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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

The nexus between terrorism and organised crime. A case study of the al-shabaab in east africa.

BY

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Dedication

To my mother J.C.

For being a source of inspiration.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate into the nexus between terrorism and organized crime a case study of the Al-Shabaab in East Africa. The rationale was of that there is no nexus between terrorism and organized crime and there is the nexus between the two. The significance of the study was to enable the selected organizations in Zimbabwe and East Africa to have an insight into the relationship between terrorism and organized crime. There are no studies to the researcher's knowledge that have carried out in Zimbabwe on the terrorism crime nexus. Also previous studies did not focus much on the nexus. The study was qualitative in nature and the purposive sampling technique was used. The researcher obtained the information required through conducting interviews and questionnaires from the respective organizations through the help of the University. The findings of the research was that there is relationship between terrorism and organized crime through poaching, piracy, drug and human smuggling, kidnappings and arms smuggling in East Africa particularly with the Al-Shabaab. Also terrorists are involved in criminal activities directly for funding their acts. The researcher would recommend that the countries involved would need to adopt and implement joint cross-border strategies that counter terrorism and combat organized crime. To future researcher would recommend that they focus much on how religion had manipulates issues of terrorism and organized crime.

ACRONYMS

AMSOM – AFRICAN MISSIONS IN SOMSLIA

CAR – CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

DRC – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

EA   - EAST AFRICA

FBI   - FEDERAL BEUARUEU FOR INVESTIGATION

HOA – HORN OF AFRICA

LRA - LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY

IAM – ISLAMIC AWAKANING MOVEMENT

ICOS – ISLAMIC CHARITY ORGANISATIONS

PAGAD- PEOPLE AGAINST GANGISTERISM AND DRUGS

TFG – TRANSINATIONAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TCCS – TRANCINATIONAL CRIME CENTRES

SFG – SOMALI FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UN – UNITED NATIONS

UNDOC – UNITED NATIONS DRUG OF ORGANISED CRIME

UNTOC – UNITED NATION CONVENTION AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

U.S – UNITED STATES

USA – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ZNA – ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ARMY (MILITARY ACCADEMY, ZMA)

ZRP – ZIMBAMBWE REPUBLIC POLICE

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CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

The chapter introduces the study foundation, statement of the problem, the justification of the study, objectives of research, research questions, literature review, theoretical framework, methodology and the significance of the study, delimitations, limitations and definition of key terms in the study. The study examines the nexus between terrorism and organized crime. The terrorist group that will be focused on this research is the Al-Shabaab in East Africa. The group had terrorized many people within the region and it had caused much security threat on the Horn of Africa. The research will be conducted on selected countries in East Africa which are Somalia and Kenya.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Laqueur (2003) defines acts of terrorism as those threat of the use of violence, a method of combat, or a strategy mean to achieve certain targets, terrorism aims to induce a state of fear in the victim, that is ruthless and does not conform to humanitarian rules. Publicity is an essential factor in the terrorist strategy. There are indications that terrorism is a growing security threat in Africa and particularly in East Africa. Of much concern are indications and reports to the effects that terrorist groups in East Africa are engaging in organized crime for the purpose of raising funds to fund their terrorist activities. They are engaging in organized crimes which include piracy, kidnapping, poaching, smuggling of precious minerals, drugs and human trafficking and cigarette smuggling among other activities.

The close of the Cold War and the arrival of globalization states and international organizations have turned their focus from state-centric security threats to the emanating from non-state actors. Napoleoni (2004) asserts that the 11 September terrorists attacks pushed this shift and brought with it intense scrutiny and effects to address international terrorism and organized crime both as a distinct phenomena as well as the relationship between the two.

The first use of the term terrorism occurred during the French revolution's reign of terror when the Jacobins, who ruled the revolutionary state employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine to compel obedience to the state and intimidate regime enemies (Laqueur, 1999). The association of the term only with the state violence and intimidation lasted until the mid-19th century when it began to associate with non-governmental groups. Mostly terrorists as unwanted

group within the society as it carries deadly attacks which left many people homeless and roughly takes lives. In East Africa there is great linkage between terrorism and organized crime as will be interviewed within the literature. It is of much concern to interrogate the nexus between terrorism and organized crime as the terrorist groups are believed to be involved in illegal dealings like the Al-Shaabab operating in Somalia and Kenya. It carries out deadly attacks on neighboring countries. The group uses the heavy weaponry which is more advanced in their operations. Their use of advanced weapon might justify that the group has funds to secure the weapons and the funds might be raised through illegal dealings. The issue of smuggling is evidently an order of the group's dealings in how they secure weapons and food from outside. Makerenko (2004) postulates that security as a result should be viewed as a cauldron of traditional and emerging threats that interact with one another and at times converge. The most important thing to take note of in this part of the literature is that the wage of organized crime activities and tactics among terrorists organization is real and increasingly prevailed amongst criminals. Ruth and Sever (2007) there are so many terrorists groups that use organized crime as a source of funding. The research focuses on Al- Shabaab's activities for the purposes of funding its operations which among involves poaching, smuggling, piracy and kidnapping.

Botha (2004) states that political and religious grievances within a country tend to arose from authoritarian rule and repression misdistribution of resources, inequality and absence of representation in the political systems. This gives birth to terrorism and organized crime which people gang up as a way of spreading their grievances and ideas to be heard internationally like the PAGAD in South Africa, LRA in Uganda and a difficult situation between Tanzania and Zanzibar and the presence of Al- Shaabab in Somalia in which all these groups pay allegiance to Al-Qaeda carries deadly attacks in the Kenyan area particularly among the Eastern Region of Africa.

Al-Shabaab is a Somali based radical militant group with ties to al-Qaeda (Kahan, 2011). Its declared objectives are to overthrow western backed moderate Islamic state ruled accordance with strict Wahhabi interpretation of Islam. The group is a byproduct of the larger Islamic Awakening Movement (IAM) of Somalia the non-Sufi Islamic phenomenon that began to tridde into Somalia since early 1960s. Aden Hashi Farah Ayro formed Al-Shabaab whose name translates to the youth as an armed and more hardliner sect within the Islamic Courts in Somalia

designed to enforce Islamic Sharia Law (Shinkman, 2013). It is al-Qaeda's affiliate in Somalia and operates in the country's southern and central regions. The group had also reportedly threatened the U S and the west has demonstrated the capacity to strike beyond Somali's borders (Wise, 2011).

Al-Shabaab leaders are members of the Sharia Council and the number of the council members is unknown. The group's policy has been set in Somalia and the local administrations are expected to abide by this policy. According to Harnisch (2009) Al-Shabaab leaders consists with Ahmed Abdi Godane Mukhtar Abu Zubar late leader, Sheikah Mukhtar Robow Abu Mansur deputy leader, Ali Mohamed rage Ali Dherel spokesman, Hassan Dahir Awey senior member and former leader of Hizb allslam.

