

**INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT-FACILITATED STRATEGIES ON
SECURITY MOBILIZATION IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF WAJIR
COUNTY (2019-2025)**

ABDIRIZAQ HUSSEIN MOHAMED

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my original work and has not been presented for a degree award in any other university.



Signature: Date: ... 21/05/2026.

ABDIRIZAQ HUSSEIN MOHAMED

18J03DMGP024

This thesis research will be conducted under our supervision and will be submitted with our approval as university supervisors.



Signature: Date: 21/05/2026.

DR. JOHN KISILU, PhD

Africa Nazarene University

Nairobi, Kenya



Signature: 21/05/2026

DR. RODGERS OTIENO ODHIAMBO, PHD

Africa Nazarene University

Nairobi, Kenya

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work my father Hussein Mohamed and mother Dubey Abdille, whose unwavering support and encouragement have guided me throughout this academic journey. I also dedicate it to my professors and mentors; thank you for your invaluable guidance and wisdom.

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ABSTRACT

The security landscape in Kenya has been marked by a series of challenges, including terrorism, organized crime, and inter-communal violence. It is, therefore, important to mobilize security to manage or deal with threats and vulnerabilities that hinder growth in economy. The main objective was to assess the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to establish the nature of government-facilitated strategies that support security mobilizations, to assess the success of the government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization, and to examine the legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya. The study was anchored on securitization theory, resource mobilization theory and institutional theory. The study employed a descriptive research design. The study targeted 734 participants including grassroot national government officials (Chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroot county officials (village administrators), police officers and military personnel in Wajir County. The study used Nassiuma (2000) formulae to compute the sample of 164 participants and selected them using stratified proportionate random sampling technique. Questionnaires were used for collecting primary data. The questionnaires were distributed to the grassroot national government officials (Chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroot county officials (village administrators), police officers and military personnel in Wajir County. Key informant interviews were conducted by the researcher with the help of trained research assistants. Every questionnaire collected was referenced and all the questions in the questionnaire coded for facilitating entry of the data. Data cleaning was done which entailed sorting incomplete questionnaires and checking errors in data entry. Quantitative data analysis was through descriptive statistics. Multiple regression analysis was used for establishing how government facilitated strategies influence security mobilization. The analysis of qualitative data from open-ended questions and interviews was through content analysis. The finding revealed that 69.3% of the variations in security mobilization in Wajir county could be attributed to government-facilitated strategies. The study found community policing significantly predicts security mobilization ($\beta=0.733$; $p=0.000$). The study revealed that military preparedness is significantly associated to security mobilization ($\beta=0.706$; $p=0.000$). Further, the study found that border control strategy significantly predicts security mobilization ($\beta=0.825$; $p=0.017$). It is recommended that the government of Kenya through Ministry of defence should increase the allocation of military and security resources in order to strengthen security mobilization efforts in border regions. There is also need for Kenyan government to ensure that border patrol units are equipped with modern technologies to assist in detecting, preventing and responding to security challenges.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Border control strategy: Refers to policies and procedures implemented by governments to manage the movement of people and goods across their borders (Minnaar, 2022). In this study, border control strategy includes border patrols, cross-border cooperation, border entry points screening and border surveillance.

Community policing: This is a policing approach that prioritizes the establishment of strong connections and collaborations between law enforcement bodies and the communities they protect (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). Community policing in this study was assessed in terms of police-community collaboration, Nyumba Kumi initiatives, neighbourhood watch programs and vigilantism.

Government-facilitated strategies: Refer to comprehensive plans and policies formulated and implemented by a government to safeguard its citizens, institutions and infrastructure from various threats (Zdanavičius & Statkus, 2020). In this study, government-facilitated security strategies were assessed in terms of military preparedness, border control strategy and community policing.

Military preparedness: Refers to the capability of a military force to fulfil the tasks or missions assigned to them (Okoli & Orinya, 2013). In this study, military preparedness was measured in terms of military deployment, military resource allocation, strategic readiness and intelligence gathering.

Security: Refer to the state of being free from danger or threat. In this study, security is guaranteed by government-facilitated strategies (Staeger, 2023).

Security mobilization: This is the process by which governments prepare and organize military and law enforcement agencies for active provision of security in their nations (Siddique, 2019). In this study, security mobilization was measured in terms of assessment of security needs, increased agencies' coordination, emergency response plans activation and crime levels in the border region.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CCCS:	Canadian Centre for Cyber Security
CIMIC:	Civil Military Cooperation
IDF:	Israel Defence Forces
KDF:	Kenya Defence Forces
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation
NCSS:	National Cyber Security Strategy
NDP:	National Defence Plan
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPS:	National Police Service
RDF:	Rwanda Defence Forces
RMT:	Resource Mobilization Theory
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UAVs:	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
USA:	United States of America
WMDs:	Weapons of Mass Destruction

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Kenya. Therefore, the chapter covers various sections, including a statement of the problem, the study's purpose, objectives, research questions, significance, scope, delimitation, limitations, and assumptions of the study, and finally, a theoretical and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background to the Study

Government-facilitated strategies form the cornerstone of a nation's efforts to ensure security and stability (Staeger, 2023). These strategies are developed and implemented through formal structures and policy frameworks, help to prevent and manage internal and external threats that may disrupt peace and order (Zdanavičius & Statkus, 2020). Through various government facilitated strategies, the government ensures a unified approach to addressing complex security challenges, from terrorism and cybercrime to organized crime and civil unrest (Chen et al., 2021). This coordination also enables timely responses and better resource allocation, which are crucial in mitigating the impact of security threats on citizens and infrastructure (Zeiderman, 2016). In addition, government-facilitated security strategies play a vital role in promoting social cohesion and economic development. When citizens feel secure, they are more likely to engage in productive activities, invest in businesses, and participate in governance processes (Chen et al, 2021). The government-facilitated strategies are instrumental in determining the scale, effectiveness and reach of national security mobilization.

Security of people is paramount for protecting a nation's sovereignty, citizens, and interests, encompassing various measures including military defence, intelligence gathering, cybersecurity and law enforcement (Yusuf & Mohd, 2023). A robust security framework ensures the stability and prosperity of a country, fostering an environment conducive to economic growth, social cohesion, and individual freedoms (Glennon, 2016). To guarantee security and stability in society, it is important for every country to strengthen security across all its regions and territories (Muchira, 2016). This said, security mobilization is critical to any nation's stability, particularly in regions where security threats are prevalent (Staeger, 2023). Security mobilization is the process by which the government prepares and actively organizes military and law enforcement agencies to provide national security (Siddique, 2019).

There are various government facilitated strategies that determines how security is mobilized including community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy (Van-Steen et al., 2020). Community policing is an approach that prioritizes establishing strong connections and collaborations between law enforcement bodies and the communities they protect (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). Further, military preparedness is the ability of a military force to fulfil the tasks or missions assigned to them (Okoli & Orinya, 2013). Military preparedness aims to guarantee that the military is prepared and capable of fulfilling its duties at any given moment (Kurowska-Pysz & Szczepańska-Woszczyna, 2017). Further, border control strategy is another government facilitated strategy which refers to policies and procedures implemented by governments to manage the movement of people and goods across their borders (Minnaar, 2022).

Globally, government-facilitated security strategies have played a key role in security mobilization. In Europe, the countries saw a moderate increase in the advancement of armaments and the formulation of weapon-related regulations, both domestically and internationally, alongside a significant expansion in the establishment of security-focused organizations and programs (Cherniavskyi et al., 2022). After the 1995 expansion, the European Union devised a plan to counter the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). This plan was designed to utilize all available EU assets to halt the proliferation of missiles and WMDs (Wolchik & Curry, 2018; Keohane, 2018). The 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001 also had a significant impact on the security mobilization in Europe and closely related to the burgeoning terrorism threat. The attacks highlighted the vulnerability of Western societies to asymmetric threats and led to a renewed focus on counterterrorism and homeland security measures (Bonino & Ricucci, 2021). European governments responded by increasing their cooperation on intelligence sharing, law enforcement, and border security and by implementing a range of measures to enhance their ability to detect and prevent terrorist attacks (Biscop, 2016).

In Brazil, the government formulated various security mobilization strategies, including the national public security plan launched in 2018 by the federal government. The strategy improved coordination between different government levels, increased investment in security infrastructure and technology, and strengthened the rule of law (Thomson & Whiting, 2022). According to Blair et al. (2021), community policing is another strategy implemented in Brazil to build trust and cooperation between the police and local communities. Community policing initiatives have included programs such as “Police Pacifiers” in Rio de Janeiro, which involve police officers living and working in

favelas, and “Peace Units” in São Paulo, which aim to reduce crime and violence through community engagement and social programs (Blair et al., 2021). In South Korea, the National Defense Plan (NDP) has been implemented as a government-facilitated strategy for military preparedness by developing advanced weapons systems and enhancing the country's intelligence capabilities. Central to the NDP is the development and acquisition of advanced weapons systems, including next-generation fighter jets, missile defence systems, and unmanned technologies, which are designed to maintain a strategic edge amid regional security threats (Yun, 2023).

In Canada, the government initiated various security strategies in 2010 which strengthened cybersecurity posture by enhancing collaboration, information sharing, and incident response capabilities (Senol & Karacuha, 2020). The strategy involves various initiatives, such as creating the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (CCCS) and implementing cybersecurity awareness programs. The Canadian government has also implemented regional and local initiatives to enhance security mobilization (Shull & Wark, 2021). For example, the Government of Ontario has developed the Ontario Provincial Emergency Response Plan (PERP), which outlines different government agencies' and stakeholders' roles and responsibilities in responding to emergencies (Pyke & Wilton, 2020). In Israel, one of the most significant government-facilitated strategies has been the development of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). The IDF is a highly trained and well-equipped military force central to Israel's security strategy (Ziv, 2023). Barucija (2020) argued that Israel's intelligence agencies, including the Mossad and Shin Bet, are widely regarded as some of the most effective in the world. These agencies are critical in gathering information and preventing terrorist attacks and other security threats. This collaboration

ensures a seamless flow of actionable intelligence, allowing for precise threat identification, swift decision-making, and coordinated tactical responses (Barucija, 2020). The synergy between the two entities bridges operational gaps, enabling military units to anticipate enemy movements, neutralize threats before escalation, and carry out missions with heightened accuracy and reduced collateral damage (Barucija, 2020).

Regionally in Africa, mobilizing security has been a significant problem as a result of increasing ethnic tensions, terrorism, inadequate support, and inadequate funding for security agencies. The essence of the apolitical nature of security mobilization in African societies lies in its intended function as a neutral mechanism for safeguarding the state's integrity and ensuring the safety of its citizens, regardless of political affiliation or regime interests (Appiagyei-Atua et al., 2017). Across many African states, security apparatuses are frequently co-opted by ruling elites to reinforce state power, suppress dissent, and secure regime continuity rather than to address genuine security threats (Aliyev, 2019). In townships of Gabon, there is no substantial difference between vigilantism and community policing, as they are essentially two facets of the same effort to enhance security through community mobilization (Blair et al., 2022).

Nigeria's government has continuously implemented various strategies to address security challenges, including establishing security agencies, implementing counter-terrorism measures, and promoting community-based security initiatives (Aleyomi & Nwagwu, 2023). Momodu (2020) noted that the Nigerian government has established several vigilante groups and executed community policing in the northeast region to help combat Boko Haram. The South African government has implemented measures to

strengthen border security and control immigration, including deploying additional security personnel to border areas and implementing stricter immigration policies (Musoni, 2020). According to Ettang (2023), the South African government has established specialized units within the BPS to combat cybercrime and has implemented measures to disrupt organized crime networks operating within the country.

In Ethiopia, government-facilitated security strategies have often been shaped by ethnic federalism and the complex interplay of regional identities. For instance, under the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), the government implemented a decentralized system that allowed regional states to maintain their own security forces (Appiagyei-Atua, et al., 2017). This strategy aimed to empower regions but also led to fragmented security mobilization especially during times of ethnic conflict. Senegal has adopted a more community-oriented and inclusive approach to security mobilization. The Senegalese government has historically emphasized dialogue, decentralization, and professionalization of its security forces (Aliyev, 2019).

Locally in Kenya, like many other countries in the sub-Saharan African region, security challenges ranging from terrorism to organized crime and intercommunal conflicts have necessitated robust strategies to enhance national security and safeguard citizens' well-being (Hagmann et al., 2018; Shire, 2023b). Kenya, renowned for its diverse culture and economic promise, has faced complex security challenges (Waswa & Muna, 2023). These challenges have underscored the importance of proactive measures to address security threats and ensure the safety of its citizens and visitors alike. The Kenyan government, recognizing the imperative of maintaining security, has implemented several

strategies that may enhance security mobilization across the nation, particularly in border counties like Wajir county (Mwangi & Mwangi, 2024).

Wajir County, one of the border counties in Kenya, has seemingly become a target of both radicalization and terror attacks. The Kenya-Somalia border is an arena that encounters a wide array of security threats (Chumba, 2016). According to Ngeno (2019), the security strategy implemented at the border counties has been subjected to extensive risks, including the strained historical ties between the two nations. Terrorist attacks by Al-Shabab militants operating out of neighbouring Somalia and general insecurity in border counties like Wajir have prompted the government of Kenya to come up with various security strategies (Shire, 2023a). This study sought to examine the influence of government-facilitated strategies like community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The security landscape in Kenya has been marked by a series of challenges, including terrorism, organized crime, and inter-communal violence (Badurdeen, 2023). It is, therefore, important to mobilize security to counter or manage insecurity, and to the extent that the state of play hinders economic growth in various ways, including lack of secure living spaces, hazards that hinder the attainment of stable livelihoods, and the repercussions on health and educational facilities (Okebiro, 2022). To address the security dilemmas in Kenya, the government has implemented various strategies and policies to enhance security mobilization, including the national security strategy, the national counter-terrorism strategy, and the community policing policy (Mutugi, 2023). However,

despite these efforts, the existing government-led strategies have not ensured security mobilization.

