

**VULNERABILITY OF URBAN BUSINESS CENTRES TO TERRORIST ATTACKS:
A CASE STUDY OF THE NAIROBI CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other University.

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

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Macharia, my wife Elizabeth Wambui and my three sons, Aloysius, Nathaniel and Lemuel for their constant support and encouragement.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	:	Administration Police
ATPU	:	Anti - Terrorism Police Unit
CBD	:	Central Business District.
CT	:	Counter Terrorism
DCI	:	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
EA	:	East Africa
GSU	:	General Service Unit
GTD	:	Global Terrorism Database
ISS	:	Institute of Security Studies
KDC	:	Kenya Defense Council
KPS	:	Kenya Police Service
MOA	:	Matatu Owners Association
NCTC	:	National Counter Terrorism Centre
NCC	:	Nairobi City Council
UCR	:	Uniform Crime Report
USA	:	United States of America
UN	:	United Nations
VERLT	:	Violent Extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism

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ABSTRACT

There has been terrorist attacks and threats in Kenya more so in Nairobi central business district (CBD) despite the measures and the strategies the government has put in place to curb terrorism. This study sought to find out the vulnerability of Nairobi Central Business District to terrorism, examine the factors that make Nairobi Central Business District vulnerable to terrorist attacks, to investigate the measures put in place to mitigate against terrorist attacks in the Central Business District, to examine the effectiveness of strategies put in place to prevent terrorism and find out the challenges of curbing terrorist attacks in Nairobi Central Business District. The study employed non probability sampling using snowball to arrive at 63 respondents with 10 key informants purposively selected. The data was collected through interviews and questionnaires. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected, organized, categorized, coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Most of the respondents were males and have been in Nairobi for more than 10 years implying that majority of them have been in Nairobi for long. Some of the factors they indicated that made CBD vulnerable to terrorist attack were the high population, the congestion in the streets especially in the evening. The study found out the strategies put in place by government was CCTV cameras, the officers on patrol, the informants on the ground and the detectors and barriers in buildings. The study further revealed that most respondents agreed to some extent that the strategies put in place were not effective and were not aware since most of them were put by individuals for own safety and security.

The recommendations of the study were that there should be proper and stringent rules regarding the protection of the owners, managers and the people who are in CBD against terrorist attack.

They also indicated that the presence of sniffer dogs, more CCTV and detectors would send signals to terrorists since they are being monitored.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Terrorism may be referred to as an act that some people use some form of violence to intimidate others for political or economic gain (Enders & Sandler, 2012). Acts of terrorism have been in existence for millennia and violence is a hallmark of terrorism (Burke, 2011). Sometimes, these are constructed as irrational but according to Abrahams (2008) terrorists are rational actors whose rationality is based on inescapability as opposed to the desirability of terrorist tactics or goals.

The history of terrorism, according to Hoffman (2006), is well-documented with notable people, incidents, and entities associated with it. The use of the term terrorism appeared for the first time when Jacobins who at the time of his rule utilized violence in all forms of manner to intimidate enemies and compel followers to his wishes during the French revolution reign of terror (Chomsky, 2008). Thornton (2007) also asserts that the association of terrorism with state intimidation and violence lasted from that time up to the mid-19th century when it shifted to non-governmental institutions.

Terrorism has evolved over the years with the surface remaining "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear" (Reinares, 2007). It is this aspect that has made terrorism rapidly become the predominant strategic tool of our adversaries. According to Federal Bureau of Investigation (2011) a change of techniques and tactics by terrorists has been substantial as terror activities have been changing. Jones (2012) claims that in most cases religious extremists tend to question the authenticity of governments by viewing legal systems as non-superior to their religious beliefs. They thereby

regard activities aimed at modernizing societies as corrupting traditional cultures. This leads to the acts of terrorism to continue cropping up. In fact, Bouzar (2016) emphasizes that the tug of emotion as a cause of terrorism, may tempt young people to turn away from religious teachings to jihad (a holy war undertaken as a sacred duty by Muslims).

Even though the terrorists' motives might differ from one group to the other, their actions normally follow standardized formats that include hijacking airplanes, bombing, assassinations, kidnapping and suicide attacks among other forms of violence (Sandler, 1992). Other than the physical destruction and casualties caused by terrorist attacks, terrorist actions normally result to psychological, political, economic, and even social damages to the target people and societies (Klein, 2015). Countries within Africa have continuously been vulnerably victims to acts of terrorism. This necessitates the need to evaluate the measures put in place in combating terrorism within this region.

According to the United Nations Security Council June (2006), there are diverse kinds of terrorism and most of them have unluckily found home in Africa as African countries have experienced relatively high levels of terrorism. According to African Security Council, there have been a good number of terrorist attacks in Africa. The major terrorist incidents in Africa occurred in American Embassies which are mostly located in the CBD or in the neighborhood of the CBD. According to Tanzanian National Security Advisory Council, on August 7, 1998, the suicide bombers that struck Kenya in 1998 packed their vehicles at almost the same time in Tanzania next to American embassies ready to strike. In Kenya, about 213 people lost their lives as a result of the attack whereas in Tanzania 11 of them were killed. An estimated 4,000 people in Nairobi were wounded and other 85 people in Dar es Salaam. According to Tanzanian Security Council (1998) the assassination attempt against Muhammad Hosni Mubarak in Egypt (1999) is another major terrorist attack in record.

According to Kenya Security Council (2011), Kenya has been a scene of numerous terror attacks linked to terror groups. As early as 1975, the first bomb blast occurred at a nightclub based in Nairobi city just next to Hilton Hotel. Similarly, the Norfolk Hotel, which is owned by a Jewish businessman, was attacked on 31 December 1980. Back then the attack killed 20 people and wounded approximately 87 besides causing havoc destructions on the hotel. It was presumed that the attack was a form of cleansing by the pro-Palestinians militants for the support that Kenyan government gave to Israel's Operation in Entebbe. In 2002, two missiles were fired in the country against an Israeli airliner as soon as it took off from Mombasa airport. At the same time, there was another attack at a Kikambala Hotel that was at the time receiving Israeli tourists the same year.

Series of explosions and bombings have further been witnessed in various parts of Kenya which are believed to have been retaliatory attacks by Al-Shabaab after a coordinated operation between the Somali military and the Kenyan military was initiated against the Al-Shabaab group of insurgents in southern Somalia named "*operation lindanchi* " in October 2011 as reported by the Kenyan Defence Council(2015). On 21 September 2013, Al-Shabaab associated gunmen attacked and shot customers at Nairobi's Westgate Shopping Mall where over 70 people died and scores injured. In April 2015, gunmen stormed the Garissa University College, killing almost 150 people and wounding several others. The Defence Council (2015) reported that attackers claimed to be from the Al-Shabaab Para militant group and indicated that they were retaliating over non-Muslims occupying Muslim territory. The militants took several students hostage, freeing Muslims but withholding the non-Muslims. In addition, 67 people were killed in Mandera in June 2016 while more than 60 others were killed in attacks near Mpeketoni, Lamu County.

According to United States Embassy, the Somalia-based Al-Shabaab Para militant group claimed responsibility and the attacks were organized by local politicians with ties to a network of terrorist gangs.

The overwhelming reaction to curb terrorism by African countries is a call for support and cooperation from the American government. The Bush Doctrine gladly accepted the key stone of African nations work to prevent terror which is hard to root out due to endemic poverty and unrest of Sub-Saharan African nations. According to The White House report (September 2006), the American government has consistently deployed militants in Africa to assist in fighting terrorism. Bouzar (2016) suggests that parents should talk to their children about the internet, a major recruitment arena for terrorists in both Western Europe and the United States. Dominic (2016) considers the way we can stop or break the cycle of co-radicalization and draws on key studies for concrete suggestions which include bridging the toxic divide of mutual distrust by celebrating broader social identities. The Kenyan government has also particularly been reacting to the issues of terrorism by utilizing its specialized forces. For instance, the KDF and the GSU were deployed to help during the Westgate Shopping Mall and Garissa University attack. Thus it is clearly evident that, terrorism is a global challenge and attacks are all over the world and have been there for many decades in Africa and more so in Kenyan urban centers which include Mpeketoni, Garissa, Mandera and Nairobi. Terrorism has become an international problem which international community has spent much effort to solve it and to reduce its effect on people. Under the umbrella of the United Nation, many conventions and resolutions have been adopted in international area. Plus, at regional level, European Union has taken a great deal of measures to handle this serious problem. In addition, individual countries such as the United States, Canada, South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya, which have suffered intensively terrorist

attacks, have taken strict measures to terminate this bloody trouble. There are many reasons for terrorism such as poverty, self -determination right, violation of international law and religious incentives. In order to combat terrorism effectively, firstly international community must terminate reasons for terrorism. For example, if poverty is a possible reason for terrorism, international community should give assistance the relevant country both technically and financially to eliminate poverty.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is evident that terrorism is a complex national phenomena and it has numerous negative effects on people's lifestyle. The causes of terrorism are different, complicated and it continues all over the world in rural areas but more prevalent in urban centers (Perlstein, 2007). Various studies have been done on terrorism in central business centers which include Krueger (2009) who discusses what makes a terrorist and explains in a quantative manner that civil liberties are key determinant causes of terrorism. Perlstein (2008) discuss the motivation level of terrorists to exute their mission and be vulnerable to be exploited for terrorist acts while Sherry (2016) conducted a research on the effects of terrorist attacks which include loss of lives and mass destruction of property.

According to the Kenya Security Council, Kenyans are not safe as they have also experienced terror attacks in their soil. In September 2013, for instance the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi was attacked resulting to loss of lives and mass destruction of property. According to the National Security Advisory Council (2015), Garissa University was hit in 2015 and Mandera town was hit in 2016 by terrorist. A report by Kenya Security council (2016) stated that female terrorist attacked a Mombasa Police Station and left a number of officers killed while others sustained injuries. The recent series of terrorists attacks witnessed in Kenya calls

for a need to study the vulnerability of urban centers to terrorist attacks in order to suggest appropriate precautions and strategies. To fill this gap, this study therefore, aims at giving a detailed analysis of the vulnerability of business centers to terrorist attacks despite the measures which have been put in place.

1.2.1 Research Questions

- i. To what extent is Central Business District vulnerable to terrorist attacks?
- ii. What are the factors that make Central Business District vulnerable to terrorist attacks?
- iii. What are the measures that have been put in place to mitigate against terrorist attacks in the Central Business District?
- iv. How effective are the strategies that have been put in place to prevent terrorism in the Central Business District?
- v. What are the challenges of curbing terrorist attacks in Central Business District?

