EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE PRACTICES ON REDUCTION OF TERRORISM ACTIVITIES IN KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study is to assess the relationship between leadership and governance practices and reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to determine the effect of information coordination on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya, to investigate the effect of resource allocation on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. This study used a descriptive research design. The target population of this study was 415 respondents working with major security and non-security agencies involved in the design and execution of the multiagency approach specifically with regard to the fight against terrorism. The sample size was 204 respondents selected from different security and non-security agencies and institutions. The study used questionnaires to collect primary data. Data analysis was done through use of descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results were presented through use of tables and figures. The study concludes that information coordination has a positive and significant influence on reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. In addition, the study concludes that resource allocation has a positive and significant influence on reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. From the findings, this study recommends that Kenya through the ministry of defence should institutionalize mechanisms for inter-agency collaboration and information sharing among relevant stakeholders.

Key Words; Leadership and Governance Practices, Information Coordination, Resource Allocation, Reduction of Terrorist Activities

Background Information of the Study

In recent times, the world has been facing a rising specter of insecurity. The drivers of insecurity in the world are different from continent to continent. One of the major drivers of insecurity is terrorism. Terrorism has emerged as a significant global threat, posing serious challenges to international peace and security. Violent extremism can be seen as a strategy to drive a given agenda at a given time. Africa has been targeted as it offers a fertile ground for terrorism since extremist ideologies lobby to dismantle old states and establish new ones, enable political and religious instability, stir up ethnic and tribal tensions and religious fundamentalism. This narrative is supported by Clavarino (2018) who notes that even though the world is focusing on the Middle East, Africa is still another part where Islamic extremism is growing and becoming radicalized. Notable examples of groups that have increased their magnitude and sphere of activities include: the Boko Haram in Nigeria; al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and al-Shabab in Somalia and Kenya (Asongu et al. 20119). Different countries have implemented different counterterrorism measures to ensure their citizens are safe and able to live in peace.

The nature, character, dimension and politics of governance affects security. Leadership refers to how power is exercised and the willingness to take ownership in how an organization or state is run. According to Addink (2019) governance is the use of political authority and the exercise of control over a given society, ensure good management of resources for both economic and social transformation. Kjaer (2023) agrees that that leadership and governance is the capacity of a given government to efficiently and effectively solve problems and manage conflicts. The quality of good leadership and governance is central to any country's ability to maintain order and bring peace to its territory. It is impossible to have good governance without good leadership. Countries can adopt any form of government; however, they are expected to exhibit some aspects of good governance for the security systems set in place to be effective and fully operational (Ugah, Akwashiki & Bowo 2023). In the world today, good leadership and governance is a hallmark of credible and responsible government, democracy is seriously acknowledged and taken as a tool to ensure that people of the state enjoy good governance and effective representation. Terrorist activities have mushroomed because the they have easily identified certain weaknesses in governance. Some of these weaknesses include corrupt and vulnerable central governments, underequipped and undertrained armies, porous borders, and booming drugs trade that is used to finance terrorism. Leadership and governance is linked to domestic terrorism in the view that ordinary citizens are given resources to take part in political violence against institutions such as the government, political figures and other citizens as well. As long as citizens are able to access peaceful channels of resolving conflict, they are not likely to take part in any terrorism options. This means that countries that promote good leadership and governance are likely to combat efforts of terrorist groups (Njiru, 2023).

Information coordination involves gathering, analyzing, and disseminating relevant information to support decision-making and facilitate collaboration (Andreeva, 2022). Effective leaders ensure that information flows freely within the organization, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions. This may involve establishing communication channels, implementing data management systems, and promoting a culture of transparency and information sharing. By coordinating information effectively, leaders can align goals, monitor progress, and adapt strategies based on changing circumstances. Resource allocation refers to the distribution of available resources, such as finances, manpower, and materials, to achieve organizational objectives (Musoma, 2021). Strong governance practices involve allocating resources strategically, prioritizing initiatives, and optimizing resource utilization. Leaders must balance competing needs, allocate resources fairly and efficiently, and monitor resource allocation to ensure alignment with organizational priorities. Effective resource allocation enables

organizations to maximize their impact, minimize waste, and achieve sustainable outcomes (Musoma, 2021).