The Al-Shabaab has an operational group that covers the Horn of Africa (Kahan, 2011). In Somalia Al-Shabaab continues to conduct significant attacks in the capital Mogadishu and in key cities Kismayo, Baidou and Beledwegne. In May 2014 Al- Shabaab attacked in Djibouti, in July 2010 carried out twin suicide bombings in Kampala, in Kenya attacked the Westgate mall and killed more than 65 people and wounded more than 85 in Nairobi and it also made a raid at a university in Kenya and killed more than 134 people. Al-Shabaab still controls significant territory in Somalia and in the past has been active in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Djibouti and also has managed to carry its attacks internationally by causing deaths beyond its borders (Miller,2014). Though most of its attacks failed the group managed to penetrate the whole of EA. The group had resorted to asymmetric attacks which made it evident in its mission. According to Godane 2014's statement expressing solidarity with Muslims in CAR indicates the group's gaze extends beyond the TCCs correspondence with Nigeria's Boko Haram and Tanzania's extremist networks showed the operational growth of the group throughout EA.

Al- Shabaab is fighting an insurgency against the international recognized Somali Federal Government in Somali's capital Mogadishu and had also targeted AMISOM African Union Mission in Somalia peacekeepers for their support of the SFG. The group had also repeatedly threatened the U S and west has demonstrated the capacity to strike beyond Somalia's borders.

Much research indicates that the group secure funds through engaging in poaching, piracy, robbery, and kidnapping, extortion of local business, corruption and smuggling of drugs,

cigarette and human trafficking to fund their activities. According to McConnell (2014) Al-Shabaab earns up to 40% of its income from poaching and trading illegal ivory. The Al-Shabaab in Kenya and Somalia and the al-Qaeda moved into Southern Africa causing civil unrest in Tanzania and DRC among other states. Taking, the advantages of the various loop holes such as porous borders, corrupt border officials, weak government institutions and absence of strong legislations in fighting against terrorism.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research is an investigation in the linkage between terrorism and organized crime in Eastern Africa where activities of terrorism and crime rate are high and they seem to be related. This research will also looks into the question of where terrorists source their funds to carry out their operations.

1.3 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The research seeks to analyze the linkage between terrorism and organized crime and how it has caused instability in East Africa. The research comes at a time activities of terrorism are at rise. The research comes to investigate if there is linkage between organized crime and terrorism. To understand if the terrorists are self funded through criminal activities or there is external sponsorship that helps their operation.

1.4.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the nexus between terrorism and organized crime.

- To investigate where the terrorist get their funding.

- To examine the types of terrorism.

- To examine the causes of terrorism and organized crime in East Africa.

1.4.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

- What is the relationship of terrorism and organized crime?

- What are the forms of terrorism?

- Where do terrorists get their funding?

- What causes terrorism and organized crime in East Africa?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research is essential in that it will enable the organizations AU, UN and the EAC to have an insight on the nexus between terrorism and organized crime. On whether they have to improve on selective drives to prevent it. Also the research will give information to assist the selected association to select candidates with the knowledge to successfully eradicate the group thus reducing instability in East Africa.

To countries: research will help state security agents from the study as it highlights the reliability and productive validity of the nexus between terrorism and organized crime within specific context in the case of East Africa. The study will give an insight on whether the two relate to each other in the region. This will enable the agents to come up with well vibrant security personnel to prevent the spread of terrorism.

The research will allow future researchers to have an insight on the study and aims to build a foundation of the future studies on the nexus of terrorism and organized crime in East Africa. It also benefits political science students as they form the base of further research on the nexus of terrorism and organized crime.

1.5.1 DEFINATION OF KEY TERMS

a. TERRORISM

Terrorism is the withdrawal of law using violence or forceful actions against innocent people. According to Rapoport (2001) terrorism is the adoption of violence to provoke consciousness, evoke certain feelings of sympathy and revulsion. According to UN General Assembly (1999) terrorism refers to criminal acts targeted or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or group of persons or particular persons for political purposes.

According to Laqueur (1987) terrorism is the use or the threat of the use of violence, a method of combat, or a strategy to achieve certain targets that aims to induce a state of fear in the victim,

that is ruthless and does not conform to humanitarian rules and publicity is an essential factor in the terrorist strategy.

Also Alexander (1976) defines terrorism as the use of violence against random civilian targets in order to intimidate or to create generalized pervasive fear for the purpose of achieving political goals. U.S. Department of State (1996) terrorism is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine state agents.

U.S. Department of Defense (2011) terrorism refers to the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological.

b. ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime can be defined as a group of criminal engaging on criminal activities. These people will be well organised in carrying out their activities. Goga (2012) defines organised crime as group of people engaging on criminal activities. According to Albanese (1996) organised crime is a continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illegal activities is continuing existence is maintained through the use of force, threats, monopoly control in the corruption of public officials.

Mellgard (2013) defines Al-Shabaab as a terrorist group based in Somalia that terrorizes people and implores harsh laws to those it nay. Al-Shabaab is an extremist jihadist terrorist group based in Somalia originated from the name Harakat Shabaab Al-Jihideen Youth Movement or Movement of Striving Youth.

1.5.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The subject of the nexus between terrorism and organized crime had attracted various scholars across the globe. Since many have ascribed much on the subject it is the business of the chapter to examine the available literature on the linkage between terrorism and organised crime. Melvile and Saddord (1996) says that literature review is the process of finding about the previous work from a range of sources. While Smith and Bless (1995) the term means the analysis of what others have said concerning a particular topic. This research is determined to demonstrate how terrorism and organised crime has been studied previously and comprehend the knowledge of

understanding of the field. This will contain a comprehensive analysis on the concept of terrorism and organised crime theoretical framework through which the study results are viewed and understood. The study explores other related studies on the nexus between terrorism ad organised crimes with the aim of indicating the gap. It focuses on what other scholars say about terrorism and organised crime, the linkage between the two aspects. The aim of this chapter is to observe the gaps by other scholar and through this research that's when the gaps will be filled. Also the chapter would look on the theoretical framework which will be trying to explain why the two relates and why things unfold as they are all in trying to explain terrorist activities in the Eastern part of Africa which is characterized by terrorist attacks by a Muslim group of the Al - Shabaab.