1.3. Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study was to find out the vulnerability of Urban Business Centers to terrorist attacks. The specific research objectives of this study were:

1.3. Research Objectives

- i. To find out the vulnerability of Central Business District to terrorism attack.
- ii. To examine the factors that make Central Business District vulnerable to terrorist attacks.
- iii. To investigate the measures put in place to mitigate against terrorist attacks in Central Business District.
- iv. To examine the effectiveness of strategies put in place to prevent terrorism.
- v. To find out the challenges of curbing terrorist attacks in Central Business District

1.4 Justification of the Study

This study was designed to highlight the vulnerabilities of urban centers to terrorist attack and allow further research activity in this field of green criminology. In addition, the research presented important starting points for understanding our urban centers in Kenya and develop appropriate ways of reducing their vulnerability to terrorism. Therefore, the solutions to the problems posed may be incorporated and be used by the anti-terror police unit, the intelligence department, and directorate of criminal investigations, ministry of interior and coordination of national government, policy makers and other key stake holders of security matters.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study focused on the vulnerabilities of urban business centers to terrorist attacks. The study determined the vulnerabilities of urban centers to terrorist attacks for a period of three months of June-August 2018. The study determined the effects caused by terrorist attacks in an urban center, and analyzed the contents of literature, statutory, legislative and test cases through comparative analysis of different ways of reducing vulnerability of the urban centers to terrorist attacks. The study documented how terrorist activity affects urban centers and analyzed the strategies that have been taken to curb terrorist attack in an urban center. The study was conducted on business owners, managers, and security agencies and a total of 63 respondents were drawn from Nairobi area, Nairobi County. The researcher had in depth interview schedule and questionnaire to collect data. The area under study was sensitive as issues of terrorism are handled with a lot of decorum and some respondents did not feel very secure to give particular information. The researcher assured the respondents the information obtained from the respondents was treated with utmost confidentiality. Some key respondent officers had busy schedule limiting the researcher from accessing them however the researcher booked an appointment to meet them to avoid inconveniences. Lastly, terrorism has taken part in most parts of the country including rural areas but this study limited itself to urban centers.

1.6 Definition of key Terms

Vulnerability: the degree to which people, property, resources, systems, and cultural, economic, environmental, and social activity is susceptible to harm, degradation, or destruction on being exposed to a hostile agent or factor. (Aysan, 2010)

Urban area: A human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of built environment which is created through urbanization and categorized by urban morphology as cities, towns, conurbations or suburbs(Cray 2011)

Business Centre: The part of a town where the main banks, shops and offices are located characterized by presence of many people who have moved from rural areas to come work and leave there. (Adrian, 2011)

Central business district (CBD) is the commercial and business center of a city. In larger cities the commercial and business activity are located in or in the vicinity of these area (Avenues, 2012)

Terror: an instance or cause of intense fear or anxiety (Thornton, 2006)

Terrorist: a person, usually a member of a group, who uses or advocates terrorist activities and carries out the act of terrorism (Victor, 2005)

Terrorism: the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes (John, 2010)

Terrorist attack: a surprise attack involving the deliberate use of violence against civilians in the hope of attaining political or religious aims (Thornton, 2006)

Jihad: a holy war undertaken as a sacred duty by Muslims (Ayrer, 2007)

Social disorganization: disruption or breakdown of the structure of social relations and values resulting in the loss of social controls over individual and group behavior, the development of social isolation and conflict, and a sense of estrangement or alienation from the mainstream of one's culture. (Groves, 2013)

Motivation: the act or an instance of inducing, with a reason to act in a certain way (Maehr and Meyer, 2006)

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines and discuss, literature concerning definition of terrorism, related studies on terrorism and lastly on previous studies carried out on terrorism. The research was guided by three theories, namely Social Learning theory by Albert Bandura (1977), Social disorganization theory developed by Chicago school and Conflict theory by Karl Marx (1845).

2.1 Terrorism

Terrorism may be referred to as an act that some people use some form of violence to intimidate others for political or economic gain (Enders & Sandler, 2012). Acts of terrorism have been in existence for millennia and violence is a hallmark of terrorism (Burke, 2011). According to the English dictionary, terrorism is defined as a form of threat or violence that is normally directed towards civilians for the sake of infusing fear on them in the hope that terrorists would utilize that as an opportunity for attaining their ideological or political goals. Some scholars now refer to it as new terrorism because of its inclination towards religious motivations and increased lethality.

2.2 Terrorism history

The history of terrorism, according to Hoffman (2006), is well-documented with notable people, incidents, and entities associated with it. The use of the term terrorism appeared for the first time when Jacobins who at the time of his rule utilized violence in all forms of manner to intimidate enemies and compel followers to his wishes during the French revolution reign of terror (Chomsky, 2008).

Arrillaga (2009) claims that the newer forms of terror activities tend to be more suicidal, murderous and ideological. For this reason, they tend to be less reconcilable, suspicious of negotiators, tend to kill more people, unlikely to release detainees, informed about techniques, policies, procedures and tactics. Consequently, they tend to use information available to them to communicate with public officials, controllers, suppliers and surveyors. In so doing, they are able to fight effectively and kill more people even with fewer numbers of fighters (Stewart, 2008).

This suggests that terrorism might worsen in the future due to the capability of the terrorists to use weaponizable materials, motivation behind their activities, and ease of communication. The intention of international terrorism tends to be to influence governments at an international level or intimidate the members of the public through kidnapping or mass destruction for the sake of achieving social, economic, religious or even political goals (Arrillaga 2005).

Some of the factors that might give rise to terrorism include failure to give people right to self-determination, frustration and discontentment, poverty, underdevelopment, abuse of human rights, blocking democratic processes and armed conflicts (Stewart, 2008). Terrorism is generally understood by many people as an unlawful act that is normally coordinated to inflict fear. It is thereby a politically motivated act on civilians by non-state actors even if states may as well execute it.

Aarefah Mosavi (2009) claims that a suicide bombing activity such as the one witnessed in a concert at Manchester, England, is a picture of the new forms of terror activities. Some people suspect that the new trend might continue in the future. Accordingly, cities might be

the new targets for terror activities unless something is done to stop similar practices. Nowadays, the target of terror groups is not only aimed at spreading fear among civilians, but it is also aimed at turning city dwellers against each other.

In major cities such as Paris or Baghdad, terrorists focus to suppress the way people conduct their lives in those cities by way of segregating people and driving residents into mental fortresses. Once they do this, they instill mistrust among them (Burke 2011). Other activities are aimed at instilling fear on residents and gaining publicity. For instance, the Boko Haram terror group was able to gain extensive media public upon kidnapping 329 school going children from a boarding school in Nigeria. While the group attained one of its objectives, local people have been left to bear the burden of losing lives and properties (Henry 2014).

Of all the areas in the sub-Saharan region in Africa, East Africa (EA) tends to be the most vulnerable region because almost all countries in the region have been struck by terrorists (Bashir, 2007). Most of those attacks have either been targeted on national governments or American embassies in the region (Rosand & Millar, 2009). Besides, the region has experienced prolonged periods of inter-state conflicts that have resulted to high levels of poverty, political isolation and instability that make the region more susceptible to terror attacks. For instance, the Somali civil war despite tearing the Somali governments apart has exposed the region to more terror attacks (Rosand & Millar, 2009).

2.2.1 Characteristics of Terror

Terrorism has for a long time been known to affect national economies by diverting foreign investment away from target countries. This destroys infrastructure, limits trade that hamper economic growth and reduces public investment (Collier & Sambanis, 2015). The high levels

of insecurity along the Insecurity in the Horn of Africa has deep roots in the political use of insecurity along the Horn of Africa have most of them resulted from excessive use of terror by both state and non-state actors even though Islamic radicalism is taking center stage (Kagwanja, 2016). A further characteristic is that terrorism is associated with some form of state support or sponsorship. Even though no government has ever come clearly to declare its support to terror groups, it is believed that some of them advance the political ideologies of their sponsors (Kidder, 2012).

Besides the above, terror activities have for a long time been known to harm economies both directly and indirectly. For instance, the September 11 attack on the USA is estimated to have cost the U.S government billion of dollars besides destroying lives and private properties (Klein, 2007). Immediately after the attack, the US Consumer Confidence Index reduced from a high of 114 to a low of 97.6 the same month and a further low of 85.5 in October. Besides, the rate of unemployment increased by 0.6 percent in a month's time. The businesses were not spared either because their stopped momentarily the process of hiring new employees and investing in new capital. Investors who did not know what would happen stopped investing momentarily (Klein, 2007).

In developing countries, terror activities reduce foreign investment as investors look for safer countries as a measure of protecting their investment and employees (Bandy, 2015). This concept is debatable in Kenya. Terror groups are now turning their attention to technologies meaning that technologies might become the next major targets (Welch, 2006).

Terror groups are also known for attacking infrastructures that are considered critical to national governments. The main threats in this area include downing the electricity transmission lines (Zimmerman et al., 2004). Some of the countries that have been hit by this attack include France, Sudan, Spain, Pakistan, and Columbia. Nonetheless, whether terror

activities witnessed along the horn of Africa have anything to do with attacks witnessed in the Kenyan infrastructural systems is a subject that requires further investigation because it is not well documented.

Terrorism also affects trade. For instance, during the September 11 attack in USA, Cantor Fitzgerald, which is a bond-trading company, lost 658 of its employees (Knight and Czinkota, 2008). Besides, it affects demand for various products. This complicates the way governments run their affairs including doing business with other countries especially those sensitive to terror attacks (Welch, 2006).

2.3 East Africa Terrorism

Of all the areas in the sub-Saharan region in Africa, East Africa (EA) tends to be the most vulnerable region because almost all countries in the region have been struck by terrorists (Bashir, 2007). Most of those attacks have either been targeted on national governments or American embassies in the region (Rosand & Millar, 2009). The most unfortunate thing is that efforts aimed at countering terror activities in Africa appear to have not been effective (Kimunguyi, 2016). For this reason, there is need to evaluate what the region is doing to combat terror activities.

In doing the above, it would be important to acknowledge the fact that terror groups attack with a view to alter the way members of public perceive the effectiveness and legitimacy of their respective governments. Indeed, their intentions in some instances are to dupe the members of the public that their governments are not able to protect them. For this reason, fear-infusing activities such as kidnapping, beheading and bombing are normally utilized by terror groups (Razzaq, 2003).

2.4 Aims of Terrorists.

In relation to the above, terrorists focus on instilling fear upon the members of the public, embarrass, weaken and harass governments by weakening their security forces as well as attracting the attention of the media (Razaq, 2003). For this reason, terror groups normally evaluate the cost-benefit of the systems they target to hit to determine the way governments or affected people and institution would react to the attack. Upon identifying the critical areas, they then attack by exploiting weaknesses they identify in those systems.

