



*The Cradle of Knowledge: African Journal of  
Educational and Social Science Research*  
AJESSR - ISSN 2304-2885-p, 2617-7315-e  
Volume 12, Issue 2, 2024  
P.O. Box 555 (00202) Nairobi, Kenya  
[editor@serek.or.ke](mailto:editor@serek.or.ke)

**SOCIETY OF  
EDUCATIONAL  
RESEARCH  
AND  
EVALUATION  
IN KENYA**

## **Terrorism Consequences on Human Security in Nairobi County, Kenya**

Alex Kinoti Kibaara, & Dr. Solomon P.K muhindi  
Mount Kenya university,  
P.O. Box 30556 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya  
Email: [\\*alexkinoti96@gmail.com](mailto:*alexkinoti96@gmail.com); [smuhindi@mku.ac.ke](mailto:smuhindi@mku.ac.ke)

### **Abstract**

*The study delves into the multifaceted consequences of terrorism on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. The study aims to examine terrorism radicalization's consequences on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. To evaluate terror intelligence consequences on human security within Nairobi County, Kenya, to assess internet use consequences in terrorism on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya, and to evaluate human rights violation by terrorism on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. This research drew upon theories which are, Globalization, Routine Activity, and Information Cascade. These theories guided the interpretation of empirical findings. A mixed-method approach that entails collecting, analyzing, and interpreting both qualitative and quantitative data was used. The data collected was analyzed using SPSS 24 for quantitative data and qualitative content analysis for interviews and textual data. Descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and trend analysis were applied to quantify changes and identify statistical significance. A pilot study was conducted to validate research instruments, refine the questionnaire, and to test the feasibility of data collection methods. The target population was 200 and it included anti-terror police, the National Counter-terrorism Center, citizens, NIS, and Jamia mosque. Inferential analysis was also done through regression and Analysis of Variance. The aim was to test the relationship between variables. The study used primary data. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities, surrounding terrorism's effects on human security agencies, and humanitarian organizations in crafting effective strategies to mitigate these consequences of terrorism and enhance resilience within affected areas in Nairobi County, Kenya.*

**Key Words:** Terrorism; Human Security; Radicalization; Terror Intelligence

### **1. Introduction**

The study about terrorism consequences on human security was carried out in Nairobi County, Kenya. It aimed at the phenomenon of radicalization and how its impact on human security presents a complex and evolving challenge in the contemporary global landscape. Radicalization, the process by which individuals adopt extremist ideologies and contemplate violence to advance their goals, has become a focal point of concern due to its potential to disrupt societies and compromise the fundamental principles of human security (Belanger, 2019). This process often involves a gradual shift in beliefs, driven by factors such as perceived grievances, a search for identity, and exposure to charismatic leaders exposing extremist narratives (Ashour, 2011). The culmination of radicalization frequently leads to acts of terrorism that not only endanger lives but also undermine societal stability and well-being.

Human security, a concept that transcends traditional security paradigms, centers on safeguarding the individual and the community across various dimensions, including economic, political, societal, and environmental aspects (UNDP, 1994). Enhancing human security involves protecting people from threats, vulnerabilities, and human rights violations. The intersection between radicalization and human security raises critical questions about the potential impact of extremist ideologies and terrorism on the very fabric of societies.



Globally the phenomenon of terrorism and its consequences has transcended national boundaries, highlighting the interconnected nature of modern security challenges. The proliferation of extremist ideologies and the utilization of advanced communication technologies, particularly the Internet and social media, have enabled the rapid dissemination of ideas, tactics, and recruitment strategies across geographical borders (Bilazarian, 2020). These interconnections underscore the urgency of understanding and addressing the influence of radicalization on human security at a global scale.

Extremist ideologies, once confined to specific geographic regions, can now resonate with individuals from diverse backgrounds due to the borderless nature of online communication. The internet provides a virtual platform where extremist narratives can be disseminated, amplified, and embraced by individuals across continents (Hafez, 2015). This virtual community transcends national boundaries, facilitating the exchange of ideas, radicalization pathways, and tactics. Consequently, an act of terrorism carried out in one part of the world can have reverberations far beyond its immediate location.