Statement of the Problem

All countries globally have the desire to ensure safety and security to its people and offer a peaceful environment which also contributes positively to the growth of the country. However, there are still existential terrorist activities and threats that undermine the desired peace. In the last two decades, there has been a rise in both local and international terrorism. Table 1.1 shows the chronology of terror attacks in Kenya. This has led to the establishment of more prevalent and counter actions against terrorism. In the wake of recurrent acts of terrorism in Kenya, multiagency approach was embraced to fight terrorist activities. Before the multiagency approach was set up, Kenya had lost hundreds of innocent lives and incurred immense losses on the acts of terrorism. However, there are still misalignments in the multiagency approach especially in leadership and governance on the varied agencies. Little research has been done on the leadership and governance practices and how it can reduce terrorism activities in the varied security agencies.

Table 1: Terrorism Activities

Terrorist Attack	Year	Killed	Injured
Norfolk Hotel	1980	20	100
US Embassy	1990	250	5000
Paradise Hotel Attack	2002	13	80
Kiwaiyu Safari Village	2011	1	
Manda Island	2011	Woman kidnapped	
Mwaura's Night Club	2011	0	14
Mandera	2011	4	
Pentecostal Church in Garissa	2011	2	
Westgate Mall	2013	67	175
Nairobi Bound Bus	2014	28	
Quarry Workers in Garissa	2014	6	
Garissa University College	2015	148	79
Dusit 2 Complex Attack	2019	22	27
Manda bay attack	2020	5	5

(Source, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government)

Specific Objectives

  i.   To determine the effect of information coordination on reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya
  ii. To investigate the effect of resource allocation on reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

O-Ring Theory

Michael Kremer formulated the O-ring theory in 1993, this theory originated from an analogy or illustration of the space shuttle challenger disaster, a catastrophe which occurred in 1986 caused by the failure of a single O-ring. Many production processes consist of a series of tasks, mistakes in any of which can dramatically reduce the product value. O-Ring explains illustrates that companies can fail due to bad marketing, leadership or governance, even if the product design,

manufacturing and accounting are excellent. This theory of economic development is a model which proposes that tasks of production must be executed proficiently together in order for any of them to be of high value. According to Kremer (1993), an entire product or task will not function properly if one of its many components malfunctions. The key feature of this model is positive assortative matching, whereby people with similar skill levels work together. As Kremer puts it, "If strategic complementarity is sufficiently strong, micro economically identical nations or groups within nations could settle into equilibrium with different levels of human capital".Kremer thinks that the O-ring development theory explains why rich countries produce more complicated products, have larger firms and much higher worker productivity than poor countries. This theory replicates well with multiagency approach where certain skills, expertise, intellectuals, officer or field troops when combined and structured in a multiagency formation with deliberate adequate resources and good leadership can give effective and result orient in combating terrorism.

Kremer's O-Ring Model

Basic idea of this theory is that modern production requires each of many activities to be done well for the output to have high value and very strong complementarity in technology. Example: Suppose in a multi-agency approach in combating terror activities, the tasks in analysis and information sharing are broken down into **n** different agency personnel for a given tasks for effective result **q**. Then; $0 \leq q \leq 1$ is a task's level of skill required. The higher **q** the higher the probability the task will be successfully completed. Hence, production **f-n** (putting the tasks together into a product): output**, $y=F (q_1, q_{2,....,} q_n)=q_1 q_2 .....q_n y$** assuming different agencies like NPS,KDF,DCI combined in a multiagency setup, all for one unified result. This means that workers within high skilled and trained agency **q** will find it best to work with other workers with same training and complement their skills for a different well thought out solution or approach towards the terror groups. Kremer stressed that this function is consistent with many stylized facts like firms hire workers of different skill and produce different quality products; positive correlation among the officers in different agencies.

Empirical review

Information Coordination and Effective Reduction of Terrorist Activities

Several studies highlight the importance of timely and accurate information exchange in preventing and mitigating terrorist threats. Effective information coordination can aid in identifying potential threats, tracking movement of terrorist groups and disrupting activities. Research by Andreeva (2022) states that the European Union improved its efforts on counter-terrorism through terrorism. The study further found out that cooperation increased efficiency especially through cross-border security. Similarly, Hoffman (2019) did a study on the strategic framework for countering terrorism. The study did a qualitative analysis on seven key case studies on counter-terrorist campaigns in Europe, Africa and Asia. The measures being taken were designed to ensure the governments has a greater flexibility and severity in prosecuting and punishing the terrorist captured. The findings also indicated that appropriate use of information was a key aspect to successful fight against terrorism. The study further noted that use of information included acquisition, proper analysis, coordination and dissemination of information.