In Wajir County, cases of insecurity have been on the rise despite various government-facilitated security strategies (Abdi, 2022). Banditry, particularly along the Kenya-Somalia border, has also been a significant security concern, with armed groups carrying out attacks on civilians, livestock, and security forces, leading to casualties and disruption of livelihoods (Dido et al., 2022). In addition, the presence of Al-Shabaab in the region has further exacerbated security challenges, with the group carrying out attacks on security forces and civilians. In 2023, militants destroyed a communication mast in Dasheg, disrupting local communications (Besenyő & Sinkó, 2024). Government-facilitated strategies in Wajir County faces various challenges including persistent inter-clan conflicts and historical grievances often undermine trust between communities and government authorities (Dido et al., 2022).

Despite the perceived link between government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization, the literature has various research gaps. For instance, Waswa and Muna (2023) studied the role of national government in countering violent extremism in Mandera County, Kenya. However, the study exhibited a comparative contextual gap as it did not focus on Wajir county. In addition, a study by Mwagut and Minja (2022) exhibited a conceptual gap as it only focused on community policing initiatives and omitted other government-facilitated strategies. Further, Vusha (2022) only focused on border control strategy and omitted other government-facilitated strategies. Hence, this study sought to bridge these gaps by assessing the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025). The study seeks to determine how government-facilitated strategies have influenced mobilization in border communities. The study highlighted the nature of government-facilitated strategies, success of the government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies.

1.5 Objectives of Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The main objective was to assess the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives guide this study:

- i. To establish the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).
- ii. To evaluate the effectiveness of the government-facilitated strategies in influencing security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).
- iii. To examine how legal and policy framework support government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).
- iv. To establish the level of security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025).

1.6 Research Questions

The study sought answers to the following research questions:

- i. What is the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025)?
- ii. How effective have government-facilitated strategies been in influencing security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025)?
- iii. How does legal and policy framework support government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025)?
- iv. What is the level of security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya (2019-2025)?

1.7 Significance of the Study

As argued by Akanle et al. (2020), the study's significance is a critical component that defines the study beneficiaries in advance and the specific ways the findings would benefit them. The study has transversal effect amongst different players in the national security architecture including county and nation government. First, the study results would be substantial to the County Government of Wajir as they clearly assess the impact of its security initiatives. This would assist the government of county in collaborating with the national government to address security challenges in the region by designing more targeted and effective security strategies.

Further, the study findings can empower the communities in Wajir County by better understanding the government-facilitated security strategies and their impact. This would promote community participation and ownership of security initiatives, improving the residents' safety and security. In addition, the study findings would be significant to the government of Kenya through the Ministry of Défense as they provide valuable insights

into understanding the effect of its security strategies on security mobilization in Wajir County. This can help the government identify gaps and areas for improvement in its security mobilization efforts. The study can also inform policy decisions and resource allocation to enhance Wajir county's security.

Moreover, the study would be beneficial to researchers and academicians. This is because the study findings contribute to the knowledge of security mobilization and government-facilitated strategies in the Wajir county. This would then serve as a reference for future research and academic studies on similar topics, providing a framework for analysing the effectiveness of security interventions in other contexts.

1.8 Scope of the Study

According to Vhora and Dabhi (2020), the scope of the study is defined as the boundaries within which the research is conducted regarding the subjects, objectives, methodologies, and geographical boundaries. On conceptual scope, the study focused on assessing the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization. The study was done in Wajir county, Kenya. The study specifically examined the nature of government-facilitated strategies, success of the government-facilitated strategies and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies in Wajir County. On population scope, the study targeted population comprised community leaders, law enforcement officers, and county officials in Wajir county. The data was collected through questionnaires and interviews. On temporal scope, the study focused on 7 years of government-facilitated strategies in Wajir county between 2019 and 2025. The descriptive nature of the study informed the choice of this time frame. The time frame offers sufficient time to collect sufficient primary data.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

Delimitation, as per Theofanidis and Fountouki (2018), is the defined scope, boundaries, and limitations of a research project, which specifies what aspects of the study was included and excluded from the study. This study did not focus on other border counties in Kenya as it only delimited itself to Wajir County. Further, the study did not collect data from all the people but sampled adequately to ensure effective representation considering the volatile security situation in Wajir County. Further, it did not collect data using focus group discussions due to concerns of insecurity; instead, it used questionnaires and interviews.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

According to Theofanidis and Fountouki (2018), the study's limitations pertain to the anticipated deficiencies or obstacles encountered, such as resource unavailability, a limited sample size, and imperfect research methods. The study encountered specific limitations that hindered the acquisition of the desired information. First, the study faced ethical challenges, such as obtaining informed consent from participants to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information. To address this challenge, the researcher explained the objectives of the study and the benefits they stand to gain from the study findings. The other challenge was related to the fact that some security officers failed to diverge national security information pursuant to official secret provisions. This was addressed by researcher by making sure that the questionnaire questions are carefully designed to avoid soliciting classified information. In addition, the researcher anticipated encountering insecurity in some areas of Wajir due to terror attacks along the border. The researcher sought help from law enforcement officers during the data collection process by requesting

the administrative units in police stations in Wajir County for the provision of security. Lastly, language barriers, particularly among the community leaders, were a stumbling block in the data collection. To address this challenge, the researcher contracted local research assistants who are conversant with the local language for effective language translation.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

Simon (2011) states that the study's assumption refers to the underlying beliefs the researcher presumes to be true without providing evidence. The study assumed that the national government has been implementing various security strategies such as community policing, military preparedness, border control, and national cybersecurity strategies in Wajir County. This study assumed that the participants gave truthful, collaborative, and unbiased responses to the research tools and was punctual when completing them. Further, the study assumed that the study's findings could be generalized to show the situation in all Kenyan border counties. Finally, it was presumed that the researcher got permission to collect data from relevant authorities.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a set of interconnected concepts which present a systematic view of the relationships among variables and help to explain and predict phenomena (Lederman & Lederman, 2015). The study was anchored on securitization, resource mobilization, and institutional theories.

1.12.1 Securitization Theory

The proponents of securitization theory included Ole-Wæver et al. who developed it in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The theory posits that political matters are transformed into critical security concerns requiring immediate attention when identified as hazardous and threatening societal and national security (Balzacq, 2019). The basis for utilizing securitization theory to comprehend security policies and actions consists of various components. The first component is a necessary referent as it creates a sense of existential threat that urges authorities to take action by initiating various security strategies such as community policing, border security, and military deployment (Côté, 2016). The other component is acceptance by the audience, which is a functional player in securitization. Accepting an issue by the audience as a security threat is crucial because it legitimizes using extraordinary measures to address it, such as using military force or suspending civil liberties (Baele & Thomson, 2017).

The final component in the securitization process is the implementation of policies and security strategies to address the security threat. This can include a range of measures, from diplomatic negotiations and economic sanctions to military interventions and emergency legislation (Balzacq et al., 2016). According to Baele and Jalea (2023), securitization theory builds on the theory of social constructivism, whose aim is broadening national security beyond state-centric concepts of security and integrating ‘national’ and human security. The core idea of securitization theory is that security is not an objective condition but a social construct (Balzacq et al., 2016). This means that what is considered a security issue is not determined solely by the nature of the threat but also by how political

actors frame and perceive it. In other words, security is not just about physical threats but also about how these threats are understood and responded to (Sjöstedt, 2017).

The securitization theory is pertinent to the study as it helps understand the basis for deploying various government-facilitated security mobilization strategies in border counties. Securitization theory suggests governments can use securitizing moves to mobilize resources and public support for their security agendas. In Wajir, issues of cross border security threats are securitized and justified allocation of resources to mobilize security. However, securitization theory is criticized for various reasons. The state-centric approach of securitization theory limits the theory's applicability to understanding security dynamics in a globalized world where non-state actors and transnational forces play an increasingly important role in implementing government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization (Bertrand, 2018). Hence, there was a need to review other theories to address these limitations.

1.12.2 Resource Mobilization Theory

The seminal resource mobilization theory (RMT) proponents are McCarthy and Zald (1977). The theory focuses on how social movements or organizations mobilize resources, including manpower, financial resources, and political influence, to achieve their goals (Angelopoulos et al., 2023). Resource mobilization theory focuses on obtaining necessary resources efficiently and cost-effectively. It emphasizes having the appropriate resources available when needed, at the right cost, and making the most of these resources. The theory highlights the importance of a movement's members in acquiring resources and rallying people to achieve the movement's objectives (Yan et al., 2018).

The resource mobilization theory asserts that social movements are more likely to succeed if they access resources such as money, manpower, media coverage, and political support (Edwards et al., 2018). RMT also emphasizes the role of social networks and organizations in the mobilization of resources. Social movements such as government agencies often rely on pre-existing networks and organizations to mobilize resources and support. These networks and organizations can provide social movements access to resources, legitimacy, and expertise (Zhen-hua, 2021). RMT also highlights the importance of political opportunities and constraints in shaping the success or failure of social movements. Political opportunities refer to the openings or opportunities that exist within the political system for social movements to achieve their goals (Angelopoulos et al., 2023).

The theory is pertinent to the study as it could be used to analyse how the government mobilizes resources to address security challenges, such as through allocating funds to security agencies or recruiting and training security personnel. RMT highlights the importance of leadership for setting priorities, allocating resources, and coordinating the efforts of various security agencies concerning government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization. RMT emphasizes that the success of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization depends on the government's ability to mobilize resources to address security challenges. In addition, oversight mechanisms have played a crucial role in creating social-political enabling spaces, ensuring that national security matters receive attention and funding in state fiscal discussions. These mechanisms facilitate transparency and accountability, which in turn prioritize national security within the broader governmental budgeting processes.

A key critique of resource mobilization theory (RMT) is that it overemphasizes the role of resources, organization, and rational planning in social movements, often neglecting the importance of emotions, cultural factors, and grassroots spontaneity (Edwards & Gillham, 2013). Critics argue that too much focus on strategic decision-making and formal structures makes the theory fail in accounting for how movements emerge from collective identity, shared grievances, and emotional resonance (Klandermans, 1984). One of the limitations of this theory is that it only focuses on resource mobilization for implementing various government-facilitated strategies without acknowledging the support role played by institutions. Therefore, there was a need for another theory, that is, institutional theory, to address this limitation.

1.12.3 Institutional Theory

The proponents of institutional theory were Meyer and Rowan (1977). Institutional theory is a sociological theory that focuses on the role of institutions in shaping individual behaviour and societal outcomes. The theory states that institutions, which can be formal organizations or informal social norms, rules, and conventions, significantly influence the actions and choices of individuals within a society (Peters, 2022). The theory suggests that institutions, which can be formal organizations or informal social norms, play a crucial role in structuring human behaviour and interactions. This theory emphasizes the importance of understanding the broader social context in which individuals operate rather than focusing solely on individual actions and motivations (DeGregori, 2019).

Institutional theory offers valuable insights into decision-making processes by emphasizing the role of organizational cultures, structures, and institutional norms (Risi *et al.*, 2023). The Bureaucratic Politics Model argues that decisions are often the result of

bargaining and competition among different government agencies, each with its own interests, resources, and perspectives on security threats (Peters, 2022). The Governmental Bargaining approach also highlights how negotiations and compromises among key governmental players shape security strategies, with actors leveraging their institutional roles to influence outcomes (Lok, 2019).

A key critique of institutional theory is that it often overemphasizes stability, conformity, and the role of social norms, potentially downplaying the importance of agency, innovation, and change within organizations (Aksom & Tymchenko, 2020). Critics argue that the theory tends to portray organizations as passive entities that merely adapt to external pressures to gain legitimacy, rather than as proactive agents capable of strategic decision-making and transformation. This has led to concerns about its ability to fully account for dynamic environments where innovation and competition play a central role (Valle-Cabrera, 2006).

According to Peters (2022), institutional theory emphasizes the importance of understanding the underlying logic and beliefs that guide organizational behaviour. The government's security strategies may be influenced by certain institutional logic, such as focusing on community engagement or relying on traditional security practices. The institutional theory is pertinent to the research as it helps examine the roles and functions of various governmental institutions involved in security governance, such as the police, military, and intelligence agencies. It highlights the institutional support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, and county government in initiating and implementing various government-facilitated security mobilization strategies in Wajir county, Kenya.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

According to Varpio et al. (2020), a conceptual framework is a structure that provides a foundation for understanding the relationship between variables through diagrammatic representation. In this case, the dependent variable was security mobilization, and the independent variables were aspects of government-facilitated strategies. This implies that security mobilization depends on government-facilitated strategies. The linear relationship between government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization is highlighted in Figure 1.1.

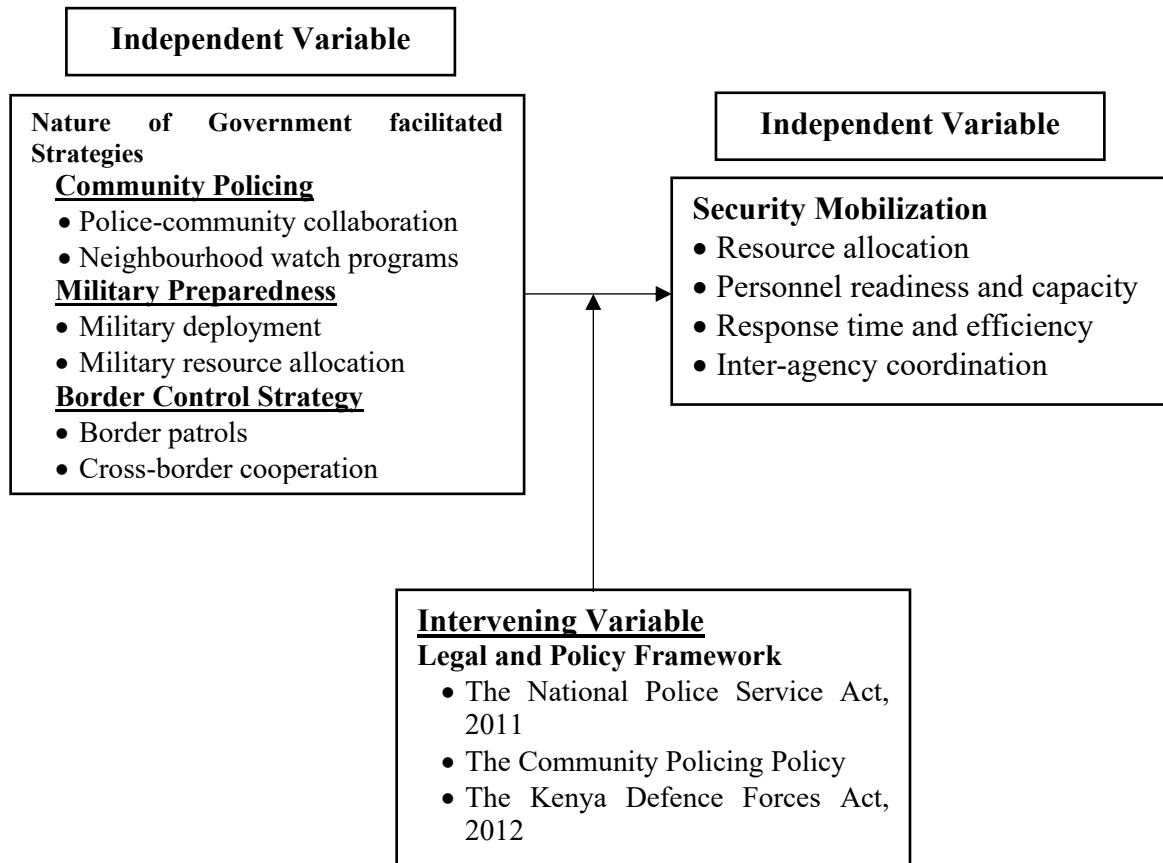


Figure 1. 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2024

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study seeks to examine the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization. This chapter discusses a literature review for nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization, success of the government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization. Lastly, the chapter presents a summary of the literature and research gap.