The interconnections of radicalization-driven terrorism are not limited to the digital realm. The ease of international travel and communication has facilitated the movement of radicalized individuals, enabling them to cross borders and engage in transnational activities (Sageman, M. 2014). Terrorist networks establish connections that span continents, allowing for the exchange of resources, knowledge, and expertise. This interconnection amplifies the challenges associated with countering terrorism and underscores the importance of global cooperation in addressing radicalization's impact on human security.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the consequences of radicalization-driven terrorism extend far beyond the boundaries of individual countries. The global nature of this phenomenon necessitates collaborative efforts among nations to prevent and counteract its influence on human security. As extremist ideologies continue to transcend borders, it becomes imperative for the international community to work together to identify common strategies, share intelligence, and develop comprehensive counter-terrorism approaches that safeguard human security across the globe.

Looking at the issue from a regional perspective, the manifestations of terrorism have unfolded in distinct ways across various regions. Notably, regions such as the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of South Asia have become epicenters for the rise of extremist groups that capitalize on grievances, socioeconomic disparities, and political instability to recruit followers (Sageman, M. 2014). The consequences of radicalization in these regions have reverberated beyond their borders, contributing to local conflicts and impacting the broader balance of global security.

In the Middle East and North Africa, decades of political unrest, marginalization, and governance challenges have created fertile ground for the growth of extremist ideologies and the emergence of radicalized groups (Hafez, 2015). These groups exploit socioeconomic disparities, regional conflicts, and perceived injustices to attract disillusioned individuals seeking meaning, identity, and empowerment. The destabilizing impact of radicalization in this region has given rise to violent conflicts, displacement, and humanitarian crises that extend beyond national borders.

One notable effect is the erosion of social cohesion within communities. Extremist ideologies propagated through various channels, contribute to division and polarization among individuals (Walker, C., & Conway, M. (2015). This ideological rift hampers the unity of communities, fostering tensions and fractures that undermine the collective resilience necessary for effective responses to and recovery from the impacts of terrorism. The breakdown of social bonds not only exacerbates the challenges posed by physical security threats but also extends to the broader implications for human security in Nairobi County.

Additionally, the interconnections of radicalization-driven terrorism, facilitated by advanced communication technologies, particularly the internet and social media, create a virtual community that transcends national boundaries (Hafez, 2015). This connectivity fosters an exchange of ideas, radicalization pathways, and tactics across continents. The global dissemination of extremist narratives further exacerbates the challenges associated with countering terrorism, necessitating global cooperation to address its impact on human security.



The consequences of conflicts are not confined to the digital realm; they extend to the ease of international travel and communication, enabling the movement of radicalized individuals across borders (Sageman, M. 2014). Terrorist networks establish connections that span continents, allowing for the exchange of resources, knowledge, and expertise. These interconnections amplify the challenges associated with encountering terrorism and underscores the importance of global collaboration in addressing terrorism's consequences on human security.

Furthermore, the manifestations of radicalization and terrorism have unfolded in distinct ways across various regions, contributing to local conflicts and impacting the broader balance of global security (Sageman, M. 2014). In regions such as the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of South Asia, the rise of extremist groups has capitalized on grievances, socioeconomic disparities, and political instability to recruit followers. The consequences of terrorism in these regions have reverberated beyond their borders, contributing to local conflicts and influencing the broader global security landscape.

Examining the issue within the Kenyan context reveals the profound consequences of terrorism on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. As the capital city and a bustling economic center, it faces unique challenges stemming from both regional and global influences of radicalization and terrorism. Kenya has grappled with the scourge of extremist attacks, particularly by groups like Al-Shabaab, which have targeted public spaces, institutions, and communities, resulting in loss of lives, injuries, and economic disruptions (Bergema, R., & Kearney, O. (2021). The interplay of these factors underscores the urgency of addressing terrorism's consequences on human security in Nairobi County. Kenya.

