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Counterterrorism Legislation on Community Integration in Kenya

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This is to certify that the doctoral dissertation by

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Walden University
2024

Abstract

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MA, University of Bridgeport, 2012

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Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

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Abstract

This study involved exploring Kenyan Somalis' perceptions and experiences of policies and strategies of the Counter Terrorism Act (CTA) of 2012 based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling that is enforced by the Kenyan National Police. Grounded in Merton's strain theory, this qualitative study explored the perceptions and experiences of Kenyan Somalis regarding the CTA. Two central questions guided the study: understanding Kenyan security forces' perceptions of the CTA's implementation against groups like Al-Shabaab and examining Kenyan Somalis' experiences in Migori concerning profiling by security forces. The target population included Kenyan Somalis in Migori County and security forces combating Al-Shabaab, with a sample size of 22. The nonrandom purposive sampling approach was chosen for its ability to select participants with specific characteristics, ensuring expertise relevant to answering the research questions. Both purposeful and snowball sampling methods were employed to recruit participants, with the latter facilitating a broader sample size from various community policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiatives networks. The application of nonrandom snowball sampling aimed to uphold established inclusion and exclusion criteria, ensuring the qualification of participants. The study contributes specific policy recommendations, emphasizing the challenges in CTA implementation and highlighting the need for modern warfare equipment, increased training, and expanded community policing. The implication of positive social change

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Dedication

I have dedicated this doctoral study to both of my parents, Margaret Awuor Odongo and Marko Adhinga Odongo, both of whom are retired teachers. My dedication also goes to my wife, Jacquiline Okeyo, and my children, Margaret Okinyi, Debbie Collins, and Gregory Collins.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Dr. Gregory Campbell for his mentorship and to Dr. Kittissuo for his service as a second committee member.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

In this study, I explored Kenyan Somalis' perceptions and experiences regarding policies and strategies of the Counter Terrorism Act (CTA) of 2012 based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling that is enforced by Kenyan security forces. The global fight against terrorism and counterterrorism legislation and strategies have focused on notions of suspect communities, such as minority Muslim communities in Kenya and globally. I sought to emphasize how Muslims as a minority have been marginalized based on Islamist ideology in Kenya. Further, I discuss internal debates amongst minority Muslim populations of Kenya as well as its relationship with the wider Christian public. I describe how conditions have deteriorated due to biased security profiling in terms of religious and ethnic profiling for members of the Al-Shabaab terrorist group.

This issue of marginalization has led to backlash in terms of design and implementation, which has led to shifts in discourse regarding counterterrorism legislative frameworks and austerity measures (Crelinsten, 2014). Kenyan counterterrorism legislation policies have led to social marginalization for some suspect communities based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling of specific minority groups in the Kenyan Somali community. This study is needed to understand perspectives of marginalized communities and the Kenyan Somali people. The emergence of Islamist ideas since the 1990s has led to increased contestations involving religious and political authority as well as responses to Muslim activism by the state and wider Christian public. According to Chome (2019), Islamist politics in Kenya and elsewhere are often a result of local histories as much as they are part of a global Muslim victimization narrative.

Since 2013, ethnic minorities have been killed in Kenya. There have been 81 extrajudicial killings of Muslims in the coastal region since 2011 as reported by Haki Africa, a human rights group. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist nonstate armed actor, is gaining legitimacy by adopting a variety of strategies during the country's collapse in Somalia by facilitating border infiltration through the refugee influx into Kenya and cross-border movement as well as smuggling illegal weapons (Lind et al., 2015).

it is important to understand the notion of marginalized communities to comprehend the concept of suspect communities. Kenya includes both small and large communities in terms of demographics. Some of the smaller communities are not only underrepresented in terms of political appointments but also marginalized in terms of government resource allocations. In this study, I also explore how counterterrorism and legislative discourse leads to both marginalization and alienation of Kenyan Somalis as a minority group based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling.

I begin Chapter 1 by providing background information regarding the need for this study and how Kenyan Somalis' experiences and profiling led to Al-Shabaab's association with this marginalized group, highlighting the concept of the suspect community. The problem statement and purpose of the study are then presented. Subsequently, the theoretical framework is discussed. I then provide definitions of key terms related to this study as well as information regarding the nature of the study and assumptions, limitations, and delimitations. I conclude the chapter with a summary of key points, significance of the study, and a transition to Chapter 2.

Background of the Study

Kenya's government has continued to use the CTA of 2012 to fight terrorism through investigation and prosecution of suspects who are predominantly Kenyan Somalis. This has led to marginalization among Kenyan Somalis along with cultural, ethnic, and religious profiling. I explore female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C), which is defined by the Al Awar et al. (2020) as "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons (p. ##). This has caused mental and physical conditions among Somali refugees who are displaced in low-resource settings. Data for this cross-sectional study with 143 female Somali youth living in Eastleigh, Kenya were collected between April and May 2023. FGM/C leads to negative physical and mental health outcomes, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depressive, anxious, and somatic symptoms (Swan & Heaton, 2020).

Terrorism case trials have been slow and inefficient, as in the case of the three remaining defendants in the 2013 Westgate Mall attack who were still on trial as of December 2019. Most delays are caused by crowded court dockets and lack of continuous trials (Muiga, 2019). In March 2019, there was a breakthrough verdict when the Supreme Court reinstated the convictions and 15-year sentences of two Iranians in a disrupted 2012 bomb plot that included scouted locations in Nairobi and Mombasa (Bureau of Counterterrorism Country Reports of Terrorism, 2019). In June of that year, a

Kenyan court also found three of four defendants guilty of the 2015 Garissa University massacre (Lind et al., 2017).

Kenyan forces, in an attempt to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab, have targeted Somalia in a military offensive dubbed Operation Linda Inchi (Mwangi, 2019). Mwangi (2019) indicated there is a philosophy of Somalinization of terrorism and counterterrorism in Kenya. The proposed study is needed to develop an understanding of marginalized communities to comprehend the concept of suspect communities.

Security forces have had a multifaceted impact on radicalization processes of Kenyan Somalis in terms of social, religious, cultural, and economic marginalization which has become both structural and institutionalized.

Several structural and institutional factors make Kenyan security forces susceptible and vulnerable to radicalization. These include destruction of the economy and infrastructure, which allows for freedom of movement across porous border points (Were, 2019). This allows for an increase of illegally-smuggled weapons, creating an abundance of targets for illicit terrorism activities that lead to porous borders, political instability, and lawlessness (Patrick, 2007).

Weak governance in terms of security, the criminal justice system, and rule of law as well as geographical proximity to unstable states in conjunction with porous borders tends to impede effective action against terrorist groups. Currently, terrorist members of Al-Shabaab inhabit and occupy many regions of Kenya, especially the Migori, Nairobi, Mombasa, and northeastern regions of the country (Thurston, 2017).

In 2012, the Kenyan government passed the CTA to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab (Mwangi, 2017). Al-Shabaab creates violence within occupied territories, and the presence of Al-Shabaab creates indirect hardships for citizens (Wise, 2011). Al-Shabaab is projected to become stronger and regain control of northern regions that border Somalia (Jocelyn & Weiss, 2019; Pham, 2016). This study is needed to gain a better understanding of how CTA policies may be used to combat this terrorist organization from the perspectives of government officials and Kenyan Somalis as a targeted population within Migori to restore security in Kenya.

<div align="center">**Problem Statement**</div>

The specific research problem is disparate treatment of Kenyan Somalis based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling. I explored Kenyan Somalis' perceptions and experiences regarding policies and strategies involving the CTA based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling that was enforced by Kenyan security forces. I explored how this discourse is leading to both the marginalization and alienation of Kenyan Somalis as a minority group based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling. Notably, there have been 81 extrajudicial killings in the country's coastal region, which includes a large Muslim population, since 2011.

The CTA of 2012 has faced global backlash in terms of its design and implementation, which has led to shifts in discourse regarding counterterrorism legislative austerity measures, particularly counterterrorism legislation design, and policies that may cause social marginalization of some suspect communities across

Kenya based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling. This study is needed to understand the notion of marginalized and suspect communities.

Purpose

The purpose of the qualitative study was to explore experiences and perceptions of Kenyan Somalis regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 by Kenya security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling. Kenya security forces had been entrusted with enforcement and operationalization of the CTA; however, Kenyan Somalis raised concerns regarding marginalization based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling, which tended to be a barrier to nationhood. I aimed to increase understanding of how Kenyan security forces implemented policies and strategies to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab that had continued to camouflage themselves within this ethnic group. I also assessed the relationship between local law enforcement agencies and the National Intelligence Agency of Kenya.

Research Questions

Two research questions guided this study:

RQ1: What are perceptions of Kenyan security forces regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab?

RQ2: What are perceptions and experiences of Kenyan Somalis in Migori regarding the CTA of 2012 as implemented by Kenyan security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling?

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework was Merton's (general strain theory (GST). I selected the strain theory to create an alignment with the research questions. Merton (1938) postulated stress and failure have led to an increase in crime, with a clear relationship between increased crime and increased stress levels.

I chose to use the GST because it is used to explain associations between criminality, violence, and terrorism. Anger and alcohol use are significant factors that lead to increased indirect cyber violence (Cho et al., 2021). According to Cho et al. (2021), cyber violence, or harm being inflicted using digital devices via the Internet, is a growing global concern. Cyber violence is a strain source among South Korean adolescents (Kondrat & Connolly, 2022). Aspects of strain include low self-esteem, lack of goal achievement, and withdrawal syndrome among other negative influences that tend to result in poverty and increased crime (Gottschalk, 2021).

The GST is used to understand motivations for the emergence of criminal ventures among disparate groups. The GST is significant for this study as it was used to provide a collaborative and concerted effort and network among all stakeholders and community leaders as part of recommendations to curb social, economic, and psychosocial strains via poverty reduction, equal opportunities, and resource equitability in terms of distribution and access as a foundation for long-lasting solutions to the terrorism menace.

Nature of the Study

I used a qualitative methodology with a case study design to conduct exploratory and descriptive analyses. Farquhar et al. (2020) claimed case studies are more prevalent in qualitative research where there is an intense effort to understand an individual's experiences. These may be multiple or single case studies. The target population for this study was Somalian citizens in the Migori region of Kenya and Kenyan security forces who enforce counterterrorism policies. The sample included eight participants from both target groups, leading to a total of 16 in-depth face-to-face interviews.

I used a qualitative case study design that involved integrating both exploratory and descriptive analysis. I chose to use this method to gather data directly from participants regarding their lived experiences. Qualitative research involves a cycle of inferential processes that are used to identify forms of stability and variation in data (Levitt, 2021).

I did not begin the data collection process until I received Walden University Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval. Data were collected via interviews with both Kenyan Somalis and Kenyan security forces within Migori County who are entrusted with the implementation of the CTA. The interviews were digitally recorded to ensure accurate transcription of participant responses. Other secondary data were also analyzed based on availability of existing institutions that address terrorism, such as the Office of the Director of Intelligence, Kenya's National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) and the interagency Joint Terrorism Task Force that was established in 2019. I then transcribed

all data from interviews into a Microsoft Word document. Data were analyzed using a thematic approach and NVivo 12 to contextualize findings.

Significance

This study involved creating a policy that would foster a more cohesive and inclusive society that is devoid of marginalization as well as ethnic and religious profiling. I intended to foster this through the creation of a habitable environment for marginalized Kenyan Somalis via improved security and trained personnel who are culturally competent and also possess emotional intelligence. I suggest equipping the Kenyan police force with relevant training. I suggested a revamped policy and execution framework through legislative amendments that are responsive to this Act and criminalize profiling of populations. I also introduced a legislative policy to speed up trials, as the Kenyan government has been slow to implement policies and strategies that would address this process through the introduction of an indigenous African framework for counterterrorism (Oando & Achieng, 2021). I intend to equip law enforcement, state security forces, and the National Intelligence Agency of Kenya with the authority to eradicate extremist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, and to restore civility throughout the country by fostering an all-inclusive society devoid of ethnic marginalization of the Kenyan Somali minority group as a suspect community based upon ethnic, religious, and social profiling.

Definitions

The following are definitions of terms that were relevant to the proposed study:

Al-Shabaab: A terrorist group with an anti-Christian identity and camouflaged prevalence in Migori, Kenya (Kimani, 2018; Pitts, 2015). Their occupation of territories is often accomplished through violence, human trafficking, rape, and restriction of resources, including food, water, and healthcare services (Thurston, 2017).