The main objectives and goals of terror groups differ from one group to the other and they range from radicalism to attracting attention. For this reason, USA being the largest democratic nation in the world tends to be the main target for terror activities (U.S Department of State, 1996). From around the world, Terrorists have used bombings and assassinations as frequent weapons in their struggle against autocracy (Spencer, 2006). Such as the 2003 bombings in Istanbul, which reported 60 fatalities (Davies, 2003)? In 2004 Ahmed Al-shager drove a truck bomb in to Baghdad killing 9 people (Abu-Nasr,2007).

In Kenya ,individual sympathetic to the Palestine liberation organization bombed the Norfolk hotel in Nairobi in December 1980 ,the 1998 American embassy bomb blast in Nairobi, bombing of the Paradise hotel in Kikambala in 2002 (Din, 2011). Terrorist have always aimed at creating publicity for their acts, spreading their ideological message through the media and appealing to the members of the public to their own ideologies (Jenkins, 1975). An attack many a times is usually followed by a communication taking credit for the attack or demanding something (Jenkins, 1975). The 1998 bombings of the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania attracted wide media coverage, likewise to the September, 11, 2001 bombings of the New York-based world trade center was watched by many people worldwide on televisions (US Department of State, 2016).

Some people saw it as a cheap method of laying an attack on a country without necessarily initiating a full-scale war on it. Within the Cold War framework, terror groups have become the proxies for middle power and superpowers (Combs, 2000).

This trend of terrorism characteristic within Africa and particular in Kenya has not been documented as such. Terrorism is also known to have elaborate hierarchical organization with reasonably well defined control and command structures. It exists somehow like a pyramid with leadership that decides on the overall plans and policies, which are followed by execution of those plans by terrorists who specialize in certain areas. At the next level, there exist active supporters who provide supplies, transport, weapons and intelligence. At the bottom, there lies the passive supporters who although are not actively involved in attacks, they provide logical and emotional support (Fraser, 2001).

Foreign policy analyst have depicted emerging international insecurity environment that depict weak and fallen states as vehicles for transnational threat including terrorism (Wylter, 2008). Inter-state conflicts and statelessness such as the state in Somalia are also believed to be a major factors in contribution of terrorist heavens. (McGregor, 2016) These are believed to contribute towards the horn of Africa susceptibility to terrorist exploitation. For instance, Ethiopia has constantly been in fight with rebel groups especially based in Eritrea (McGregor, 2015). The war in most cases has been triggered by border disputes. Besides, Ethiopia has constantly accused Eritrea of supporting religious extremists who are considered as part of terror groups with links to Al-Qaida such as the Al Shabaab (Momanyi, 2016).

In Uganda, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and Alliance of Democratic Forces (ADF), which are form of insurgent groups, used violent measures against the national government. Repots indicates that they have so far killed over 5,000 civilians through those measures (International Crisis Group, 2007). Somalia has for a long time not enjoyed a functional

government thereby turned to be an insecure and unstable country in the region. Statelessness in Somalia is believed to have contributed significantly to the emergence of Al-Shabaab (Ibrahim, 2010). Kenya has been a stable nation and hasn't experienced the aspect of statelessness however Kenya has experience inter-border disputes among communities such as the pastoral community. Whether these have any bearing on the advancement of terrorism in Kenya is not documented.

2.5 Within the context of terror debate and faith

In recent times however, terrorism is more driven by religious fanaticism specially Islam rather than secular politics (Jenkins, 2008). The religious extremists do not consider their terror activities as terrorism because they believe they promote noble cause based on scripture (Hoffman, 1995). Religious terrorists see their struggles as good against evil, therefore dehumanizing their victims and considering non members of their groups to be infidels or apostates (Cronin,2003). In Kenya it quite unclear whether the terrorist incidence happening are aimed at propagating any religious afflictions as terrorist demands based on religions afflictions in Kenya are unheard off. Currently, religious terror activities have increased tremendously with global reach. This type of terror activity is a political violence based on outwardly powers that glorify faith in Islam. Its perpetrators believe that they will be rewarded afterlife. Accordingly, religious beliefs legitimize acts of violence (Arquilla, 2000).

Terror activities executed in the name of faith have been witnessed for a long time in human life because the histories of majority of the people are full of heroic activities that promote belief systems. Some of those beliefs an activities are inspired by defensive motives whereas others are motivated by faith or even aggressive tendencies promoted by local people (Hoffman, 2005). Accordingly, religious terrorism can in some instances be revolutionary,

nihilistic, genocidal or communal based on its origins. It can therefore be executed by individuals, groups of people or even governments (United states Department of state, 2001). In African countries, Islamic beliefs are considered to be representative of the underdog against corrupt elites.

For the above reason, simple truths in Islam might attract the attention of groups of people who consider themselves as underdogs. For this reason, Islamic resurgence may be a response to anxiety in the modern societies or confusion thereof. No wonder terror activities have formed the basis of the spread of Islam for many years and Islamic "advisors" from Iran and Lebanon have been providing weapons and explosives to various African groups since at least 1990, and have ingratiated themselves in the inner circles of a number of African regimes (Hoffman, 2006). African governments are consequently struggling to contain Islamic pressures and to some extent respond to desires among citizens to develop Islam-based governments. Thus, the involvement of Islamic militants in violent activities has led governments to defend themselves against Islamic militancy. Accordingly, most people who believe in Islam are in defense of their faith.

A review of the literature indicates that the Islamic groups that opt to utilize militancy and violence represent a small group of the African people. However, they pose a major threat to governments and international stability as a whole. Even though Muslim believers disassociate themselves with Islamic extremists, they acknowledge the fact that the "Saudi" Wahabite doctrine has played a major role in the emergence and development of terror groups. To make the matter worse, Africa has a sizeable number of Muslim believers who in one way or the other propagate some of the ideologies promoted by terror groups. This makes Africa a good ground for brooding terror activities. To date the spread of terrorism has manifested

itself significantly along the northern part of the continent that harbors most of the Muslim believers. For this reason, the continent has witnessed a number of terror attacks since 1995.

Most of these attacks emanate from internal civil unrests that spill over to other parts of the continent and world in general. In most cases, those groups attempt to spread their ideological beliefs. In spite of this, as at 1995, only 8 percent of the terror activities witnessed throughout the world were executed in Africa. Back then it ranked fifth among the most vulnerable continents in the world behind Middle East, Asia, Western Europe and Latin America. Nonetheless, it is hoped that the continent might become more vulnerable as terror groups target the more weak targets (Hoffman, 2006). The most unfortunate thing is that Africa as a continent lacks resources to safeguard its borders; as a result, it might be an easier target as opposed to Israel and USA, which are the main target of terror attacks.

2.6 Forms and Nature of Terrorist Groups

There are a number of terrorist groups, categories and terrorism in general, and they include Revolutionary, Nationalistic, Domestic, Transnational, International, Religious, Ethnocentric, Social, Political and Separatists. Religious category is well known to majority of the people because the media covers it extensively as a form of Islamic extremism. The main challenge with this category is lies within the diversity of beliefs within various groups of Muslim believers. Those attackers who are motivated on religious grounds to attack their enemies base their decisions on holy ground thereby term their view as non-negotiable (Raazaq, 2015). The separatists use terrorism as a means to attaining political autonomy on specific groups of people. A good example of these people includes the Confederacy during the American Civil War. On the other hand, Ethnocentric who include the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), believe in their superiority that comes from their inherent racial characteristics. They base

their decisions on the concept of “ethnic cleansing”, which might be executed through subjugation or extermination of other groups of people (Coutsoukis, 2004).

Nationalistic groups are almost similar to separatists in the sense that they seek political autonomy. Nonetheless, they base their decisions on cultural idealism the way Irish Republican Army (IRA) does it. Revolutionary is committed to overthrowing established political orders and replacing them with new systems of governance be they political or social.

Throughout the world, the US is known to have trained different groups of people to be revolutionary in their promotion of democracy ad democratic processes. Honduras is a good example following the US support to become a democracy in 1980. In this case, Special Forces were used to train contras to overthrow the then government (Coutsoukis, 2004). Political terrorism may be regarded as a broad form of terrorism because it entails different forms of political reasons and motivations. Social terrorism, on the other hand, focus its attention to special interests based on social practices such as the rights of the minority groups, abortion, environmental related issues, and animal rights among others. Democratic terrorists limit their scope to national boundaries as they promote varying ideologies. The US KKK group, Earth Liberation Front and Aryan Nation are good examples of this form of terrorism (Crawford, 2001).

The International and Transnational terrorism, on the other hand, focus their attention on influence, support and reach of the terror groups. In this respect, International groups have their reach within a number of countries with a focus on specific parts of the world whereas transnational terror groups operate within multiple countries. For this reason, Hezbollah is normally regarded as international in that it focuses its attention on Israel, and Lebanon

whereas Al Qaeda group is regarded as transnational because it addressed itself to various groups of countries (Razaq, 2003).

In as much as western countries associate terrorism to “Islamic” extremism, the fact remains that the group represents just a percentage of terror groups (Crawford, 2001). The African council report (2015) on terrorism related issues accounts of attacks during the World Cup finals in Kampala, Uganda and the December 2010 bombing of a Kampala-bound bus in Nairobi. The terrorist attacks on the Norfolk Hotel in Kenya (1980), the August 1998 simultaneous attacks on the US embassies in Nairobi, and Dares Salaam, Tanzania; the November 2002 simultaneous attacks in Mombasa, Kenya, on another Paradise Hotel and on an Israel-bound aircraft at take-off from the Mombasa International Airport, Kenya are examples of urban centers under terrorist attack.

Kenya has become a major associate in the global war on terror after the upshot of September 11, 2001 (Aranson,2013) to some extent due to its ethnic composition, poverty, lax law enforcement, Islamic fundamentalism, political stability, unstable neighboring countries and geographical location (Adan,2005). For instance, since the collapse of the Somali government in 1991, Kenya has played a critical role in fighting terror activities in East Africa region (Mogire & Agade, 2011). The chief terror activity that has affected the region has been the Al-Shabaab Terrorist organization (Cronin, 2012).

2.7 Target area of terrorism

Larger cities create more attractive targets as urban density means that there are more people to steal from or kill in a smaller area (Glaeser & Shapiro, 2002). This relationship between violence and urban density demonstrates how in the past raiders, marauders, war and pillaging affected urban form and how today terrorism is affecting urban form. The risks of

urban terrorism are much greater in hundreds of lesser known cities in Central and South Asia, the Middle East and West Africa. Many of these cities are overrun by terrorism and are especially vulnerable because they have such weak security institutions (Tellier, 2009).

According to International Crisis Group (2009), the East Africa region is susceptible to terrorism because most countries in the region have weak governments, porous borders, increased extremism and weak state institutions. Some of the war witnessed in the region include the Eritrean War of Independence (1961-1991); Ethiopian Civil War (1974-1991), Ogaden War (1977-1978), Djiboutian Civil War (1991-1994); Ethiopian-Somali Border War (1982); Somali Civil War (1986-present); Ethiopian-Eritrean War (1998-2000); Operation Restore Hope (1992-1993); and Insurgency in Ogaden (2007).