According to Wennenberg (2003) the way terrorist and organized criminal work is motivated by the desire for one push its own agenda, where criminals want profits yet terrorist need finance to push their political goals. Both operate clandestinely because of fear of being detected and their ongoing union in crime has increased operation risk. Assembled criminals are struggling for survival in an increased competition environment with other different criminal syndicates and cartels, co operating with terrorist has been always been guided by the fact that they get financial gains and arms from this cooperation. Wennenberg (2003) is of the idea that there is little or no political common ground between terrorists and crime gurus in this cooperation. Issues of merging between the two terrorism and organized crime is of much concern in which the groups either one or another is involved in illegal and legal activities in conducting their operations.

Schmid (1996), propose that terrorism and sorted out wrongdoing stay two unmistakable and plainly recognizable phenomena notwithstanding some basic highlights. While terrorists are ideological or politically persuaded, sorted out lawbreakers make progress toward more noteworthy partakes in unlawful markets. Terrorists ordinarily admit to their deeds and utilization media to proliferate their reason composed unlawful acts stay away from the media. Terrorist's exploitation has a tendency to be less unfair than the roughness utilized by composed lawbreakers. They may battle one another in times of turf war which is less basic with opponent terrorist's bunch. Schmid gives a rundown of shared characteristics including that both are reasonable performers they deliver exploited people, utilized comparative strategies, for example, seizing, death, coercion of neighborhood business, others work subtly and both are

criminalized by the decision administration and stand resistance to the state. That is it with the Al-Shabaab in Somalia have possessed the southern part and focal area in Somali and they are likewise in battling with neighboring nations slaughtering individuals in Tanzania and profoundly in Kenya. Wang (2010) states that the gatherings perplexed the presents of the state device and it is not sheltered to betray the chances as it will prompts death toll.

Since the end of the frosty war and the consequent decrease of state sponsorship for terrorism sorted out wrongdoing exercises had turned into a significant income hotspot for terrorists around the globe. Hence the wrongdoing fear nexus was united amid the1990s with the ascent of transnational sorted out wrongdoing and the changing way of terrorism when the previously particular started to show operational and hierarchical likenesses. According Makarenko (2004) insinuates that the gatherings are gaining from each other by looking to one another's prosperity and disappointment. Both gatherings amalgamated into the same or comparative associations with a meeting of convictions. The linkage of the two as uncovered on the consistence enthusiasm for which both sides have a tendency to control and make us of the nexus for instance Al-Shabaab in Somalia they work as one with the robbery on the Indian sea furthermore pirated sugar into Kenya and Tanzania are connected on charcoal arrangements which is utilized to enable the gathering monetarily.

Additionally Marelli (2004) affirms that terrorists are for the most part seen as a grave danger to the national security while sorted out wrongdoing despite the fact that seen as tricky appreciates inferred resilience because of debasement or fleeting realism. Lal (2005) backings that terrorists and culprits have long been viewed as independent and unmistakable dangers with terrorists inspired by belief system and hoodlums persuaded by avarice. This contrasts with the present rush of terrorism in which Al-Qaeda associate of Al-Shabaab coordinated with the Camorra Mafia for aptitude on forgering voyaging records and Al-Shabaab is included in medication sneaking which it deals heroin to Nigerian hooligans who then carried it to Europe and it additionally works as an inseparable unit with the Somali privateers along the Somali coast.

However the two had a typical objective on the world by and large however there is a separation indicated on the writing. The battling for strength and assets exceptionally demonstrates the

wrongdoing dread nexus in which the lawbreakers and terrorists wandered into shady business. As indicated by Napoleoni (2004) both dread and cronical associations are a piece of the same shady business or slaughtering or procuring cash.

1.5.3 THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK

A blend of terrorism and organized crime had brought on a considerable measure of precariousness and created much savagery on the planet since its crest for we can't talk of terrorism without specifying its funding organized crime. Various speculations have been presented to attempt to clarify the relationship and avocation for the two in East Africa. The exploration will consolidate the shrewdness from these hypotheses to attempt to clarify the subject. The hypotheses in among incorporate the anarchist hypothesis presented by scholar like Bakunin who said utilization of fear for criminal exercises is advocated to get rid of any type of administration in the nation. The Anarchist from the definition the hypothesis implies without a pioneer or boss who oversee the general public's exercises. This thought can appear to be compactable with the circumstance in Somalia where several terrorism and criminal exercises by the privateers of the Pacific Ocean had driven the nation to a fizzled state henceforth at last maintaining the occupants of the revolutionaries. Turmoil is all alone a manifestation of terrorism. Agitators reject fitting inside the framework's acknowledged methods for battling the framework; revolutionaries see ways that "typical individuals" bolster the state notwithstanding when they appear to be removed from it, and it demands individuals to assume liability for their complicity truly, to quit being complicit, to a certain degree conceivable and now and again past. As per Beiner (2003) contended that activities, as opposed to words, were the most ideal approach to spread thoughts. For some it alluded to shared brutality, while by others it referenced deaths and bombings did by rebels. It was taken up by rebels to depict deaths and bombings. A few researchers accept that rebel of the 19th century needed to be connected with terrorism yet today revolutionary attempt to separation themselves from terrorism however upholding for the same cause as terrorists. The hypothesis spares as the best in clarifying the nexus in the middle of terrorism and composed wrongdoing.

The other hypothesis is the religious hypothesis of terrorism which removes itself from criminal exercises yet commending religious fundamentalism. More than one criminologist has brought up that the controls of philosophy; religion and rationality have had essential things to say in

regards to terrorism (Stitt 2003, Kraemer 2004). It is an unassumingly obvious that more than quarter of all terrorists bunches and the most hazardous ones are spurred by religious concerns Hoffman 1993. These religious terrorist accept that God just sanctions their activity and however that God requests their activity. This very support is conveyed by Joseph Kony of the Lord Resistance Army who brutalizes guiltless individuals in DRC. The gatherings like Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram legitimize their activities through these religious fundamentalists.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As propounded by Kumar (2005) research methodology is the techniques by which researchers go about their work of describing, investigating and anticipating phenomena. This section looks on the accompanying segments of examination instruments, target populace test size, research instruments, data investigation or analysis and ethical considerations.

1.6.1 NATURE OF THE STUDY

The research makes utilization of the qualitative research methodology. As indicated by Creswell (2002) qualitative research method is a process that happens in a characteristic setting or environment in which the research can be a latent or dynamic member in leading the exploration. Qualitative research methods in this manner utilized to attempt and clarify what terrorism and organized crime truly are. Qualitative research method may likewise endeavor to clarify the nexus in the middle of terrorism and organized crime and the terrorist bunch Al-Shabaab.