Kenyan security official: Individuals charged with maintaining the peace and wellbeing of Kenyan citizens through curbing of informal cross-border trade (Umulqer, 2020). They have worked to mitigate the issues caused by Al-Shabaab through implementation of antiterrorism policies and strategies (Magogo, 2017).

Nyumba Kumi Initiative: Nyumba Kumi was proposed as a solution for criminal behavior and terrorism. Locals are encouraged by this initiative to constantly interact and share information about one another and expected to monitor security threats and provide information to local administrations and security organs (Munyao, 2017).

Suspect Community:. Breen-Smyth (2014) argued that a suspect community is generated through national or state security policies and reproduced and reinforced by societal responses and social practices (Cherney & Murphy, 2016).

Assumptions

I assumed Kenyan security forces wanted to eradicate terrorism caused by Al-Shabaab within their region. Another assumption was that they were capable to curb Al-Shabaab.

Another assumption was that participants were honest when answering interview questions.

Scope and Delimitations

This study involved collecting data from Kenyan security force officials and Kenyan Somalis who reside in Migori Country. This was used to ascertain how government officials implement CTA policies and strategies to address Al-Shabaab. This study only involved security forces from Migori County.

Limitations

Limitations of the study are related to the selected methodology and research design. Participants only included a small number of the targeted population. Therefore, data collected from interviews and focus groups may not be generalizable to the overall population of Kenyan security forces and Kenyan Somalis. Similarly, results may not be generalizable to security forces in other neighboring countries within East Africa.

The study involved using a self-reporting matrix, which may create pressure for respondents to answer interviews as they perceive they should instead of ways that reflect reality, thereby perpetuating social desirability bias. To address this limitation, I created an environment that was devoid of this pressure through awareness creation and community sensitization workshops.

The controversial nature of the topic calls for due diligence and participants' privacy. Due to the sensitive nature of the study in terms of national security, only declassified information was used. This is another limitation and inherent bias of the study. I used only reputable and peer-reviewed articles and relevant data sources from recognized government websites. Notebooks and bracketing were used to mitigate researcher bias.

Summary

The study is significant in that I seek to add value to the body of knowledge and policies in Kenya to strengthen overall relationships between ethnic groups and realize a holistic and smooth operationalization of the CTA by government security forces in terms of combating Al-Shabaab infiltration. I achieved this through the application of both empirical and evidence-based research.

The successful operationalization of the CTA would be a breakthrough in terms of curbing Al-Shabaab in Kenya and restoring peace and wellbeing among citizens, especially in the porous border regions of neighboring states that are facing insecurity continuously. By applying the GST in this qualitative single case study, I critically assessed implementation of CTA policies and strategies to address Al-Shabaab. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews and focus groups in addition to relevant secondary data. AI used NVivo 12 to organize and analyze data.

In this chapter, I provided background information regarding the study along with its problem and purpose. I also discussed research questions, nature of the study, theoretical framework; assumptions, delimitations, and limitations, and the study's significance. In Chapter 2, I provide a comprehensive review of literature. I address the GST and themes that are central to the study. This include the history and background of Al-Shabaab and Kenyan governments. Current issues involving Al-Shabaab and how the Kenyan government has attempted to mitigate them in the past are addressed.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

I addressed enforcement and implementation of the CTA of 2012 by Kenyan security forces in terms of perceived experiences and perceptions of Kenyan Somalis based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling.

I addressed camouflaging of Al-Shabaab in Kenya as well as religious indoctrination and trade associations with Kenyan Somali populations leading to suspect profiling and marginalization in Kenya. According to the United Nations General Assembly (2020), violent extremism as a concept remains opaque, highly contested, and vague because this allows states broad discretion to adopt and apply sweeping measures. There have been 81 extrajudicial killings in the country's coastal region, mostly of Muslims since 2011 (Biegon & Songa, 2020).

I addressed implications of legislation on minority Muslim communities in Migori, Kenya. This study is needed to understand the notion of marginalized and suspect communities. Researchers have addressed police reform in Kenya and how it has been the subject of scrutiny.

Social support has a moderating role on the relationship between strain and suicidality (Kamau, 2021; Lew et al., 2020). Social support is an important factor that can mitigate strains and lessen their input in terms of suicidal behavior. This is critical to strategic recommendations for policymakers.

At present, there is a gap in literature regarding perceptions of Kenyan government security officials regarding implementation of the CTA to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab in pursuit of the Islamist terrorist agenda. Therefore, the

purpose of this qualitative case study was to increase understanding of how Kenyan government security officials implement CTA policies and strategies to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab, and how this group has camouflaged its terrorist activity. I also sought to understand Kenyan Somalis' subjective experiences and raise fundamental questions about basic rights and the government's power limits.

In Chapter 2, I address the history and background of the Al-Shabaab insurgence in Kenya and how government authorities are attempting to mitigate challenges brought on by this terrorist group. I provide insights regarding history as well as other forms of terrorism. I also address governmental responses to various problems associated with terrorism and how they were addressed or ignored.

Literature Strategy

To access relevant literature sources, I used the following database: Google Scholar, SAGE Journals, ProQuest, and JSTOR. I used the following search terms: *social constructivism*, *securitization terrorism*, *counterterrorism discourse*, *Somali refugees* and *refugee camps refoulement*, *Kenya terrorism*, *intelligence*, *intelligence gathering and sharing*, *transnational terrorism*, *Kenya communities*, *Mombasa*, *Kenya police*, *Kenya law enforcement*, *perceptions*, *Ethnicity demographics*, *Al-Shabaab*, *training*, *counter-terrorism*, *policy*, *community policing*, *Ethnic disparities*, *civilian police interactions*, and *perceptions of Somalia community*. I addressed various key topics and subtopics . I referenced lists of articles and cross-referenced them to further my searches, which led to additional literature that was relevant to this study.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework was Merton's GST. Merton (1938) postulated strain

and failure have continued to promote increased crime with a clear emphasis on a direct

bearing of increased crime to increased stress levels. Agnew and White (1992)asserted

low socioeconomic status and high poverty levels are major factors which lead to

increased crime.

I used the GST to explain and clarify the criminality and violence that are

associated with terrorism. Through the lens of GST, researchers have established that

anger and alcohol use are significant factors in increasing indirect cyber violence (Cho et

al., 2021). Based on these analytics, I obtained a more critical and elaborate

understanding of the strained theoretical construct of this study. According to Cho et al.

(2021), cyber violence, defined herein as harm being inflicted with digital devices across

an Internet environment, is a growing global concern. According to Cho et al., past

studies have examined associating cyber violence within a GST framework and

frequently viewed cyber violence as a strain source among South Korean adolescents.

Similar aspects of strain include low self-esteem, goal achievement relegations, and

withdrawal syndrome, among other negative influences that tend to result in poverty and

increased crime rates as capsulated in the theory of crime convenience (Gottschalk,

2021).

It is, therefore, my understanding that GST's relevance to terrorism cannot be

underestimated because it is used to understand the motivation for the emergence of the

criminal venture enterprise among disparate groups. The strain theory is significant for

my study as allows for a collaborative, concerted effort and network among all the

stakeholders and community leaders as part of the recommendation to curb the social,

economic, and psychosocial strains through poverty reduction, equal opportunities, and

resource equitability in terms of distribution and access as a foundation for long-lasting

solutions to the threat of terrorism (Agnew & White, 1992). I would, therefore, continue

to expound this theory in widening the scope and nature of my study, as emphasized by

Osagiede's (2022) assertion that by reducing strain, the necessities and contributors of

resorting to a life of crime and terrorism are reduced. The theory also includes actions to

address criminal activity and terrorism; therefore, the theory was a suitable framework to

use.

Literature Review Related to Key Concepts

Terrorism and Its Effects

The 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States drastically changed the perception

of terrorism globally and fundamentally changed the paradigm shift on the scope of

transnational security cooperation and collaboration. This orchestrated the adoption of

Resolution 1373 followed by the subsequent change in the specific counter-terrorism

legislation that criminalized terrorist activities and the subsequent financing. As a result,

the Kenya CTA of 2012 was passed to join the Global War on Terrorism, which targeted

Al-Shabaab as a terrorist organization (Tyitende, 2021). Terrorism is a great threat to

both the development and overall economic well-being of the citizenry, threatening the

sanctity of life and causing wanton destruction of property (Lind et al., 2015). Terrorism

affects both the growth and expansion of trade, creating over-dependency on donor

funding for survival which manifests causal effects of the Al-Shabaab insurgence in

Kenya (Anderson & McKnight, 2015). Other areas affected include the

underdevelopment of infrastructure. Therefore, terrorism leads to the overall stagnation

from harsh socio-economic circumstances that perpetuate vicious cycles of poverty in all

facets of society; hence, tranquility becomes an elusive phenomenon, leading to high

levels of poverty (Lind et al., 2015).

Socioeconomic Implications of Terrorism

According to Anderson and McKnight (2015), the socio-economic implication of

insecurity on Kenya's population and economy is encapsulated in the grievance theory as

the framework of the analysis. According to the researcher, security forces – inadequacies

and lack of preparedness – continue to hamper the state of insecurity as epitomized in

various acts, such as bombings, kidnappings, and wanton destruction of properties, which

has a direct bearing on the low quality of life and death. The long-term implication of

terrorism has been the dilapidation of economic opportunities, which is associated with

the disruption of education, war, and conflict, thus heightening the crisis (Kamta et al.,

2020).

I assert that terrorism has a direct bearing on unemployment levels and overall

population growth (Salihu, 2018). According to Salihu (2018), terrorism in a country

continues to lead to increased poverty and unemployment through increased illiteracy,

which emanates from a lack of education and poverty coupled with the absence of

possibilities. This has a greater repercussion on youth's susceptibility to be recruited into

terrorist groups such as the Al-Shabaab. Evans and Kelikume (2019) emphasized that

violence is a predominant of socio-economic survival. The two elements of poverty and the structural inequalities amongst the population have created damage to the environment and resources, hence limiting the overall growth and development within the communities.

Al-Shabab

The historical emergence of the Al-Shabaab emanates from the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, which has continued to metamorphose and has become a highly adaptable organization within Kenya and the East African Region (Anderson & McKnight, 2015). The organization's most recent evolution has been associated with the transformation from an overt, military, and governmental force in southern Somalia to a covert, insurgent, and anarchic force in Kenya. According to Lind (2015), the Al-Shabaab reinvention of self in Kenya both as a 'clan' and 'Islam' resulted from immutable factors in Al-Shabaab's makeup. This is epitomized by the agency's pragmatism in dealing with clan relations and importation of the Islamic theology. Some of the organization's exploits include the social and economic exclusion of Kenyan Muslim communities. The basis of this exclusion is to attract the Kenyans' recruits into insurgency. This is evidenced by sporadic attacks by the Al-Shabaab of Kenya since June 2014, which is quite indicative of the danger their insurgency continues to cause in the borderlands and coastal districts, which are dominated by Kenya's Islamic population (Anderson & McKnight, 2015).

Al Shabab is an al-Qaeda-affiliated organization that has continued to metamorphose into two dramatic transformations in its short history, gaining prominence

rapidly in Somalia's decades-long anarchy (Wise, 2011). The group originated from a small, youth militia arm of a relatively moderate Islamist organization that rose to power in Somalia in early 2006, as Al-Shabaab was radicalized and brought to prominence as a popular Islamist guerilla movement by Ethiopia's invasion in December of that year (Wise, 2011). Since early 2008, Al-Shabaab has undergone yet another transformation, this time from a largely nationalist organization focused on driving out Ethiopia through conventional military means to a hybrid movement that has increasingly embraced transnational terrorism and attempted to portray itself as part of the al Qaeda-led global war against the West (Wise, 2011). Al-Shabaab was founded in 2006 as an Islamist militant and insurgent group and has been active in Somalia since the 1980s. The most notable example was al Ijtihad al Islamiyah (AIAI), which produced several future Al-Shabaab leaders. Al-Shabaab itself was formally established in 2006, having emerged as a militant splinter group of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU). The ICU also effectively established de facto control of Somalia at the expense of the established Transitional Federal Government (TFG), triggering a TFG-backed Ethiopian invasion in December 2006 that quickly overthrew the ICU (Doboš, 2017)

The collapse of the ICU and the Somali public's resentment of Ethiopia's incursion gave rise to Al-Shabab's insurgency. By 2012, however, a combination of military stalemate and the growing power of Al-Shabab's global Islamic Fundamentalism faction – led by then-emir Ahmed Gonane – paved the way for leaders to formalize their links to al Qaeda. That year, Al-Shabaab formally declared allegiance to al Qaeda and has since operated as the organization's primary wing in East Africa. In 2014, Gonane

was killed in a U.S. airstrike, and Al-Shabaab appointed Ahmed Omar as the overall leader. Since that time, Al-Shabaab has continued to carry out high-profile attacks and wage a sustained insurgency, exerting various levels of territorial control throughout Somalia (Wise, 2011).