Fishman (2019) did a review on counter-terrorism and the internet. The study found out that institutions had always followed a regulatory framework, however, the aspect of information sharing was starting to be embraced. Njiru (2023) did a study on multiagency security operations and its effectiveness in countering violent extremism. In the study, Njiru (2023) grounded his study with sensitization and realism theory and used idealism and system principles. The study framework was a descriptive survey plan with a sample of 279 people, all from different security

agencies. The study found out that multiagency system improved in its effort to combat terrorism with increased information sharing among the agencies. Myers (2021) supports Njiru (2023) on information sharing. Myers (2021) did a study on information sharing and community resilience. The study found out that information sharing created stringer collaborative connections between the subjects involved. Musoma (2021) did a study on multiagency response to international terrorism in Kenya. The study was used exploratory research design and mixed method research in order to integrate both qualitative and quantitative data. The findings showed that in Dusit D2 hotel attack in 2019, the information coordination were a lot smoother between the multiagency response teams as compared to the information coordination during Westgate attack in 2013. The above studies have shown the importance of information sharing but little is done on information coordination and how that can reduce the number of terrorist activities.

Resource Allocation and Effective Reduction of Terrorist Activities

Bury (2021) did a study on post-Fordism and the transformation of the transatlantic counter terrorism. The study was anchored by the post-fordist industrial theory and data collected from senior practitioners across the trans-Atlantic space. The study found out that resource allocation was an important aspect that caused the M16 to double their operations against terrorist abroad. The study also found out that after 9/11, United States grew its national security and intelligence coordination. One of the most important aspects that helped the coordination of tasks was appropriate resource allocation to the varied agencies involved. Similarly, Leidig and Mieghem (2021) did a study on the US national strategy of countering domestic terrorism. One of the pillars identified in the study is the need of preventive measures which is determined by resources allocated for a certain project. The prevention approach taken by the United States can operate only if there are resources to fund the counter terrorism projects.

Onyango (2023) did a study on collaborative public governance in African public administrative contexts. The study used a descriptive case study approach and documentary analysis. The study found out that poor resource allocation interfered with the day-to-day operations of multiagency cooperation. A similar study was done by Kibusia (2020) on the contribution of multiagency approach in the fight against terrorism in Kenya. The study integrated realism and the systems theory while using a descriptive survey research design. The study sampled 306 respondents from different security agencies in Kenya. The study found out that the decisions of taking up the multiagency approach is highly determined by resource availability. Minimal resource allocation may cause the multiagency teams not to achieve their goals. The study clearly affirmed that resource allocation and availability made the contribution in combating terrorism in Kenya through the multiagency approach. The literature reviewed o resource allocation show that it's an important aspect when fighting terrorism in a multiagency approach, however, few studies have included the component of leadership and governance and how it is involved in resource allocation.

Conceptual Framework

According to (Ravitch & Riggan, 2017), a conceptual framework is the total, logical orientation and associations of anything and everything that forms the underlying thinking, structures, plans and practices and implementation of your entire research project. The conceptual framework depicts the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables within a study. Figure 1 shows graphical presentation of the independent and the dependent variables and their indicators within the study
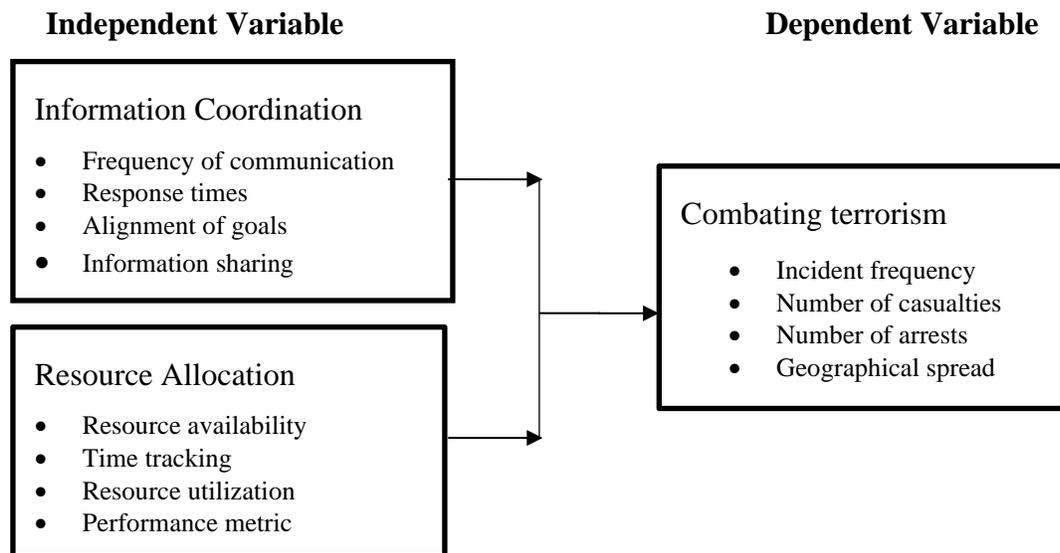
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Independent Variable   Dependent Variable