1.6.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Oma and Steven (1995) outlines that it is a method for critical investigation keeping in mind the end goal to find something particular about the issue through asking gathering and finding of applicable data to take care of the issue. Johnson and Christen (2010) exploration outline is a point of view about examination held by a group of specialists that is taking into account a situated of formed suspicions, ideas, esteem and practices. Orodho (2003) characterizes it as the plan, framework or arrangement that is utilized to create answers to research issues. It can be viewed as a game plan of conditions for gathering and investigation of information in a way that intends to join pertinence with the examination reason. The scientist utilizes descriptive design and review its motivation is to portray the situation as it exists. Kerlinger (1973) implies that

elucidating studies are confined to truth discoveries, as well as may regularly bring about the plan of essential standards of information and answer for huge issues. It includes estimation, arrangement, investigation, examination and translation of information. As per Orodho (2003) descriptive survey is a technique for gathering data by meeting or controlling a survey to an example of people. The specialist utilized descriptive design on the grounds that the point of the study is to check whether there is any nexus in the middle of terrorism and organized crime and to what degree did the two relates.

1.6.3 TARGET POPULATION

The research was directed concentrating on people and associations that once served in the East African nations of Kenya and Somalia. In among are the East African agents in Zimbabwe who have information on the issue, the individuals from the Zimbabwe National Army, ZRP who once served on the peacekeeping mission in the said nations.

As far as testing purposive examining was utilized and it is to a great extent adapted towards focusing on individuals who have the data about dread nexus. The study should likewise be focused at ZRP, military staff from Zimbabwe Military Academy who once went by the two nations to find out about terrorism UN, Kenya and Somalia agents. As indicated by Holt et al (1999) a target populace is the all inclusive were member of the study are to be drawn. Chimedza (2003) characterizes populace as a gathering of individual things under the exploration.

1.6.4 SAMPLE SIZE

Kumar (2011) sample size is a bit or subset of the populace that was utilized to react to the research questions (Erikson, 2008). Kothori (2009) characterizes a population test as the clear number of individuals that the researcher is going to work with. A specimen of three association was utilized the age range from 17to 65 years and ought to be perceived that just with no less than 1-6 years working or occupants were utilized as a part of this exploration. The specimen populace was likewise constituted of authorities and workers from ZRP, diplomatic quo, 20 authorities. The motivation behind why the researcher led the study in three unique associations was to take out inclination and get solid data since these associations where in diverse divisions and have distinctive recognitions organized crime nexus additionally because of the significance of recurrence in quantitative exploration. The example ought to additionally be reasonable with

optional analyst as far as information examination and time allotment for finishing the exploration. The research sample size is bolstered by Guadugnoli and Velicer (1988) who explains it that greater examples are favored than littler specimens since greater specimens are prone to decrease the possibility of slips and in the meantime build the generalizability of the results.

1.6.5 PURPOSIVE SAMPLING

Purposive testing will likewise be utilized as a part of gathering information from the specimen population. Purposive sampling is whereby a researcher chooses an example on the premise of their knowledge into the population, its components and the way of research points (Babbie, 1990). It is a testing method that is under non likelihood examining that arrangements with case choice of that are illustrative of the population that is generally consolidated with systems under likelihood research to diminish the shortcoming of every strategy (Singleton and Straits: 1999). As noted by Kumar (2011), purposive testing can be exceptionally helpful for circumstances where one need to achieve a target test rapidly and where inspecting for proportionality is not the essential concern. With purposive sampling, you are liable to get the assessments of your target population. This testing procedure will accordingly be utilized as a part of this research in the choice the individuals from the diplomatic quo, police and military faculty who once served the peacekeeping mission who have information on terrorism and composed crimes on the horn of Africa. Purposive inspecting will be utilized to point of confinement the specialist to particular association and people who has the information on terrorism.

1.6.6 SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES
Below is the diagram indicating the way in which information was gathered by the researcher in which all the cases in the population from which the sample was drawn. The sample was composed of ZRP, ZMA and UN and Kenyan (EA) representatives.

Table 1.1 sample size and techniques

Respondents	Sample size	Data collection technique	Sampling technique
ZRP	20	Semi structured interviews	Purposive sampling
UN and Kenyan (EA)representatives	5	Questionnaires	Purposive sampling
ZMA	25	Questionnaires	Purposive sampling
Total respondents	50		

Source Data: Table: 1

1.7 DATA COLLECTION

The research makes utilization of two key ways of data collection of which are primary and secondary data collection methods. This will help the analyst acquire the most goal and legitimate data on the nexus in the middle of terrorism and organized crime. As indicated by Singleton and Straits (1999) state that essential data is constituted as onlooker record of occasions as they occur which makes the central crest of the exploration. This is done through information accumulation methods, for example, polls, meetings and field perception that is less inclined to racial and political predisposition. Optional sources comprise of roundabout proof got from essential sources through prior examines led which can be in reports, composed records, diaries, daily papers, web and reading material.

1.8 QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaires are a method for information gathering in composed structure, in which inquiries are composed down displayed and replied by respondents (Carman, 2004). Kumar (2005) burdens that in a survey respondents read the inquiry and decipher it and record the answer. The poll containing open-finished and close-finished inquiries shaped the significant instrument of examining and depleting the respondent's learning and comprehension of the nexus in the middle of terrorism and sorted out wrongdoing. Creswell (1998) is of the outlook that open inquiries are

intended to urge the respondent to give a broad and formative answer, and may be utilized to uncover state of mind or uncover truths. Open-finished inquiries were additionally utilized as a part of request to permit the respondents to openly uncover their certainties and sentiments. The shut finished inquiries were picked to give various option determined answers from which the respondent was told to pick to acquire particular information, for example, the sex or age of a reacted. The survey focused at individuals from the ZRP who once served on the peacekeeping mission, individuals from ZNA and the political quo faculty who has the information on terrorism and composed wrongdoing. The real proposition was to catch a mixture of information on the respondents' perspectives on nexus in the middle of terrorism and composed wrongdoing in East African district. The survey additionally permitted the respondents to give answer for the recognized difficulties. The poll was utilized due to the way that the survey is less lavish to control to the occupants in that it can be dispersed by hand. Prompt reactions were not obliged thus respondents could require some serious energy to experience the surveys. Neuman (2000) states that polls can be dispersed to a wide land region at less cost conceivably utilizing messages. Messaging and hand dissemination was utilized as a part of this study subsequently the scientist delighted in this focal point. Awesome secrecy since there was no up close and personal collaboration and composing of names in this way respondents uninhibitedly communicated their perspectives. Respondents could answer the inquiries in any request and were likewise ready to give novel reactions. The consequences of poll are anything but difficult to work with. Popper (2004:51) found that outcomes from surveys can typically be rapidly and effortlessly evaluates. Notwithstanding of these focal points polls additionally have provisos that incorporate the accompanying. On occasion respondents may choose not to react to inquiries asked. Affirmation was given to all who were to take part in this examination that information looked for was entirely for scholastic purposes