Others include the Ugandan civil war fought between 1971 and 1986; Uganda-Tanzania (1978-1979); Insurgency between Lord Resistance Army and Ugandan government (2002-2009); a suppressed coup in Kenya back in 1982; the Shifta War (1963-1967); the Nubian-Luo ethnic tensions and violence (2001); and the recent post-election civil conflict in Kenya (2007-2008) including the Westgate attack that saw 67 people lose lives and 175 injured are clear indications of how urban centers are vulnerable to terrorist attack.

2.7.1 Religion and Terrorism

According to International Crisis Group (2009), radicalization of vulnerable groups and religious ideology that coincide with poor socio-economic conditions act as good grounds for development of terror activities. Herdes (2012) claims that cities are good target places because they act as centers of political, cultural and economic power. For many years, different groups of people have found their ways into cities. For this reason, most cities accommodate people with divergent views influenced by their cultural and religious

backgrounds. For them to survive peaceably, they need to co-exist and embrace divergent views.

The above explains the reason behind terror attacks that emanate from religious practices as people fail to accommodate one another. No wonder most of the nightclubs, parades, and concert halls in major cities have become target of terror activities. Accordingly, it is no longer the issue of segregating people on the basis of their ethnic groups as that of paralyzing cities (Tellier, 2009). Urban terrorism has been in existence for some time now. Before the September 2011 attack, some US cities suffered terror attacks from “home-grown” extremists. Similarly, European cities also experienced such attacks during the 20th century.

The Global Terrorism Database indicates that since the late 1960s Europe has witnessed over 16,000 terror attacks. Most of these attacks took place in 1970s and 1980s and some of them struck Paris killing 130 people. Different security personnel have been involved in tracking down attackers, but the mystery still persists. Some of the counter-terrorism initiatives initiated by various governments include denial of sponsorship, diminishing underlying conditions, defending citizens and areas of interest, defeating terror groups and their networks among other measures.

2.8 Strategies of curbing Terrorism

According to the Global Terrorism Council (2011) to stop terrorism several measures have been put in place. Currently, following the Paris terror attack, almost everyone is talking or contemplating the various methods that can be utilized to stop terror attacks. Some people claim that the world needs to intensify its fight against terrorism including strategies aimed at thwarting terror activities. In spite of this, despite what various groups of people might propose some of the best methods of fighting terrorism are already known. Some of them

include 1) fighting the people who sponsor or support terror activities, 2) stop arming terror groups 3) Stop Imperial Conquests for Arab Oil 4) Stopping Mass Surveillance top security experts agree that mass surveillance makes us more vulnerable to terrorists 5) Stop Torturing terrorist and interrogation experts agree that terrorists. If the world wishes to stop creating more terror groups, then it must cease the drone strikes and stop throwing dead bodies into the rivers.

In Europe, law enforcement has been viewed as the main instrument to fight terrorists. Instead of engaging them on the battle field, European nations attempt to combat their terrorists through civilian means of law enforcement cooperation, prosecution of terrorists before criminal courts and sharing intelligence (Rees 2006). If cooperation as a strategy to combat terrorist travel is to be successful, a mutual approach to combating the problem must be coordinated.

The September 11 attacks provided a catalyst for an unprecedented global antiterrorism campaign. However, much of the international law enforcement infrastructure utilized was already in place (Andreas & Nadelmann 2006). Drugs, the illegal arms trade, and alien smuggling were already understood as transnational crimes that required international law enforcement cooperation to combat. If terrorism is framed as a transnational crime on a massive scale, and a law enforcement approach is taken to combat it, these same institutions could then be adapted and utilized to combat international terrorism. With the globalization of transnational crime and international law enforcement, borders remain the focus of most concern and activities (Andreas & Nadelmann 2011).

Firstly, the most important thing would be to understand the vulnerable areas and the main causes of terror activities in EA region. This would act as a proactive measure aimed at enhancing the efficiency of counter-terrorism measures that would be developed and enacted in the region. Secondly, it would be important to engage external actors who would enhance the

region's capability to fight terrorism. International terrorism is no different, though when it comes to intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation bilateral communication, rather than multilateralism, has been the primary means of international cooperation (Rees 2006). City planners may as well develop and introduce mechanisms that would undermine radicalization among the young people. This would involve interacting more with ethnic and identity groups with a focus to developing social ties with them (Hufbauer and Schotts 2004).

2.8.1 Technological advancement in Fighting Terrorism.

The Internet is extensively used by terror groups to fundraise, recruit, and even spread radical behaviors; hence, access to internet may advance the spread of terrorist activities (Welch, 2006). The first layer of defense, also known as the outer layer or surrounding community is the first front in preventing a terrorist from detonating a device at an interior target location. Careful. Analysis of the exterior community is essential in developing a sound and effective plan to protect interior assets against attack. Considerations such as viewpoints, local hazardous Chemical sites, underground tunnels, sewer systems and more must be considered in order to effectively plan for the subsequent layers of defense which follow the first outer layer (FEMA, 2007). Knowledge of the area surrounding an asset is essential in defending the asset. The first layer of defense while defined by a geographic area exists largely in the minds of people especially those involved in the protection of an asset (Hopper & Droge 2005).

The Second Layer of Defense involves the primary strategy of planning the second layer in ensuring that terrorists do not have access to inhabited buildings. The goal of the second layer of defense is to prevent terrorists from gaining access to interior areas where their devices will yield the greatest amount of damage (FEMA 2007). Global Strategy to Prevent Terrorist Travel: Beyond the 9-11 Commission Report The liberal tradition in international relations

emphasizes mutual interests as the motivating factor to encourage states to cooperate and the development of international institutions that facilitate such cooperation (Andreas & Nadelmann 2006).

The desire to prevent terrorists from entering a state's territory is no different than other mutual interest. What is needed, however, is a common approach to addressing the problem. While military action is needed to deal with conditions and states that provide terrorist safe havens, real progress in the "War on Terrorism" will not come in the form of a decisive victory on the battlefield. Rather, victory will require years of small steps forward such as arresting key individuals or nodes in the global Salafi jihad movement, disrupting terrorist plans, seizing their finances and curtailing their ability to cross borders (Rees 2006).

Despite the number of studies that have been conducted before, they have not in unison been able to develop unified means of curbing terrorism including its spread. The issues of terrorism and extremism are not new (Hufbauer and Schotts 2009). Levine (2009) explains psychological, political causes, economic motives and social motives show that the development of the human body and mind, emotional reactions, and an unhealthy social background has a direct link with terrorist acts.

The Prevent strategy may be termed as a groundbreaking approach even though it is a bit controversial to curbing radicalization efforts. Counter-radicalization may be termed as the well-organized efforts developed by organizations, governments or even individuals to curb the spread of radical behaviors in terms of advocating, supporting or even facilitating such behaviors (Levine 2009).

2.8.2 Immigrants documentation

There are major types of fraudulent documents that terrorists use to travel the globe. These types fall into three different categories: illegitimate documents, legitimate documents and a combination of the two. Illegitimate documents are documents that are counterfeit or documents that have been altered. Legitimate documents are documents that are genuine and unaltered but are not being used by the true owner.

Passports and other documents can also be obtained by fraud with the use of breeder documents, which are documents that are presented at the time of application in support of the identity of the applicant. This means that a passport identifies an individual according to other documents, and these documents can be fraudulent (Salter 2012). The third category of fraudulent documents is a combination of illegitimate documents and legitimate documents. When passport manufacturers ship passports to the issuing authority they are completed products, except for the biographical data, a photograph and perhaps a machine-readable zone. If a passport is stolen before it is issued, a document forger needs only to add a photograph and biographical data and he may create an almost (Arrillaga 2005)

2.9 Theoretical Framework

In general a theory is an extended exercise in pattern recognition. This study was guided by the following theories, namely Social disorganization theory and Conflict theory.

2.9.1 Social Disorganization Theory

The social disorganization theory is one of the most important theories developed by the Chicago school, related to ecological theories. Shaw and McKay's are key proponents that certain neighborhoods have more social delinquent problems than others. The theory directly links crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics; a core principle of social disorganization theory is that place matters in other words, a person's residential location is a

substantial factor shaping the likelihood that that person will become involved in illegal activities. The theory suggests that, among determinants of a person's later illegal activity, residential location is as significant as or more significant than the person's individual characteristics (e.g., age, gender, or race). For example, the theory suggests that youths from disadvantaged neighborhoods participate in a subculture which approves of delinquency, and that these youths thus acquire criminality in this social and cultural setting.

According to Larry Gaines and Roger Miller (1970) state in their book criminal justice in action that "crime is largely a product of unfavorable conditions in certain communities." according to the social disorganization theory, there are ecological factors that lead to high rates of crime in these communities, and these factors linked to constantly elevated levels of "high school dropouts, unemployment, deteriorating infrastructures, and single-parent homes" (Gaines and Miller).

The theory is not intended to apply to all types of crime, just street crime at the neighborhood level. Edwin Sutherland adopted the concept of social disorganization to explain the increases in crime that accompanied the transformation of preliterate and peasant societies—in which "influences surrounding a person were steady, uniform, harmonious and consistent"—to modern western civilization, which he believed was characterized by inconsistency, conflict, and un-organization. He also believed that the mobility, economic competition, and individualistic ideology that accompanied capitalist and industrial development had been responsible for the disintegration of the large family and homogeneous neighborhoods as agents of social control.

The failure of extended kin groups expanded the realm of relationships no longer controlled by the community and undermined governmental controls, leading to persistent "systematic"

crime and delinquency. This links the youths from disadvantaged neighborhoods participate in a subculture which approves delinquency, and that these youths thus acquire criminality in this social and cultural setting becoming potential terrorist or agents of terror in the society in conclusion cbd is overpopulated characterized by congestion and in the end it is completely disorganized.

2.9.2 Conflict Theory

Social conflict theory is a Marxist-based social theory which argues that individuals and groups (social classes) within society interact on the basis of conflict rather than consensus. Through various forms of conflict, groups will tend to attain differing amounts of material and non-material resources (e.g. the wealthy vs. the poor) Karl Marx 1865. More powerful groups will tend to use their power in order to retain power and exploit groups with less power.

Conflict theorists view conflict as an engine of change, since conflict produces contradictions which are sometimes resolved, creating new conflicts and contradictions in an ongoing dialectic. in the classic example of historical materialism, Karl Marx and fried rich Engels argued that all of human history is the result of conflict between classes, which evolved over time in accordance with changes in society's means of meeting its material needs, i.e. changes in society's production. According to (Thornton, 1964) terrorism is a conflict in the society as people are agitating for something or for change once we have a conflict in the society terrorist attack may occur.