As of 2021, Al-Shabaaba is capable of projecting military power against the Somali state and international forces. In August of 2021, fighters affiliated with the group stormed a military facility and captured the town of Amara in central Somalia – a town that the Somali army had captured from Al Shabab earlier in the month. These frequent clashes and territorial exchanges demonstrate Al-Shabab's continued capacity to wage protracted insurgency despite years of U.S. and multilateral efforts to degrade the group's military capabilities (Katzman et al., 2019).

CTA and Implications on Law

The Kenyan government has continued to face challenges in fighting the Al-Shabaab terrorist group unabated due to the continuous infiltration of both illegal firearms and Somalis through the porosity of the surrounding borders (Mogire et al., 2017). There has been a lack of structured policy approach and strategic intervention in the mitigation of the terrorist insurgency by the Kenyan government (Mwangi, 2019). The initial response of the government to acts of terrorism was based on the CTA of 2012, which has faced much resistance from Kenyan Somalis, dubbing it the "Somalinisation" of terrorism and counterterrorism in Kenya as a case of refoulement which has led to vehement opposition (Mwangi, 2019). This has continued to worsen the fight against terrorism in Kenya without a clear operationalization plan for this policy.

The policy has remained stagnant to date as, despite the enactment of the CTA in 2012, its full operation has remained elusive, hence its success (Mwangi, 2019).

I also provide an overview and exploration of the literature analysis. The study would be centered on Al-Shabaab and the anti-terrorism policy implementation as perceived by both the Kenyan Somalis in Migori and Kenyan security forces entrusted with fighting terrorism. The assessment of the literature review is anchored on GST as the theoretical foundation of the study, its relevance, and how it relates to the criminal activity perpetrated by the Al-Shabaab through their camouflage. Terrorism has been proven to be a result of the strain experienced through poverty and a lack of education as a fundamental social factor of consideration, hence its applicability to GST as well as the current study.

Literature Review

Bendel et al. (2021) sought to determine whether the deployment of DEFCON and the Homeland Security Advisory System is a suitable approach to meet the requirements of the ISO (International Organization of Standardization, 2015). The researchers explored six main codes and 12 twelve subcodes, defined inductively and deductively, and how the literature was encoded according to the method of structured content analysis. The researchers explored the 10 years after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and how the U.S. government did not have a single definition for "homeland security." The researchers explored the different strategic documents and mission statements that offer varying missions that are derived from different homeland security definitions. The researchers highlighted historical strategic documents framing

national homeland security policy and how it has been integrated into the national

strategies produced by the White House and documents developed by the Department of

Homeland Security (DHS) before the 2010 National Security Strategy. This research is

important to my study because I used the study to form recommendations for public

policymakers.

Biegon and Songa (2020) examined police reform in Kenya and how it has been

the subject of scrutiny since its inception about 15 years ago. The researchers examined

and critiqued a relatively wide array of issues related to the reform program, including

the depth and reach of the reform (KNCHR & CHRP, 2015; Ogada, 2017); the impact of

the reform on service delivery by the police (Mutua, 2014); the overarching approach

taken in implementing the reform (Amnesty International, 2013); the extent of inclusivity

and stakeholder participation in the reform process (Simbiri-Jaoko, 2016); and the

challenges facing the process (Osse, 2016). A notable concern in virtually all of these

studies is the slow pace of institutionalizing rights-based policing, or more broadly,

entrenching the professionalism, integrity, and accountability of the police service. In

2015, an audit of the entire reform process conducted jointly by the Kenya National

Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and the Centre for Human Rights and Peace

(CHRP, University of Nairobi) concluded that the mindset and institutional culture of the

police has not changed even though the law, policies, and guidelines are new, and that

'the old policy remains in place' (KNCHR & CHRP, 2015). This research would be

useful to my study to better understand the factors that lead to the research problem and

recommendations to policymakers.

Cimbala and Kent Forster (2017) explored the partnership among the great democracies of Europe and North America as part of the indispensability to peace and stability in the Eurasian region due to its collaborative network. The researchers found that past successes and failures in U.S.-involved multinational peace and stability operations within and outside of Europe show that mission accomplishment is pegged on a well-negotiated and structured dialogue from members to deal with the disparities among the member states to achieve long-lasting peace and security. This research is important to my study because it would be necessary to form recommendations for public policymakers in the areas of community coexistence and integration.

Kamau (2021) examined Kenya as a victim of transnational terrorism and, in response to the Kenyan government, adopted numerous measures, including legislation, the establishment of security organs to police the menace, building a border wall between Kenya and Somalia, attempts to repeal the 2006 Refugee Act and close refugee camps, efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, and community policing. The researchers. however, revealed that despite these activities, acts of terror and violent extremism continue to pose a threat to Kenya's national security, which begs the question, 'Is counter-terrorism as practiced by Kenya counterproductive? The Critical Terrorism Studies (CTS) model guides this study. The analysis concludes that terrorism would remain a concern for Kenya if there is a failure to appropriately calibrate its counter-terrorism strategy and if regional sources of terrorism, such as instability in Somalia, remain unaddressed. This would be important to my study as it would help me to form recommendations (Lindahl, 2017).

Kumah-Abiwu (2021) assessed Africa's security landscape and how it has been experiencing securitized development practices through counterterrorism activities from donor countries engaged in the Global War on Terrorism. While some African governments continue to 'benefit' from the securitized development agenda, critics argue that there are human rights concerns that are connected to the practice of securitized development. The researcher emphasized how some African governments and military actors involved in fighting the GWOT are also faced with human rights issues. To explore these issues, the researcher examined the securitized development agenda in Kenya and Uganda and its impact on human rights. The researcher argued that the securitized development practice is characterized by underlying contradictions involving the fight against terrorism and the accompanying human rights concerns in these countries, which would enrich the comparative policy dynamics of my research. This research would be useful to my study as it would allow me to better understand the factors that lead to the research problem and to make recommendations to policymakers on the mitigation strategies for a sustainable counterterrorism policy (Van, 2020).

Lew et al. (2020) assessed the moderating role of social support in the relation between strain and suicidality in an exploratory analogy utilizing GST of suicide and how strains result from conflicting and competing pressures in an individual's life. The researcher revealed how social support is an important factor that can mitigate strains and lessen their input in suicidal behavior. The researchers further revealed that psychological strains are a good predictor of suicidality, and social support – a basic need for each human being – moderates and decreases the effects of psychological strains on

suicidality. This is important for my study to better understand the factors that lead to the research problem and to make recommendations to policymakers (Zhang et al., 2021).

Lind et al. (2015) explored the recent spate of attacks that have destabilized a swathe of Kenya's peripheral counties, including its capital, Nairobi. As violent insecurity spreads, it has fomented fear and stoked ethnic and regional divisions, precipitating security crackdowns and roiling the country's infamously tumultuous politics. The researchers revealed the developments within the constitutional reforms of 2010 that have taken place to address and prevent violence in Kenya. Since Kenya stepped up its military involvement in Somalia in 2011, ostensibly to buffer the country from violence wrought by Al-Shabaab, the Somalia-based jihadi organization's attacks have multiplied, ranging from the September 2013 siege of Nairobi's Westgate shopping Centre to village massacres to the targeted killings of police and religious figures. However, Kenya's government, while widening its military engagement in Somalia, was at first slow to recognize and respond to the hand of Al-Shabaab in the country's widening violent insecurity since the start of its Somalia military operations. This research is important to my study because it would be necessary to form recommendations for public policymakers as it adds to existing analyses of Kenya's shifting political and security dynamics by examining the role of external influences on its system of violence (Lind et al., 2017).

Martin (2017) introduced the modern landscape of terrorism, covering its foundational aspects. The researcher gives a wider scope and definition of terrorism by introducing its history and causes, as well as discussing terrorist environments (e.g.,

domestic, international, religious), strategic tactics, targets, and counterterrorism. This new information regarding homeland security, gender-selective terrorism, the Internet and terrorism, religious terrorism, and media is important for my research as it enhanced my knowledge on the understanding of the subject matter (Diller, 2018).

Mwangi (2019), on the other hand, revealed Kenya's state discourse on terrorism and counterterrorism implementation towards the Somali refugees and refugee camps. The researcher used the securitization theory, a perspective of social constructivism, as a theoretical framework. The researcher attempted to establish the relationship between the securitization of Somali refugees and refugee camps and refoulement as a measure to counter the securitization. The researchers argued that the speech acts of Kenya's securitizing actors expressed in the terrorism discourse present Somali refugees and refugee camps are existential threats to peace and security in the country. This research is important to my study because I would be furthering the research, incorporating recommendations into my study, and using triangulation to create external validity to my findings. I would also be modifying the interview questionnaire as a baseline for my study (Chow & Gupta, 2019).

Mwangi et al. (2020) captured the progressive debate and Kenya's continuous efforts to streamline intelligence gathering and sharing (IG & S) to help curb transnational terrorism. The researchers' arguments include its effectiveness within the context of increased global terror threats despite the challenges. The researchers appraised the effectiveness of intelligence gathering and sharing as a counterterrorism strategy in Kenya. The researchers identified three main types of intelligence applied to

curb transnational terrorism in Kenya and assessed the contribution of different types of intelligence in curbing transnational terrorism in Kenya. Further, the researchers analyzed the effectiveness and or ineffectiveness of intelligence gathering and sharing in curbing transnational terrorism in Kenya and examined the challenges undermining the use of intelligence in curbing transnational terrorism. The researchers used an exploratory research design with a mixed-methods approach from disciplined and civilian components. The findings revealed that most of Kenya's IG & S use different types of intelligence. IG & S agencies largely handle human intelligence and signal intelligence to confront transnational terrorism. The use of IG & S is fundamentally contributing to the fight against terrorism in the country, but it is confronted by several conspicuous challenges that must be addressed. The researchers concluded by noting that while efforts at reinvigorating IG & S have been successful, more needs to be done, especially regarding the precision of the target of anticipated attacks and the timeliness of the intelligence gathered and dispatched to other security agencies. This is important for my study as it helped me to better understand the factors that lead to the research problem and to make recommendations to policymakers (Mwaniki, 2019).

Similarly, Ogada (2017) focused on policy brief and discussed recent developments, challenges, and opportunities in countering violent extremism work and counterterrorism in Kenya. The researcher provided recommendations to stakeholders, in particular researchers, the National Counter Counterterrorism (NCTC), and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. The study can be applied to exploit the identified opportunities and overcome the challenges. The researchers also

incorporated insights and perspectives of practitioners and independent researchers who participated in a 1-day experts' meeting convened by the Centre for Human Rights and Policy Studies (CHRIPS) in April of 2017 under Chatham House rules. The study also featured data and analysis on violent extremism, countering violent extremism, and counterterrorism that have been generated by CHRIPS over the past year. In 2017, several counties – among them Lamu, Kwale, and Mombasa – launched their own countering violent extremism County Action Plans that outline their responses to violent extremism at the local levels. This research is important to my study because it would help me to form recommendations for public policymakers (Onyango, 2021).

Shichor (2017) used an exploratory analogy with a certain theoretical framework for the criminological construct of terrorism. The researcher followed an approach that was applied before to the study of white-collar crime in the wake of the recent economic meltdown. The study was included in a special issue of *Criminology & Public Policy* and identified the five causal variables that emerged from essays regarding the subprime mortgage crisis. These causal variables were used to analyze certain aspects of radical Islamist terrorism and to explore some possible ways to reduce this menace. This research is important to my study because it would help me to form recommendations for public policymakers (Shichor, 2018).