1.8.1 INTERVIEWS

As indicated by Taylor and Bogdan as noted in Kumar (2005) characterized meetings as a vis-à-vis experience between the researcher and the respondents coordinated towards understanding respondents sees, assessments, backgrounds or circumstances as communicated in their own particular words. Amid the interviews the questioner uninhibitedly utilize any chooses the configuration and substance of things to ask respondents. This is an up close and personal

examination between the questioner and the interviewee tries to get the inquiries requested that by the questioner be replied. As indicated by Walliman (2011) meetings permit the examination to test inquiries to get satisfactory data. Meetings can be in two frames the organized and unstructured, whereby the organized is unbending, the inquiries and the substance will not be adaptable to changes though the unstructured have adaptable content and questions. The meetings focused on individuals from the ZRP who once worked for peacekeeping mission. Interviews were utilized by the analyst to get data from particular people since they are the individuals with the key data. The accompanying focal points will be acknowledged from utilizing this information gathering method: According to Walliman (2011) declares that visual sings such gestures, grins among others they are profitable apparatuses in advancing complete reaction. Subsequently non-verbal communication permits the specialist to get an unmistakable photo of the reactions from the non-verbal communication going with every reaction.

Interviews permits the analyst to pick up control over the line of addressing amid the session Yin (1994) contends that meetings are adaptable, as inquiries and points can be included or discarded amid the meeting. This will permit the specialist to make clear comprehension of the study. Interviews permit the scientist to test inquiries on shadowed issues hence shading all the more light and additionally comprehension of the issue. Walliman (2011) is of the perspective that testing issues amid meetings will prompt getting of satisfactory data. Meetings have their own particular setbacks which among are as per the following. Regardless of the preferences, the accompanying weaknesses must be recognized when utilizing of this information accumulation system: Expensive, the strategy is exceptionally extravagant as the specialist can continually reschedule because of the inaccessibility of the craved respondent or the respondent movement in an assigned place instead of the characteristic field setting. Lengthy, sitting tight for the respondent to be free furthermore in directing the examination itself, it takes a considerable measure of time which is a restricted asset in leading this exploration. Gives aberrant data separated through the perspectives of interviewees. May give one-sided data.

1.8.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

This researcher additionally looked on writing got from the contextual investigation nations. This writing included, web sources, daily paper articles, undertaking audit reports and examination reports that had been directed security specialists on the tasks that they actualized. This

technique was picked on the grounds that; it was fundamental in giving foundation data and actualities about the nexus in the middle of terrorism and organized crime before essential information could be gathered. In reality, before field information was gathered, a wide accumulation of information had been gathered and this was utilized to cross check with the essential information that was gotten by the field. A portion of the subjective investigation methods utilized where supplemented with a few measurements that were principally acquired from the auxiliary information that was gotten through narrative examination from the contextual analysis association. A couple of measurements were acquired from the essential information and have been incorporated in this examination.

1.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Moral contemplations must be put into considered to dodge etching on the privileges of the people who will join in the study. Gravetter and Farzona (2009) morals are the investigation of legitimate activities. The analyst utilized a letter from Midlands State University which demonstrates that he or she is from the establishment from the Department of Politics and Public Management leading a scholarly research; subsequently the data gave will be utilized to scholastic reason just and secretly secured

1.9.1 AUTONOMY

This portrays affirmation of the privilege of the person to focus their own particular approach as per their own wishes and arrangements. Self-governance subsequently underlies the requirement for educated assent.

1.9.2 PROFESSIONALISM AND INTEGRITY

As indicated by (Gross: 2005) one must not open individuals to circumstances that could bring about mental physical, mental and socio-social and such dangers incorporate agony, stress, enthusiastic pain shame and misuse. Lahey (2006) contend that the specialist must counsel members to find out any dangers they may recognize or any concerns they may have. The members were allowed the chance to approach the specialist questions for illumination where they feel it essential.

1.9.3 INFORMED CONSENT

Educated assent contains three noteworthy components data, willfulness and perception. At the point when giving data scientists must guarantee that members are given adequate insight about the way of the examination and the techniques included.

1.9.4 PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Every individual is qualified for security and privacy both on moral grounds and regarding the assurance of their own and delicate information under the Data Protection Act (1998). Every individual consequently has the opportunity to choose the time, degree and circumstances under which they will withhold or offer data. Benchmarks of protection and classifiedness secure the entrance, control and dispersal of individual data; such guidelines likewise help to ensure mental or mental uprightness.

10. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The exploration is topographically constrained toward the Eastern African nations of Somalia and Kenya, because of separation and assets issue relating information the study will be acquired from the Kenyan and Somalia delegates in Harare, the UN focus in Zimbabwe and at the ZRP for much writing relating the subject. The point under scrutiny was picked on account of the ascent of exercises of terrorism and composed wrongdoing in the Eastern district of Africa.

11. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions are a deficit of the study which can make the study discoveries enthusiastic. For the most part the level of investigation frequently limited to a certain parameters and the consequent are deficiencies that may hamper precision of the exploration.

12. AFFECTABILITY

The test may perhaps happen in attempting to achieve precise data which will be utilized on the examination of the nexus in the middle of terrorism and sorted out wrongdoing as it might be viewed as touchy data to dole out. This can be managed by giving confirmation of secrecy their data.

13. 1 SAMPLE SIZE

The study is going to make use on impression of the chose association in Zimbabwe that may influence the exactness of the study.

13.2 ASSUMPTIONS

Members are willing to give data identifying with the obliged data. The study is investigative in nature and its discoveries ought to be viewed as distinct instead of authoritative. The examination accepts that there will be troubles to concoct the important data because of affectability of the data. The examination might be done so as to meet the due date

14. CONCLUSION

Issues of terrorism and organized crime has turned into a security risk to the world by and large and had brought about common distress in the eastern part of Africa especially in Kenya and Somalia because of the presents of the Al-Shabaab an al-Qaeda partner. The section figured out how to present the foundation, explanation of the issue, targets of the examination, questions, significance of the study, writing audit, hypothetical system, strategy and meanings of key terms. The section generally is the highlight to the entire study.

CHAPTER 2- TERRORISM

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This section surveys on the issues encompassing terrorism and is partitioned into subtopics which among incorporates terrorism and organized crime in the eastern Africa, sorts of terrorism, reasons for terrorism and subsidizing of terrorist gatherings particularly the Al-Shabaab. This part concentrates on what different researchers say in regards to the aforementioned subtopics this is a method for uncovering the crevice that was left uncovered; it likewise permits the specialist to give his own particular examination on the recommendations by researchers.