Social systems are composed of structures that are connected with emphasis on the economic organization of the social system. However, inherent in the economic and social structure are sources of conflict and tension in the system. Unequal distribution of the means of production

is the major source of conflict. Political differences in a country lead to power conflict among the leaders and the politicians may use terror or terrorist attacks to compel the state and this will Nairobi make it prone to terrorist attack in conclusion conflict arises where there is disagreements as people try to adjust and fit. In the process of urbanization there is likely to be scarcity of resources, economic strains and different class level in the society which may eventually lead to conflict.

3.0 Conceptual Framework

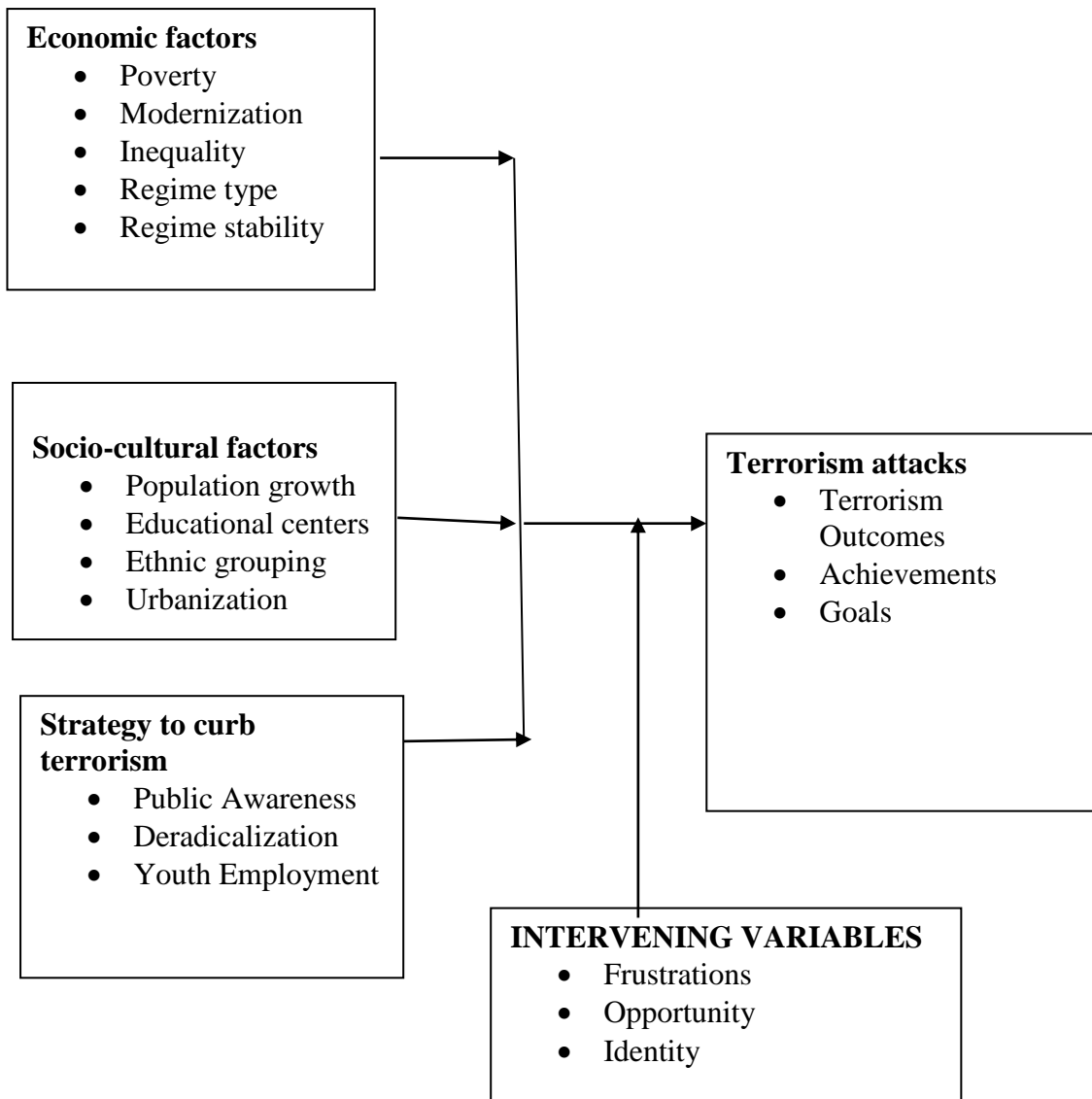
The study sought to investigate independent variable against the dependent variables with the intervening variables. For example the economic factors like abject poverty make individuals desperate since they are not able to meet daily needs which bring frustration to the individual and if an opportunity arises to join terrorist gangs they end up executing deadly missions of terrorism leading to loss of lives and massive destruction of property.

Education plays a very important role in the society and people work hard schools, going to colleges and eventually to universities with a hope of getting a good employment in urban places. If no employment the youth become desperate and start becoming frustrated and likely to omit or commit a crime if an opportunity arises. The young minds then become vulnerable and easily join terrorist groups and the outcome of terrorist activities is mass destruction of properties and lead to loss of lives and eventually terrorist achieve their goals.

Figure2.4. 1 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



Source: Researcher, (2018)

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

This chapter gives a detailed approach to the methodology applicable and components including the overall data collection, instrumentation and analysis along with ethical considerations. A detailed questionnaire for business owners, managers and key informant interview guide was used. The case study was paradigm that employed both qualitative and quantitative method.

3.1 Site Description.

The study was conducted in the Nairobi County, which is one of the 47 counties in the country with seventeen parliamentary constituencies and eighty four wards. Nairobi County houses headquarters of both national government and majority of private sector corporations and organizations. Nairobi County has a number of universities and colleges. It is also the headquarters of many international organizations and foreign missions operating in Kenya and in the region.

Nairobi is the largest City in Kenya and East Africa with a population of approximately 3.2 million people (KNBS, 2016). Nairobi City County is the choice for this study by the researcher because of its role as a commercial hub, and holds many commercial buildings with divergent business entities. At least every building in the Nairobi City County has individual owners running their business. The business owners are both of female and male gender. The large population and numerous business buildings in the Nairobi City County gave the researcher the motivation and made it prime site for the study.

3.2 Research Design

Every research requires a design that acts as the blueprint upon which data collection and analysis process follows. A descriptive research design was adopted for this study with a

focus on quantitative and qualitative techniques aimed at enabling the study to benefits from the benefits of the two methods (Gibbons, 1987; Gardner-Chloros, 1991 & Muthwii, 1994). Qualitative research gave feedback on the various dynamics of Nairobi that make it prone to terrorist attack was given numerical value for quantitative analysis. The design was applicable in terrorism study due to its explanatory, exploration and descriptive nature.

3.3 Unit of Analysis

This refers to the entity under investigation; the one that acts as center of attention. In this study the unit of analysis was the vulnerability of business to terrorist attacks.

3.4 Unit of Observation

This refers to the items that are actually observed, measured and collected to learn something about them. The unit of observation was the business owners or managers and security personnel working in Nairobi Central Business District.

3.5 Target Population

The target population for this research was the owners or managers of business working within CBD and the Security Personnel working in Nairobi Central Business District. In addition the researcher targeted different ranks of reinforcement officers starting with Atpu, Kenya Defense Force, officer commanding stations, intelligence officers, constables and other regular police officers.

3.6 Sampling procedure and Sample size

Milroy (1987), claims that a sample of 24 participants is sufficient to help researcher generalize findings. For this reason, 63 respondents were deemed appropriate for the research and the intended sample of 63 respondents were picked purposively. 53 respondents filled the questionnaire and the 10 key respondents participated in the interview guided questionnaire.

Snowball approach was used where one business owner introduced the researcher to another businessman the approach of ‘friend of a friend’ (Milroy & Milroy, 1972). Interview schedule was done to 10 key informants and techniques of face to face interview was done and questionnaire completed. This allowed the researcher to narrow his focus to researchers with relevant information in relation to study’s objectives (Mugenda, 2008). Those people were selected on the basis of their age and the fact that they were doing business in the CBD. A total of 63 respondents, were sampled out purposively from the Nairobi central business owners or managers. The researcher identified one business owner and by snowball approach, the researcher was introduced to other business owners and managers. The respondents included the younger, middle-aged and the old owners of business in CBD.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The focus of data collection process is usually focused on obtaining relevant qualitative and quantitative data or information for the study from pertinent sources (Koul, 1984). Data collection is an important aspect of any type of research study and on this particular study the researcher introduces himself first in order to create a good rapport and thereafter administered questionnaire and did interview with the key respondents. Primary and secondary data was used which contributed to qualitative and quantitative data for analysis.

3.8 Instruments of Data collection

This study used an interview schedule and a structured questionnaire as a main instruments and tool of data collection. The interview schedule was designed to obtain data from the personnel working in the security department whereas the structured questionnaire were filled by the business owners and managers on the vulnerability of business centers to terrorist attacks.

3.8.1 Key Informant Interview schedule

An interview schedule is an important data collection instrument as it is used to obtain specific and detailed information about a given subject. Therefore, an interview schedule gathered in depth insightful responses on the vulnerability of urban business centers to terrorist attacks was administered to the 10 key informants whom we had a lively interview.

3.8.2A Structured Questionnaire

The structured questionnaire is an important tool of data collection in that it could use to reach a big population of respondents in a low cost, relatively easy to administer and the best thing is it is the same for all respondents who were the business owners. The administration of the tools was done through hand delivery within ten (10) working days after which collections were made and the responses used for analysis.

3.9 Data Analysis

This entails bringing order, structure and finally determining patterns and meaning from data collected from research participants (Marshall and Rossman, 1990). Hitchcock and Hughes refer to this process as mechanism that researchers utilize to explain phenomena the way they appear in reality. Accordingly, the purpose of conducting data analysis is usually to obtain information that can be used to make informed decisions.

All types of analysis irrespective of whether the data is either quantitative or qualitative may be utilized to identify relationships between variables, summarize data, forecast outcomes, distinguish variables or compare them. Data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data was subjected to a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for its analysis and was presented in form of frequency tables and percentages and qualitative data which enriches was presented in narratives.

3.10 Ethical considerations

Conducting research requires compliance and ethical consideration to enhance the quality and output confidence by the receptors of the study. Driscoll and Brizee (2012) noted that a research needs to have permission from the regulators to conduct such research and that they need not have any intention to cause any physical, virtual otherwise any injury or damage in the process of research. In addition, avoidance of personal issues and biases otherwise vendetta should not have a penetration into the research process as and for the whole process should include high standards of integrity, privacy and utmost confidentiality.