The global and regional dynamics of terrorism have manifested within Kenya's borders, impacting its societal fabric and security landscape. The infiltration of extremist ideologies, facilitated by online platforms and cross-border connections, has contributed to the radicalization of individuals within the country. Al-Shabaab, an Islamist extremist group with ties to Al-Qaeda, has exploited local grievances and socioeconomic disparities to recruit followers and orchestrate attacks (Olsen, 2018). The tactics employed by these groups not only result in immediate casualties but also create a climate of fear and uncertainty, eroding the sense of security and well-being within the country.

Nairobi County's status as an economic hub makes it a prime target for terrorist activities, as disruptions to economic activities can have far-reaching consequences. Attacks on institutions, transportation networks, and public spaces not only cause immediate harm but also disrupt daily life, undermine investor confidence, and impact economic growth. This nexus between radicalization, terrorism, and economic stability further underscores the multifaceted nature of human security concerns within the county (Olsen, 2018).

The propagation of radical ideologies poses challenges beyond the realm of physical security. The division and polarization fueled by extremist narratives can hinder social cohesion, exacerbating tensions and fractures within communities (Walker, C., & Conway, M. (2015). The erosion of trust and the breakdown of social bonds can hamper collective resilience, making it difficult for communities to effectively respond to and recover from the consequences of terrorism. This complex interplay between radicalization, terrorism, and social dynamics underscores the need for comprehensive strategies that address not only immediate security threats but also the broader implications for human security in Nairobi County.

This research aims to address the knowledge gap and understand the root causes of terrorism and the possible solutions on how to curb it by Kenyan law enforcement officers. By exploring unique challenges faced by Nairobi residents, officers, and particularly male and junior officers, the study seeks to contribute to targeted prevention and intervention strategies, ultimately mitigating the profound adverse effects on families and society.

## **2. Research Methods**

The research employed a descriptive research design to systematically investigate the consequences of terrorism on human security within Nairobi County, Kenya; aligning with the study's objectives. This approach facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics, behaviors, and patterns associated with the phenomena being studied. This research adopted a descriptive research design; a choice driven by the study's objectives and the need to comprehensively understand the intricate dynamics within the context of human rights violations caused by terrorism.



Given the diversity of variables and responses within the research scope, a descriptive approach provided a suitable framework to holistically capture the nuanced viewpoints and reactions of participants. This design aligned with the high level of complexity in the subject matter and offered a straightforward means to gauge participants' opinions and perceptions, contributing to the depth and richness of the study's findings. Data collection activities were conducted by the researcher, adhering to ethical guidelines to safeguard participants' rights and privacy. Data analysis techniques encompassed descriptive statistics, thematic and data visualization to examine numerical data, identify recurring themes within qualitative data, and visually represent trends and relationships present in the findings. The utilization of a mixed-methods approach and systematic data collection and analysis techniques enabled a thorough exploration of the research questions, providing a nuanced understanding of the consequences of terrorism on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. This approach facilitated the provision of detailed insights into the factors shaping this relationship, informing both academic discourse and practical policy-making endeavors. Through rigorous sampling procedures, meticulous data collection methods, and comprehensive data analysis techniques, the study aimed to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge on the subject while offering practical implications for addressing the consequences of terrorism on human security in Nairobi County and similar communities. This chapter comprehensively outlines the research methodology and techniques employed in this study. It encompasses various aspects of the research approach, offering insights into research techniques, designs, study areas, target populations, population sampling methods, research instrument development, validation and reliability assessment, data collection procedures, recommended data analysis methods, and the ethical considerations guiding the research.

### 3. Results and Discussions

#### 3.1 Terrorism Radicalization consequences on human security

Summarizing the key findings, this chapter acts as a synthesis of our empirical journey. It waves together the threads of interpretation, comparison, identification, and exploration, offering readers a comprehensive understanding of terrorism consequences on human security in Nairobi County, Kenya. Radicalization often begins when individuals question the legitimacy of established norms, institutions, and narratives that define their lives. This cognitive dissonance arises from perceived grievances or disparities between their experiences and societal realities (Wiktorowicz, 2015). As individuals grapple with this dissonance, they may be more receptive to alternative explanations and ideologies that promise to rectify these perceived injustices. During this cognitive evolution, individuals embark on a journey of reinterpretation. Existing beliefs and values are subjected to critical analysis and, in some cases, undergo a transformation to align with extremist narratives. This reinterpretation process is often facilitated by selective exposure to information that reinforces the extremist viewpoint (Moghaddam, 2015). Over time, this selective exposure creates an echo chamber where divergent perspectives are excluded, further entrenching the extremist ideology.