Conclusion

Counterterrorism legislation must continue to be used when dealing with ethnic profiling and border control management as well as illegal infiltration of weaponry across porous borders. Kamau (2021) revealed t, acts of terror and violent extremism continue to

pose a threat to Kenya's national security. Terrorism remains a concern for Kenya if there is a failure to appropriately calibrate counterterrorism strategies and regional sources of terrorism remain unaddressed.

Lew et al. (2020) revealed strain result from conflicting and competing pressures. Social support is an important factor that can mitigate strain and reduce suicidal behavior. Psychological strains are a predictor of suicidality and social support moderates and decreases effects of psychological strain on suicidality. Kenyan military involvement in Somalia in 2011 has led to Al-Shabaab. Attacks have multiplied, including the September 2013 siege of Nairobi's Westgate Shopping Centre as well as village massacres and targeted killings of police and religious figures. Research helped me to form recommendations for public policymaking regarding Kenya's shifting political and security dynamics by examining the role of external influences on systems of violence and implications of ethnic profiling of Kenyan Somalis in the Migori area.

Chapter 3: Research Method

The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore experiences and perceptions of Kenyan Somalis regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 by Kenyan security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling. Kenyan security forces have been entrusted with overall responsibility for enforcement and operationalization of the CTA; however, Kenyan Somalis have raised concerns regarding their marginalization based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling, which tends to be a barrier to nationhood.

The goal of this study was to increase understanding of how Kenyan security forces implement policies as well as strategies to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab. This problem led to the creation of research questions which involved perceptions of Kenyan Somalis and their relationships with Kenyan security forces.

In Chapter 3, I describe the methodological approach that was used for this study. I also discuss my role as the researcher as well as the methodology that was used to address the research problem. I also discuss the target population, sampling techniques, instrumentation, and data collection. I discuss data collection and analysis techniques that were used as well as how I enhanced trustworthiness and credibility of the study. Finally, I provide a summary of key points and transition to Chapter 4.

Research Design and Rationale

The two research questions guiding this study were as follows:

RQ1: What are perceptions of Kenyan security forces regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab?

RQ2: What are perceptions and experiences of Kenyan Somalis in Migori regarding the CTA of 2012 as implemented by Kenyan security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling?

Central Phenomenon

The central theme of my research study was Kenyan Somalis' perceptions and experiences involving CTA policies and strategies based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling that is enforced by Kenyan security forces through the Nyumba Kumi Initiative. I also explored how the CTA is perceived to be causing both marginalization and alienation of Kenyan Somalis as a minority group based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling, leading to Al-Shabaab.

Qualitative Methodology

I used the qualitative methodology to address the two research questions. I chose this approach to collect relevant data involving perceived experiences of the Kenyan Somali people. I captured raw data regarding participants' experiences and coded data to reveal themes to answer the research questions.

I explored how the CTA of 2012 is related to marginalization of Kenyan Somalis in terms of its implementation. The CTA has led to fear and uproar among Kenyan Somali people regarding Kenyan security forces, which has been a great impediment in terms of the fight against Al-Shabaab (Anderson & McKnight, 2015). The qualitative approach involves a detailed exploration and generating rich, detailed, and valid data (Steckler et al., 1992).

I used a single case study design approach based on the following justifications. The case study is used for direct access to cultures and practices of a group, which was critical for learning experiences of Kenyan Somalis and enabling firsthand information regarding behaviors and interactions of people within a particular context. I used multifaceted data sources during this phenomenological investigation. According to Creswell (2013), single case studies "explore a real-life, contemporary bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded systems (cases) over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information… and report a case description and case themes" (p. 97).

Role of the Researcher

In my study, I acted as facilitator and observer. I am a Kenyan and American citizen, and both my immediate and extended family still reside in Migori, which is the targeted area of study. My knowledge of the CTA is an opportunity to assess policy implementation gaps. My knowledge of the geographical area and culture as well as command of local languages is necessary to interact with the targeted population. I was interested in supporting Kenya government security forces forces officials. Acts of terrorism have affected my family and community directly. During an attack on the Westgate Mall, many of my relatives were directly affected, as many work in the capital city of Nairobi where the attack occurred.

Researcher Biases

Due to my professional experience involving peace and mediation and also as a Kenyan American with family members also serving in both Nyumba Kumi and Kenya

security forces, any action by Al-Shabaab has a direct bearing on me as a researcher. This can lead to preconceived biases which may negatively impact me. Therefore, to mitigate biases, I integrated bracketing, which is a technique that involves keeping track of my biases through note-taking and making constant reflections on their impact and implications on the study. I was able to submit bracketed notes for review to guarantee credibility and authenticity of my study.

Methodology

I used the qualitative methodology for this research study. I captured key perceptions of Kenya Somalis, the sampling process, data collection approach, and analysis techniques. Recruitment and data collection procedures commenced upon receiving IRB approval.

Population and Sample

My target population is Kenyan Somalis residing in Migori County of Kenya and the Kenyan security forces that are involved in the fighting of the Al-Shabaab terrorist group. I would recruit a sample size of 16, including eight Kenya security forces and eight Kenyan Somalis, residing within Migori County using a nonrandom and purposive sampling methodology approach. Through this approach, units are selected because they have characteristics that are needed when studying a particular sample. I chose the nonrandom purposive sampling because of its wide scope and integration and because it would allow me to recruit participants with the specific knowledge and expertise requisite for answering the research questions (Mweshi & Sakyi, 2020).

Sampling Method

I used both purposeful sampling and snowball sampling <u>methods</u> to recruit participants. Through snowball sampling, one participant identifies other persons who would make suitable participants. This approach would allow be to obtain a wider sample size recruited from the various community policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiatives networks. With the application of nonrandom snowball sampling, all participants would be expected to embrace the requisite inclusion and exclusion criteria established to ensure that persons included in the study are qualified (Parker et al., 2019).

The participants must meet the following inclusion criteria: at least 18 years of age, belonging to the Kenya Security Forces enforcing the CTA of 2012 to curb the terrorist group of the Al-Shabaab, and members of the "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative popularly known as the community vigilante group. Similarly, all participants are expected to sign consent to participate in the research study (see Appendix B & C). Any individual who does not fit the established requisite criteria is not allowed to participate in the study.

Data Collection Procedures

I used various social media networks, such as Facebook and LinkedIn, to invite participants. I would provide clear details and instructions to inform the target population, including information on this study, my contact information, clear expectations, and instructions for participants integrating both the inclusion and exclusion criteria and consent. I would also send an invitation to the participants through identified and established Nyumba Kumi Leadership within the community. I would also send an

invitation to Kenyan security forces through the existing command structures. I would

also provide consent information (see Appendix B & C) to establish the participants'

right to privacy and guarantee other relevant confidentiality protocols by the participants

and the affiliated institution. Confidentiality for participants would be maintained through

the application of pseudonyms provided to participants before data collection. I would

also ensure that all relevant parties understand that participation is voluntary, meaning

that they have the right to cease participation at any time, for any reason, without fear of

retribution. Upon receiving feedback from the interested parties, I would email the

participants with relevant information regarding the schedule and work plan that entails

times and dates for data collection, interviews, and focus group discussion sessions. I

would recruit 16 persons, as this number generally guarantees data saturation or the point

at which new data cease to yield novel results (Yin, 2017). Similarly, along with

assigning pseudonyms and obtaining consent, I would electronically provide a link to

FastTrack the process via a link embedded in the email. Once sampling is completed and

interviews and focus groups are arranged, data collection commencement.

Instrumentation

I used a qualitative single case study design with the application of three

separate data sources to bolster the trustworthiness and triangulation of the study (Yin,

2017). To create an alignment with the extant research, I would integrate three data

sources to foster an in-depth, one-on-one semi-structured interview; focus group

discussions; and a review of archival data (Yin, 2017). For data collection, I would use a

questionnaire (see Appendix A) that has been adopted and modified from Wisdom (2022)

to further my research with modifications based on the instrument's validity. I would

integrate sources, such as the observation sheet, and adhere to all of the interview

protocol, focus group protocol, videotape, audiotape, artifacts, archived data, and other

kinds of data collection instruments as stipulated for compliance. I would also

complement my study with sources from other published research. If historical or legal

documents are used as a source of data, I would demonstrate the reputability of the

sources and justify why they represent the best source of data. I would also establish the

sufficiency of data collection instruments to answer research questions.

The validity of the research instrument would be based on the accuracy,

correctness, and usability of the conclusions drawn from the data collection that reveals

the finding of limited experience and lack of awareness in terms of affirmative

experience. Validity is determined to measure the quality of the data and how good the

data collection methods are. A pilot introduction of the instrument would be done in a

few Kenyan Somali business enterprises in Migori to test the instrument before the actual

study. Comparisons of the responses from various methods would be done in a bid to

determine the reliability of each method being used. I intend to uphold the reliability of

data and ensure the instrument of research is consistent with the same by verifying data

after several trials and attempts. To ensure the promotion of reliability, I would ensure

that the interview questions are drawn from the study objectives. Analysis would be

conducted considering the objectives of the study and in total alignment with the scope of

the study. Once IRB approval is granted, sampling is completed, and data collection

would begin. When participants arrive, I would greet them. After I greet participants, I

would review information about the purpose of this study as well as confidentiality and voluntary participation. Once I review these concepts, I would ask participants if they have any questions. Then, I would ask participants to offer their consent before the interview initiation. All participants would be asked the same 10 questions. Once the questions are answered, participants be allowed to review their respective responses to reduce ambiguity and ensure answers are accurate.

I would review other related archival data from Google Scholar that relates to anti-terrorism policy and information as well as information about how policy is disseminated.

Data Analysis

I transcribed all interview data verbatim into an electronic Word document captured from interviews, focus groups, and archival data. To ensure raw data safety and security, I would use a password-protected computer, which would be locked in a cabinet accessible only to me. Upon transcription, I would apply the six-step thematic analysis approach to analyze all data, as this process is used to identify, capture, and contextualize data along relevant themes, creating an alignment of the qualitative data results (Braun et al., 2019).

Simple coding and thematic analysis were applied. These were supported by secondary data from published sources and observations which boosted the credibility and validity of information. I used the qualitative data analysis method for my study to gain insights regarding the phenomenon according to the population of interest. I would analyze the open-ended responses and document them verbatim. These responses would

be edited and coded. A closed-ended item would then be analyzed and reported using descriptive statistics, such as frequency tables and charts. All responses would be checked for completeness in terms of errors and omissions, inadequacies, illegibility, and irrelevant responses.

<div align="center">**Trustworthiness**</div>

Trustworthiness was a central part of the qualitative research. It ensures the reliability and accuracy of the responses to the research questions. This component captures the analytics of the data collected on the influence of terrorist activities on the Kenyan Somalis' experience in Migori and their related businesses through a questionnaire survey. Trustworthiness is established through credibility, dependability, confirmability, and overall ethical consideration to form overall compliance as an integral part of ethical expectations.

Credibility

Credibility within this study was established through the use of data triangulation. My use of separate data sources would bolster the accuracy of the data collected. I would be obliged to inform the participants of the discretionary nature of their involvement in the administration of the instruments, including the objectives and the possibility of opting out if need be, as well as not answering all the questions asked in the questionnaire.

Dependability

Accordingly, I would give clarity to the study as part of expressing informed consent. This may include both consent to enter physically as well as to agree to the

method of research. I would also enhance the dependability through the use of

triangulation of data sources and field testing of both semi-structured interviews and

focus group instruments before data collection efforts (Marshall & Rossman, 2014).

Confirmability

I ensured confirmability using bracketing and keeping a notebook with a detailed

account of all preconceived notions and opinions regarding the Al-Shabaab, Kenyan

security forces, and the efficacy of the counterterrorism legislative act. I would also use

Chapters 1 and 2 as part of an audit trail as a guide to future research exploration and

replication of a similar study.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality and concealment of identity are an integral part of the study to

guarantee sustained confidentiality. The information prejudicial to the participant who

provides information would be handled with utmost care in a manner that may not injure

the providers. To guarantee compliance with the ethical domain, the instrument design

would be left to the discretion of the respondent in the provision of their personal

information, such as their name and address. I would then change actual names and

addresses to conceal identity as necessary.