A letter to conduct the research was requested from the University and mutual consent reached upon by the researcher and the respondents. The researcher assured respondents that the information they provided would not be shared by anybody else or even utilized for any other study other than the one it was intended for.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study's findings in relation to the vulnerability of urban business centers to terrorist attacks: a case study of the Nairobi central business district. The data provided was collected through questionnaires that were the main data collection tools. The results are interpreted in relation to the study's objectives and research questions.

4.2 Response Rate

The target population was comprised of a total of 63 respondents (business owners, managers and security personnel). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a 50 percent response rate is considered adequate whereas 60 percent is termed as good and that above 70 percent rated very well. This is in line with Kothari (2014) who terms a response rate of 50 percent as adequate and that greater than 70 percent as very good. The returned questionnaires were cleaned, edited and coded. Out of the 80 questionnaires distributed only 17 questionnaire was not returned but on follow up the respondent filled and failed to return the questionnaire thus leading to a response rate of 79% percent which was good enough to facilitate data analysis. The high success rate in questionnaire response was facilitated by explaining to participants the importance of the study and assuring them of confidentiality. From the table below the response rate of respondents is 79%. The response rate is adequate and sufficient for the study and for the purpose of data analysis. This implies that a response rate of 79 percent was very good (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

The results are shown in Table 4.2.1

Table 4.2.1: Response Rate of the Respondents

Response rate	Frequency	Percentage
Filled and returned	63	79
Unreturned	17	21
Total	80	100

4.3 Socio and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section, the researcher sought to get information on the respondent's the demographic characteristics of respondents were discussed and analyzed in respects to respondent gender, age, how many years the respondent has been in CBD, what type of businesses their do and the number of terror attack heard or witnessed in the CBD.

4.3.1 Age Bracket of the respondents

During the data collection process, the participants were asked to provide their age brackets to establish their ages. The findings are presented in Table 4.2.2

Table 4.2.2: Age of the Respondents

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20 years	9	14.3
20 – 30	18	28.6
31 – 40	15	23.7
41 – 50	12	19.1
50 and above	9	14.3
Total	63	100

The findings indicate that 14.3% of the respondents were aged below 20years, 28.6% were aged between 20 and 30, 23.7% were aged between 31 – 40 and 19.1% were aged between 41-50 years while 14.3% were aged 50 years and above. This implication is that majority of them were youthful and adults which means that they are aware of what is terrorism. An interview with one of the security detail, evaded the age bracket.

He stated that; *“in our community young men don’t ask wazee ,their age, angalia fore head no hair”*

It further implies that, most of them understood the question and get into Nairobi Central Business District for day to day activities.

4.3.2 The numbers of years respondents have been in CBD

The study also sought to determine the number of years the participants had been in CBD, and the results are as Table 4.2.3 depicts.

Table 4.2.3: The numbers of years the respondents have been in CBD

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
Below 1 year	2	3.2
1-5	8	12.7
6-10	14	22.2
11-15	16	25.4
16 and above	23	36.5
Total	63	100

From the figure, the findings indicate that 3.2% of the respondents were below one year, 12.7% have been in CBD for 1-5 years, 22.2% have been in CBD for 6-10 years, while 25.4 % have lived in CBD for 11-15 years and 36.5% have worked in CBD for more than 16 years and said that they were born and brought up in CBD. This means that they have been in CBD for long and are aware of terrorist attacks.

4.3.3 Type of Business done by the respondents.

The study further sought to establish the type of business the respondents were doing, and the results are in Table 4.2.4:

Table 4.2.4: Type of business undertaken by respondents.

Bankers	Generals sales person	Hotelian	Security guards	Others	Total
8(12.7%)	25(39.7%)	15(23.8%)	6(9.5%)	9(14.3%)	100%

From the figure, the findings indicate that 12.7% of the respondents were bankers, 39.7% general sales person while 23.8% were hotelian. 9.5% were security guards while 14.3% were in other categories. The majority of the business owners were doing their own business, implying that they are not that knowledgeable about business security. From the findings, many of the business owner's managers and security personnel are men. From the findings, many of the top managers and business owners are men and majority of respondents have worked in Central Business District. This implies that they are knowledge able about terrorist attack

4.3.4 Number of Terror Attacks the Respondents have Heard

The research question also sought to find out the number of terror attacks the respondents have heard, and results are shown Table 4.2.5 below.

Table 4.2.5: Number of terror attacks the respondents have heard

None	1-5	6-10	10-20	Above 20	Total
8(12.7%)	21(33.3%)	18(28.6%)	15(23.8%)	1(1.6%)	100%

The study found out that, 12.7% of the respondents had not heard anything about terror attack, 33.3% have heard about terror attack to 5 times, 28.6% 6-10 times and 1.6% had heard of terror attacks more than 20 times which was extreme looking at majority of respondents. The findings of the study indicate that there are terror threats and attacks have been witnessed in Nairobi like in university of Nairobi threat (June 2016) and Westgate shopping mall attack which was still fresh in the mind of respondents.

However an interview with a business owner he said;

“At times on our normal routine we hear words going round iko attack next month, let’s be aware of our neighbours and activities going onmmmmmmmm..... threats ziko”

business owner Luthuli avenue (cbd), hence a deduction can be drawn to the vulnerability of cbd to terror attack however no one has knowledge of terrorist indicators but majority of respondents were aware of terror attacks.

4.4 Vulnerability of the CBD to Terror Attacks

The study sought to ascertain the vulnerability of the CBD to terror attacks, and results are tabulated in Table 4.2.6.

Table 4.2.6: Vulnerability of the CBD to terror attacks

Statement	Agree		Neutral	Disagree	TOTAL
Vulnerable to terror attacks	48	(76.2)	3 (4.77)	12 (19.0)	100%
Compared to other cities Nairobi CBD is more vulnerable to terror attacks	36	(57.1)	8 (12.7)	19 (30.2)	100%
Many terror attacks are aimed at the Nairobi CBD	44	(69.8)	10(15.9)	9 (14.3)	100%
Nairobi has faced more terror attacks than any other city in the country	23	(36.5)	24(38.1)	16(25.4)	100%

From findings indicated that 76.2% of the respondents strongly agree that cbd is vulnerable to terror attacks, 4.8% were neutral, and 19.0% disagreed. The Findings indicate that Nairobi central business district is vulnerable to terror attack. A key respondent explained and phrased that;

“If you look at major cities Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Mandera, Nyeri and Nairobi where we have experienced more terror attacks and terror threats is Nairobi the capital city of our country “.

From the above statement the respondent mentioned other busy towns in Kenya like Mombasa Kisumu etc. but concluded that Nairobi is more vulnerable to terror attacks

The studies further found out that terrorist always target the economic hubs of a country which Nairobi is. Many terrorist target cbd due to the huge population as it results to mass destruction

Another respondent said;

“I have never wished to be in Nairobi town during late hours of night, I also keep off crowded areas”

From the above sentiments, majority of Nairobi dwellers have fear of terror attacks.

The finding of the study found out that Nairobi has faced more terror attacks than any other city in the country as indicated by 36.5% of the respondents, while 38.1 % of the respondents were neutral and 25.4% disagreed that Nairobi has faced more terror attacks than any other city.in conclusion the study found out that Nairobi has faced more terror attacks.

From the analysis, the government should act with speed on ensuring that immigration rules are adhered to as well as having well trained and equipped police force. CCTV installation in strategic places can also help in combating terrorism especially with tracking movements of terrorists.

4.4.1 Factors Making CBD Vulnerable to Terrorist Attacks.

The study was set to find out more about the factors that make cbd vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The findings are tabulated below in Table 4.2.7

Table 4.2.7: factors making cbd vulnerable to terrorist attack

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
High population of the city makes it more vulnerable to terror attacks	28	52.8
High number of illegal immigrants makes Nairobi more vulnerable to terror attacks	12	22.6
Unemployed youth have led to high terror attacks at the CBD	34	64.2
Radicalization of youths is the main cause of terror attacks at the CBD	22	41.5

From the table above, the findings indicate that the some of the respondents (52.8%) were aware that high population in the cbd would make it vulnerable to terror attacks. The findings indicate that the 22.6% agreed that the high number of illegal immigrants makes Nairobi more vulnerable to terror attacks. The findings indicate that the majority of the respondents (64.2%) knew that many young people being unemployed are prone and susceptible to be recruited to terrorist activities. A considerable amount of evidence suggests that frustration becomes an inducer of aggression when a person is attacked directly. Previous studies have demonstrated that frustration normally results to hostility when attacks are perceived as intentional, unjustified or arbitrary as opposed to accidental (Mallick & McCandless, 1966). They further point out the importance of cognitive considerations during the process of controlling aggression and hostility. For instance, Mallick and McCandless (1966) show that retaliatory behaviors are reduced significantly when reasonable explanations are offered for misconduct. This demonstrates that prior knowledge has the capacity to mitigate provocation and retaliatory actions.

The subsequent claim regarding the link between aggression and frustration appear to be justifiable. To a large extent, the effort aimed at blocking goal may in itself result to provocation and to some extent anger or annoyance, but may not necessarily cause hostility among parties in conflict. The reaction to such a practice may evoke behaviors aimed at terminating initial goal. If aggressive reactions are normally thwarted, then they will not occur in the future. However, if they gain something, they are likely to reappear in the future and destabilize peace.

The results further indicate that, a good number of the respondents were aware about the impact of illegal immigrants in the country and how they can be agent of terrorism. As a result, they expected the government to respond to terror attacks in different ways including freezing terror-related assets, improving intelligence, diplomatic initiatives, and military attacks. FBI (2016) stated;

“But one aspect of increased preparedness must not be overlooked changes in immigration and border control. All 19 terrorists of September 11 were foreign citizens, 13 of whom appear to have entered the United States as tourists, business travelers, or students, while the entry of the other six cannot be accounted for. The perpetrators of previous terrorist acts were also from abroad, usually having entered legally, including Ramzi Yousef, mastermind of the first World Trade Center bombing in 1993; Mir Amal Kasi, murderer of two CIA employees the same year; and Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman, convicted in 1995 of plotting a terror campaign in New York”.

Further findings indicated borders as front lines. The FBI therefore continued to indicate the way they have been involved in fighting terrorism. It claimed that terrorism had converted American borders to theatre of operations that are in constant battles. It acknowledged that the war had turned away from that of kidnapping and using tanks to attack, but to one of apprehending terrorists along borders. It argued that if terrorists could be blocked from entering the country, they would not be able to execute their attacks on the American soil.