2.2 Review of Literature

The section reviews the literature on the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization, success of the government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization.

2.2.1 Nature of Government-facilitated strategies for Supporting Security Mobilization

Government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization typically involve a comprehensive approach that integrates both national security policies and community-based initiatives to address potential threats and ensure stability (Zdanavičius & Statkus, 2020). The nature of these strategies can vary depending on the region, political environment and the specific threats faced, but they usually share several common features including the mobilization of resources, coordination between different branches of

government, and collaboration with international partners (Chen et al., 2021). The nature of government-facilitated strategies can be operationalised as the type, structure, implementation approach, and support mechanisms provided by government policies aimed at supporting security mobilization. There are various natures of government-facilitated strategies that support security mobilization including community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy.

2.2.1.1 Community Policing and Security Mobilization

Community policing is a policing approach that prioritizes establishing strong connections and collaborations between law enforcement bodies and the communities they protect (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). According to Kappeler et al. (2020), community policing emphasizes the significance of taking a proactive approach to problem-solving and working together as a team to address the root causes of crime and disorders, rather than simply reacting to incidents. Muchira (2016) noted that community policing fosters police officer accountability by creating a robust framework of transparency, engagement, and cooperation with the communities they protect. By getting to know community members, officers are motivated to consider how their actions affect those they protect. This approach is rooted in the aim of crime prevention and the enhancement of police-community relationships (Otieno, 2023). As per Lamin and Teboh (2016), community policing requires education, emphasizing identifying and solving problems, facilitating and organizing communities, communicating, mediating, resolving conflicts, identifying and using resources, networking, creating connections, and understanding different cultures.

Abrha et al. (2024) argued that community policing has four principal components: administrative decentralization of the police, community engagement in security issues,

community consultation in security interventions, and proactive problem-solving. Around the world, various security agencies and police services have adopted the community policing model with mixed results, mostly due to implementation issues (Abrha et al., 2024). Community policing is a crucial component of any approach that prioritizes human rights. When police collaborate with the community to prevent and address crime, they can more effectively safeguard the community's rights, especially those of vulnerable populations (Adugna & Italemahu, 2019). Simultaneously, the community can play a key role in ensuring that the police operate with professionalism and transparency and uphold fundamental human rights. Community policing has emerged as a tactical response to the changing difficulties encountered by law enforcement organizations and advocates for human rights, wider governance, and democratic policing (Gül, 2023).

According to Modise (2022), community policing empowers community members to raise significant issues with the police, upon which the police collaborate with citizens to address the problems that matter to both parties. Community problems could encompass unemployed youth congregating on street corners, a significant presence of street families scavenging through garbage in the neighbourhoods, and traditional practices like witchcraft that instil anxiety and fear among community members (Signori et al., 2023). Community policing in the United States, which involved strengthening police-community relations through polite door-to-door visits by uniformed police officers, had a major effect on people's willingness to work with the police and their trust in law enforcement (Signori et al., 2023). This allowed residents to exchange security information with the authorities, thus increasing the area's security. However, another research conducted in Chicago, Illinois, by Kearns (2017) found that certain police officers were less supportive of

community policing with minorities, decreasing community policing's effectiveness in reducing crime.

A study by Mutugi (2023) focused on community policing strategies in counter-terrorism initiatives in Garissa County, Kenya. The investigation employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods for data gathering. The findings demonstrated that community policing tactics have proven successful in increasing community participation in counter-terrorism initiatives. The study found that community policing fosters collaborations between law enforcement entities and the local community to deter criminal activities and tackle community issues. The study established that community involvement is crucial in combating terrorism, and law enforcement can greatly enhance their intelligence gathering by collaborating with communities. The study also highlighted that the effectiveness of law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and responding to terrorist threats is significantly enhanced by the quality and quantity of community intelligence. The study recommended that law enforcement offer incentives to encourage community members to share information.

Further, Kayiaka (2022) studied the community policing initiatives and their effect on security in Mathare Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. A descriptive research design was used in this study. The population for this research was all 419 police officers in Mathare Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. A questionnaire was utilized to gather primary data. Descriptive and multiple regression analyses were done. The study indicated that community consultation significantly and positively influences security. The findings also indicated that community engagement significantly and positively influences security. It was concluded that administrative police decentralization significantly and positively

influences security. It was recommended that the Kenya Police Service improve trust between the police and the community to enable the community to feel free to share information with the police.

2.2.1.2 Military Preparedness and Security Mobilization

Military preparedness refers to the capability of a military force to fulfil the tasks or missions assigned to them (Okoli & Orinya, 2013). Military preparedness aims to guarantee that the military is prepared and capable of fulfilling its duties at any given moment. Consequently, to maintain military preparedness, it is crucial to assess the foundational components that contribute to preparedness. The extent to which the military can fulfil diverse requirements is determined by the construction, enhancement, and maintenance of military forces (Cusumano, 2016). Maintaining military preparedness is crucial to implementing the most effective strategies. It is a vital component of defence logistics since personnel must be adequately equipped to react to orders or threats at any moment. Preparing is essential to meet the military's requirements and enhance security mobilization in regions exposed to security issues like Wajir County (Jinping, 2017).

According to Rosenau (2017), military preparedness encompasses a range of factors, including the size and capability of a nation's armed forces, the quality and quantity of its equipment, and the effectiveness of its training and doctrine. In recent years, military preparedness has evolved to include cyber and space capabilities, reflecting the changing nature of warfare in the 21st century. One of the key components of military preparedness is the size and capability of a nation's armed forces (Nindl et al., 2018). A larger military can deter potential adversaries more and allow a country to project power more effectively. However, the size of a military is not the only factor determining its effectiveness. The

quality of its personnel, training, and equipment is also critical. A well-trained and well-equipped military can be more effective than a larger but less capable force (Nindl et al., 2018).

Schwab (2015) argued that modern warfare relies heavily on advanced technology, and a country with outdated or insufficient equipment may struggle to compete with more technologically advanced adversaries. In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on developing and acquiring advanced weapons systems, such as stealth aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and cyber capabilities (Ball, 2017). In addition to traditional military capabilities, modern military preparedness includes cyber and space capabilities. Cyber warfare has become an increasingly important aspect of national security, with countries investing in offensive and defensive cyber capabilities. Similarly, space has become a critical domain for military operations, with countries developing capabilities such as satellite-based communications, navigation, and reconnaissance (Wither, 2020).

According to Terziev and Nichev (2017), ongoing training and resourcing of units before and after deployments will guarantee their preparedness for assigned tasks. Consequently, it is imperative to implement continuous process improvements to maintain military readiness. Continuous process improvement refers to the consistent effort to enhance organizational adaptability and evolution, especially in the face of rapid changes in the operational environment (Thomas, 2016). Therefore, when focusing on military preparedness and ensuring requirements are fulfilled, it is crucial to consider the advantages of adopting the most efficient and economical tactics (Edström, et al., 2018). In Kenya, Ali (2021) noted that military preparedness allowed the military officers to

conduct a crackdown on Al-Shabaab militants who had kidnapped tourists, with the operation taking place over 8 months, from 16 October 2011 to 31 May 2012. A large number of Al-Shabaab leaders were apprehended during the mission. Over 6,000 Kenyan security officials, including police officers, participated in the operation, and despite minor Kenyan losses, more than 700 Al-Shabaab fighters were eliminated, and 61 were taken into custody. The IGAD, the AU, and the Ethiopian military collaborated on the operation (Rotich, 2020).

A study conducted by Duke (2019) examined the role of military logistics support in safeguarding national security in Nigeria. The research utilized the structural-functional theory to examine the factors contributing to insurgent groups' continued presence in Nigeria. It was discovered that the military personnel in Nigeria do not receive timely logistical support in their efforts to combat insecurity. Additionally, the study showed that the Nigerian government has not adequately developed its intelligence-gathering capabilities to safeguard the lives of its citizens effectively. Enhanced logistical support is combined with the mobilization, empowerment, reorganization, and deployment of security intelligence personnel to spearhead the collection, assessment, and dissemination of vital security information. This is aimed at pre-empting and identifying crimes that could jeopardize the nation's security stability, emphasizing vigilance. The research recommended that the Federal government closely oversee the allocation of funds to the defence sector and guarantee transparent accountability. Additionally, it recommends that the government support domestic arms production by the defence ministry.

Further, Kimutai (2014) studied the role of the Kenyan military in regional security based on Kenyan army operations in Somalia. The qualitative research approach was employed. The sample of 60 participants was selected through simple random and purposive sampling approaches. Surveys were used for collecting data which was analysed through descriptives. This research noted that the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) are tasked with safeguarding and preserving the Republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity, aiding and collaborating with other agencies during emergencies or disasters, and restoring peace in areas of Kenya impacted by instabilities, as outlined in the Constitution. It was established that the major cause of conflicts in Somalia was clannism and sub-clans. The study concluded that the African military has been helpful in protecting and enhancing security of the region. It recommended that army be involved in restoration of peace in states affected by conflicts and equip them with modern skills and weapons to combat terrorism.

Further, Ketter (2022) examined the military engagement in internal security operations based on an assessment of the Kenya Défense Forces in Terrorism Operations in Kenya. The study employed qualitative research methods, primarily relying on secondary data for content analysis. Data was collected from various secondary sources. The study findings highlighted the significance of enhancing collaboration between multiple agencies, such as NPS and KDF, in the fight against terrorism. It was established that the government needs to focus on tackling fundamental issues, such as inadequate working conditions and pay for law enforcement officers, alongside the pervasive corruption problem. The research suggested that ongoing efforts should be made to enhance collaboration among various agencies and to utilize intelligence more proactively

rather than merely responding to threats. The research thus suggested that the government should advance extensive collaboration and cooperation among various agencies, enhance the working environment and pay for the police and other security forces, focus on providing resources to the security forces, particularly the KDF, and prioritize intelligence efforts.

In Wajir county, military preparedness is very important to security mobilization as the areas is exposed to security issues because of its proximity to conflict torn Somalia. Military is well prepared to continuously deal with local threats like cross border crime, terrorism, clan-based conflicts and insecurity linked to drought and porous borders. In this county, readiness of military goes beyond special training and community intelligence gathering (Ali, 2021). Further, the effective military deployment is undermined by inadequate intelligence integration with local security actors, logistical constraints in remote areas and insufficient adaptation to asymmetric warfare tactics (Rotich, 2020). Hence, military preparedness is relevant to Wajir only to the extent that it is threat-informed, and aligned with the operational realities of the region. This makes it a critical component of effective security mobilization (Ketter, 2022). This study intended to fill the gaps identified by assessing the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir County.

2.2.1.3 Border Control Strategy and Security Mobilization

Border security in any country is critical for the safety of citizens and their possessions (Wells et al., 2020). It involves actions taken by a government to oversee and manage its borders within its territory, aiming to supervise and manage the flow of

individuals and goods between neighbouring countries (Wells et al., 2020). According to Gohel (2020), efficient border management reduces the likelihood of unlawful actions by criminal organizations, including organized terrorist factions. Conducting checks and inspections by checking passports, visas, and other travel documents, as well as inspecting vehicles and cargo at official border crossings, assist in preventing unauthorized entry (Minnaar, 2022). According to Alscher (2017), in most countries, implementing immigration policies has been one of the most effective border control strategies, limiting the number of people who can enter the country legally and reducing the demand for illegal crossings. Cooperation and collaboration with neighbouring countries and international organizations in coordinating border control efforts have helped improve effectiveness and reduce the risk of conflicts. This has been done through intelligence sharing, conducting joint patrols, and coordinating efforts to address the root causes of migration (Kurowska-Pysz & Szczepańska-Woszczyna, 2017).

Labati et al. (2016) argued that investing in advanced technology such as scanners for biometrics, facial recognition systems, and automated systems for border controls can help enhance the efficiency of border control efforts. In addition, provision of training and resources to border guards and law enforcement officers can help improve their ability to detect and prevent illegal crossings. Building physical barriers like walls along the border is a common strategy for controlling the mobility of people and goods (Labati et al., 2016). This can effectively prevent unauthorized crossings, but it can also be expensive and lead to diplomatic tensions with neighbouring countries. In addition, Koslowski and Schulzke (2018) noted that technology such as cameras, drones, and sensors has been used in developed countries like Canada and USA to monitor border areas and assist in detecting

and deterring unauthorized crossings. This can be combined with patrols by border guards or law enforcement officers. According to Eselebor and Kehinde (2020), adopting border patrol and control measures allows countries to activate their security forces to thwart the smuggling of goods, drug trafficking, and incursions by terrorist organizations across their borders.

Rosenblum and Hipsman (2016) further posit that border security measures encompass the policies and practices a nation or coalition of nations implements to deter unauthorized movement or commerce across its borders. The primary objectives of these measures are to curb illegal immigration, counteract transnational criminal activities, and prevent fugitives from crossing borders (Rosenblum & Hipsman, 2016). The United States has made significant investments in border control and management, boasting one of the premier border patrols and a nationwide homeland security apparatus (Miller, 2019). Brooks (2016) established that efficient border patrols make it feasible to detect, deter, and apprehend illegal immigrants and individuals engaged in illicit drug trafficking, who typically make entry into USA via unspecified entry points.