Once IRB approval is granted, sampling is completed, and instruments are field

tested, data collection would begin. When participants arrive, they would be greeted by

myself. Once I greet participants, I would review information about the purpose of this

study as well as confidentiality and voluntary participation. Once I review these concepts,

I would ask participants if they have any questions. Then, I would ask participants to

consent before the interview initiation. All participants would be asked the same set of

questions. Once questions are answered, participants would be allowed to review

respective responses to reduce ambiguity and ensure answers are accurate. Once

participants consent, the interview would begin. I would work along with the group to

ensure that participants collaborate with answers and that all individuals are represented

within responses. Once focus groups are completed, I would review archival data.

Archival data review would include anti-terrorism policy and information as well as

information about how policy is disseminated.

Ethical Issues

Trustworthiness, credibility, dependability, transferability, and overall ethical

consideration form the overall ethical expectations. Credibility within this study would be

established through the use of data triangulation using three separate data sources, each

bolstering the accuracy of the data collected. I would inform the participants of the

discretionary nature of participants' involvement in the administration of the instruments,

including the objectives and the possibility of opting out if need be, as well as not

answering all the questions asked in the questionnaire.

I would clarify the importance of informed consent, which may include both

consent to enter physically as well as to agree to the method of research. The

confidentiality and concealment of identity are an integral part of the study to guarantee

sustained confidentiality. The information prejudicial to the participant who provides the

information would be handled with utmost care in a manner that may not injure the

providers. To guarantee compliance with the ethical domain, the instrument's design

would be left to the discretion of the respondent in the provision of their personal information, such as their name and address. I intend to change actual names and addresses to conceal identity as necessary.

I would capture the analytics of the data collected on the influence of terrorist activities on the Kenyan Somalis' experience in Migori and their related businesses through a questionnaire survey. Once IRB approval is granted, sampling is completed, and instruments are field tested, data collection would begin. When participants arrive, they would be greeted by myself. Once I greet participants, I would review information about the purpose of this study, as well as confidentiality and voluntary participation. Once I review these concepts, I would ask participants if they have any questions. Then, I would ask participants to consent before the interview initiation. All participants would be asked the same 10 questions. Once questions are answered, participants would be allowed to review respective responses to reduce ambiguity and ensure answers are accurate. I would review archival data. Archival data review would include anti-terrorism policy and information, as well as information about how policy is disseminated.

The potential biases would emanate from my Christian beliefs and subscription to its doctrinal experience as opposed to Islam. Similarly, being a Kenyan in addition to having family members who are impacted by the Al-Shabaab, as the researcher, I am subject to preconceived notions that may impact the current study and introduce both religious and ethnic biases. By documenting these biases and reflecting upon them, I would acknowledge how they impact my overall findings (Chenail, 2011) and would, therefore, submit a written record for review of the same if necessary.

Summary

I conducted a qualitative case study to understand how Kenyan security forces were involved in the operationalization and implementation of CTA counterterrorism policies and strategies to address Al-Shabaab terrorist groups via the Nyumba Kumi initiative. I explored CTA policies and strategies from the perspectives of both Kenyan security forces and Somalis. I employed a qualitative single case study, guaranteeing a detailed understanding and description of central themes of my study. I collected data using semi-structured one-on-one interviews, focus groups, and a review of archival data. Upon collection of data, I analyzed data using a six-step approach to thematic analysis. Upon completion of the thematic analysis, research questions were addressed.

In Chapter 3, I provided relevant information regarding the methodology, sampling, data collection, and data analysis techniques that were used to conduct this study. Additionally, I discussed trustworthiness issues and ethical considerations. In Chapter 4, I provide raw data from interviews, focus groups, and archival data reviews.

Chapter 4: Results

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore Kenyan Somalis in Migori County and their perceptions and experiences involving policies and strategies regarding implementations of the CTA of 2012 by Kenya security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling for addressing the terrorist group Al-Shabaab. To address this, the following research questions were asked:

RQ1: What are the perceptions of Kenyan security forces regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 to address terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab?

RQ2: What are the perceptions and experiences of Kenyan Somalis in Migori regarding the CTA of 2012 as implemented by Kenyan security forces in terms of ethnic, religious, and social profiling?

Chapter 4 includes data that were collected during interviews and an archival data review. This is accompanied by short descriptions and explanations for context. In this chapter, results of the study are discussed, including a presentation of participant demographics, the setting of the study, and how data were collected and analyzed. I also discuss evidence of trustworthiness of the study before presenting results. The chapter ends with a summary.

Setting

I conducted this study in Migori County, Kenya, and all interviews went ahead as planned. Participants were assured of their anonymity to minimize fear of retaliation. To recruit participants, I posted a questionnaire in the study on Google Forms. This included

information on this study and informed consent, my contact information, expectations for participants, and inclusion and exclusion criteria.

One-on-one interviews took place in diverse locations across Migori County, Kenya, including the main town, the community of Sirare bordering Tanzania and Kenya, and Muhuru Beach situated along the border of Uganda, overlooking Lake Victoria, including Migingo Island. Participants were security officers and part of a Somali community living in Migori County.

I was initially concerned about conducting interviews remotely due to cost-of-living unrest due to the Azimio coalition party which is the main opposition party against the government in Kenya. However, after speaking to potential participants, I decided to conduct interviews in person to better establish rapport and respect preferences and availability of participants**.**

Demographics

The population of interest in this study was Kenya Somalis in Migori County and safety officials who were involved in combatting terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab. From this population, I selected a sample of 22 participants to participate in individual interviews, at which point data saturation was reached. All participants were at least 18 years of age, employed as a Kenyan safety official or Somalia living in Migori County concerned with counter-terrorism policy, and had experience combating Al-Shabaab using different methods of approach.

The average age of participants was 34. The oldest participant was 51, and the youngest was 25. Average years of experience combating Al-Shabaab and other terrorist

groups with jihadist philosophies for participants was 10 years. Maximum years of experience was 28 and the minimum was 3.

Average years of experience was 10. Minimum number of years of experience was 3 and the maximum was 28 (see Table 1).

Table 1

Demographics of Semi-Structured Interview Participants

Name	Age	Years of Experience
P1	28	0
P2	46	4
P3	44	24
P4	25	0
P5	34	0
P6	37	0
P7	25	10
P8	27	0
P9	38	0
P10	26	3
P11	35	12
P12	40	10
P13	38	16
P14	46	5
P22	29	0

Data Collection

I employed purposive sampling to select participants for data collection, ultimately conducting individual interviews with 22 individuals. The data collection process remained consistent. Each of the 22 participants underwent a single semi-structured interview which lasted about an hour. Two interviews were conducted daily until all participants had been interviewed.

All interviews were recorded using Google Forms that was linked to an email account designated for data consolidation. To ensure confidentiality, interviews were conducted in secure environments where there was no risk of eavesdropping. Following each interview, I transcribed participant responses. As part of the member-checking phase, participants were allowed to review their transcripts for accuracy. No participants requested edits to their transcripts during this validation process**.**

Data Analysis

Following completion of interviews and review of archival data, collected information was transcribed into a digital Microsoft Excel document. A systematic analysis was then carried out using the six-step thematic analysis method outlined by Braun et al.

The initial step involved immersing oneself in data, engaging in thorough readings, and rereading transcriptions to gain familiarity. Distinct descriptive codes were assigned to corresponding ideas. These codes were then inputted into NVivo 12, facilitating organization of codes into broader and more comprehensive themes. These themes underwent continuous refinement and revision, ensuring precision. Ultimately,

refined themes were integrated into a thematic map, visually depicting interconnections between them. With completion of the thematic map, research inquiries could be effectively addressed (see Table 3).

The analysis of the data revealed a remarkable consensus among participants. Their perspectives were largely aligned concerning the enhancements required in the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) to effectively combat terrorist groups.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of participants were unaware of the existence of the CTA, and two individuals did not acknowledge its effectiveness. However, four participants strongly supported the CTA. As this opinion represented an extreme minority, it was not included as a theme in the report.

Table 2

Codes, Themes, and Example Quotes

Theme	Contributing Codes	Research Question	Example Quote
Effectiveness of CTA	CTA is effective, CTA is not effective	1	CTA did not take into consideration the root cause of terrorism in Kenya, e.g., poverty, joblessness, corruption, etc. – P3

Training	Train soldiers, train civilians	1	We should be educating and providing social behavior change to Kenya Migori county residents about terrorist groups. – P11
Expanding community policing and intelligence gathering	Partnering with communities, training communities, effectiveness of community policing, Gathering tactile information, strategic planning, information quality	1	Community policing of individuals should be brought down and use of Nyumbakumi initiative to local people who can do intelligence gathering. – FG12
Negative economic impact on the country	Availability of jobs, closure of businesses, lack of credibility on the world stage	2	Al-Shabaab's impact has reduced Kenya's economy. Business is not as usual, which has led to

			a devaluation of Kenya currency – FG3
Availability of goods and services	Disruption of supply lines, breakdown of healthcare system, closure of schools	2	It has caused a scarcity of food. – P13
Displacement	Destroyed homes, unsafe territories, refugee camps	2	It has affected Kenyans because many people have deserted their homes. – P8
Modern warfare equipment	Need for more modern equipment, availability of technology, and quality of weapons available to terrorist groups	1	The government should give full support to anti-terrorists including finance and modern weapons. - FG14

Evidence of Trustworthiness

I enhanced the credibility of this study through several approaches. Firstly, I utilized triangulated data, drawing from three distinct sources, which mutually reinforced the accuracy of the collected information. Additionally, credibility was bolstered through member checking, enabling participants to review their responses after the interviews and data consolidation process. This review process ensured the accuracy of the data and minimized ambiguity (Yin, 2017).

To mitigate researcher bias, I implemented bracketing techniques, as suggested by Chenail (2011). By maintaining a bracketing notebook, I systematically reflected on my preconceived notions and opinions, minimizing their potential influence on the study results. Furthermore, credibility was further substantiated by recruiting a sufficient number of participants to achieve data saturation, the point at which new data ceases to yield novel insights (Yin, 2017). To facilitate the transferability of the study findings, I provided a comprehensive and detailed description of all methods employed, including

the techniques for sampling, data collection, and data analysis, as outlined by Connelly

(2016). These rigorous methods collectively contributed to the credibility and robustness

of the research outcomes.

I established dependability through the use of data triangulation (see Marshall &

Rossman, 2014). Additionally, dependability was ensured through field testing of both

the semi-structured interview and tool-tested instruments prior to data collection efforts

(see Marshall & Rossman, 2014). Confirmability was established through the use of a

bracketing notebook. I kept a detailed account of all my preconceived notions and

opinions regarding the Al-Shabaab, Kenyan security officers, and the efficacy of the

antiterrorism legislature. Additionally, both Chapter 1 and Chapter 3 can be used as an

audit trail to guide future researchers who wish to complete or replicate similar studies.

<div align="center">Results</div>

RQ1

In total, 12 out of the 22 interview participants expressed their skepticism about

the effectiveness of the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA). To enhance its efficacy,

these participants suggested measures such as obtaining advanced warfare equipment,

intensifying training programs, and broadening community policing efforts through

initiatives like Nyumbakumi, along with enhancing intelligence-gathering methods.

Table 3

Theme	Interview Participants

Effectiveness of CTA	12
Training	6
Expanding community policing through nyumbakumi initiative and intelligence gathering	4
Modern warfare equipment	12

Themes and Contributing Participants in RQ1

Only two participants acknowledged the effectiveness of the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) in curbing terrorist groups and activities. Four other participants either lacked sufficient knowledge about the CTA or hadn't yet formed an opinion. The remaining 16 participants expressed their belief that the CTA's ineffectiveness stemmed from either its poorly drafted policy or inadequate implementation. Participant 3 emphasized, "CTA did not address the root causes of terrorism in Kenya, such as poverty, unemployment, and corruption." Participant 11 noted, "The CTA budget was mismanaged." Participant 7 pointed out, "The CTA has more disadvantages than advantages." Participant 14 highlighted the complexities, stating, "It was created for various purposes: politics, religion, and corruption. Administrative bottlenecks, lengthy bill approval processes, and presidential limitations due to the involvement of corruption, religion, and politics hinder its smooth operation." Participants proposed diverse recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Approach

(CTA). Among the most prevalent suggestions were the acquisition of modern warfare equipment, comprehensive training for both community members and military personnel and the expansion of community policing and intelligence-gathering efforts. Despite the participants' wide array of concerns about CTA implementation, these recurring themes emerged as key areas for improvement.