Further, this implies that, the authorities in judge and relevant agencies that are meant to prosecute terrorists are not empowered then it would not be possible to fight terror war in totality. Accordingly, reaction to blocking terrorists from executing their goals may be effective if the relevant instruments are developed and in turn understand their role in thwarting terror attacks. Nonetheless, the act might evoke feelings of anger or even annoyance that might increase the tendency of aggressive and hostile reactions. Under such a context, the goal thwarting that frustrated people might perceive as arbitrary, unjustified, and intentional might be understood as a personal attack (Zillmann, 1979) in the extensions of Frustration-Aggression Theory

4.4.2 Measures Taken to Mitigate Terrorist Attacks.

Measures taken to mitigate terrorist attacks are crucial. The study sought to find out more about measures put in place to curb terrorist attacks. The findings are tabulated below

Table 4.2.8: Measures taken to mitigate terrorist attacks in Nairobi central business district.

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Increased job opportunities for the youth could reduce terror attacks in the CBD	45	84.9
Public awareness on the vulnerability of Nairobi to terror attacks can reduce terror attacks	12	22.6
All immigrants should be properly checked before allowed in the country to reduce possibility of attacks	20	37.7
Nairobi should have increased police patrols to reduce possibility of terror attacks	35	66.0

From the table above 84.9% of the respondents of respondents agreed youth empowerment and employment would make them busy and not become susceptible to be recruited in participating in terrorism activities, the findings indicate that 22.6 % of the respondents agreed that public awareness on alertness and reaction time is essential. One of the key respondents stated:

“Even if we heard of terror attack people would just run helter skelter and there would be a lot of stampede, imagine in the evening near any bus stations civilians are crowded pushing for a space what would happen ,infact cbd has no known exit plan in case of terror attack or threat”

Findings indicate, 37.7% of the respondents acknowledge the importance of not branding certain groups of people such as immigrants as the possible perpetrators of terror activities. Nonetheless, it would be important to acknowledge the fact even if some terror activities executed in USA come from local people most of those people tend to be immigrants who have settled in the country. Therefore, immigration policies should be streamlined towards thwarting terror activities including the short-term visas.

Further findings indicate that 66.0 % of the respondents argued that Nairobi should have increased police patrols to reduce possibility of terror attacks.

Generally, *“Nairobi should have increased police patrols to reduce possibility of terror attacks, general and specific deterrence are key in addition enhance our own border patrol to mitigate terrorist attack”* One of the security detail commented.

4.4.3 Effectiveness of Strategies to Curb Terrorist Attacks

The study was set to find out the effectiveness of strategies to curb terrorist attacks. The results are tabulated below in Table 4.2.9

Table 4.2.9: Effectiveness of strategies to curb terror attacks in Nairobi central business district.

Strategy	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
The government has fully controlled terror attacks in the CBD	25(39.7)	3(4.87)	35 (55.6)	100%
The measures taken by the government to curb terror attacks at the CBD are effective	14(22.2)	9(14.3)	40(63.5)	100%
There is need to have other strategies of preventing terror attacks in the CBD	39(61.9)	5(7.9)	19(30.2)	100%
Evaluations of the effectiveness of the strategies of curbing terror attacks in the CBD are frequently done.	12(19.0)	3(4.7)	48(76.2)	100%

From the table above 55.6% disagreed that the government has fully controlled terror attacks in the CBD, the findings indicate that 61.9% agree there is need to have other strategies of preventing terror attacks in the CBD. Many of the respondents (76.2%) disagreed on evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategies of curbing terror attacks in the CBD are frequently done implying that the respondents have not seen or heard about any strategy. The strategies are not felt or seen to be implemented in the ground.

The relevant authorities need to be effective and adopt more strategies not necessary the CCTV and increasing lighting in streets is not effective. Other strategies the researcher found was need to train more police officers in terrorism matters. The officer stated that:

“It’s more effective and applicable on the ground for police officers to acquire the knowledge about terrorism hence more understanding of the crime patterns and trends”

4.4.4 Challenges of Curbing Terrorist Attack

The study was set to find out the challenges of curbing terrorist attack in central business district. The results are tabulated below in table4.2.10.

Table 4.2.10: *Challenges of curbing terrorist attack in central business district*

Challenges	low extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Total
Religious beliefs are the main challenges of curbing terrorism	25(39.7)	3(4.8)	35(55.6)	100%
Lack of finances by the government is a challenge in fighting terrorism	14(22.2)	9(14.3)	40(63.5)	100%
Lack of Human resources trained in fighting terrorism is a great challenge in the fight against terrorism	39(61.9)	5(7.9)	19(30.2)	100%
Immigration of foreigners is a great challenge to fighting terrorism	12(19.0)	3(4.8)	48(76.2)	100%

From the table above 39.7% to great extent agreed that religious beliefs are the main challenges of curbing terrorism, the findings indicate that 63.5% to great extent agreed lack of finances by the government is a challenge in fighting terrorism. Many of the respondents (61.9%) felt that lack of human resources trained in fighting terrorism is a great challenge in the fight against terrorism while 76.2% of the respondents to great extent agreed Immigration of foreigners is a great challenge to fighting terrorism.

Terrorist groups are so diverse to the extent it becomes almost difficult to make general statements about them. Global Terrorism Database (GTD) argues that;

“When most people think of terrorist groups an image comes to mind of some well-organized and highly-publicized entity like the Islamic State or al Shabaab. In reality, it’s hard to generalize about terrorist groups. On one extreme are individuals who have no recognized links to a terrorist organization — so-called lone wolves. On the other end of the spectrum are highly organized groups that persist over time, have a well-defined chain of command and a stable leadership. In between are loosely connected small groups as well as shadowy networks — for example, Neo Nazis or radical Islamists. All of these disparate entities are typically in a state of flux. Change is constant and stability rare.”

The relevant authorities need to develop a working matrix so that the challenges above and many more are given more solutions. The researcher further found out that porous borders need to be addressed and more emphasis should be done on strategies put in place

4.5 The interview guide questionnaire.

The finding of the interview guide questionnaire filled by key respondents were collected and from the findings indicated that, majority of the respondents to great extent agreed that Nairobi central business district is vulnerable to terrorist attack because it is easily accessible, lack proper surveillance systems. The vulnerability is also attributed to the large number of people in the cbd, congestion of buildings, vehicles and civilians which came out during the interview, one of the key respondents stated that;

“Nairobi is strategically placed, for people travelling to and from various destinations and the number of activities taking place. All over cbd from Kenya Archives to Afya centre down to Wakulima market is overpopulated, Congested, Stuffy, disorganized and more so has few CCTV cameras”

On public awareness an informant said that;

“Member States have expressed political commitment to develop the legal, institutional and practical capacities to counter international terrorism, and several States have taken a number of important steps in this regard. However, adequate coordination between Government agencies and coherent and integrated national and

regional counter-terrorism policies are often missing and the effective implementation of the Strategy remains elusive in many parts of the county”.

In conclusion one of the main reasons behind this problem is lack of in-depth understanding and knowledge of the strategies utilized in capital cities and the roles that different stakeholders play in public awareness. This project of public awareness facilitates the process by enabling all stakeholders to understand better the four pillars of strategy and the way they can implement their roles effectively to curb terrorism. The study was set to ascertain the measures the government has put in place and found out that there are the restrictive access bars, CCTV cameras; increased patrols; intelligence gathering and other monitoring devices in streets have been put in place. The study further found out 80 % of respondents agreed that terrorist fear the CCTV cameras as their monitor their movements and their activities. The restrictions in gaining entry to buildings has also controlled but not stopped terror activities.

In addition population increase, corruption, lack of information, lack of enough finances, lack of advanced armory, detectors and lack of proper training in dealing with terror related issues were key challenges identified in the key interview guide

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study provides the summary and conclusion of the study. It also provides recommendations on appropriate interventions to improve or salvage identified weaknesses in the area of study and for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section, the researcher sought to get information on the respondent's gender, age, how many years the respondent had been in CBD, what type of businesses they do and the number of terror attacks heard or witnessed in the CBD.

The study found out that most of the respondents were of the age between 20 and 40 years. The respondents were engaged in different jobs and the research narrowed to bankers, hoteliers and others. The number of years they have been in Nairobi Central Business District was more than ten years being the mode. The number of terror attacks heard or witnessed were many and some respondents were extremely well informed about terrorist attacks.

5.2.2 Vulnerability of the CBD to Terror Attacks

The study found that Nairobi central business district houses many offices and has a large population. Most of the respondents worked for more than ten years meaning that they had heard but not witnessed a terrorist attack. The majority of the respondents of the study have worked in the central business district. The findings show that comparing with other cities Nairobi CBD is vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

The findings indicate that some of the respondents were aware that many terror attacks were aimed at CBD. The majority of the respondents have heard about terror attacks. A good

number of the respondents agreed cbd is vulnerable to terrorist attack and argued that the big population harbors criminals, it makes it possible for terrorist to disappear and would lead to mass destruction of property.

The findings indicate that some respondents live in fear as their do they business of a possible attack.

5.2.3 Factors Making CBD Vulnerable to Terrorist Attacks.

The study found out that the high population in cbd may contribute to terror attacks, presence of illegal immigrants and the so many unemployed youth as some of the key factors that makes cbd vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

The findings designate that, many of the respondents were aware the youth can be easily recruited and radicalized to become possible criminals and perpetuate terrorism activities in the country.

5.2.4 Measures Taken to Mitigate Terrorist Attacks.

The study found out that increased job opportunities, a lot of public awareness on terrorist and terrorism activities would be meaningful to members of the public. Although terrorist seek popularism and want to compel government to do some things enlighten the public would save or mitigate a possible attack. All immigrants must be screened and the respondents agreed that the immigrants should be controlled, minimized or deported back. We should not allow people from other countries to come and take control of our central business district.

The study found out that CCTV cameras, police on the ground should be increased so that their can patrol everywhere.

The study found out that the tall buildings should be fixed with modern detectors to protect them from possible terror attack.

5.2.5 Effectiveness of Strategies to Curb Terror Attacks

The findings indicate that most of the respondents were not aware of the strategies put in place hence had little to evaluate about them, however the CCTV were seen effective but the owners of business complained of them being very expensive to acquire and fix. The study further found there is need to have other strategies put in place which include entrance barriers, detectors and more foot soldiers all aimed at increased surveillance

The study found out that those strategies of patrolling and surveillance may not be effective as many said there are not enough officers on the ground. Secondly the huge population outdo the number of officers on patrol.

Other strategies like information gathering came up however the process of analysis takes time and the respondents do not get feedback.

5.2.6 Challenges of Curbing Terrorist Attack

The study found out to some extent religious beliefs and lack of human personnel to counter terrorism as a challenge, however majority of respondents agreed lack of finances from the government and lack of advanced armory to counter terrorist as key challenge. The terrorist use advanced and sophisticated weapons which our foot soldiers on patrol may not have.

Besides the huge population in Nairobi and lack of exit plan in times of threat or attack, many argued that increased surveillance both physically and use of technology would be ideal. The study found out that the immigrants in the country are many but the national human right commission and other human activists who believe every human being has the right to live anywhere in the world as long as he is not a security threat to that nation.