Further, a study by Kasura (2021) assessed how border management strategy impacted regional security in Kenya and Somalia. The case study design was employed. Data was collected through interviews and supplemented with questionnaires. Secondary data was sourced from publications, including books, journals, articles, and periodicals. The research revealed that border-linked disputes constitute a substantial portion of the conflicts experienced by most countries in Africa. Additionally, it emphasized the importance of border management in anticipating future security challenges, understanding

evolving trends, and preparing for the issues and strategies each nation may face in the coming years. The research found that Somalia, in particular, has a noticeable absence of a functional government, which complicates the issue and restricts the implementation of border protocols to a single country. The study recommended that enhanced border patrols and surveillance methods be necessary. It emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration and networking among border management agencies to facilitate the sharing security intelligence.

Moragori (2021) also assessed policies for border management on national security in Nairobi County. The targeted group included different stakeholders who included the border management committee at Jomo Kenyatta and Wilson Airports. A questionnaire was the primary tool for gathering data. The research utilized qualitative data analysis to comprehend and interpret the subject matter and quantitative data analysis to extrapolate these results. The research found that many border management agencies lacked current training in addressing diverse security threats at border points. It also showed that these challenges somewhat endangered national security but that border management policies were positively linked to national security. It recommended policy reforms to ensure they effectively encourage the integration of ICT into border control strategies.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of the Government-facilitated strategies for Supporting Security Mobilization

Effective government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization have been a critical aspect of ensuring national and regional stability. These strategies typically involve the alignment of various state institutions, including law enforcement,

intelligence agencies, and the military, to address security challenges effectively (Mashimbye, 2022). The effectiveness of such strategies depends on several key factors including political will, resource allocation, inter-agency coordination and the involvement of the local population. In many countries, governments have formulated national security policies that provide a clear roadmap for addressing both internal and external threats. Political will support prioritization of intelligence sharing, border control enhancements, and the strengthening of law enforcement agencies. Governments that have invested in robust intelligence frameworks, such as real-time surveillance and data-sharing platforms, have successfully pre-empted and mitigated security threats (Dlamini et al., 2024).

In addition, Adisa (2023) argued that international cooperation has played a pivotal role in enhancing the success of government-facilitated security mobilization. In an increasingly globalized world, threats such as terrorism, cyber-attacks and transnational organized crime require cross-border cooperation. Governments that engage in multilateral security agreements, share intelligence, and collaborate on joint military operations have been able to confront these global challenges more effectively (Adisa, 2023). Many nations within the European Union or the African Union have collaborated on security matters, leading to better resource utilization and improved outcomes in conflict zones (Damtie, 2024).

According to Brooks (2016), military preparedness plays a crucial role in national security, particularly when dealing with large-scale threats such as terrorism, insurgencies, and foreign invasions. Governments invest heavily in military infrastructure, training, and intelligence to ensure that their armed forces are ready to respond swiftly and effectively to any security challenges. The success of military preparedness is often measured by the

military's ability to deter threats, respond to crises, and maintain peace in volatile regions (Duke, 2019). Further, a robust border control strategy is essential in managing the movement of people, goods, and services across national boundaries, which is critical for maintaining national security (Gohel, 2020). Effective border control mechanisms help prevent illegal immigration, human trafficking, smuggling, and the infiltration of armed groups or terrorists. The success of border control strategies relies heavily on the use of advanced technology, such as surveillance systems, biometric identification, and data analytics, to monitor and manage cross-border activities (Kamba, 2019).

A study conducted by Bello (2019) assessed community policing as a correlate of effective security in Oyo State, Nigeria. The research used a descriptive design that facilitated the assessment of the level of connection or relationship between multiple variables through the statistical correlation analysis method. The target population was police officers and community leaders, from which data was obtained using surveys and interviews. The research found that community policing, especially through joint patrols involving both police and community members, has had a beneficial impact on crime prevention and detection, the swift apprehension of suspects, the effective protection of lives and property, a significant reduction in crime rates, and the enhancement of law and order in the Nigerian communities. The study recommended that to enhance national security, citizens and law enforcement must foster mutual respect, trust, and understanding while also addressing issues such as community policing, police misconduct, and the outdated stereotype of police officers as undesirable individuals.

Another study by Wanjohi (2014) focused on how community policing influenced crime reduction in Machakos County. The research utilized a descriptive survey approach

and focused on households receiving community policing services in Machakos. Survey was employed in collecting data from the participants. The study directly correlated police-community collaboration and decreased crime rates within Machakos County. The study found that the collaboration between police and the community, as well as the using community policing strategies and police-community problem-solving, play an important role in lessening crime rates in Kenya. The research suggested that improving the association amongst police officers and the public is essential to reducing distrust, especially among community members, towards the police.

In addition, research by Ronoh (2021) examined the effect of community policing on crime management in Mombasa County. Descriptive research designs were used. Target population was 692 police personnel and Nyumba Kumi members. The primary data was obtained using a questionnaire. The study found that community policing was enhanced by reorienting operations, which involved conducting citizen surveys for identifying needs and primary concerns, adopting recruitment and selection strategies to attract applicants suitable for community policing, and conducting staff evaluations to reinforce community policing and problem-solving capabilities. The study concluded that the Mombasa County police have effectively forged alliances in their implementation of Community Policing, and this has significantly influenced crime control.

A study by Peterside (2014) assessed the military's influence on the mobilization of internal security in Nigeria. The findings of the study, which primarily relied on secondary data, revealed that Nigeria is currently witnessing an elevated level of aggression and indiscriminate destruction of lives and property, with the indispensable role of the military in the country's internal security being of utmost importance. The study established

that military engagement in internal security operations is necessary due to the increasing demand for a more aggressive approach worldwide. Although this has been the situation since Nigeria gained independence and has continued during the colonial era, the recent rise of terrorism in the nation has reinforced the necessity for military participation in domestic security operations.

Moreover, Bakina (2023) studied the role of military cooperation on the East African region's security based on the Rwanda Défense Force (RDF) case. This research utilized a combination of case study research design. The research methods employed include interviews and documentation for data gathering. The results concerning military collaboration in the East African region, with the RDF as a participant, indicate a strong emphasis on sustained vigilance and collective action among regional nations to enhance cooperation in addressing security issues. This was accomplished through military instruction, collaborative missions, technical collaboration, and knowledge sharing. The specific contributions of the RDF to bolstering security in the East African Region have shown that the RDF's main role is to uphold peace and security among the East African Partner States.

In addition, Muthee (2022) studied the civil-military cooperations (CIMIC) as an initiative for mobilizing security in Lamu County, Kenya. The research utilized a descriptive survey approach. Surveys and interviews were used for collecting data. The research found that the incapability for security forces in stabilizing the region. It prompted the leaders in considering civil-military cooperations as method to resolve the insecurity and instability in Lamu County. The study established that the CIMIC approaches had assisted in rebuilding the social lifestyles and created opportunities for economic

empowerment for the residents. The study established that Civil-Military cooperation has made it easier for residents to share information willingly with the security teams which led to stability in Lamu County. It was concluded that using the cooperation between civil and military approaches enhanced the operations for security and stabilization in Lamu County.

A study by Vusha (2022) examined border management and regional security in Kenya-Somalia Border. The research used descriptive survey designs. The study revealed a range of challenges in the realm of cross-border terrorist activities, the regulation of small arms and weapons, the monitoring of immigration, the handling of human trafficking and criminal networks, and the promotion of cross-border collaboration. The study analysis identified several key strategies for border management, including border patrols, automation, entry and exit screening, intelligence sharing, and regional integration. The study suggested that infrastructure, especially the incorporation of modern technologies into border management systems, should be enhanced to improve these strategies' effectiveness and national security.

Moreover, Dido et al. (2022) studied the implications of border security, control, and counter-terrorism within the Liboi Border along Mandera County, Kenya. A descriptive research design was adopted, involving selecting 64 participants through purposive and stratified random sampling methods. Information was gathered through structured questionnaires. The analysis of quantitative data was done through descriptive and inferential methods. The research found that the frequency of terror attacks along the Liboi borders has notably decreased, thanks to improved collaboration among agencies, decreased availability of illicit weapons, and enhanced cooperation across borders, among

other measures. It was determined that interagency co-ordinations, cross-border cooperations, and the availability of security weapons have significantly influenced the effectiveness of security mobilization in the Liboi border area. It is recommended that border controls and security agencies adopt a comprehensive approach to addressing border security concerns.

Further, a study by Kamba (2019) assessed the border management strategies used to curb insecurity in Liboi Border Post of Kenya from 2007. The research employed a cross-sectional design due to the diverse characteristics of the respondents, who shared a common living environment. The study's data collection methods encompassed questionnaires and focused group interviews. Qualitative data was analysed by categorizing similar responses to facilitate inference-making. The research revealed that surveillance was conducted at the Liboi border post, but it faced challenges due to the terrain and the functionality of the equipment. The study concluded that improving the condition of border roads is essential, and if not feasible, aerial vehicles should be employed. It was recommended that unmanned aerial vehicles be used to enhance surveillance and joint patrols by security personnel at the Liboi border.

2.2.3 Legal and Policy Framework Supporting Government-facilitated strategies Towards Security Mobilization

The legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies toward security mobilization aims at creating an effective and coherent approach to national security. This framework encompasses a range of laws, regulations and strategic documents that guide how governments develop and implement security policies, organize resources and collaborate with different stakeholders to address internal and external

threats (Staeger, 2023). National security legislation defines what constitutes a threat to the state and outline the powers available to the government to address such threats (Kaltenborn et al., 2017). National security laws grant governments the authority to monitor communications, deploy military forces and limit certain civil liberties during emergencies or when there is a perceived threat to the state. Such legislation is essential for establishing the legal groundwork for military and law enforcement actions in response to terrorism, organized crime, and other national security risks (Kaltenborn et al., 2017).

According to Fisher (2022), a well-crafted national security law will define the limits of government action, ensuring that security measures are proportional and do not infringe excessively on citizens' freedoms. Many democratic nations establish oversight bodies to ensure that security agencies operate within the law and adhere to human rights standards. Perito (2020) noted that many governments pursue security sector reform (SSR) policies to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of their military, police, intelligence agencies, and other security forces. SSR frameworks aim to strengthen institutions responsible for maintaining peace and order by improving governance, accountability and oversight (Perito, 2020). Governments often work with international partners, including multilateral organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank, to implement SSR programs (Fitz-Gerald, 2023).

According to Stolberg (2012), governments often develop comprehensive national security strategies that outline the priorities and approaches for securing the nation. These strategies serve as high-level documents guiding security mobilization and often include specific objectives, such as protecting critical infrastructure, countering terrorism and preventing cyberattacks. A key element of the legal framework supporting security

mobilization is the ability to respond to crises and emergencies (Govaere & Poli, 2014). Governments often enact special laws or provisions that grant extraordinary powers in situations such as natural disasters, pandemics and national security threats. These laws enable authorities to deploy resources quickly, coordinate responses, and take emergency measures to protect public safety (Perito, 2020).

According to Mesok (2022), Kenya has a complex legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization. This framework is designed to address both national and regional security challenges and ensure that security operations are carried out within the confines of the law. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides the foundation for the structure of security agencies and their operations. It establishes critical bodies like the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), the National Police Service (NPS), and other agencies tasked with maintaining law and order (Magara, 2018). The constitution emphasizes human rights and the rule of law, ensuring that security operations are accountable, transparent, and non-discriminatory (Sihanya, 2011).

According to Srinivas et al. (2019), the Security Laws (Amendment) Act, 2014 is one of the central laws which outlines the roles and responsibilities of security agencies in addressing both internal and external threats. The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2012 is another law which enables the government to take preventive measures against terrorism, including surveillance, detention, and asset seizure, all while outlining procedural safeguards (Kithure, 2014). The National Police Service Act (2011) outlines the functions, operations, and structures of the police force, ensuring that it remains accountable to the public and follows constitutional mandates. This law has contributed to the development of modern policing in Kenya, placing an emphasis on professionalism and human rights

protection (Ojienda, 2013). The Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012) and The Security Laws (Amendment) Act (2014) have been critical in strengthening the country's security infrastructure. These legal instruments provide for the establishment of a framework to counter terrorism and organized crimes while emphasizing the protection of national sovereignty (Awino, 2018).

2.3 Summary and Research Gap

The literature shows various government-facilitated strategies, including community policing, military preparedness, border control strategy, and national cybersecurity strategy, have been implemented to mobilize security. Community policing is a policing approach that prioritizes establishing strong connections and collaborations between law enforcement bodies and the communities they protect (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). According to Kappeler, Gaines, and Schaefer (2020), community policing emphasizes the significance of taking a proactive approach to problem-solving and working together to address the root causes of crime and disorders rather than simply reacting to incidents. Muchira (2016) noted that community policing fosters police officer accountability by creating a robust framework of transparency, engagement, and cooperation with the communities they protect. By getting to know community members, officers are motivated to consider how their actions affect those they protect.

Further, military readiness refers to the ability of a military force to fulfill the tasks or missions assigned to them (Okoli & Orinya, 2013). Military readiness guarantees that the military is prepared and capable of fulfilling its duties at any given moment. Border security measures encompass the policies and practice a nation or coalition of nations implements to deter unauthorized movement or commerce across its borders (Wells, Sah,

Moghadas, Pandey & Galvani, 2020). National cybersecurity policy is a tool country create to articulate and convey the elements they wish to safeguard in cyberspace (Romaniuk, Fotescu & Chihaia, 2021).