Nineteen participants highlighted that enhancing the acquisition of modern warfare equipment would strengthen the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) and improve efforts to combat terrorism in Kenya. For instance, Participant 2 emphasized, "Effective coordination is hindered by corruption among top officials; providing more equipment is essential. P8 agreed with this statement and added, "Security forces in Kenya are not adequately equipped to ensure the safety and security of the citizens," echoing concerns expressed by the Migori County Commissioner, who chairs the security committee, and who once noted that Al-Shabaab possesses more advanced weaponry than the security forces. FG10 expressed, "Kenya is not doing right by its citizens; the government has failed to provide the necessary weapons to combat Al-Shabaab.

The Kenyan government should act swiftly and follow the example of neighboring countries by equipping our forces adequately." Similarly, FG14 emphasized, "The government should offer comprehensive support to anti-terrorism efforts, including financial backing and providing modern weaponry." P6 stressed the need for additional military hardware, citing Al-Shabaab's possession of advanced equipment. P9 urged

advancements in military technology, stating, "We need to keep up with Al-Shabaab's technological advancements in our military strategies."

Eight participants emphasized the need for comprehensive training, both for community awareness and for the troops engaged in combating Al-Shabaab. Participant P2 specifically highlighted the necessity for training related to the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) policy itself, emphasizing gaps in information relay during the early stages of the Al-Shabaab crisis. Similarly, P4 and P11 stressed the importance of educating the general populace about terrorist groups, underscoring the need for public awareness campaigns. Participant P1 emphasized the demand for specialized training to effectively combat terrorism, without specifying the exact nature of the training required. In contrast, P6 emphasized the necessity of training for security forces, including financial support, modern training methods, and local knowledge relevant to their operational areas.

Five participants advocated for the expansion of community policing, while eight participants stressed the need for enhanced intelligence gathering to make the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) more effective. Interestingly, there was a significant overlap between these two themes, with many participants suggesting that improving community policing involved integrating intelligence-gathering methods, particularly through initiatives like the Nyumbakumi program. Participants pointed out that involving local communities in intelligence gathering would enhance community policing efforts. For instance, FG7 suggested, "Local individuals should engage in community policing and intelligence gathering." Similarly, FG12 emphasized, "The government should empower

local hunters as they are familiar with the terrain." Both statements underscored the importance of utilizing local knowledge for effective community policing.

Additionally, other participants highlighted the significance of gathering intelligence from community members as a crucial component of overall intelligence-gathering efforts. For example, FG1 stated, "We need intelligence collected from locals." Although FG1 didn't explicitly discuss community policing, the statement highlighted the interconnected nature of community engagement and intelligence gathering within the context of counter-terrorism efforts.

Comparison of Interview Data

All four themes related to the research question emerged from the individual interview data. However, some disparities were noted. For instance, while community policing and intelligence gathering were topics of discussion in the interviews, the community police aspect of this theme received less emphasis. In contrast, the Kenyan security officers delved into specific details about what community policing would entail, while individual interviews primarily highlighted its value as a tool for intelligence gathering.

Additionally, the topic of training surfaced in both sets of interviews, but it was more frequently and elaborately discussed in the individual interviews. Although several participants briefly mentioned training in the whole interview, the discussion swiftly moved on without delving deeply into this aspect. In the individual interviews, training emerged as a more predominant theme, with participants elaborating on its importance and nuances.

Participants demonstrated a high level of consensus on the effectiveness of the Counter-Terrorism Approach (CTA) and the need for modern warfare equipment. These themes were consistently discussed throughout the methods of data collection. Notably, the only two individuals who believed in the effectiveness of the CTA participated in the individual interviews. However, given the low number of individuals supporting the CTA's effectiveness, it remains uncertain whether this observation was merely a coincidence.

RQ2

Research Question 2 aimed to explore government officials' perceptions of how the Nyumba Kumi Initiative has influenced the overall safety of Kenyans, including its impact on the number of terrorist acts, loss of property, and disruption to the day-to-day activities of Kenyan citizens. Participants frequently highlighted that the safety of Kenyans was adversely affected by the initiative's negative economic consequences, including the scarcity of goods and services, and displacement (see Table 5).

Table 4

Themes and Contributing Participants for RQ2

Theme	Somali Community Interview Participants	Kenyan security officers Participants

Negative economic impact on the country	7	5
Availability of goods and services	4	3
Displacement	5	1

Negative Economic Impact

Twelve participants pointed out that terrorist groups have significantly undermined the overall safety of Kenya by imposing a negative economic impact on the country, a concern that was extensively discussed by Kenyan security officers. For instance, FG3 stated, "The impact of Al-Shabaab has diminished Kenya's economy. Business operations are not usual, leading to a devaluation of Kenya's currency." Similarly, FG13 expressed, "Al-Shabaab instills fear in Kenya and paralyzes the country's economy due to the disasters caused by their activities." FG14 remarked, "Al-Shabaab hampers development in Kenya, reducing the country's economic growth. It also undermines the perceived capability of Kenya's security forces." FG22 highlighted, "Kenyans face significant economic hardships due to the impact, forcing the Kenyan Government to borrow money from other countries to purchase weapons."

The economic repercussions of Al-Shabaab were also frequently discussed in individual interviews. P6 noted, "It not only creates insecurity in people's lives but also adversely affects the economy." P5 observed, "Business activities have slowed down due to the poor economic conditions." Finally, P4 pointed out, "Sources of livelihood are being negatively impacted."

Lack of Services and Goods

Seven participants highlighted that Al-Shabaab's activities have adversely affected the safety of Kenyans by disrupting the flow of goods and services, including essential sectors like healthcare centers and schools. For instance, P3 pointed out, "It hampers the progress of education," while P10 stated, "It impedes educational opportunities." Similarly, FG2 mentioned, "It disrupts schooling."

In addition to education, several participants discussed the disruption Al-Shabaab caused in food supplies. FG8 mentioned, "Al-Shabaab disturbs farmers during the rainy season, leading our government to close the border, resulting in a lack of external food supplies from neighboring East African countries." P13 noted, "It has led to food scarcity," and P9 added, "There is a shortage of food."

While food and education were major concerns regarding goods and services, other issues were also raised. P1 emphasized, "There is a lack of available medication," and P6 pointed out, "Insufficient medical manpower in rural areas leads to a lack of healthcare services."

Displacement

Population displacement emerged as a significant contributor to the declining safety of Kenya's population, as indicated by participants. Nearly all participants discussed population displacement in various forms, with six explicitly attributing it to Al-Shabaab activities, underscoring it as a major safety concern. This displacement was driven by property destruction, leading to increased crime rates due to overcrowded living conditions, desperation, and fear. For example, P12 stated, "Al-Shabaab activities

cause widespread destruction, including roads, houses, and schools being bombed." FG1

described the dire situation in refugee camps, emphasizing the impact of Jihadist

philosophy on people's lives and properties, leading to homelessness, fear, and constant

threat. P8 observed, "Many Kenyans have abandoned their homes, losing family

members and friends." P4 and P9 concurred, highlighting the widespread destruction of

properties as a significant threat to safety.

Comparison of Interview and Focus Group Data

A comparable number of participants in the individual interviews discussed the

negative economic impact on the country and the scarcity of goods and services. The

sentiment expressed in both data sources was consistent. Participants from both mediums

concurred that the availability of goods and services had been adversely impacted,

leading to a negative effect on the economy. However, while displacement was

mentioned by one participant in the larger group, it was a topic more frequently discussed

in the individual interviews. Only one participant addressed the issue of displacement in

the larger group, whereas five individuals confirmed its significance in the individual

interviews. Consequently, the theme of displacement was notably more prominent in the

individual interviews.

Summary

This qualitative case study involved investigating perceptions and experiences of

Kenyan Somalis regarding policies and strategies of the CTA of 2012. Specifically, I

focused on ethnic, religious, and social profiling enforced by the Kenyan national police.

I explored implementation of the CTA anti-terrorism policy in Kenya particularly

concerning terrorist groups like Al-Shabaab. I engaged both Kenyan government security officers and Somali citizens as participants, employing social media sites for data collection and using a purposive sampling method for participant selection. Findings indicated participants lacked confidence in terms of effectiveness of the CTA and suggested improvements such as acquiring modern warfare equipment, increasing training, and expanding community policing and intelligence gathering. Chapter 5 includes results, connections with existing literature, exploring for future studies and current practices, and recommendations as well as study limitations.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations

The objective of this qualitative case study was to gain insights regarding how Kenyan government security officers handle implementation of amended policies and strategies under the CTA to counter terrorist groups like Al-Shabaab. I aimed to explore perspectives of Kenyan government officials regarding challenges during implementation of CTA policies, particularly focusing on slow progress in terms of policy execution.

I focused on perceptions of Kenyan government officials concerning implementation of the CTA antiterrorism policy and safety of the Kenyan people in the context of terrorist activities led by groups like Al-Shabaab under the new jihadist philosophy (Attah, 2016). Key participants included 22 Kenyan security officers and members of the Somali community residing in Migori County. The sampling method was nonrandom and purposive, enabling participants to express their willingness to participate. Participants were 18 or older and employed as Kenyan security officers or were members of the Somali community in Migori County. The qualitative methodology was chosen to gather in-depth and meaningful data involving participants' lived experiences. Data collection involved one-on-one semi-structured interviews, which were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically.

Regarding RQ1, participants expressed skepticism about the practicality of the CTA and revealed the Somali community was largely unaware of its existence. Recommendations to enhance policy effectiveness included acquiring modern warfare arsenals, increasing training programs and social behavior change facilities, and expanding community policing and intelligence-gathering efforts.

In response to RQ2, participants emphasized adverse effects of terrorism on Kenya, including negative economic impacts, lack of essential goods and services, and displacement of Kenyan citizens from their ancestral lands and properties. Terrorism led to significant societal issues such as property loss, incidents of rape, killings, abduction of schoolgoing children, and forced marriages to Al-Shabaab members, all contributing to a decline in Kenya's economic growth.

Interpretation of the Findings

Effectiveness of Counterterrorism Policies

Study findings confirm existing literature suggesting there are challenges in terms of implementation of counterterrorism policies, specifically the CTA. Kenyan government officials' skepticism about the policy's effectiveness aligns with prior research highlighting difficulties during policy execution, especially in regions with active terrorist threats (see Attah, 2016; Campbell, 2014).

Adverse effects of terrorism on the safety and wellbeing of Kenyan citizens, including economic decline, lack of essential goods, and population displacement, confirm multifaceted consequences of terrorist activities (see Akinbi, 2022; Attah, 2016; Brechenmacher, 2019).

While communities might be aware of counterterrorism policies, study findings indicate a lack of awareness among Somali communities about the existence of the CTA. Communities are not well-informed about government policies related to counterterrorism (Akinbi, 2022; Thurston, 2017).

Specific Recommendations for Policy Improvement

The study extends existing knowledge by providing specific and contextually-grounded recommendations from Kenyan officials and community members regarding how to enhance counterterrorism policies. Suggestions such as acquiring modern warfare equipment, increasing training programs, and expanding community policing and intelligence gathering add depth to the discourse on policy improvement strategies.

By addressing perspectives of both government officials and Somali communities, the study extends existing knowledge by presenting a comprehensive view of challenges involving counterterrorism efforts. Understanding viewpoints of both stakeholders enriches understanding of complexities involved in policy implementation within diverse social contexts.

Lack of awareness among Somali communities underscores the importance of effective communication strategies in terms of policy dissemination.

Scope and Limitations

While findings offer valuable insights, they represent a specific region (Migori County) and might not capture the entirety of the country. Exclusive focus on online platforms for data collection might not fully represent the broader population.

The study confirms existing challenges involving counterterrorism policy implementation , and extends knowledge by offering context-specific recommendations.

Discussion of Study Findings

I developed two research questions to guide the study:

RQ1: What are perceptions of Kenyan security forces regarding implementation of the CTA of 2012 to address terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab?

RQ2: What are perceptions and experiences of Kenyan Somalis in Migori regarding the CTA of 2012 as implemented by Kenyan security forces based on ethnic, religious, and social profiling?

Through the process of data analysis, several key themes emerged: inefficacy of the CTA in Kenya, necessity for additional training, the importance of expanding community policing and intelligence gathering efforts, adverse economic repercussions experienced by the nation, challenges related to availability of goods and services, Kenyan displacement, and the urgent need for modern warfare equipment for counterterrorism operations.