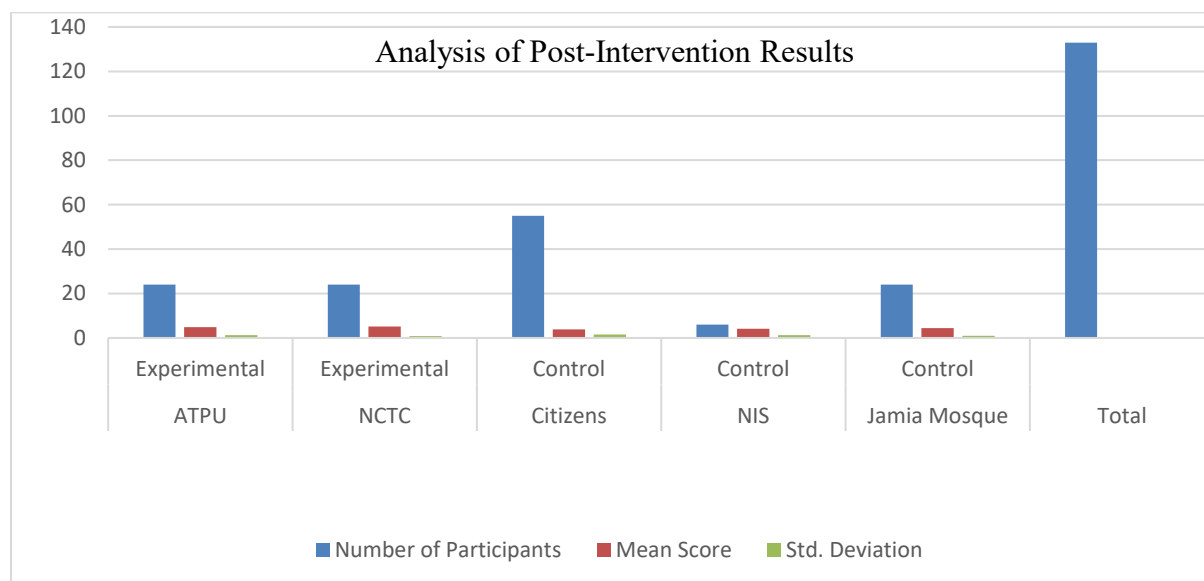
**Table 1: Analysis of Post-Intervention Results on Terrorism Radicalization Consequences**

Groups	Experimental/Control	Number of Participants	Mean Score	Std. Deviation
OUTPUT	Experimental	24	4.8	1.2
NCTC	Experimental	24	5.2	0.8
Citizens	Control	55	3.9	1.5
NIS	Control	6	4.1	1.3
Jamia Mosque	Control	24	4.5	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>133</b>		

This table provides an extensive breakdown of the sample characteristics, including the number of participants, mean scores, and standard deviations. It acts as a comprehensive snapshot, setting the stage for understanding the initial state of my study entities.



The data presented in table 5 delves into the aftermath of the research intervention, unfolding post-test mean scores and standard deviations for distinct groups. This comprehensive analysis scrutinizes the terrorism Radicalization consequences on human security.



**Figure 1: Analysis of post - intervention results on terrorism Radicalization consequences on human security**

Within the Anti-Terror Police Unit (ATPU) experimental group, the mean score stands at 4.5, indicating a moderate response to the intervention. The standard deviation of 1.0 suggests a relatively consistent range of responses within the group. Moving to the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) experimental group, a higher mean score of 5.0 signifies a substantial impact, with a standard deviation of 1.2 indicating diverse perspectives.

Constructively, citizens in the control group show a lower mean score of 3.7, hinting at a potentially different post-intervention experience. The higher standard deviation of 1.4 suggests a broader range of responses within the citizen sample. The National Intelligence Service (NIS) control group, with a mean score of 4.2 and a standard deviation of 1.1, reflects a moderate impact and some variability in responses.