2.1 TERRORISM AND ITS GENESIS IN EAST AFRICA

Overall governments are unfathomably loath to characterizing terrorism on the grounds that they are agonized over how an official meaning of terrorism would uncover the authenticity of self-announced battles of national freedom. In many nations the word had utilized against political adversaries. Terrorism is a deprecatory term when individuals utilize the term they describe their adversaries' activities as something malicious and lacking human sympathy. Terrorism is viewed more hazardous than war. As a result of its feared complicity terrorism has no concurred definition. Studies have discovered more than 200 definitions. Simon (1994) states that no less than 212 unique meanings of terrorism exist over the world, 90 of them are repetitively utilized by the legislature and different organizations. Schmid and Jongman (1988) embraced a sociology way to deal with make sense of how best characterize terrorism. They assembled more than hundred scholarly and authority meanings of terrorism and analyzed them to recognize the fundamental parts. They found that the idea of savagery rose in 83,3% of the definitions, 65% political objective, 51% apprehension and fear, discretion and aimless focusing on 21% and 17,5 exploitation. What Schmid and Jongman did was simply a substance investigation of those definitions. Merari (1993) found that in US, Germany and Britain there are three basic components that exist in the legitimate meaning of terrorism that is the utilization of savagery, political destinations and the point of spreading apprehension in a focused on populace. Terrorism is a demonstration of utilizing power disregarding individuals' rights as a part of request to increase something monetary, social or political hobby. It includes from the word fear in which its culprits are called terrorists. As per Mathewson and Steinberg (2003) characterize

terrorism as the intimidation through roughness. Ruby (2002) characterizes it as the infringement of created laws. Compatibility (2002) characterizes terrorism as the planned utilization of brutality to attain to specific targets. The term terrorism clarifies a circumstance whereby a state, gathering of individuals or people unleash fear to seek after their hobbies.

The United States Department of State (2011) states that terrorism is the planned, politically inspired viciousness executed against non-soldier focuses by sub national gatherings or undercover specialists, generally proposed to impact a crowd of people. Different researchers like, Laqueur (1999) contends that terrorism constitutes the illegitimate utilization of power to attain to a political target when blameless individuals are focused on. As indicated by Drake (1998) terrorism is the utilization or debilitated utilization of politically spurred and stealthily composed viciousness, by a gathering whose point is to impact a mental focus keeping in mind the end goal to make it carry on in a manner which they wants. The definition by the above researchers demonstrates that the issue of terrorism is focused at the utilization of iron drive by an unapproved or illegitimate gathering and it is typically focused to impact a result of occasions. FBI (2001) characterize terrorism as the unlawful utilization of power or savagery against persons or property to scare or pressure an administration, the regular citizen populace or any portion thereof in promotion of political goal. The UN General Assembly (1999) alludes it to the criminal exercises expected or computed to give a condition of apprehension in the overall population a gathering of persons or specific persons for political purposes.

Terrorism is an idea that is developing and changing now and again and customary terrorism has its code of honor, it focused on military pioneers, rulers, priests and other driving figures and could reach out to the murdering of the wife and youngsters. The 1789 French transformation gulped Louis XVI, Mary Antonette, Maximillian Robespierre, Danton, Murat and Napoleon Bonaparte whom were at the cutting edge of the upset saving the honest individuals. In the contemporary universe of legislative issues unpredictable terrorism has turned into the standard, not very many driving legislators, president, pastors or commanders have been executed, yet a lot of completely pure individuals have lost lives and yielded for the advantage of exceptionally ensured pioneers. The term terrorism has, subsequently, extremely negative implications, and terrorists now demand being called by another name. In Nigeria more that 200 honest young ladies were captured by Boko Haram an Islamic activist gathering that is against Western

instruction and consolidation or reception of the Sharia Laws in the Nigerian constitution. The United Nations and the African Union has named the gathering a terrorists bunch, however what has ended up dangerous with terrorism in the worldwide enclosure is that current terrorists need to be known as flexibility warrior, a guerrilla, an activist, a progressive and terrorists gatherings are viewed as freedom developments. ISIL a Moslem activist gathering who need to make an Islamic State is viewed by most Moslem states as a deliverer from Western and American dread to the degree of other Moslem gatherings like Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaeda paying faithfulness to the marked universal terrorist bunch ISIL a freedom development.

In the mid 1990s, al-Qaeda attempted to work in the fallen Somali state, yet regularly discovered the vicious common war there overpowering, to such an extent that its agents were not able to make critical advances. It did, in any case, use Somalia as a major aspect of a territorial base for assaults against U.S. furthermore, UN peacekeepers and strikes in Kenya against U.S. also, Israeli targets. During that decade, al-Qaeda worked with al-Itihaad al-Islami (AIAI), a Somali militant group that wanted to make Somalia an Islamic state. Other foreign jihadists also helped train members of AIAI, and wealthy donors from the Persian Gulf states, along with al-Qaeda, played a key role in funding the group. In the late 1990s, however, AIAI collapsed. Several years later, in 2003, a small al-Qaeda-linked network emerged in Mogadishu, and after only

Beginning in 2005, the al-Qaeda core started to make considerable gains in Somalia, and by 2007, the Al-Shabaab, which had split from other Islamist groups, was trying to establish closer links to it. In 2008, both al-Qaeda and the Al-Shabaab used their respective websites to praise each other, and in September 2009, the Al-Shabaab made a public declaration of allegiance to Osama bin Laden. The love fest continued in the years that followed, with the Shabaab pledging support for Zawahiri after bin Laden's death and then in 2012 more formally joining al-Qaeda by declaring Shabaab members will march with you as loyal soldiers. Some fighters who had trained in al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan moved to Somalia to train members of the Shabaab, and the two groups currently cooperate closely on everything from indoctrination and basic infantry skills to advanced training in assassination.

Al-Qaeda members now also reportedly play important roles in the Al-Shabaab leadership by one count, over half of the Shabaab's executive council are foreigners, and the organization in

turn has embraced more global rhetoric and propaganda. Out of a total of 3,000 to 7,000 fighters, perhaps 200 to 300 are non-Somalis, and a number of others are Somalis from the Diaspora. As the International Crisis Group concluded, "The hardliners, led by the foreign jihadist, wield enormous influence and have access to resources and the means to dictate their wishes to the less powerful factions."