Information Coordination

- Frequency of communication
- Response times
- Alignment of goals
- Information sharing

Combating terrorism

- Incident frequency
- Number of casualties
- Number of arrests
- Geographical spread

Resource Allocation

- Resource availability
- Time tracking
- Resource utilization
- Performance metric

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive research design. The target population of this study was major security and non-security agencies involved in the design and execution of the multiagency approach specifically with regard to the fight against terrorism. They include KDF, NPS, NGAO, NIS, NPR, CG, NCTC, NGOs (in the North Eastern part of Kenya), Immigration, KRA and FRC. The distribution of different agencies

Table 2: Target Population

Agency	Number of departments
Kenya Defense Forces (KDF)	6
National Police Service (NPS)	5
National Intelligence Service (NIS)	5
National Government Administration Office (NGAO)	5
National Police Reservists (NPR)	2
County Government (CG)	4
National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)	3
NGOs	5
Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)	1
Financial Reporting Centre (FRC)	2
Immigration	2
Total	**40**

Source: Researcher (2023)

Due to small target population, the study used census method. Primary data for the study was collected using both key informant interviews and a survey questionnaire. Data was collected from the 10 senior officers using an interview guide. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential methods.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher distributed 204 questionnaires to the respondents during data collection process and 194 were fully filled and returned to the researcher thus making a response rate of 95.1%. Kothari (2019) argues that a response rate which is more than 50% is considered adequate while excellent response rate is usually above 70%. This implies that the response rate in this research is good for making conclusions as well as recommendations.

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics refers to a set of statistical techniques used to summarize and describe the key features of a dataset. These techniques provide quantitative descriptions of the main characteristics of the data, including measures of central tendency, dispersion, and shape of the distribution. Descriptive statistics in this study entailed mean and standard deviation

Information Coordination and Reduction of Terrorist Activities

The first specific objective of the study was to determine the effect of information coordination on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. The participants were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements related to information coordination and the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. A five point Likert scale was used Whereby 1 represent strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree. The results were as shown Table 3.

From the results, the respondents agreed that enhanced information coordination among security agencies is essential for the successful reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. This is shown by a mean of 3.915 (std. dv = 0.776).As shown by a mean of 3.908 (std. dv = 0.836), the respondents agreed that effective communication and collaboration between various security agencies are critical components in the fight against terrorism in Kenya. Further, with a mean of 3.870 (std. dv = 0.972), the respondents agreed that the establishment of a centralized intelligence database is pivotal for streamlining information sharing and improving the overall effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts.

The participants agreed that collaborative efforts between local, national, and international intelligence agencies are crucial for a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism in Kenya. This is shown by a mean of 3.812 (std. dv = 1.005). As shown in the results, the respondents agreed that identifying and addressing challenges to information coordination, such as bureaucratic hurdles and institutional barriers, is essential for improving the effectiveness of counter-terrorism operations. This is shown by a mean of 3.802 (std. dv = 0.608). As shown by a mean of 3.786 (std. dv = 0.897), the respondents agreed that leveraging advanced technology and data analytics is integral to processing and sharing intelligence for combating terrorism effectively in Kenya.

The participants agreed that community involvement and cooperation serve as significant factors in facilitating information sharing that contributes to successful counter-terrorism efforts in Kenya. This is shown by a mean of 3.766 (std. dv = 0.745). As shown in the results, the respondents agreed that balancing the need for transparency with national security concerns is crucial in developing measures to protect sensitive information shared among security agencies. This is shown by a mean of 3.752 (std. dv = 0.812).