The Jamia Mosque control group presents a relatively high mean score of 4.8, suggesting a noteworthy impact post-intervention. The lower standard deviation of 0.9 implies a more consistent range of responses within the Jamia Mosque sample.

In total, with 133 participants, this collective analysis provides a nuanced understanding of how the research intervention influenced perceptions regarding the impact of counterfeit goods. The table serves as a valuable tool for interpreting the multifaceted terrorism Radicalization consequences on human security. From the analysis, central emotional driver of radicalization is the resonance of extremist narratives with individuals' grievances. These grievances, whether genuine or imagined, often stem from feelings of marginalization, injustice, or powerlessness (Kruglanski et al., 2014). Extremist ideologies capitalize on these emotions by presenting a narrative that not only validates individuals' grievances but also offers a way to address them through radical action. The emotional resonance created by this alignment contributes to the appeal of extremist ideologies as solutions to long-standing grim.

#### 4. Conclusion

The findings underscore the significance and relationship between terrorism and human security in Nairobi County Kenya. Among the respondents, there is a clear consensus on the responses. In comparing the results with existing literature, a scholarly dialogue unfolds, positioning the findings within the broader academic discourse. However, the



results from this article closely relates to the literature. The descriptive analysis clearly identifies the mean and standard deviation of the obvious. This integration of empirical evidence and established theories ensures a robust scholarly foundation for the interpretations. Systematically identifying patterns, trends, and significant differences within the data, each data table is utilized as a visual road map. This section unravels the rich tapestry of the research, facilitating a nuanced understanding of the complex interrelationships. In assessing the alignment of the obtained results with the initial project objectives, each objective serves as a compass, guiding the exploration into the multifaceted dimensions of terrorism's consequences on human security.

## 5. Recommendations

Based on the findings of terrorism radicalization consequences on human security. A multifaceted approach to address this includes Community-based interventions, having an integrated counter radicalization programme, enhanced intelligence collaboration, personal protection, deployment of special forces, training, and entrepreneurship opportunities, must be implemented to in order to deal with the issue of terrorism from the roots. Being alert, enhancing law enforcement efforts through increased patrols, surveillance, and community collaboration is crucial for effective deterrence and combatting of terrorism and particularly in terrorism disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Crime prevention through environmental design, investment in education and public awareness campaigns should also be launched to educate residents on the risks and consequences of joining terror group like Al-Shabaab, or even local gangs within Nairobi, fostering a culture of peace, safety and economic progress within the community.

## References

- Bilazarian, T. (2020). Countering violent extremist narratives online: Lessons from offline countering violent extremism. *Policy & Internet*, 12(1), 46-65.
- Bergema, R., & Kearney, O. (2021). Inventory of 200+ Institutions and Centers in the Field of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Research. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 15(1), 93-150.
- Wiktorowicz, Q. (2015). A genealogy of radical Islam. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 28(2), 75-97.
- Kruglanski, A. W., Gelfand, M. J., Bélanger, J. J., Sheveland, A., Hetiarachchi, M., & Gunaratna, R. (2014). The psychology of radicalization and deradicalization: How significance quest impacts violent extremism. *Political Psychology*, 35, 69-93.
- Ashour, O. (2011). Online De-Radicalization? Countering Violent Extremist Narratives: Message, messenger and Media Strategy. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 4(6).  
<https://doaj.org/article/24f137d3a8ff46a4bce365d762e42d57>
- Bélanger, J. J., Moyano, M., Muhammad, H., Richardson, L., Lafrenière, M. K., McCaffery, P., Framand, K., & Nociti, N. (2019). Radicalization leading to violence: A test of the 3N model. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 10.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2019.00042>
- Hafez, M., & Mullins, C. (2015). The Radicalization Puzzle: A theoretical synthesis of empirical approaches to homegrown extremism. *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 38(11), 958-975.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610x.2015.1051375>
- Sageman, M. (2014). The stagnation in terrorism research. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 26(4), 565-580.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2014.895649>
- Walker, C., & Conway, M. (2015). Online terrorism and online laws. *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict*, 8(2), 156-175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17467586.2015.1065078>