Effective government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization have been a critical aspect of ensuring national and regional stability. These strategies typically involve the alignment of various state institutions, including law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and the military, to address security challenges effectively (Mashimbye, 2022). The effectiveness of such strategies depends on several key factors including political will, resource allocation, inter-agency coordination and the involvement of the local population. In many countries, governments have formulated national security policies that provide a clear roadmap for addressing both internal and external threats

The legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies toward security mobilization aims at creating an effective and coherent approach to national security. This framework encompasses a range of laws, regulations and strategic documents that guide how governments develop and implement security policies, organize resources and collaborate with different stakeholders to address internal and external threats (Staeger, 2023). National security legislation defines what constitutes a threat to the state and outline the powers available to the government to address such threats

The reviewed empirical studies had various gaps both contextual and conceptual gaps. The research by Mutugi (2023) was limited to Garissa County and could not be extended to cover the case of Wajir County. In addition, the study only focused on community policing and omitted other strategies. On other hand, Kayiaka (2022) was done in Mathare Constituency and did not focus on security mobilization. Further, Bakina (2023)

only focused on military cooperation and omitted other strategies that could impact security mobilization. Similarly, Dido, Antony, and Theuri (2022) only explored counter-terrorism within the Liboi Border and this could not be extended to Wajir County. Therefore, it was important for the current study to bridge these gaps and establish the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the method for collecting data on the field of research. The chapter presents the research methodology. It covers details of the research designs, research sites, targeted populations, sample size of the study, sampling procedures, data collections, data analysis and research ethics.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the comprehensive plan a researcher selects to unify various study elements cohesively and rationally (Kish, 2017). The study employed a descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a research approach that seeks to depict the attributes of a population or phenomenon under investigation (Mohajan, 2020). This research design allowed quantitative data collection using questionnaires and qualitative data using interviews. The designs are pertinent because the study entailed the concurrent data collections and comparisons from the phenomena. Siedlecki (2020) argued that descriptive survey design is appropriate if the inclusive objective is demonstrating whether there are strong association amongst different factors at some time. The design is perfect because it intends to collect quantitative and qualitative data to describe and establish influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization using regression analysis.

3.3 Research Site

Wajir County, located in the former North Eastern Province of Kenya, is home to the town of Wajir, which serves as its capital and largest urban center (Haider, 2020). The county spans an area of 55,840.6 square kilometers (21,560.2 square miles) and has a population of 781,263 residents (KNBS, 2019). The coordinates of Wajir County are 5 1.6360° N, 40.3089° E. Wajir, a county located on the border, shares its borders with Ethiopia to the north, Mandera County to the northeast, Somalia to the east, Garissa County to the south, Isiolo County to the west, and Marsabit County to the northwest. This county is divided into six constituencies: Wajir South, Tarbaj, Wajir North, Wajir West, Wajir East, and Eldas. This region was selected because it is one of the border counties with many insecurity concerns in Kenya (Annual Report on the State of National Security, 2024). Wajir is ideal for examining the influence of government-facilitated strategies due to its strategic location and unique security challenges. Situated in northeastern Kenya near the volatile border with Somalia, Wajir faces persistent threats from cross-border terrorism, organized crime and inter-clan conflicts. These factors make it a critical area for implementing and testing comprehensive security measures. The region's history of insecurity, combined with its socio-political dynamics and marginalization, provides a valuable context for assessing how coordinated government interventions can enhance local security mobilization, foster community trust and improve overall safety and stability. Hence, this makes Wajir County an ideal site to examine the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization.

3.4 Target Population

Target population is the specific group of people whom specific research is intended to investigate (Žmuk et al, 2016). Wajir county has a population of 781,263 as Wajir County CIDP (2023-2027). Therefore, the study targeted 734 participants including grassroot national government officials (Chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroot county officials (village administrators), police officers and military personnel in Wajir County. Amongst the targeted respondents are 11 key informants who included residents, sub-county commissioners and senior military personnel. These people were included as key informants in interviews since they have information and are involved in one way or another in implementing government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization in Wajir County.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

The sample is a smaller group chosen from a larger population for study, aiming to make generalizations about the entire population (Majid, 2018). Sampling is a statistical method employed in research and data analysis to pick a subset of individuals or items from a larger population. Sampling aims to gather information about the population without having to study every individual or item within it, which can be impossible (Etikan & Bala, 2017).

3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample is a subset of a larger population chosen for study to deduce conclusions about the population as a whole (Majid, 2018). The sample size was determined using Nassiuma (2000) formulae:

$$n = N (cv^2) / (cv^2 + (N-1) e^2)$$

Where:

n= Samples' Size; **N** = Populations (734)

cv= Coefficient of variation (0.29); **e**= tolerance (0.02)

$$n = \{(734 * 0.29 * 0.29) / ((0.29 * 0.29) + (733 * 0.02 * 0.02))\} = 164$$

The sample size was distributed among grassroots national government officials (chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroots county officials (village administrators) as well as police officers and military personnel as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: Sampling Size Distribution

Category	Target Population	Ratio	Sample
Grassroot national government officials (Chiefs and sub-chiefs)	314	0.223	70
Grassroot county officials (Village administrators)	142	0.223	32
Police officers and military personnel	278	0.223	62
Total	734		164

Source: Wajir County CIDP (2023-2027)

3.5.2 Sampling Procedures

Sampling is a statistical method employed in research and data analysis to pick a subset of individuals from a larger population (Kalton, 2020). The study chose the participants through a stratified proportionate random sampling method from 3 strata formed by the respondents' categories: grassroots national government officials (chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroots county officials (village administrators) as well as police officers and military personnel in Wajir County. Stratified random sampling was used in statistical

research to ensure the sample accurately represents the studied population. Stratified random sampling is particularly useful when the population being studied is heterogeneous and contains subgroups with different characteristics (Iliyasu & Etikan, 2021). To avoid bias, respondents were selected randomly from each sub-county within Wajir County. The research employed a technique known as simple random sampling to select individuals from each category. The study utilized purposive sampling to choose 11 key informants who included sub-county commissioners and senior military personnel for interviews.

3.6 Data Collection

Data collection is the systematic gathering and measurement of information on specific variables, allowing researchers to address research questions, test hypotheses, and assess outcomes (Alam, 2021).

3.6.1 Data Collection Instruments

Primary data was collected through questionnaires and interview guide. The questionnaire was administered to grassroot national government officials (chiefs and sub-chiefs), grassroot county officials (village administrators) as well as police officers and military personnel. The questionnaire had four sections with section A covering questions on background information, section B having questions on nature of government-facilitated strategies, section C has questions on success of the government-facilitated strategies, section D has questions on legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies while section E has questions on dependent variable (security mobilization). The questionnaire had both open and closed-ended questions. Open-ended questions encourage participants to provide more detailed and thoughtful responses, whereas closed-ended questions allow participants to choose from a set of choices.

According to Cheung (2021), the open-ended questions allow participants to give detailed responses and provide choices for participants to choose from. The study used questionnaires because they are a cost-effective and efficient way to obtain data from many people. Interviews of key informant had open ended questions to address the objectives of the study. The interviews were done among the 11 key informants who included residents, sub-county commissioners and senior military personnel. These were selected since they are involved in implementing various government-facilitated security mobilization strategies. This made them pertinent in providing data in regard to the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir County.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

Pilot testing is a small-scale preliminary study to evaluate the feasibility (Gani et al., 2020). The pilot study was done at Mandera North Sub- County. Mandera North Sub- County was selected since it faces the same security issues, and there are similar government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization as those of Wajir County. The questionnaires were administered randomly to 16 pilot respondents. This agrees to Gani et al., (2020) recommendations that 10% of the study's sample size could be utilised for pilot testing. Conducting a pilot test is essential in the research process as it helps identify and rectify any unclear questions and instructions. Data from the pilot was useful to this study as it helped in establish the instrument's reliability and validity, and make suitable adjustments.

3.6.3 Instrument Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency and dependability of a measuring instrument in producing accurate and consistent results over time and across different conditions.

(Sürücü & Maslakci, 2020). The questionnaires were given to a pilot group of 16 randomly chosen participants in Mendera County, and their opinions were utilised for testing the questionnaires' reliability. Test-retest method was used for testing the reliability of the research instruments. The study tested for internal consistency reliability using Cronbach alpha (α). The questionnaire was deemed reliable if the alpha coefficient is more than 0.7. Sürücü and Maslakci (2020) argue that constructs of questionnaires are considered reliable if the Cronbach alpha (α) exceeds the value of 0.7.

3.6.4 Instrument Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a questionnaire accurately measures what it is intended to measure (Sürücü & Maslakci (2020). The research adopted content validity, that entails extrapolating test results to a large set of items same to those on the tests. Content validity may be affected by the representativeness of the sample population. The responses of research experts such as supervisors and university lecturers were sought to give opinions on the representativeness and suitability of questions and make propositions for amending the questionnaire. This assists in increasing the accuracy of the data collected. The content validity of the research tools was ascertained through expert opinion from the supervisor and research experts. Another type of validity that was tested is construct validity, which refers to the extent to which the instrument assesses the construct it is envisioned to measure. Construct validity was tested using factor analysis.

3.6.5 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher got a letter of introduction from the university and a research permit from NACOSTI. These were given to authorities to collect the crucial data from the participants. The researcher obtained informed consent from the respondents before

collecting any data. This ensured that the respondents understand the purpose, procedures, risks and their right to withdraw at any time in data collection process. The questionnaires were distributed to the Wajir County community leaders, law enforcement officers, and county officials. To ensure that participants have sufficient time to provide well-considered answers, the researcher dropped the questionnaires to the participants and collect them later after some days. Language barrier during data collection was addressed through use of research assistants who translated the questionnaires to local languages. Additionally, the interviews were conducted among the key informants by the researcher assisted by research assistants. The researcher secured appointments, consent to record voice and assured informants of confidentiality. In interview was conducted in 2 weeks with the researcher visiting different sub-counties. Those interviewed were 14 sub-county commissioners in Wajir County.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis was done with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Every questionnaire collected was referenced, and all the questions in the questionnaire was coded to facilitate data entry. Data cleaning was done by sorting unfilled questionnaires and checking errors in data entry. The qualitative data was analysed content analysis. Content analysis involves systematically identifying patterns, themes and categories within the data. Quantitative data was analysed through inferential statistics such as regression analysis and descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Presentation was in tables and figures like pie charts and bar graphs. Multiple regression analysis was utilized to examine how various government-facilitated

strategies influenced security mobilization. The equation for the multiple regression model was:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where:

β_0 = constant; β_1 , β_2 and β_3 = Regression coefficient;

Y = Security Mobilization;

X_1 = Community Policing

X_2 = Military Preparedness

X_3 = Border Control Strategy

ϵ = Error term

Table 3. 2: Summary of Data analysis

Objective	Type of Analysis
i. To establish the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya.	Descriptive statistics Content analysis
ii. To evaluate the effectiveness of the government-facilitated strategies in influencing security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya.	Descriptive statistics Simple regression analysis Content analysis
iii. To examine how legal and policy framework support government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya	Descriptive statistics Content analysis
iv. To establish the level of security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya	Descriptive Statistics Regression analysis

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Research ethics are essential part of a research project, and they ensure that the research is conducted in a manner that respects the rights and well-being of all participants. The research observed various legal and ethical considerations when conducting the study. First, the researcher obtained informed consent from the participants before data collection. The participants were free to rescind or decline to participate in the data collection process. Additionally, the researcher got a letter of introduction from the university, a research permit from NACOSTI, and an authorization letter from Wajir County. Further, the researcher took steps to protect the confidentiality of participants' information by advising them to fill out the questionnaires anonymously. The researcher also shared the study's findings through publications and conferences. Further, the researcher ensured compliance with relevant laws such as the Official Secrets Act and Non-Disclosure Agreements recognizing the potential limitations on information sharing related to sensitive national security matters. All data collection and presentation were handled with due regard to legal boundaries with careful consideration given to any restrictions on access to or disclosure of classified or confidential information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights data analysis and interpretation of the data collected regarding the assess the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya. The chapter presents the results for rate of response, reliability analysis, demographics data and descriptive statistics for nature of government-facilitated strategies, success of the government-facilitated strategies and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies. Lastly, the chapter highlights the simple regression analysis. The results are represented in tables and figures.

4.2 Response Rate

Based on the findings, the researcher administered 164 questionnaires from which 122 fully filled questionnaires were returned. This gave a response rate of 74.4% which was enough for undertaking a statistical analysis. This agrees with Kish (2017) who noted that a response rate exceeding 60% is enough for undertaking a statistical analysis. The non-response of 25.6% was as a result of some respondents failing to fully fill in the questionnaires. The results are illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Response Rate

	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
Response	122	74.4%
Non-Response	42	25.6%
Total	164	100

Source: Field Data (2025)

4.3 Reliability Analysis

The study tested for reliability using Cronbach alpha (α). The findings showed that all the four variables were reliable as the Cronbach alpha values were greater than 0.7. Therefore, the research tools were reliable and needed no amendments. The results are illustrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Reliability Analysis

	Alpha value	N of items
Nature of government-facilitated strategies	0.712	17
Success of the government-facilitated strategies	0.821	9
Legal and policy framework	0.781	8
Security Mobilization	0.772	7

Source: Field Data (2025)

4.4 Background Information

The biographic data of the respondents included gender, highest level of education, age group and period of engagement in government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization.

4.4.1 Gender

The participants were requested to specify the gender. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	69	56.6
Female	53	43.4
Total	122	100

Source: Field Data (2025)

From the results in Table 4.3, the participants specified that they were male as shown by 56.6% while 43.4% specified to be female. This is an indication that data was collected across every participant irrespective of the gender.

4.4.2 Highest Level of Education

The participants were asked to specify the highest education level. The results are presented in Figure 4.1.