Table 1: Information Coordination

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Enhanced information coordination among security agencies is essential for the successful reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya.	3.915	0.776
Effective communication and collaboration between various security agencies are critical components in the fight against terrorism in Kenya.	3.908	0.836
The establishment of a centralized intelligence database is pivotal for streamlining information sharing and improving the overall effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts.	3.870	0.972
Collaborative efforts between local, national, and international intelligence agencies are crucial for a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism in Kenya.	3.812	1.005
Identifying and addressing challenges to information coordination, such as bureaucratic hurdles and institutional barriers, is essential for improving the effectiveness of counter-terrorism operations.	3.802	0.608
Leveraging advanced technology and data analytics is integral to processing and sharing intelligence for combating terrorism effectively in Kenya.	3.786	0.897
Community involvement and cooperation serve as significant factors in facilitating information sharing that contributes to successful counter-terrorism efforts in Kenya.	3.766	0.745
Balancing the need for transparency with national security concerns is crucial in developing measures to protect sensitive information shared among security agencies	3.752	0.812
Aggregate	**3.814**	**0.819**

Resource Allocation and Reduction of Terrorist Activities

The second specific objective of the study was to investigate the effect of resource allocation on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya.The participants were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements related to resource allocation and the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. A five point Likert scale was used Whereby 1 represent strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree. The results were as shown Table 4.

From the results, the respondents agreed that equitable distribution of resources among security agencies enhances their effectiveness in reducing terrorist activities. This is shown by a mean of 3.955 (std. dv = 0.172). As shown by a mean of 3.855 (std. dv = 0.839), the respondents agreed that strategic allocation of human resources and training is crucial for building a skilled and vigilant security force. Further, with a mean of 3.842 (std. dv = 0.898), the respondents agreed that adequate funding is necessary for intelligence-gathering, technological advancements, and critical resources for counter-terrorism operations. The participants agreed that resource allocation should prioritize community engagement to prevent radicalization and gather intelligence. This is shown by a mean of 3.815 (std. dv = 0.112).

As shown in the results, the respondents agreed that investment in border security measures is fundamental for preventing infiltration and illicit activities. This is shown by a mean of 3.758 (std. dv = 0.969). As shown by a mean of 3.723 (std. dv = 0.732), the respondents agreed that allocating resources for education and awareness campaigns informs the public about signs of radicalization.

From the results, the respondents agreed that adequate resources for rehabilitation programs support disengagement from extremist ideologies. This is shown by a mean of 3.955 (std. dv = 0.172). As shown by a mean of 3.855 (std. dv = 0.839), the respondents agreed that strengthening cybersecurity through resource allocation prevents terrorist exploitation of digital platforms.

Table 2: Res**ource Allocation and Reduction of Terrorist Activities**

	Mean	Std. Dev.
Equitable distribution of resources among security agencies enhances their effectiveness in reducing terrorist activities.	3.955	0.172
Strategic allocation of human resources and training is crucial for building a skilled and vigilant security force.	3.855	0.839
Adequate funding is necessary for intelligence-gathering, technological advancements, and critical resources for counter-terrorism operations.	3.842	0.898
Resource allocation should prioritize community engagement to prevent radicalization and gather intelligence.	3.815	0.112
Investment in border security measures is fundamental for preventing infiltration and illicit activities.	3.758	0.969
Allocating resources for education and awareness campaigns informs the public about signs of radicalization.	3.723	0.732
Adequate resources for rehabilitation programs support disengagement from extremist ideologies.	3.712	0.873
Strengthening cybersecurity through resource allocation prevents terrorist exploitation of digital platforms.	3.698	0.786
Aggregate	**3.765**	**0.598**

Reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

The participants were requested to indicate their level of agreement on various statements related to reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. A five point Likert scale was used Whereby 1 represent strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree and 5 is strongly agree. The results were as shown Table 5.

From the results, the respondents agreed that number of cases of terrorist activities in Kenya has significantly reduced. This is shown by a mean of 3.917 (std. dv = 0.896). As shown by a mean of 3.902 (std. dv = 0.896), the respondents agreed that measures put in place to curb terrorism activities are very effective. Further, with a mean of 3.864 (std. dv = 0.915), the respondents agreed that they are satisfied with the level of security in the country. In addition, the participants agreed that policies have been put in places to maintain peace in the country. This is shown by a mean of 3.842 (std. dv = 0.785). As shown in the results, the respondents agreed that there is effective legislation and legal frameworks necessary to prosecute and bring terrorists to justice. This is shown by a mean of 3.711 (std. dv = 0.985). As shown by a mean of 3.074 (std. dv = 0.871), the respondents agreed that international collaboration and intelligence-sharing efforts significantly contribute to reducing cross-border terrorist activities.