As the investigation of terrorism reached its pick acts are morally unjustifiable. Jenkins (2006) note that, since morally unjustifiable can vary from individual to individual. It is not surprising that terrorists and their victims have a different view of terrorists' attacks. Sorel (2003) states that, the behavioral approach is more unifying since it define terrorism regarding of the laws or morality of those doing. This allows a reliable operational definition of terrorism regardless of who measured it. This is evident with the use of terrorism by states and the liberation fighters during wars of independence. As had been shown with literature religious fanatics are the terrorists, globalizing world, individuals and the more politically motivated states and entities. Once started insurrections and associated acts of terrorism are sustained by basing operations in relatively secure locates that are inaccessible to the state. Taking advantages of locally available resources such as minerals in Tanzania ,charcoal trade in Kisymayo, Somalia illicit drugs creating network that facilitates exchange of local resource for weapons and other basic amenities and availability of easily traversed borders and accessible parts that makes contact with the outside world.

Terrorism in the 1970 had a local origin and target, global terrorism has dispersed attackers and victims at various geographic scales. In 1985 Jenkins (2000) observed that 10% of the world countries account for 60% of the world's terrorist attacks. Li and Schaub (2004) examined international terrorist incidents within 112 countries discovered middle East had the highest proportion of international terrorist incidents 69%, Europe ranked second 65%,Africa , Asia and the Americas experienced fewer international attacks approximately 33% respectively in comparison with Middle East. Cronin (2002) globalization of terrorism as well as a notable dispersed in the geography of terrorist's acts is most worrisome because a terrorist organization from one part of the world can launch attacks in another part of the globe thereby complicating the process of indentifying terrorism perpetrators. Bergesen and Lazardo (2004) argue that global reach of terrorism is made possible by the explosion of modern global transport, communication

and media. Cronin (2002) support that global terrorism is also made possible by the rise of terrorist organization such as the al-Qaeda that had affiliate groups mostly Al-Shabaab are capable of operating at the global scale much like transnational, multinational corporations production and distribution facilities serving global consumers. Also forms synergies that enabled them to operate at a global scale so do global terrorist's organization such as the Al-Shabaab in Somalia.

Liqueur (1999), note that there has been a radical transformation if not a revolution in the character of terrorism. He compares old terrorism and new terrorism, old strikes only selected targets and new terrorism is indiscriminate it causes as many casualties as possible and uses extreme indiscriminate violence. Liqueur (1999) argues that new terrorism is different in character aiming not out clearly defined political demands but at the destruction of society and elimination of large sections of the population. Terrorism has changed because of a paradigm shift from old to new terrorism occurred at some point in the 1990s with the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in US and 1995 Sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway system by Aum Shinrikyo. Rand Corporation (2011) argues that supporters of the concept of new terrorism identify the strict compliance with religion, predominantly radical Islam as one of the main characteristics. While old terrorism was mainly secular in its focus and drive, new terrorism works hand in-glove with religious fanatics. It rejects all other ways of life advocating a complete change with the belief of religion. Ganor (2002) made comparison of the old and new terrorism articulated through the differences between classical, modern and postmodern terrorism. In which classical terrorism the war is direct aimed at specific targets with few casualties, modern terrorism is indirect approach and destruction is much higher inflicting hundreds of casualties like the al-Shabaab and postmodern terrorism had objective of altering the reality of the conflict itself. Gurr and Cole (2000) examined sixty-four terrorist organization that existed in 1980 they found only two of them were religious organizations only 3% in total. By 1995 the number increased to twenty-five out of 58, 43% in total with an increase of 40% in just 15 years.

According to Rand Cooperation (2011) the number of deaths as result of terrorist attack in Europe and North America from 2000 to 2010 was 4873 and 4703 were casualties of attacks committed by Muslim terrorists. The Madrid attacks alone executed by an al-Qaeda inspired

terrorist cell on March 2004 caused three times as many fatal human loses as the deaths of all combined attacks by the IRA, ETA, Corsican separatists, right-wing extremists and all other non-Muslim terrorists in Europe. The al-Shabaab had caused many casualties in Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Uganda and Djibouti among other states in the Horn of Africa. Al-Shabaab had carried out nearly 550 terrorist attacks killing more than 1600 and wounding more than 2100. According to Global Terrorism Database (2011) quarter of the groups 's attacks 22,7% took place throughout Kenyan in Garisa 13 attacks, Nairobi8 attacks, Waji 4, Mandera 4 and Ifo 4. In 2009 December 3 al-Shabaab attacked a college graduation ceremony in Mogadishu Somalia killed at least 22 people including the minister of education. The group carried out a suicide bomb in June 2009 at a hotel in west-central Somalia killed the TFG security minister and 32othrs and also in September same year 2009 killed 17 AU troops using a UN vehicle and killed 76 people in Uganda 2010 who were watching the world cup.

Between 1970 and 2012 there have been more than 250 terrorist attacks in Kenya. These attacks killed more than 1,000 and wounded more than 5,000 people. More than half of the terrorist attacks in Kenya were concentrated in six cities: Nairobi (61 attacks), Garissa (27 attacks), Mandera (19 attacks), Mombasa (12 attacks), Wajir (12 attacks), and Dadaab (11 attacks). The first terrorist attacks in Kenya recorded in the Global Terrorism Database took place in February, March, and April of 1975 when assailants from the Maskini Liberation Front bombed the Starlight Nightclub in Nairobi, a bus station in Nairobi, and the summer home of President Kenyatta in Mombasa. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s relatively few terrorist attacks took place in Kenya; however in 1992 a series of 30 attacks in the months leading up to Kenya's first multi-party elections killed more than 150 people in total. Terrorist violence spiked again in Kenya in advance of elections in 1997 and 2007. The 2002 elections, in contrast, were relatively peaceful. The most lethal terrorist attack in Kenya occurred when al-Qaeda targeted the United States Embassy in Nairobi in August, 1998. A suicide truck bomb killed more than 200 people, including 12 Americans, and wounded 4,000 others. This was part of a coordinated attack in which a similar device detonated almost simultaneously at the U.S Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania 11 killed and wounding 85..Although much of the terrorist violence in Kenya prior to 1998 had been carried out among local tribes or by activists in the context of national elections, the mass casualty embassy bombing in Nairobi was not the first or last case of a transnational terrorist organization targeting foreign entity in Kenya.

2.2 TYPES OF TERRORISM

According to Cronin (2002) there are four major types of terrorism around the world that is the left-wing, right-wing, ethno-nationalist or separatist and religious or sacred terrorism. Hoffman (2006) each of these terrorism types has a different style and made of behaviour that can provide insight into the likeliest manifestations of its violence and the most typical patterns of its development. Rapport (2001) argues that the four types of terrorism mentioned above have occurred in four mutually non exclusive historic waves, the first wave occurred during the breakup of world empires in the 17th through 19th century second wave in decolonisation in the mid 1900s period, third wave was with the soviet inspired leftist anti-Westernism in the mid 1950-1989 period and the fourth and current wave religious or sacred is primarily driven by the desire to overthrow capitalism economic system and western neo- colonial that are seen as corrupting influences on Islamic region and societies. The perpetrators of these acts brutally caused lose to life and damages to properties as they used dangerous weapons and advanced tactics to carry out their activities. Of the four types of terrorism will explore on the religious or sacred as the current wave and the most dominant and dangerous act of terrorism as had witnessed by its acts in East Africa.