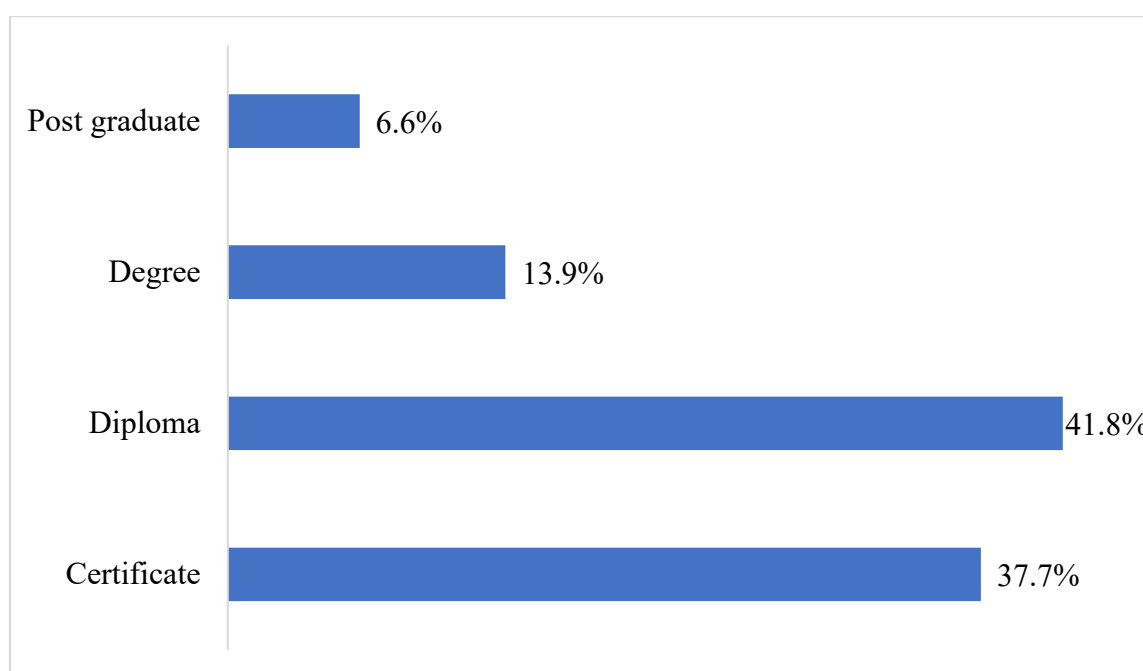


Figure 4. 1: Highest Level of Education

Source: Field Data (2025)

Based on results, the respondents specified that their highest education level was certificate as illustrated by 37.7%, diploma as shown by 41.8%, degree as shown by 13.9% and post graduate as shown by 6.6%. This implies that every participant was learnt adequately to give trustworthy information in regard to the government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization.

4.4.3 Age Group

The participants were requested to specify the age group. The results are illustrated in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Age Group

	Frequency	Percent
20 to 29yrs	16	13.1
30 to 39yrs	51	41.8
40 to 49yrs	43	35.2
50yrs and above	12	9.8
Total	122	100

Source: Field Data (2025)

As per the results, the participants specified that they were aged 30 to 39yrs (41.8%), 40 to 49yrs (35.2%), 20 to 29yrs (13.1%) and 50yrs and above (9.8%). This implies that the study cut across every age group to collect data in regard to government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization.

4.4.4 Period of Engagement in Government-Facilitated Strategies

The respondents were asked to specify the period of engagement in government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization. The results are illustrated in Figure 4.2.

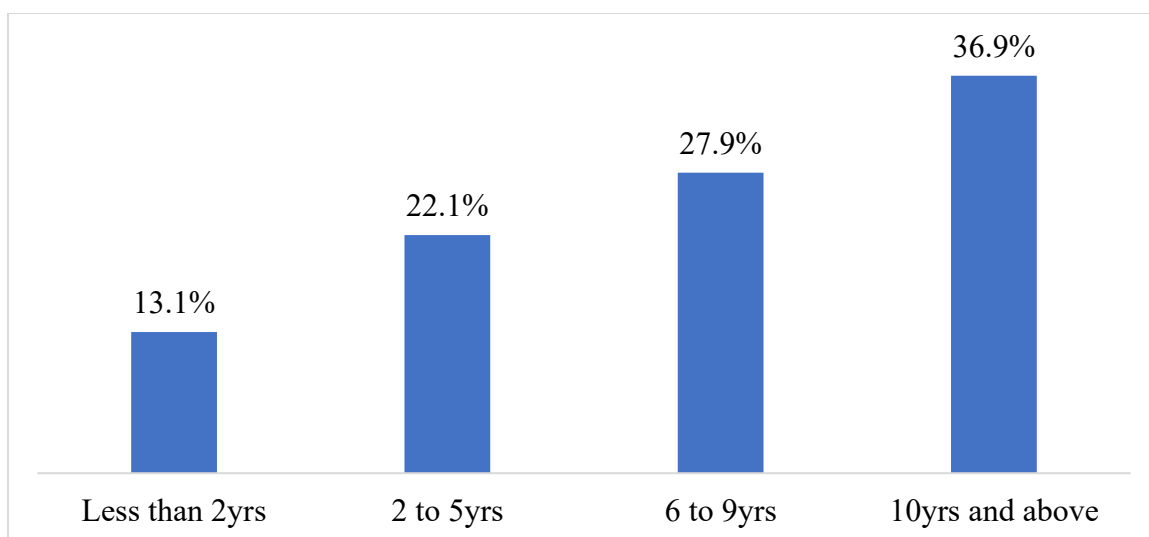


Figure 4. 2: Period of Engagement in Government-Facilitated Strategies

Source: Field Data (2025)

Based on the findings, the respondents specified that they had been engaged in government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization for 10yrs and above (36.9%), for 6 to 9yrs (27.9%), for 2 to 5yrs (22.1%) and for less than 2yrs (13.1%). This implies that the respondents had been engaged in government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization for long enough to provide trustworthy research data.

4.5 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics including frequencies, mean and standard deviations are presented for nature of government-facilitated strategies, success of the government-facilitated strategies and legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies.

4.5.1 Nature of Government-Facilitated Strategies

The participants were requested to specify the agreement with statements regarding the nature of government-facilitated strategies. The results are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Statements on Nature of Government-Facilitated Strategies

	SD (%)	D (%)	N (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Dev.
1. There are effective police-community collaborations for mobilizing security	7.4	68.9	18.9	3.3	1.6	2.23	0.70
2. The police in my community actively engage with community members to address security issues.	13.1	70.5	14.8	1.6	0.0	2.05	0.59
3. Community policing has addressed the specific security challenges faced by different communities	1.6	2.5	9.0	63.9	23.0	4.04	0.75
4. Nyumba Kumi initiative has increased community awareness of security issues.	3.3	4.9	5.7	63.9	22.1	3.97	0.88
5. The community members have initiated neighbourhood watch programs to provide security	14.8	58.2	18	5.7	3.3	2.25	0.89
6. There is vigilante groups formed to supplement law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization	1.6	3.3	9.0	72.1	13.9	3.93	0.71
7. There has been frequent deployment of military personnel in Wajir county	1.6	1.6	9.0	68.0	19.7	4.02	0.71
8. There is adequate allocation of military resources that is essential for effective security mobilization	14.8	55.7	24.6	4.1	0.8	2.20	0.77
9. Military personnel undergo extensive training to mobilize security.	2.5	4.9	12.3	67.2	13.1	3.84	0.81
10. The military is well-prepared to respond to security threats.	0.8	2.5	7.4	68.9	20.5	4.06	0.67
11. The military effectively coordinates with other security agencies to maintain security	1.6	3.3	9.8	78.7	6.6	3.85	0.65
12. The intelligence gathered by the military prevents security incidents.	0.8	4.1	4.9	67.2	23	4.07	0.72
13. There are regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies	0.8	5.7	13.1	68	12.3	3.85	0.73
14. Border patrol units are adequately equipped to handle security threats.	10.7	73.8	9.0	3.3	3.3	2.15	0.78
15. There is effective cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure security in border communities.	9.8	78.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.02	0.46
16. Border entry points have adequate screening measures in place.	10.7	71.3	9.8	5.7	2.5	2.18	0.79
17. Surveillance technologies are effectively monitors border areas.	9.0	64.8	18	4.9	3.3	2.29	0.83

Source: Field Data (2025)

Based on the findings, the respondents agreed that the community policing has addressed the specific security challenges faced by different communities in the county (63.9%; Mean=4.04), that Nyumba Kumi initiative has increased community awareness of security issues (63.9%; Mean=3.97) and that there are vigilante groups for supplementing law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization (72.1%; Mean=3.93). This implies that there are community policing initiatives such as Nyumba Kumi have enhanced public awareness and participation in addressing local security challenges. In addition, the findings imply that presence of vigilante groups shows a strong community engagement in mobilizing security.

However, the respondents disagreed that the police in my community actively engage with community members to address security issues (70.5%; Mean=2.05), that there are effective police-community collaborations for mobilizing security (68.9%; Mean=2.23) and that the community members have initiated neighbourhood watch programs to provide security in the region (58.2%; Mean=2.25). The findings imply that despite community policing being an important strategy, its effectiveness is undermined by weak collaboration and engagement between the police and community members as well as lack of active partnerships and community-led initiatives such as neighbourhood watch programs hindering effective crime prevention.

Further, the respondents agreed that the intelligence gathered by the military is used to prevent security incidents (67.2%; Mean=4.07), that the military is well-prepared to respond to security threats (68.9%; Mean=4.06) and that there has been frequent deployment of military personnel in Wajir county (68.0%; Mean=4.02). The respondents also agreed that the military effectively coordinates with other security agencies to

maintain security (78.7%; Mean=3.85) and that military personnel undergo extensive training to enable them mobilize security (67.2%; Mean=3.84). The respondents also disagreed that there is adequate allocation of military resources that is essential for effective security mobilization (55.7%; Mean=2.20). This implies that military in Wajir County is perceived as well-prepared, well-trained, and effectively coordinated with other security agencies to prevent and respond to threats. However, inadequate allocation of resources remains a major limitation.

The respondents agreed that there are regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies (68%; Mean=3.85). The respondents disagreed that border patrol units are adequately equipped to handle security threats (73.8%; Mean=2.15) and that there is effective cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure security in border communities (78.7%; Mean=2.02). The respondents disagreed that border entry points have adequate screening measures in place (71.3%; Mean=2.18) and that surveillance technologies are effectively used to monitor border areas (64.8%; Mean=2.29). This implies that border security in the Kenya–Somalia region is weak due to inadequate patrols, poor equipment and limited surveillance capacity.

From the interviews, the participants noted that some of the key government-facilitated strategies supporting security mobilization in Wajir County included community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy. The participants said that these strategies are implemented by Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), National Police Service (NPS), County Security and Intelligence Committees as well as community leaders. Further, the participants were asked to indicate how community members are engaged in these security strategies. The participants noted that community members are engaged in

security strategies through regular public gatherings and Nyumba Kumi initiative. In support, one of the interviewees said;

Vigilante groups formed by community members are trained to assist the police in conducting patrols and campaigns for security awareness. In addition, community members are engaged through public barazas and security seminars (Source: Interviewee with KI8 at Tarbaj Town on 19th September 2025).

In addition, key informants were requested to give the specific security challenges in Wajir that have shaped the nature of government-facilitated strategies. The interviewees noted that challenges that shaped the nature the government facilitated security strategies included frequent cross-border attacks, clan conflicts, recurring cases of terrorism and porous border. In support one of the interviewees said;

Yes, frequent cross-border attacks and clan conflicts have forced security agencies to adopt more community-based surveillance and intelligence-sharing strategies. In addition, recurring cases of terrorism attacks made the government to focus more on intelligence gathering and joint patrols with community leaders (Source: Interviewee with KI3 at Tarbaj Town on 19th September 2025).

The above opinions imply that security mobilization in Wajir County includes multi-agency and community-cantered approach. The integration of community policing and initiatives such as Nyumba Kumi demonstrates that active citizen participation is a critical component in strengthening surveillance, intelligence sharing, and trust between security agencies and the public.

4.5.2 Success of the Government-Facilitated Strategies

The participants were asked to specify the agreement with statements on the success of the government-facilitated strategies based on 5-point Likert scale where 1=strongly disagree (SD), 2=disagree(D), 3=neutral(N), 4=agree(A) and 5=strongly agree (SA). The results are illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 6: Statements for Success of the Government-Facilitated Strategies

	SD (%)	D (%)	N (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Dev.
1. There has been an improved trust between security personnel and local residents.	5.7	71.3	16.4	4.1	2.5	2.26	0.74
2. Community members feel more encouraged to report security threats due to community policing programs.	6.6	70.5	17.2	4.1	1.6	2.24	0.70
3. Local police regularly engage with the community to address security issues.	10.7	68.9	13.9	4.9	1.6	2.18	0.75
4. The presence of a prepared military force deters potential threats.	1.6	5.7	9.8	67.2	15.6	3.89	0.79
5. The government's investment in military preparedness has strengthened national security.	0.8	4.1	9.8	70.5	14.8	3.94	0.70
6. Border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities.	1.6	2.5	7.4	68.0	20.5	4.03	0.73
7. There are improved crime response times in Wajir County	9.0	70.5	14.8	3.3	2.5	2.20	0.75
8. There has been effective interagency cooperation to deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county	0.8	3.3	5.7	68.9	21.3	4.07	0.69
9. There is an adequate availability of security infrastructure	11.5	70.5	15.6	1.6	0.8	2.10	0.64

Source: Field Data (2025)

As per the findings, the participants were in agreement that there has been effective interagency cooperation to deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county (68.9%; Mean=4.07) and that border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities (68.0%; Mean=4.03). The respondents agreed that the government's investment in military preparedness has strengthened national security (70.5%; Mean=3.94) and that the presence of a prepared military force deters potential threats effectively (67.2%; Mean=3.89). This implies that collaborative efforts among security agencies, investment

in military preparedness and robust border control measures have significantly enhanced security by reducing illegal entry and smuggling activities in Wajir County.

However, the respondents disagreed that there has been an improved trust between security personnel and local residents (71.3%; Mean=2.26) and that community members feel more encouraged to report security threats due to community policing programs (70.5%; Mean=2.24). The participants were also in agreement that there are improved crime response times in Wajir County (70.5%; Mean=2.20) and that there is an adequate availability of security infrastructure (70.5%; Mean=2.10). The findings imply that there is limited trust between security personnel and local residents, crime response times have not improved and community members do not feel encouraged to report security threats.

From the interviews, the participants were requested to specify how effective have government-facilitated strategies been in enhancing security in Wajir County. The participants specified that the security strategies enhanced security to some extent especially with increased police patrols and intelligence sharing among communities. However, some of the participants indicated that the security efforts are not very effective because security incidents still occur frequently and the response time from authorities is often slow. In support, one of the interviewees noted;

The security strategies facilitated by government have assisted in reducing the inter-clan conflicts and there has been some progress through community policing initiatives. However, lack of resources and poor coordination have limited the impact of government facilitated security strategies (Source: Interview with KI10 at Tarbaj Town on 19th September 2025)

On examples where the government facilitated strategies have prevented or mitigated security threats, the participants said;

During the last election period (August 2022), the presence of security forces in hotspots helped prevent clashes between rival groups. In addition, community

policing units managed to intercept armed bandits before they attacked a village near the border (Source: Interview with KI3 at Wajir East Sub- County offices on 24th September 2025).