5.3 Conclusion

The study found out looking at the objectives of the study which were to find out the vulnerability of Nairobi Central Business District to terrorism, examine the factors that make Nairobi Central Business District vulnerable to terrorist attacks, investigate the measures put in place to mitigate

against terrorist attacks in Nairobi Central Business District, examine the effectiveness of strategies put in place to prevent terrorism and find out the challenges of curbing terrorist attacks in Nairobi Central Business District, including the corresponding research questions the study concludes that terrorism in Kenya is real and has great impact on the society and Nairobi Central Business District is vulnerable to terrorist attacks .

The definition of the term terrorism have undergone considerable changes over time, but the religious, ideological and political goals of its perpetrators have never changed; hence there is no single clear cut definition of what terrorism entails. Kenyan media is very informative on the various terrorism discourses within the Kenyan society. Kenyan citizens have lost their lives, some maimed due to terrorist incidences perpetrated by both the enemy outside of Kenya and within Kenya and as result measures are in place to help combat this vice. It is evident from the study that Kenya faces a number of challenges in its efforts in combating terrorism which is attributed to factors such as terrorist networks being more dispersed and less centralized, corrupt immigration officials and weak immigration/border laws, radicalization of the Kenyan youths based on some fanatical doctrines.

Poorly equipped police force that again are not well trained, Poor planning and general lack of preparedness, the present day terrorist are well educated, highly sophisticated, leave among other Kenyan citizen thus making it difficult to uncover them posing a great challenge to the Kenyan security forces. Terrorism in Kenya has resulted in security fears which in turn has resulted in a number of ripple effect such as turn off for investments thus impacting on Kenyan economic growth, killings resulting in population displacement, affecting the health sectors, education sectors and infrastructural development. The study concludes the subjects in this study reported a deep knowledge of vulnerability of CBD to terrorist attack. There is evidence from the findings collected and analyzed that Nairobi central business district is vulnerable to terrorist attack, many factors like huge population, congestion in the streets and lack of enough personnel on the ground. The measures put in place should be implemented and their effectiveness evaluated periodically. The challenges faced like lack of finances and advanced weapons the government should support fully.

Besides many being aware, there are a number who are not aware and others not sure of the strategies put in place to mitigate terrorist activities. The study concludes that relevant

authorities need to be vigilant on protection of the CBD to terrorism attack. The study applied descriptive research design, targeting a population of 80 from business owner, managers and 10 people who were considered as key informants. Structured questionnaires were utilized to collect the data targeting business owners and an interview schedule targeting the security personnel. Data analysis was incorporated in a linear model and outcomes presented in graphs, charts, tables and narratives after reasons for terror attacks were evaluated, comprehensive, consistent and clearly indicate urban centre vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Looking at international conventions, the study understand that terrorist target areas where there is high population. In this study, the research looked at vulnerability of urban business centers to terrorist attack. The study will benefit the Security Agencies to provide solutions to vulnerability of urban centers to terrorist attacks. The study further recommends an intensive public awareness campaign on the nature, indicators and management of terrorism threats.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study.

The study recommends the following;

1. There should be proper and stringent rules regarding the protection of the owners, managers and in large the people who are in CBD against terrorist attack.
2. Invest in efficient policing and equipment's to help fight terror and threat of terror. It will be prudent for the government to consider the increase in the security personnel numbers for efficient monitoring and policing armed with the all necessary efficient tools both for combat and monitoring. As the present day terrorists are much more sophisticated in weaponry. Majority of the respondents of the respondents strongly had the opinion that equipping the police force better would much more enhance the police force and the security personnel in general to be in a much better situation in addressing and tackling this terrorism menace in Kenya.
3. CCTV Installations Other than the investment in better tools for the police and security forces, installation of CCTV cameras at strategic points will also be a factor that would be able to enhance security through addition into the bucket of intelligence collections, crime preventions and actualization of prosecutions via use of the CCTV footages.

4. The business owners, managers should introduce CCTV in all working places for deterrence as well as create awareness to ensure that monitoring is high.

5. The study also recommends the government should take an initiative of sensitizing the public on vulnerability of their working place to terrorist attack

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Since the study was on vulnerability of the CBD to terror attacks, the researcher suggest that, there is need to research on the following;

1. The vulnerability of buildings within central business district to terrorist attack.
2. To establish the vulnerability of Matatus within central business district to terrorism attack.
3. To find out the reaction response of civilians in central business district if there was a bomb scare or a terrorist threat.
4. The need to evaluate the significance of hosting refugees camp in Kenya, are they potential source of terror, what measures are in place to ensure the refugees are contained within their camps. What measures are in place to contain the risk of terrorist springing from these camps There is also need to evaluate refugee repatriations from Kenya and the considerations of setting up the camps within their home countries as this will help in assessing the potential risk and possible correction measures that Kenya can adopt in its effort to contained the terrorism menace within its borders

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaire on vulnerability of Nairobi Central Business district to terrorist attack for the business owners or managers working within Nairobi Central Business District

I am Macharia Jesse, a student at university of Nairobi, Department of sociology, pursuing a Masters degree of Arts research. In line with program's requirements, I am conducting a study on "*vulnerability of urban business centers to terrorist attacks: a case study of the Nairobi Central Business District.*" Kindly help me complete the program by answering the research questions contained in the attached interview guide. The information that you will provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and specifically for this study's only.

SECTION A: Bio Data

1. a) Sex male () Female ()

b) Age Bracket

Below 20 years () 21- 30 years () 31- 40 years () 41 – 50 years () above 50 years ()

c) For how many years have you been at the NCBD?

Below 1 year () 1- 5years () 6-10 years () 11-15 years () above 15years ()

d) What types of business do you do?

e) How many terror attacks have you heard or witnessed in that period of time you have been at the NCBD

None () 1-5 () 6-10 () 11-20 () above 20 ()

SECTION B: Vulnerability of the CBD to Terror Attacks

2. a) Please indicate your agreement to the following statements of Vulnerability of the CBD to terror attacks

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
i) Nairobi Town is vulnerable to terror attacks					
(ii) Compared to other cities Nairobi CBD is more vulnerable to terror attacks					
(iii) Many terror attacks are aimed at the Nairobi CBD					
(iv) Nairobi has faced more terror attacks than any other city in the country					

i) Have you experienced any terrorist attack or threat in the period you have stayed in Nairobi?.....

.....

ii) Do you think that Nairobi is more vulnerable to terrorist attack than any other city in Kenya?If yes

iii) Why do you think Nairobi is vulnerable to terrorist attacks?

.....

iv) Do you ever live in the fear of terrorism attacks as you do your business yes or no

.....
 Explain your response.....

SECTION C: FACTORS MAKING NCBD VULNERABLE TO TERRORIST

ATTACKS

3a) Please indicate your agreement to the following statements which makes Nairobi Central Business District vulnerable to terror attacks

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
v) The high population of the city makes it more vulnerable to terror attacks					
(ii) The high number of illegal immigrants makes Nairobi more vulnerable to terror attacks					
(iii) The high level of unemployed youth have led to high terror attacks at the CBD					
(iv) Radicalization of youths is the main cause of terror attacks at the CBD					

3b) State other factors which could be the cause of terror attacks in the CBD.

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION D. MEASURES TAKEN TO MITIGATE TERRORIST ATTACKS

4. Please indicate your agreement to the following statements of the preventive measures of terror attacks in the Nairobi CBD

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
i) Increased job opportunities for the youth could reduce terror attacks in the CBD					
(ii) Public awareness on the vulnerability of Nairobi to terror attacks can reduce terror attacks					
(iii) All immigrants should be properly checked before allowed in the country to reduce possibility of attacks					
(iv) Nairobi should have increased police patrols to reduce possibility of terror attacks					

5. What do you think should be done to reduce the possibility of terror attacks

.....

**SECTION E: EFFECTIVENESS OF STRATEGIES TO CURB TERROR ATTACKS
 IN THE NAIROBI CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

6. Please indicate your agreement to the following statements of effectiveness to curb Vulnerability of the CBD to terror attacks

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
i) The government has fully controlled terror attacks in the CBD					
(ii)The measures taken by the government to curb terror attacks at the CBD are effective					
(iii) There is need to have other strategies of preventing terror attacks in the CBD					
(iv) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the strategies of curbing terror attacks in the CBD are frequently done.					

6b).Which other strategies do you think should be put in place in the fight against terrorism?.....

6c) How effective are those strategies in prevention of terrorist attack?

**SECTION F: CHALLENGES OF CURBING TERRORIST ATTACKS IN NAIROBI
 CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

7. Please indicate your agreement to the following statements of challenges faced in Nairobi in curbing terror attacks

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
i) Religious beliefs are the main challenges of curbing terrorism					
(ii) Lack of finances by the government is a challenge in fighting terrorism					
(iii) Lack of Human resources trained in fighting terrorism is a great challenge in the fight against terrorism					
(iv) Immigration of foreigners is a great challenge to fighting terrorism					

8. Indicate some of the challenges which could be faced by the government in fighting terrorism attacks.

.....

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.....

.....

9. What are the possible solutions to this challenges which you have raised?

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.....

Thank you for your responses.

Appendix 2:

Key informant interview guide on vulnerability of CBD to terrorist attacks for people working in the security department in Nairobi Central Business District.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

Name/Contact (optional).....

Name of the Security department you work.....

What's your gender?

- a) Male [] b) Female []

What's your age bracket?

18-28 [], 29-38 [], 39-48 [], 49-58 [], 59-68 [], 69 and above []

What's your highest level of education?

- a) Secondary [] b) College [] c) University []

Which is your religion?

- a) Christianity [], b) Muslim [], c) Hindu [] d) others (specify).....

SECTION B :(Kindly answer the questions below)

1. How vulnerable is Nairobi Central Business District to terrorism attacks?
2. Why do you think Nairobi is vulnerable to terrorist attacks?
3. What are some of the factors that make Nairobi Central Business District vulnerable to terrorism attacks?
4. What are some of the strategies which have been adopted in addressing terrorism?
5. How are the measures put in place to curb terrorism adopted in Nairobi Central Business District?

6. How effective are those strategies in prevention of terrorist attacks in Nairobi central business district?
7. What are the measures taken to protect business owners or managers working in CBD from terrorism attacks by terrorist in your department?
8. How effective are the strategies put in place to prevent terrorism attack in Nairobi Central Business District? Please explain in detail.
9. What are some of the measures/procedures adopted in identifying key targets areas by terrorist and terrorism activities?
10. What challenges do you encounter in curbing terrorist attacks in Nairobi Central Business District?

Thank you for your responses.

Appendix 3:

Fig 3.1: A Map of Nairobi Central Business District.



Source:

ESRI Eastern Africa.

KEY

 CBD Ward boundary

