu County					
Residents in Lamu County believe that the frequency of terror incidents negatively affects community cohesion.					
The continuous occurrence of terror incidents hinders the ability of local authorities in Lamu County to maintain law and order.					

Kindly indicate your level of agreement to the following constructs on the effects of intensity of terror activities in Lamu County. The scale of agreement is 1 to represent strongly disagree, 2 to represent disagree, 3 to represent neutral, 4 to represent agree and 5 to represent strongly disagree.

	1	2	3	4	5
Terrorist incidences cause death					
Terrorism decrease entrepreneurship and confidence leading to layoff					
Residents believe that a reduction in the intensity of terror incidents would positively contribute to national unity and governance.					
The intensity of terror incidents in Lamu County contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities.					
Terrorism incidents increases fear, anxiety, and reduces trust in the government institutions					

Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement with each statement on a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). Questionnaire: Effect of Target Selection in Terror Attacks on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

	1	2	3	4	5
The target selection in terror attacks contributes to heightened social divisions and tensions among different communities					
Residents believe that changes in target selection in terror attacks would positively contribute to national unity and governance.					
The targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks makes it challenging for local authorities in Lamu County to maintain law and order.					
Residents in Lamu County believe that the target selection in terror attacks impacts the overall sense of unity among its residents					
The targeting of specific groups or institutions in terror attacks erodes trust in local governance					

structures in Lamu County.					
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Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement with each statement on a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). Questionnaire: Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

	1	2	3	4	5
The Counter-Terrorism Measures implemented in Lamu County effectively contribute to reducing the overall sense of fear and insecurity within the community.					
The Counter-Terrorism Measures in Lamu County enhance trust in local governance structures.					
Residents believe that Counter-Terrorism Measures contribute to the effectiveness of governance structures in Lamu County.					
Counter-Terrorism Measures contribute to reducing social divisions and tensions among different communities in Lamu County					
Residents believe that ongoing improvements in Counter-Terrorism Measures would positively contribute to national unity and governance					

Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement with each statement on a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). Questionnaire: National Unity and Governance in Lamu County

	1	2	3	4	5
Terror incidents in Lamu County have contributed to a sense of division and polarization among different communities					
The frequency of terror attacks in Lamu County has affected my perception of the effectiveness of local governance structures.					
The intensity of terror incidents in Lamu County has influenced social cohesion within the community					
The targeting of specific areas or communities in terror attacks has made it challenging for local authorities to maintain law and order					
Effective Counter-Terrorism Measures are essential for promoting unity and stability within Lamu County					

Appendix IV: ERC Certificate



Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/3385 Date: 11 December 2023
TO: YAQUB SHOKOLE BORU
REG: MGE/43944/2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

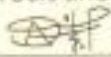
RE: EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TERROR ACTIVITIES ON NATIONAL UNITY AND GOVERNANCE IN LAMU COUNTY

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2429**. The approval period is **11/12/2023 - 10/12/2024**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**


Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, Thika

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Cell: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

Appendix V: Introduction letter



Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MGE/43944/2016

14th December, 2023

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,



RE: YAQUB SHOKOLE BORU - REGISTRATION NO. MGE/43944/2016

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Governance and Ethics** in the Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics in the school of Social Sciences.

The title of the thesis is "Evaluation of the Effect of Terror Activities on National Unity and Governance in Lamu County." It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between December, 2023 and February, 2024.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
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Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
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Appendix VI: Approval Letter from NACOSTI



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

 Date of Issue: 16/January/2024

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr. Yakub Shokale Boru of Mount Kenya 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: EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TERROR ACTIVITIES ON NATIONAL UNITY AND GOVERNANCE IN LAMU COUNTY for the period ending on 16/January/2025.

License No: NACOSTI/P/24/02473

Applicant Identification Number
 252617

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overlaid for conditions

Appendix VII: Map of Lamu County



Mount Kenya

Appendix VIII: Similarity Index

ORIGINALITY REPORT			
8%	7%	2%	5%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS
PRIMARY SOURCES			
1	Submitted to Mount Kenya University Student Paper	3%	
2	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke Internet Source	1%	
3	ir-library.ku.ac.ke Internet Source	<1%	
4	theses.lse.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%	
5	repository.kemu.ac.ke:8080 Internet Source	<1%	
6	ir.mu.ac.ke:8080 Internet Source	<1%	
7	Submitted to University of Leeds Student Paper	<1%	
8	euraseans.com Internet Source	<1%	
9	Submitted to Kenyatta University Student Paper	<1%	