4.5.3 Legal and Policy Framework Supporting Government-Facilitated Strategies

The participants were asked to specify the agreement with statements on the legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies. The results are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4. 7: Statements on Legal and Policy Framework

	SD (%)	D (%)	N (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Dev.
1. The current legal framework adequately supports the government's security mobilization strategies.	1.6	3.3	9.0	63.9	22.1	4.02	0.77
2. Laws related to national security are clear and consistently enforced.	8.2	73.8	9.8	5.7	2.5	2.20	0.77
3. Legal provisions ensure a balance between national security and individual rights.	0.8	3.3	5.7	71.3	18.9	4.04	0.67
4. There is effective inter-agency coordination guided by national security policies.	2.5	4.1	8.2	75.4	9.8	3.86	0.74
5. Oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization.	0.0	4.9	7.4	73.0	14.8	3.98	0.65
6. The NPS Act (2011) provides a strong legal foundation for security mobilization	0.8	3.3	5.7	63.1	27.0	4.12	0.72
7. The community policing policy enhances participation in national security mobilization.	0.0	9.8	12.3	59.0	18.9	3.87	0.83
8. The KDF Act (2012) facilitates military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary.	0.0	6.6	10.7	55.7	27.0	4.03	0.80

Source: Field Data (2025)

As per the results, the participants agreed that the National Police Service Act (2011) provides a strong legal foundation for government-facilitated security mobilization (63.1%; Mean=4.12) and that legal provisions ensure a balance between national security and individual rights (71.3%; Mean=4.04). The respondents also agreed that the Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) facilitates military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary (55.7%; Mean=4.03). The findings imply that government-facilitated security strategies are supported by National Police Service Act (2011) and Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012).

Further, the respondents agreed that oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization (73.0%; Mean=3.98) and that the Community Policing Policy enhances citizen participation in national security mobilization (59%; Mean=3.87). However, the respondents disagreed that laws related to national security are clear and consistently enforced (73.8%; Mean=2.20). This implies that there is need to monitor government-facilitated strategies and also enhance inter-agency coordination guided by national security policies.

From the interviews, the interviewees were requested to specify the key laws governing security mobilization efforts in Wajir County. They indicated Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012), National Police Service Act (2011), County Policing Authority regulations and community policing policy. In support, one of the interviewees said;

Most of the security operations in Wajir are supported Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) and National Police Service Act (2011), Community policing County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Kenya Constitution (2010) (Source: Interview with KI10 at Eldas Town on 28th September 2025).

Further on how national security policies are adapted to suit the unique needs of Wajir County, the interviewees indicated that security agencies work with community leaders to align national strategies with the cultural and clan structures. The interviewees also noted that there is customisation of policies through local security committees that identify threats specific to Wajir like cross-border smuggling.

4.5.4 Security Mobilization

The participants were asked to specify the agreement with statements on security mobilization. The findings are shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Statements on Security Mobilization

	SD (%)	D (%)	N (%)	A (%)	SA (%)	Mean	Std. Dev.
1. The security needs of every part of the county are assessed to determine where to urgently provide security	0.8	2.5	4.1	73.8	18.9	4.07	0.63
2. There is increased agencies' coordination to provide security in the cunty	8.2	73.0	12.3	4.1	2.5	2.20	0.75
3. Emergency response plans are promptly activated when needed in Wajir County.	0.8	2.5	10.7	69.7	16.4	3.98	0.67
4. Crime levels in the border region of Wajir County are effectively managed.	2.5	2.5	5.7	68.0	21.3	4.03	0.77
5. I feel safe and secure in Wajir County due to the security mobilization efforts.	1.6	12.3	67.2	17.2	1.6	3.05	0.65
6. The security mobilization efforts have effectively reduced the incidence of violent crimes	1.6	2.5	4.1	71.3	20.5	4.07	0.70
7. The security mobilization initiatives have increased the sense of community and cooperation among residents	2.5	4.9	11.5	67.2	13.9	3.85	0.81

Source: Field Data (2025)

From the findings, the respondents agreed that the security needs of every part of the county are assessed to determine where to urgently provide security (73.8%; Mean=4.07), that the security mobilization efforts have effectively reduced the incidence of violent crimes in Wajir County (71.3%; Mean=4.07) and that crime levels in the border region of Wajir County are effectively managed (68.0%; Mean=4.03). This implies that security assessment and mobilization strategies in Wajir County have been effective in addressing security needs and reducing violent crimes which leads to improved crime management in the border regions.

The respondents agreed that emergency response plans are promptly activated when needed in Wajir County (69.7%; Mean=3.98) and that the security mobilization initiatives have increased the sense of community and cooperation among residents (67.2%; Mean=3.85). However, the respondents disagreed that there is increased agencies' coordination to provide security in the county (73.0%; Mean=2.20). This imply that emergency response and security mobilization initiatives in Wajir County are effective in fostering community cooperation.

As per the interviews, the informants were requested to outline the benefits realized by Wajir county residents as a result of security mobilization. The interviewees noted that deployment of military in Wajir County have led to reduced cross border crimes and encouraged more business activities. In support, one of the interviewees said;

Because of security mobilization, children can now go to school regularly while the presence of security officers has brought peace among clans and conflicts over grazing land have gone down significantly. Security mobilization has also made it easy for implementation of development projects like roads and water boreholes (Source: Interview with KI7 at Wajir South Sub-County Offices on 3rd October 2025).

4.6 Multiple Regression Analysis

The study conducted regression analysis to establish the influence of influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization. The results for model summary are illustrated in Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error
1	.833 ^a	.693	.683	.171

Source: Field Data (2025)

Based on findings, the R-square was 0.693 which implies that 69.3% of the changes in security mobilization in Wajir county could be attributed to government-facilitated strategies including community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy. The findings for ANOVA are shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4. 10: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	7.955	4	1.989	66.085	.000 ^b
Residual	3.521	117	0.030		
Total	11.476	121			

Source: Field Data (2025)

Further, based on results, the F-calculated was 66.085 and p-value was 0.000. Because the F-calculated exceeded the F-critical (3.92) and p-value did not exceed 0.05, then the model was significant. This is an implication that government-facilitated strategies could be used to predict security mobilization in Wajir county. The results for regression coefficients are illustrated in Table 4.11.

Table 4. 11: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.217	.206		1.049	.296
Community Policing	.733	.053	.637	13.830	.000
Military Preparedness	.706	.076	.685	9.289	.000
Border Control Strategy	.825	.239	.802	3.452	.017

Source: Field Data (2025)

Based on the regression coefficients, the regression model equation was:

$$Y = 0.217 + 0.733X_1 + 0.706X_2 + 0.825X_3$$

Where:

Y = Security Mobilization;

X_1 = Community Policing

X_2 = Military Preparedness

X_3 = Border Control Strategy

From the findings, the study found community policing significantly predicts security mobilization in Wajir county ($\beta=0.733$; $p=0.000$). The study revealed that military preparedness is significantly associated to security mobilization in Wajir county ($\beta=0.706$; $p=0.000$). Further, the study found that border control strategy significantly predicts security mobilization in Wajir county ($\beta=0.825$; $p=0.017$). Since the p-values did not exceed 0.05, it was concluded that government-facilitated strategies significantly influenced the security mobilization in Wajir county.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study sought to establish the influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya. The questionnaires and interviews were used for collecting data from sampled participants. Therefore, this chapter presents summary, discussions, deduced conclusions, recommendation and areas for further study.

5.2 Discussion of the Findings

The section highlights the findings discussion where current results of this research are compared and related to literature and previous study findings.

5.2.1 Nature of Government-Facilitated Strategies

The study established the community policing through Nyumba Kumi initiative and vigilante groups addressed the specific security challenges faced by different communities in the county. It increased the community awareness of security issues and supplemented the law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization. The findings are consistent with Muchira (2016) who noted that community policing fosters police officer accountability by creating a robust framework of transparency, engagement, and cooperation with the communities they protect. The findings disagree with Modise (2022) who noted that community policing did not empowers community members to raise significant issues with the police, upon which the police collaborate with citizens to address the problems that matter to both parties.

The study established that military is well-prepared to respond to security threats as they undergo extensive training to enable them mobilize security. The study also established that the military effectively coordinates with other security agencies to maintain security. The findings agree with Ali (2021) who noted that military preparedness allowed the military officers to conduct a crackdown on Al-Shabaab militants who had kidnapped tourists with the operation taking place over 8 months, from 16 October 2011 to 31 May 2012. Rosenau (2017) noted that military preparedness encompasses a range of factors, including the size and capability of a nation's armed forces, the quality and quantity of its equipment, and the effectiveness of its training and doctrine.

The study also established that there are regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies through the border patrol units are not adequately equipped to handle security threats. It was also established that there is limited cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure security in border communities. Gohel (2020) argued that efficient border management reduces the likelihood of unlawful actions by criminal organizations, including organized terrorist factions. Kurowska-Pysz and Szczepańska-Woszczyńska (2017) argued that cooperation and collaboration with neighbouring countries and international organizations in coordinating border control efforts have helped improve effectiveness and reduce the risk of conflicts.

5.2.2 Success of the government-facilitated strategies

The study found that there has been effective interagency cooperation to deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county and that border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities. The study established that the government's investment in military preparedness has strengthened national security and that the

presence of a prepared military force deters potential threats effectively. Adisa (2023) argued that international cooperation has played a pivotal role in enhancing the success of government-facilitated security mobilization. Damtie (2024) noted that governments that engage in multilateral security agreements, share intelligence, and collaborate on joint military operations have been able to confront these global challenges more effectively.

The study also established that trust between security personnel and local residents have not improved and that community members do not feel more encouraged to report security threats due to community policing programs. The study also established that local police do not regularly engage with the community to address security concerns. The findings disagree with Bello (2019) who argued that building trust with local communities and empowering citizens to take part in security initiatives have not helped governments to create a more resilient society. Brooks (2016) argued that military preparedness plays a crucial role in national security, particularly when dealing with large-scale threats such as terrorism, insurgencies, and foreign invasions.

5.2.3 Legal and Policy Framework Supporting Government-Facilitated Strategies

The study established that National Police Service Act (2011) provides a strong legal foundation for government-facilitated security mobilization and that legal provisions ensure a balance between national security and individual rights. The study also found that Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) facilitates military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary and that the current legal framework adequately supports the government's security mobilization strategies. Kaltenborn, Abdulai, Roelen and Hague (2017) noted that national security laws grant governments the authority to monitor communications, deploy military forces and limit certain civil liberties during emergencies.

Further, the study found that oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization, that the community policing policy enhances citizen participation in national security mobilization and that there is effective inter-agency coordination guided by national security policies. Fisher (2022) found that a well-crafted national security law will define the limits of government action, ensuring that security measures are proportional and do not infringe excessively on citizens' freedoms. Stolberg (2012) noted that governments often develop comprehensive national security strategies that outline the priorities and approaches for securing the nation.

5.2.4 Security Mobilization

The study established that the security needs of every part of the county are assessed to determine where to urgently provide security, that the security mobilization efforts have effectively reduced the incidence of violent crimes in Wajir County and that crime levels in the border region of Wajir County are effectively managed. The study also found that emergency response plans are promptly activated when needed in Wajir County and that the security mobilization initiatives have increased the sense of community and cooperation among residents. The findings agree with Muchira (2016) who noted that towards guaranteeing security and stability in society, it is therefore important for every country to mobilize security across all its regions and territory, with this situation also dictated by the development context and posturing of that particular temporal space. The findings agree with Securitization Theory which posits that political matters are transformed into critical security concerns requiring immediate attention when identified as hazardous and threatening societal and national security

5.3 Summary of Major Findings

The study intended to establish the nature of government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir county. The research found the community policing through Nyumba Kumi initiative and vigilante groups addressed the specific security challenges faced by different communities in the county. It increased the community awareness of security issues and supplemented the law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization. The study established that military is well-prepared to respond to security threats as they undergo extensive training to enable them mobilize security. The study also established that the military effectively coordinates with other security agencies to maintain security. The study also established that there are regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies through the border patrol units are not adequately equipped to handle security threats. It was also established that there is limited cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure security in border communities.

The study also sought to assess the success of the government-facilitated strategies for supporting security mobilization in Wajir county, Kenya. The study found that there has been effective interagency cooperation to deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county and that border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities. The study established that the government's investment in military preparedness has strengthened national security and that the presence of a prepared military force deters potential threats effectively. The study also established that trust between security personnel and local residents have not improved and that community members do not feel more encouraged to report security threats due to community policing programs. The study

also established that local police do not regularly engage with the community to address security concerns.

The research further intended to examine the legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county. The study established that National Police Service Act (2011) provides a strong legal foundation for government-facilitated security mobilization and that legal provisions ensure a balance between national security and individual rights. The study also found that Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) facilitates military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary and that the current legal framework adequately supports the government's security mobilization strategies. Further, the study found that oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization, that the Community Policing Policy enhances citizen participation in national security mobilization and that there is effective inter-agency coordination guided by national security policies.

5.4 Conclusions

The study concluded that government-facilitated strategies significantly influenced the security mobilization in Wajir county. The existing government facilitated strategies included community policing, military preparedness, military deployment and border control strategy. Community policing was characterised by initiatives such as Nyumba Kumi and vigilante groups supplements the law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization. In addition, it was clear that the military in Wajir County was perceived as well-prepared and well-trained to prevent and respond to threats. Further, border control

strategy was characterised by regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies through the border patrol units are not adequately equipped to handle security threats.

The study also concluded that government-facilitated strategies were successful to some extent in mobilizing security. To a greater extent, it was established that effective interagency cooperation and presence of a prepared military force deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county. This is why it's important for government to invest heavily on military to ensure they are always prepared. It was also clear that border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities.

It was also concluded that there were legal and policy frameworks that supported government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county. These included National Police Service Act (2011) which provided strong legal foundation for government-facilitated security mobilization and Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) which ensures that military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary. In addition, oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies to ensure effective security mobilization.

The overall conclusion is that government-facilitated strategies such as community policing, military preparedness and border control strategy have significantly influenced the security mobilization in Wajir county. This could be linked to increased resource allocation for security, increased personnel readiness and capacity, improved response time and efficiency and increased inter-agency coordination in Wajir County.