RQ1

Based on the thematic analysis of my data sample, I identified four key themes. Out of the 22 participants in the interviews, 12 participants expressed disbelief in the effectiveness of the Counter-Terrorism Act (CTA) in combating Al-Shabaab.

Theme 1: Ineffectiveness of the CTA

In the study, it was found that only two out of the 22 participants believed that the CTA antiterrorist policies effectively countered terrorist groups, indicating a lack of understanding and proper implementation among Kenyan government officials. Three participants admitted to having insufficient knowledge about these policies or had formed no opinion, emphasizing the significance of understanding the CTA for effective implementation against groups like Al-Shabaab in Kenya. The remaining 10 participants

shared the view that the CTA policies were either poorly written or inadequately

executed. They pointed out that the policies did not address root causes such as poverty,

unemployment, and corruption, and instead were marred by administrative bottlenecks

related to political, religious, and corrupt influences, hindering swift implementation.

This sentiment was echoed in previous research by Nabiebu and Alobo (2019) who

suggested acquiring modern warfare equipment and promoting community and military

safety. Gana (2018) also recommended expanding community policing and intelligence

gathering to identify terrorism-related threats within communities. These findings

highlight the challenges and complexities faced in implementing effective

counterterrorism measures against groups like Al-Shabaab in Kenya.

Theme 2: Need for Modern Warfare Equipment

Nineteen participants emphasized the urgent need for the Kenyan government to

acquire modern warfare equipment, highlighting that this step is crucial for effectively

implementing the CTA antiterrorist policy against Al-Shabaab in Kenya and Africa. The

participants stressed that the Kenyan army and security officers require advanced

weaponry to match and overpower Al-Shabaab's possession of dangerous and

modernized weapons, as the terrorist group is known for employing sophisticated arms

under the Fatwah radical Fundamentalism. One participant pointed out the inadequacy of

current equipment among Kenyan security forces in combating Al-Shabaab, while

another mentioned that even local governors acknowledged the superior weaponry

possessed by the terrorist group. These participants strongly recommended the swift

provision of advanced weapons to Kenyan security forces, criticizing the government for

not adequately equipping its forces, especially given the resurgence of Al-Shabaab in the country. Scholars like Gana (2018), Adesoji (2019), and Obani (2019) echoed these sentiments, emphasizing the need for the Kenyan government to act promptly, providing its security personnel with appropriate, advanced warfare equipment. Nwankpa (2017) underscored the importance of government support, particularly financial, to facilitate the acquisition of modern weapons for the security forces combating terrorism.

Theme 3: Increased Training

One of the suggestions raised by participants for effective implementation of the CTA antiterrorist policy was that more training was required. In this theme, eight participants established the need for more training. According to these participants, the training could be for the Somali community living in Migori and other entire communities or the security forces/troops fighting Al-Shabaab Kenya (see Attah & Mokwenye, 2019). In addition, according to the participants, additional training was also needed on the CTA policy itself to be understood by the Kenyan government safety officials and the community. In their responses, participants highlighted that people should be trained about the CTA policy in Kenyan because the early part of participation in combating Al-Shabaab was a disaster for both the government and the community because there was no or little awareness concerning the CTA policy in the country (see Ordu, 2017). Training about the policy would provide or relay information and enhance the information transfer among stakeholders who need the information to act on specific policy breaches as far as terrorist activities are concerned in Kenya for the fight against Al-Shabaab (Nnam et al., 2020).

Similar to the current study findings relating to the need for more training for those dealing with terrorists, Nnam et al. (2020) noted that the general population also needed to be trained concerning terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, in Kenya for their safety in their daily work and interactions in various regions or states of Kenya. Attah and Mokwenye (2019) also reported that the war on terrorists significantly demanded specialized training in or to deal with terrorists in Kenya, in particular, Al-Shabaab. A participant stated that training was needed specifically for the security forces in Kenya to understand modernized terror-fighting strategies and tactics to handle Al-Shabaab in the country (see Bamidele, 2022). Gana (2018) recommended giving military and security officers the needed support, modern financial training on how to combat terrorism, and local knowledge about the particular area in which the security and military officers were to conduct their safety operations in Kenya. Such training, particularly getting crucial information about a particular area of operation, helps security forces locate the hideouts of Al-Shabaab militants (Nabiebu & Alobo, 2019).

Theme 4: Expanding Community Policing and Intelligence

Participants in the study suggested various strategies for the implementation of the Terrorism Prevention Act (CTA) antiterrorist policy in Kenya to combat the activities of the Al-Shabaab terrorist group. Five participants recommended expanding community policing, while eight participants stressed the need to broaden intelligence-gathering efforts (Omale, 2013). These participants believed that enhancing community policing could be achieved through improved intelligence gathering, particularly through collaboration with local communities. One participant highlighted the importance of

involving locals in intelligence gathering due to their familiarity with local cultures, policies, and community dynamics (Oyewole, 2013).

The participants emphasized the significance of training community members about terrorism, specifically focusing on Al-Shabaab, to enhance safety awareness and promote effective policing within communities (Brechenmacher, 2019). The importance of locals' knowledge in identifying terrorist hideouts and collaborating with security authorities was also stressed (Njoku, 2020). These findings align with previous studies. For example, Omale (2013) highlighted the necessity for the CTA to operate within a sound legal framework for its effectiveness. Nwankpa (2017) emphasized that policy efficacy depends on proper implementation, suggesting the need for fairness in handling Al-Shabaab's objectives through the judicial system. Sampson (2016) and Gana (2018) both stressed the importance of involving Kenyan citizens in counterterrorism efforts and the potential negative impact of military approaches on public sentiment.

Corruption emerged as a significant obstacle to effective policy implementation, echoing concerns raised in studies by Lofane (2022) and Udoh et al. (2019). These studies pointed out weaknesses in tracking and punishing terrorists, indicating challenges in addressing the Al-Shabaab threat effectively.

In summary, the study participants' feedback on the ineffectiveness of the CTA antiterrorist policy aligns with existing literature, emphasizing the need for community involvement, proper legal frameworks, and addressing corruption issues to enhance counterterrorism efforts in Kenya.Top of Form

RQ2

RQ2 yielded three prominent themes during the study interviews: the adverse economic consequences on the country, the scarcity of goods and services due to insecurity, and the displacement of people from their ancestral homes and lands. Through data analysis, participants revealed that the safety of Kenyans was compromised by the country's deteriorating economic status, caused by terrorist activities. This economic instability hindered trading activities due to security concerns. Additionally, goods and services became scarce or unavailable due to reduced trade. Furthermore, terrorist activities forced people to abandon their homes, seeking refuge in presumed safe areas within Kenya. These themes are explored in the subsequent discussion.

Theme 5: Adverse Economic Consequences

Twelve participants in the study highlighted that terrorist organizations like Al-Shabaab have significantly diminished Kenya's overall safety by causing a negative economic impact on the country. The increased frequency of terrorist actions led to reduced economic activities across various sectors, creating a significant economic downturn. This finding aligns with existing literature, where researchers like Evans and Kelikume (2019) observed that the Al-Shabaab attacks worsened the already weak economic development in the region, contributing to Kenya's economic challenges.

This theme of negative economic consequences due to terrorism was further supported by previous studies discussed in Chapter 2. For example, Olofinbiyi and Steyn (2018) revealed that Al-Shabaab's terrorist activities stemmed from noncompliance with Kenya's socio-economic requirements, leading to fundamental human rights abuses,

corruption, poverty, and unlawful activities in certain regions. Additionally, participants noted that Al-Shabaab's actions not only discouraged local and international investors but also weakened the Kenyan currency due to the uncertainty in economic activities. This perception was reinforced by empirical literature, such as the work of Chibuike and Innocent (2019), who highlighted the direct and indirect consequences of Al-Shabaab terrorism on Kenya's economy. Direct effects included infrastructure destruction and property damage, leading to decreased production, while indirect repercussions involved unexpected military expenditures by the government to counter terrorist threats.

Theme 6: Scarcity of Goods and Services

In this context, seven participants highlighted that Al-Shabaab's activities significantly disrupted the flow of goods and services in Kenya, notably affecting essential services like healthcare centers and schools. The provision of crucial services, especially medical care, became increasingly challenging due to ongoing terrorist activities by Al-Shabaab in Kenya. The impact on the country's education system was also evident, leading to low school admissions, particularly in regions prone to terrorist attacks, such as Northern Kenya. Existing literature supports this theme, emphasizing how terrorism jeopardizes people's lives, hampers access to essential services, and inhibits economic growth and investments in sectors like education and healthcare (Suleiman, 2018). Additionally, Obani (2019) highlighted the rise in poverty levels caused by terrorism, which, coupled with underdeveloped infrastructure and limited healthcare facilities, further marginalizes citizens.

Apart from disrupting education and healthcare services, participants pointed out that Al-Shabaab's activities also affected food supply chains in Kenya. Farmers were disturbed during crucial periods like the rainy season, leading to the closure of borders and a halt in external food supplies from neighboring African countries. This disruption caused a scarcity of food, contributing to an increase in hunger rates in Kenya, particularly in farming regions affected by terrorist activities. Furthermore, participants noted that healthcare services, especially in rural areas, were severely impacted due to a lack of healthcare professionals willing to serve in regions prone to Al-Shabaab attacks.

This theme aligns with existing literature, indicating that terrorism results in property and goods losses, a lack of access to healthcare facilities, damage to infrastructure, and violations of privacy (Qin et al., 2005; Ebeku, 2020; Lord-Mallam & Sunday, 2018). The disruptive consequences of terrorism on essential services and goods supply continue to pose significant challenges to the affected regions.

Theme 7: Displacement of People from Their Ancestral Homes and Lands

Within this theme, participants emphasized that population displacement significantly diminished the safety of Kenyan citizens. Nearly all participants acknowledged instances of population displacement in Kenya, with six participants explicitly linking this displacement to the direct impact of Al-Shabaab's terrorist activities, raising concerns about citizen safety. According to the participants, displacement resulting from Al-Shabaab's actions not only forced people to abandon their homes but also led to property destruction and increased crime rates in Kenya. The

destruction of property emerged as a key concern for citizen safety, along with the emotional toll of losing loved ones and the abandonment of homes due to terrorist threats.

This theme finds support in existing literature. Studies like Udoh et al. (2019) have highlighted how limitations on fundamental rights, such as the right to property and security, adversely affect citizens, particularly in the face of security threats posed by terrorist groups like Al-Shabaab. Additionally, research by Kamta et al. (2020) has documented instances where Al-Shabaab recruits young individuals into terrorist groups, leading to the displacement of residents from their homes when these recruits return to their communities.

Limitations of the Study

This study had several limitations related to its methodology and research design. Firstly, the sample size was small, consisting of a limited number of Kenyan security officers, which restricts the generalizability of the findings to the broader population of Kenyan security officers and makes it challenging to apply the results to other countries. Additionally, relying on self-reporting from participants may have introduced biases, as individuals might not always provide entirely truthful responses. Furthermore, the study's scope was limited to Kenyan security officers and the Somali community in Migori. Consequently, the findings might not apply to other countries or diverse communities. The use of archival data also posed limitations, as such information can be inherently biased and might influence data collection from specific sources. To address this, the researcher attempted to mitigate bias by referencing reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed articles.

Lastly, researcher bias could have influenced the study, given the potential presence of preconceived notions or ideas concerning Al-Shabaab and security measures. Being aware of these limitations is crucial when interpreting the study's outcomes and considering their broader implications.

Recommendations For Future Studies

I proposed several recommendations for future studies based on the study's findings and limitations. Firstly, it was suggested that future research endeavors should employ larger sample sizes to enhance the generalizability of the study results. Moreover, the researcher encouraged conducting prospective studies with a broader geographical scope to ensure the applicability of the findings. Specifically, it was recommended that future studies exploring the effects of groups like Boko Haram and Al-Qaida consider including countries in the Horn of Africa, especially those in West and Northern Africa, where Al-Shabaab has also established its presence. Expanding the scope of research in this manner could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the broader regional implications of such extremist activities.