Table 5: Reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The number of cases of terrorist activities in Kenya has significantly reduced	3.917	0.896
Measures put in place to curb terrorism activities are very effective	3.902	0.896
Am satisfied with the level of security in the country	3.864	0.915
Policies have been put in places to maintain peace in the country	3.842	0.785
There is effective legislation and legal frameworks necessary to prosecute and bring terrorists to justice	3.711	0.985
International collaboration and intelligence-sharing efforts significantly contribute to reducing cross-border terrorist activities	3.074	0.871
Aggregate	**3.845**	**0.905**

Correlation Analysis

This research adopted Pearson correlation analysis determine how the dependent variable (the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya) relates with the independent variables (information coordination, resource allocation,). The findings were as depicted in Table 6.

From the results, there was a very strong relationship between information coordination and the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya (r = 0.828, p value =0.001). The relationship was significant since the p value 0.001 was less than 0.05 (significant level). The findings are in line with the findings of Myers (2021) who indicated that there is a very strong relationship information coordination and organization performance.

Moreover, there was a very strong relationship between resource allocation and the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya (r = 0.838, p value =0.001). The relationship was significant since the p value 0.001 was less than 0.05 (significant level). The findings are in line with the findings of Bury (2021) who indicated that there is a very strong relationship between resource allocation and organization performance.

Table 6: Correlation Coefficients

		Reduction Of Terrorist Activities	Information Coordination	Resource Allocation
Reduction Of Terrorist Activities	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
	N	194		
Information Coordination	Pearson Correlation	.828**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		
	N	194	194	
Resource Allocation	Pearson Correlation	.838**	.297	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.060	
	N	194	194	194

Linear Regression

Multivariate regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between independent variables (information coordination, resource allocation) and the dependent variable (the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya).

The model summary was used to explain the variation in the dependent variable that could be explained by the independent variables. The r-squared for the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable was 0.851. This implied that 85.1% of the variation in the

dependent variable (the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya) could be explained by independent variables.

The ANOVA was used to determine whether the model was a good fit for the data. F calculated was 123.36 while the F critical was 2.262. The p value was 0.002. Since the F-calculated was greater than the F-critical and the p value 0.002 was less than 0.05, the model was considered as a good fit for the data. Therefore, the model can be used to predict the influence of information coordination, and resource allocation on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya.

The regression model was as follows:

$Y = 0.342 + 0.397X_1 + 0.387X_2$

Y – Reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

X_1 – Information coordination

X_2 – Resource allocation

According to the results, information coordination has a significant effect on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya $\beta_1 = 0.397$, p value= 0.001). The relationship was considered significant since the p value 0.003 was less than the significant level of 0.05. The findings are in line with the findings of Muhoya (2016) who indicated that there is a very strong relationship between information coordination and organization performance

The results also revealed that resource allocation has a significant effect on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya $\beta1 = 0.387$, p value= 0.001). The relationship was considered significant since the p value 0.002 was less than the significant level of 0.05. The findings are in line with the findings of Koech, Boit and Maru (2019) who indicated that there is a very strong relationship between resource allocation and organization performance

Table 7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.923[a]	.851	.853	.10482

a. Predictors: (Constant), information coordination, resource allocation,

Table 8: Analysis of Variance

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	12.028	5	2.4056	123.36	.002[b]
Residual	3.668	188	.0195		
Total	115.695	193			

a. Dependent Variable: Reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya
b. Predictors: (Constant), information coordination, resource allocation,

Table 9: Regression Coefficients

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.342	0.089		3.843	0.001
Information Coordination	0.397	0.097	0.398	4.093	0.001
Resource Allocation	0.387	0.097	0.389	3.990	0.001

Conclusions of the Study

The study concludes that information coordination has a positive and significant influence on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. Findings revealed that frequency of communication, response times, alignment of goals and information sharing influence the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

In addition, the study concludes that resource allocation has a positive and significant influence on the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya. Findings revealed that resource availability, time tracking, resource utilization and performance metric influence the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya

Recommendations of the Study

From the findings, this study recommends that Kenya through the ministry of defence should institutionalize mechanisms for inter-agency collaboration and information sharing among relevant stakeholders. This could involve establishing a centralized database or platform where intelligence agencies, law enforcement bodies, government departments, and other relevant organizations can securely exchange information in real-time

Additionally, investing in training programs aimed at enhancing the skills of personnel involved in intelligence gathering and analysis, as well as fostering a culture of collaboration and trust among different agencies, would further strengthen the effectiveness of information coordination efforts.

Areas for Further Studies

The study found that 85.1% of the reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya could be explained by information coordination, and resource allocation. As such, further studies should be conducted on other factors (14.9%) affecting reduction of terrorist activities in Kenya.

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