5.5 Recommendations

The study concluded that government-facilitated strategies significantly influenced the security mobilization in Wajir county. Hence, the study recommended that police-community relationship should be enhanced for effective security mobilization. This can be done by establishing regular forums for dialogue between police officers and community members to identify security concerns early in the county. The study also recommends that national police service of Kenya need to prioritize training officers on community-oriented policing approaches with emphasis put on collaboration and communication. There is also need to encourage the formation and formalization of neighborhood watch programs to strengthen grassroots participation in security management.

The study also concluded that government-facilitated strategies were successful to some extent in mobilizing security. Hence, it is recommended that the Kenyan government through Ministry of defense need to increase the allocation of military and security resources in order to strengthen security mobilization efforts in border regions. This can be done by increasing personnel deployment and making sure that there is access of the needed tools and equipment for law enforcement agencies to effectively perform the assigned duties. There is also need for Kenyan government to ensure that border patrol units are equipped with modern technologies to assist in detecting, preventing and responding to security challenges. This can be achieved through the provision of advanced surveillance technologies, vehicles, protective gear and modern communication systems.

Government of Kenya should invest in upgrading border screening systems and surveillance infrastructure such as biometric scanners, CCTV cameras and drone technology. This would enhance monitoring and early detection of security threats.

The study concluded that there were legal and policy frameworks that supported government-facilitated strategies towards security mobilization in Wajir county. Hence, there is also need for enhanced cross-border cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure collective security and information sharing. This can be done by forming a joint border task forces and having coordinated patrols to improve stability in the region and prevent cross-border insecurity. There is a need to strengthen institutional capacity within law enforcement and judicial bodies to ensure consistent and fair application of national security laws. Regular training and sensitization programs should be introduced to equip officers with the necessary legal knowledge and operational guidelines for enforcing these laws uniformly.

5.6 Areas for Further Research

The study was limited to Wajir county and hence future studies should seek to examine the effect of influence of government-facilitated strategies on security mobilization in other border counties in Kenya. It is also important for future researchers to establish the moderating influence of political will on the effectiveness of government-facilitated strategies in security mobilization. Future studies should seek to investigate the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of government-facilitated security strategies in border counties in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed Consent Form

My name is Abdirizaq Hussein Mohamed, a master's student at African Nazarene University. As part of master's program, I am conducting research on **Influence of Government-facilitated Strategies on Security Mobilization in Kenya: A Case of Wajir County**. Therefore, you are cordially invited to take part in a research investigation. Please be aware that your involvement in this study is entirely optional, and you retain the freedom to withdraw at any point without facing any consequences.

Should you choose to participate, you are requested to fill out a questionnaire that is expected to take around 30 minutes to fill. There are no known risks associated with participating in this study. Your responses will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes and your name will not be associated with your responses, and all data will be stored securely.

Your involvement in this research is optional, and you can choose to discontinue your participation at any point without facing any consequences. By signing below, you confirm that you have reviewed and comprehended the details outlined in this consent document. You agree to participate in this study voluntarily and understand that you may withdraw at any time without penalty.

Participant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Researcher Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix II: Questionnaire

The purpose of this survey is solely to gather information for academic reasons. The study seeks to examine the *Influence of Government-facilitated Strategies on Security Mobilization in Wajir County*. Kindly tick (✓) appropriately.

Section A: Background Information

1) Gender?

Male ☐

Female ☐

2) Highest level of education

Certificate ☐

Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Post-graduate ☐

3) Age Group?

20 - 29 yrs ☐

30 - 39 yrs ☐

40 - 49 yrs ☐

50 yrs and above ☐

4) Period of engagement in government-facilitated strategies and security mobilization

Less than 2 yrs ☐

2 to 5 yrs ☐

6 to 9 yrs ☐

10 yrs and above ☐

Section B: Nature of Government-facilitated Strategies

- 5) What are some of the key government-facilitated strategies that support security mobilization in Wajir County?

.....

.....

- 6) Kindly state whether you agree or disagree with statements on nature government-facilitated strategies in Wajir County based on Likert scales where 1 is Disagrees Strongly, 2 is disagrees, 3 is not sure, 4 is agrees and 5 is Agrees Strongly.

Statement(s)	1	2	3	4	5
There are effective police-community collaborations for mobilizing security in Wajir county	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The police in my community actively engage with community members to address security issues.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Community policing has addressed the specific security challenges faced by different communities in the county	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The Nyumba Kumi initiative has increased community awareness of security issues.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The community members have initiated neighborhood watch programs to provide security in the region	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The community members have formed vigilante groups to supplement law enforcement agencies efforts in security mobilization	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
There has been frequent deployment of military personnel in Wajir county	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
There is adequate allocation of military resources in Wajir County that is essential for effective security mobilization	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Military personnel undergo extensive training to enable them to effectively mobilize security.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The military is well-prepared to respond to security threats.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The military effectively coordinates with other security agencies to maintain security	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The intelligence gathered by the military in Wajir County is used to prevent security incidents.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

There are regular border patrols by law enforcement agencies	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Border patrol units are adequately equipped to handle security threats.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
There is effective cooperation between Kenya and Somalia to ensure security in border communities.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Border entry points have adequate screening measures in place.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Surveillance technologies are effectively used to monitor border areas.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

Section C: Success of the Government-facilitated strategies for Security Mobilization

- 7) In your own words, state how successful the Government-facilitated strategies have been in Security Mobilization in Wajir County?

.....

.....

.....

- 8) Kindly state whether you agree or disagree with statements on success of the government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization based on Likert scales where 1 is Disagrees Strongly, 2 is disagrees, 3 is not sure, 4 is agrees and 5 is Agrees Strongly.

Statement(s)	1	2	3	4	5
There has been an improved trust between security personnel and local residents.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Community members feel more encouraged to report security threats due to community policing programs.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Local police regularly engage with the community to address security concerns.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The presence of a prepared military force deters potential threats effectively.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The government's investment in military preparedness has strengthened national security.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

Border control measures have successfully reduced illegal entry and smuggling activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
There are improved crime response times in Wajir County	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
There has been effective interagency cooperation to deter terrorist attacks in Wajir county	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
There is an adequate availability of security infrastructure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section D: Legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies

- 9) Kindly state whether you agree or disagree with statements on legal and policy framework supporting government-facilitated strategies based on Likert scales where 1 is Disagrees Strongly, 2 is disagrees, 3 is not sure, 4 is agrees and 5 is Agrees Strongly.

Statement(s)	1	2	3	4	5
The current legal framework adequately supports the government's security mobilization strategies.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Laws related to national security are clear and consistently enforced.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal provisions ensure a balance between national security and individual rights.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
There is effective inter-agency coordination guided by national security policies.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Oversight bodies (like parliament and watchdog agencies) actively monitor government-facilitated strategies for security mobilization.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The National Police Service Act (2011) provides a strong legal foundation for government-facilitated security mobilization	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Community Policing Policy enhances citizen participation in national security mobilization.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The Kenya Defence Forces Act (2012) facilitates military support in domestic security mobilization when necessary.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Section E: Security Mobilization

10) Kindly state whether you agree or disagree with statements on security mobilization in Wajir County based on Likert scales where 1 is Disagree Strongly, 2 is Disagree, 3 is not sure, 4 is Agree and 5 is Agree Strongly.

Statement(s)	1	2	3	4	5
The security needs of every part of the county are assessed to determine where to urgently provide security	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
There is increased agencies' coordination to provide security in the cunty	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Emergency response plans are promptly activated when needed in Wajir County.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
Crime levels in the border region of Wajir County are effectively managed.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
I feel safe and secure in Wajir County due to the security mobilization efforts.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The security mobilization efforts have effectively reduced the incidence of violent crimes in Wajir County.	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
The security mobilization initiatives have increased the sense of community and cooperation among residents	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

11) In which ways do you think security mobilization can be improved in Wajir County?

.....

Thank you for your Participation

Appendix III: Key Informant Interviews

The purpose of this interview is to collect data in relation to Influence of Government-facilitated Strategies on Security Mobilization in Wajir County. The interview will take only 30 minutes and any information you give will be used for academic purposes only.

Kindly answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

1. What are some of the key government-facilitated strategies that support security mobilization in Wajir County?
2. What government-facilitated security mobilization strategies are currently being implemented in Wajir County?
3. Which government agencies are primarily involved in security mobilization in this region?
4. How are community members engaged in these security strategies?
5. Are there specific security challenges in Wajir that have shaped the nature of these strategies?
6. In your opinion, how effective have government-facilitated strategies been in enhancing security in Wajir County?
7. Can you share examples where these strategies have prevented or mitigated security threats?
8. What key laws or policies govern security mobilization efforts in Wajir County?
9. How are national security policies adapted to suit the unique needs of Wajir County?
10. Outline the benefits realized by Wajir county residents as a result of security mobilization

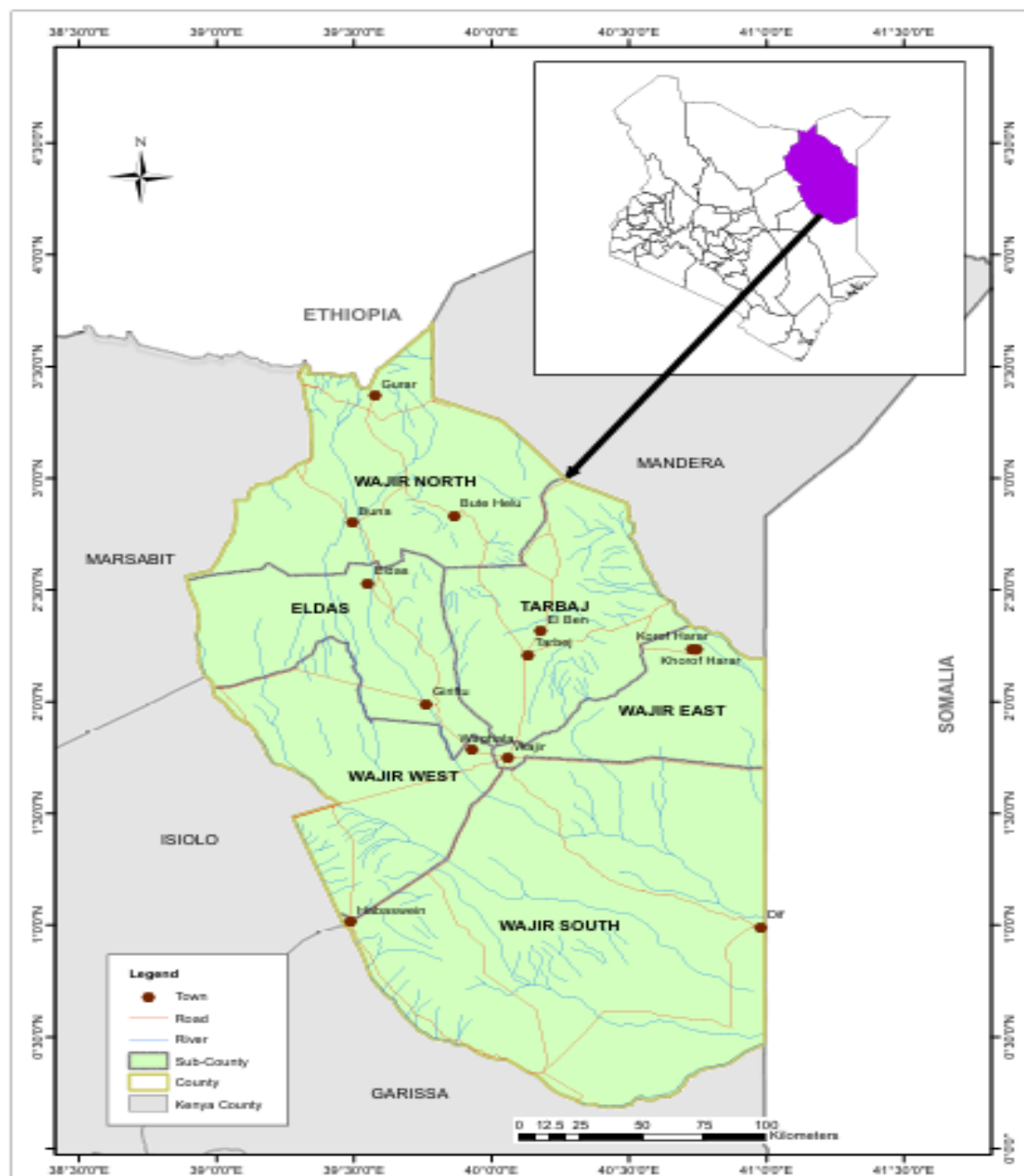
Appendix IV: Letter from ANU

 AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	P.O.Box: 53067 – 00200 Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: 020 252 7170/1 – 5 Email: vc@anu.ac.ke www.anu.ac.ke
3rd July 2025	
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	
RE: RESEARCH PERMIT: ABDIRIZAQ HUSSEIN MOHAMED; STUDENT NO. 18J03DMGP024	
Abdirizaq Hussein Mohamed No (18J03DMGP024) is a Bonafide postgraduate student at Africa Nazarene University in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences – Governance, Peace & Security Studies department. He is pursuing a Master's degree in Governance, Peace & Security Studies. This program entails Coursework and Thesis. He has successfully completed coursework and defended his thesis proposal entitled:	
<i>"Influence of Government-Facilitated Strategies on Security Mobilization in Kenya: A Case Study of Wajir County (2019-2023)"</i>	
Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and complete his thesis will be highly appreciated.	
Faithfully,	
	
Prof. Orpha Ongiti Dean of Postgraduate Studies & Director Institute of Research.	

Appendix V: Research Permit from NACOSTI

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	
Ref No: 833755	Date of Issue: 15/September/2025
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. ABDIRIZAQ HUSSEIN MOHAMED of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Wajir on the topic: INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT-FACILITATED STRATEGIES ON SECURITY MOBILIZATION IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF WAJIR COUNTY (2019-2025) for the period ending : 15/September/2026.	
License No: NACOSTI/P/25/4179589	
833755	
Applicant Identification Number	Ag. Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
	Verification QR Code
	
NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.	
See overleaf for conditions	

Appendix VI: Map of the Study Area



Source: GIS Maps (2025)