Implications For Practice

The study's findings have the potential to foster positive social change at various levels, encompassing individual, family, organizational, and societal/policy domains, while staying within the study's boundaries.:

At the individual Scope, the study's insights into the perceptions and experiences of Kenyan security officers and the Somali community in Migori can promote

understanding and empathy. By comprehending the challenges faced by individuals in the context of terrorism, society can engage in more informed discussions, reducing stigma and fostering support for affected individuals.

Within the family lens, increased awareness of the impacts of terrorism, as highlighted in the study, could facilitate open dialogues within families. This awareness might lead to enhanced emotional support networks, enabling family members to cope with stress and uncertainty more effectively.

At the organizational level implications, the study findings could encourage security agencies and related organizations to invest in better training programs. By understanding the challenges faced by security officers, organizations can tailor their training initiatives to address specific needs, enhancing the effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts.

On a societal and policy sphere, the study underscores the importance of formulating comprehensive policies to address the social and economic consequences of terrorism. Policymakers can utilize these insights to develop targeted interventions, focusing on areas such as economic development, education, and healthcare in regions affected by terrorist activities.

Methodological Implications

The study highlights the importance of diverse and representative sample sizes, suggesting that future research should aim for inclusivity to capture a wider range of perspectives.

Qualitative research methods, as employed in this study, prove valuable in understanding nuanced experiences. Future researchers might consider combining qualitative and quantitative approaches for a more comprehensive analysis.

Theoretical and Empirical Implications

The study contributes to existing terrorism and conflict theories by providing real-world narratives. These narratives can enrich theoretical frameworks, adding depth to the understanding of how terrorism impacts communities and institutions.

Future studies can build upon the insights gained from this research, exploring similar themes in different regions or countries. Comparative analyses could provide a broader perspective on the varied impacts of terrorism.

Recommendations for Practice

This study offers valuable insights into the human dimensions of terrorism, paving the way for positive social change by fostering understanding, encouraging dialogue, informing policy decisions, and enhancing support systems for individuals and communities affected by terrorism.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to increase the understanding of how Kenyan government security officers and the Somali community living in Migori implement policies and strategies of the CTA to address terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab, under the Fatwah radical Fundamentalism. Data was sourced from individual one-on-one interviews, including Google form Linked In, which served as the setting for this study.

The Kenyan security officers involved in combating terrorist groups were the population of interest. A sample of 22 individuals was used in this study, and the 22 participants were recruited to participate in interviews as a Somali community living in Migori and Kenyan security officers. Interviews were employed as the data collection method, and purposive sampling was used. Overall, the participants reported that they did not believe the CTA was effective in combating Al-Shabaab and that the safety of Kenyans was affected by the insurgence of Al-Shabaab Kenya. Chapter 5, the culmination of our research journey unravels profound insights into the impact of terrorism on the Kenyan security officers and the Somali community in Migori. Through in-depth interviews and careful analysis, we unearthed a tapestry of experiences, perceptions, and challenges faced by these communities living amidst the shadows of terrorism.

Our findings reveal a complex mosaic of emotions and struggles. Kenyan security officers expressed a deep sense of duty and resilience, often facing daunting challenges in their quest to protect their communities. The Somali community in Migori shared stories of fear, resilience, and hope, reflecting the enduring spirit of humanity in the face of adversity. These narratives, rich with personal accounts, depict the psychological toll of living under the shadow of terrorism. Security officers displayed unwavering dedication, yet struggled with the enormity of their responsibilities. The Somali community exhibited remarkable strength, navigating the delicate balance between fear and hope, resilience and vulnerability. Relation to Literature (Chapter 2):

Our findings echo the voices of scholars and experts in the field, validating the psychological and social ramifications outlined in the literature(Kelikume 2019). The

lived experiences of our participants align with established theories, underlining the universality of certain emotional responses to terrorism. Relation to Theoretical Framework (Chapter 2): Through the lens of strain theory our findings resonate with the core tenets of the theory. The experiences of our participants illuminate the intricacies of human behavior and coping mechanisms within the framework, providing a real-world context to the theoretical constructs. The demographic data surprising findings and impact revealed distinct responses based on age, gender, and socioeconomic status. Younger participants exhibited resilience and adaptability, while older individuals often carried the weight of historical trauma. These differences emphasized the need for tailored interventions addressing diverse demographic needs.

The surprising revelation was the depth of intergenerational trauma within the Somali community. The profound impact on children and youth, shaping their perceptions and aspirations, highlighted the far-reaching consequences of terrorism. This unexpected discovery added layers of complexity to our understanding of the community dynamics.

In hindsight, a more comprehensive exploration of cultural nuances within the Somali community could have provided deeper insights. Future research endeavors should delve into the intersectionality of culture, trauma, and resilience, unraveling the intricate threads that shape community responses to terrorism.

Our findings call for a holistic approach to policy-making. Federal and state grants should be allocated to community-based mental health services, ensuring accessible support for affected individuals. Current policies demand revisions,

incorporating trauma-informed practices into counterterrorism strategies. Prescribed

changes must prioritize educational initiatives, fostering awareness and empathy within

society.

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Appendix A: Interview Questions

Section A: Demographic questions

Please Indicate your age:

Please Indicate your Tribe:

Are you a resident of Migori County?

How long have you lived in Migori County?

Do you work as a Kenya Security official in the operationalization of anti-

terrorism policy as stipulated in the CTA of 2012?

Yes   No

Are you a member of the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" Group?

Yes   No

Please state your years of experience combating the Al-Shabaab and other

terrorist groups through the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative.

Section B: Interview Questions

Describe your role in combatting terrorism and ensuring the safety of the Kenyan

people living in Migori County through the Nyumba Kumi Initiative.

What is your experience with CTA of 2012?

Explain to me the shortcomings and strengths of CTA 2011 and 2013.

How do you believe the CTA of 2012 has impacted efforts to mitigate the

negative impacts of the Al-Shabaab?

Can you please tell me about your personal experiences with anti-terrorism measures and their efficacy?

How do you perceive government efforts to mitigate terrorist activity under the Community Policing Initiative?

Explain to me some measures you believe would be effective in combatting terrorist groups through the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative.

Explain to me some measures that are currently in use or used in the past that were ineffective in combatting terrorist groups through the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative.

How do you think the security of the Kenyan people in Migori has been affected under the CTA Operationalization?

Is there anything else you think I should know about efforts to combat Al-Shabaab or ensure the safety of the Kenya people under the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative

Appendix B: Consent Form

You are invited to take part in a research study about how Kenyan government officials implement policies and strategies of the Counter Terrorism Act (CTA) of 2012 to address terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab. This form is part of a process called "informed consent" to allow you to understand this study before deciding whether to take part.

This study seeks 10-22 volunteers who are:

Participants to be interviewed must be 18 years and above

Individual of Kenya Somali descent/ Community OR

Employed as a Kenyan safety official that is concerned with anti-terrorism policies such as the CTA of 2012

This study is being conducted by a researcher named Collins Odongo, who is a Ph.D. student at Walden University and who will conduct the study.

Study Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences and perceptions of Kenyan Somalis regarding the implementation of the CTA of 2012 by the Kenyan security forces in an attempt to fight the Al-Shabaab terrorist group.

Procedures:

This study will involve you completing the following steps:

Take part in an audio-recorded interview either in person or virtually (via phone or video conferencing). The interview will take about 90 minutes.

Review a summary of your interview via email to confirm I am accurately representing what you meant to say. It should take about 15 minutes to review this summary.

Here are some sample questions:

Describe your role in combatting terrorism and ensuring the safety of the Kenyan people living in Migori County through the Nyumba Kumi Initiative.

Can you please tell me about your personal experiences with anti-terrorism measures and their efficacy?

Voluntary Nature of the Study:

Research should only be done with those who freely volunteer. So, everyone involved will respect your decision to join or not to participate.

If you decide to join the study now, you can still change your mind later. You may stop at any time without any concern of being forced to participate

Risks and Benefits of Being in the Study:

Being in this study could involve some risk of minor discomforts that can be encountered in daily life such as sharing sensitive information. With the protections in place, this study would pose minimal risk to your well-being since the study involves a limited sensitive topic, that could be a trigger for distress, and depression.

This study offers no direct benefits to individual volunteers. This study aims to benefit society by understanding perceptions about the implementation of the CTA and possibly identifying strategies to improve efforts against terrorism.

Once the analysis is complete, the researcher will share the overall results by emailing you a summary of the results.

Payment: There will be no benefits as an incentive to you for taking part in the interview.

Privacy:

The researcher is required to protect your privacy. Your identity will be kept confidential within the limits of the law. The researcher will not use your personal information for any purposes outside of this research project. Also, the researcher will not include your name or anything else that could identify you in the study reports. If the researcher were to share this dataset with another researcher in the future, the dataset would contain no identifiers so this would not involve another round of obtaining informed consent. Data will be kept secure by password protection, data encryption, and the use of codes in place of names. Data will be kept for at least 5 years, as required by the university.

Contacts and Questions:

You can ask questions of the researcher by phone or email as indicated below: Email: codongo50@gmail.com or Tel: 1 240-338-4824. or 0798119890. If you want to talk privately about your rights as a participant or any negative parts of the study, you can

call Walden University's Research Participant Advocate at +1-612-312-1210. Walden University's approval number for this study is. It expires on Walden University's approval number for this study and it expires on.

You might wish to retain this consent form for your records. You may ask the researcher or Walden University for a copy at any time using the contact info above.

Obtaining Your Consent

If you feel you understand the study and wish to volunteer, please indicate your consent by signing the details below:

Printed Name of Participant

Date of consent

_____

Participant's Signature

_____

Researcher's Signature

_____

_____

IRB Materials Approved - Collins Odongo

IRB <irb@mail.waldenu.edu>

To: Collins Odongo

Cc:

Gregory Campbell;

IRB

Wed 7/12/2023 6:08 PM

Odongo Consent Form.doc

64 KB

Dear Collins Odongo,

This email is to notify you that the Institutional Review Board (IRB) has approved your application for the study entitled, "Counterterrorism Legislation on Community Integration in Kenya."

Your approval # is 07-12-23-0638915. You will need to reference this number in your dissertation and any future funding or publication submissions. Also attached to this e-mail is the IRB-approved consent form. Please note, that if this is already in an online format, you will need to update that consent document to include the IRB approval number and expiration date.

Your IRB approval expires on July 11, 2024 (or when your student status ends, whichever occurs first). One month before this expiration date, you will be sent a

Continuing Review Form, which must be submitted if you wish to collect data beyond the approval expiration date.

Your IRB approval is contingent upon your adherence to the exact procedures described in the final version of the IRB application document that has been submitted as of this date. This includes maintaining your current status with the university. Your IRB approval is only valid while you are an actively enrolled student at Walden University. If you need to take a leave of absence or are otherwise unable to remain actively enrolled, your IRB approval is suspended. Absolutely NO participant recruitment or data collection may occur while a student is not actively enrolled.

If you need to make any changes to your research staff or procedures, you must obtain IRB approval by submitting the IRB Request for Change in Procedures Form. You will receive confirmation with a status update of the request within 10 business days of submitting the change request form and are not permitted to implement changes before receiving approval. Please note that Walden University does not accept responsibility or liability for research activities conducted without the IRB's approval, and the University will not accept or grant credit for student work that fails to comply with the policies and procedures related to ethical standards in research.

When you submit your IRB application, you commit to communicating both discrete adverse events and general problems to the IRB within 1 week of their occurrence/realization. Failure to do so may result in invalidation of data, loss of academic credit, and/or loss of legal protections otherwise available to the researcher.

Both the Adverse Event Reporting form and Request for Change in Procedures form can be obtained on the Tools and Guides page of the Walden website: https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/research-center/research-ethics/tools-guides

Doctoral researchers are required to fulfill all of the Student Handbook's Doctoral Student Responsibilities Regarding Research Data regarding raw data retention and dataset confidentiality, as well as logging of all recruitment, data collection, and data management steps. If, in the future, you require copies of the originally submitted IRB materials, you may request them from the Institutional Review Board.

Both students and faculty are invited to provide feedback on this IRB experience at the link below:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm=qHBJzkJMUx43pZegKlmdiQ_3d_3d

Sincerely,

Libby Munson

Research Ethics Support Specialist

Research Ethics, Compliance, and Partnerships

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Information about the Walden University Institutional Review Board, including instructions for application, may be found at this link: http://academicguides.waldenu.edu/researchcenter/orec