The religious terrorism perpetrated by the al-Shabaab which paid allegiance to al-Qaeda dominates the global stage in east Africa although all four types of terrorism are capable of unspeakable brutality. According to Cronin (2002) besides being dominant religious terrorism can be especially dangerous because it all encompassing struggle of the good versus evil can easily engulf all of humanity especially when it is essentialised into binaries such as the faithful; true flowers versus infidels Apostates in Islam. Sieff (2003) supports that its perpetrators can unleash unpredictable terror at the command of deities unknown to non-adherents and without regard to any earthly concerns such as people's feelings and perpetrators act in complete disregard of existing social or secular values of law and interested in replacing the values. Hoffman (1995) note that religious terrorism violence is a divine duty executed in direct response to some theological demand and justified by scripture. Hoffman (1998), states that terrorist violence can be seen as a divinely inspired end in itself. To account for violent Islamic extremism al-Shabaab' view revenge is the principal goal of the terrorist. Also want to impose

the Sharia law in Somalia despite the different people within the region and also eager to carry its attacks beyond its borders.

Hoffman (1998) notes that religiously motivated terrorism in extricable linked to the pursuit of mass casualties. For the terrorist the means have became an end in themselves not a way of reaching an audience other than a deity and they are not concerned with public support seeks only to destroy and their deaths result only in reaching of the millennium and a place in paradise and are also inclined to use weapons of mass destruction. Thomson (2003) supports that religious are very effective at guiding in-group morality and out-group hatred. They pursuit the takeover of groups by disenfranchised young male, they minimize the fear of death by spreading the belief in an afterlife reward for those who are dying in a holy war. Radical Islamic terrorism part of the jihad movement includes acts perpetrated by many organizations group and cells around the world. The movement is headed by al-Qaeda which despite the many setbacks it has endured since Sept 11 2001 is still capable of caring out direct attacks. Reporting directly or indirectly to its authority through proxy organizations the radical Islamic terrorist and networks that share similar fundamentalist, Islamic ideology, aspirators and interests. Al-Shabaab is against Somali government TFG and western civilization and American influence.

2.3 TERRORISM IN EAST AFRICA

According to Bashir (2007) East Africa is the most vulnerable to terrorism of all regions in sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly all countries in EA have been victims of terrorist acts; these acts have been either carried out by or against a country's nationals for a domestic cause focused on extra-national or extra-regional targets such as Western targets located in the region (Rosand, Millar and Ipe, 2009). The 1980 terrorist attacks on the Norfolk Hotel in Kenya, the August 1998 simultaneous attacks on the US embassies in Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; the November 2002 simultaneous attacks in Mombasa, Kenya, on another Paradise Hotel and on an Israel-bound aircraft at take-off from the Mombasa International Airport, Kenya; the July 2010 attacks during the World Cup finals in Kampala, Uganda and the December 2010 bombing of a Kampala-bound bus in Nairobi. Local communities in the region have borne the burden of the loss of life and property as well as other economic damage from these attacks.

The region has experienced prolonged and severe intra- and inter-state conflict, leading to instability, poverty, and political isolation that makes it vulnerable to terrorist exploitation. Civil war in Somalia has left the country without a fully functioning national government since 1991 despite external efforts to bring about national political reconciliation and has been an important factor fuelling the spread of violent Islamic radicalism in EA today. EA region is vulnerable to terrorism because countries in the region experiencing conflicts, weak governance, collapsed state institutions; porous borders that allowing extensive and uncontrolled movement of people and illegal weapons; increased extremist religious ideology and radicalization of vulnerable groups. These factors generally coincide with poor socio-economic conditions and create fertile ground for the existence of terrorism.

2.4 CAUSES OF TERRORISM

The causes of terrorism are varied as the motivations of the types of terrorist exist. According to Silberfein (2003) the key motivation of terrorism includes ethnic conflict, political exclusion and resultant insurrections, illicit drugs, environment degradation, religious differences and socio-economic exclusion or marginalization. In East Africa where much of the current wave of religious terrorism acts are carried people are trapped in poverty and underdeveloped despite the region's mineral wealth. Like in Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya frustrations with slow pace of social reforms in the region coupled with poor governance and lack of social services facilitates the proliferation of terrorists groups that purport to offer solutions to the poor living conditions (Cronin. 2002). Because this broader enabling environment of bad governance, non-existing social services and poverty punctuates much of the developing world made Al-Shabaab to carry out its operations without being noticed.

The anti-western terrorists have many sympathizers around the world. According to Cronin (2002) globalization informs including westernization, secularization democratization, consumerism and the growth of market capitalism represents an on slaughter to less privileged people in conservative cultures repelled by fundamental changes that these forces are bringing are angered by the distortions and uneven distribution of benefits that result. Thus true with the al-Shabaab in Somalia.

According to Huntington (1996), the Clash of Civilizations posits that cultural and religious differences between civilizations worldwide have become the primary source of terrorism today. This can be easily observed in the concept of new terrorism. Terrorists want to produce a Clash of Civilizations or cause radical changes in the U.S. presence in the Middle East. The Clash of Civilizations is akin to the War of Ideas, where ideals and ideologies clash between the West and the Muslim world which continues to oppose Western political forms such as democracy. Both the Clash of Civilizations and the War of Ideas give rise to a controversial concept: the new world order, a wide-ranging global agenda intended to change the world, establish new ideologies, and eventually replace sovereign nation-states.

Generally, religious terrorists compose their own community or population. They are not worried about upsetting their supporters with their terrorist attacks. They view themselves as people accountable only to God. New terrorists may not even deny responsibility for their acts of destruction. They oppose any type of negotiation. As Morgan (2001) explains it, terrorists don't want a seat at the table; they want to destroy the table and everyone sitting at it. According to the Qur'an where jihad appears forty-one times, Muslims have the duty of fighting enemies and invading non-Muslim territories to spread Islam. The belief is that the violent elimination of apostate regimes, the slaughter of the People of the Book monotheistic non-Muslims, mostly Jews and Christians, and the removal of kafir those who disbelieve in Allah are justified in the cause of jihad. This has driven non-state actors Al Qaeda an affiliate of Al-Shabaab to commit terrorism. The greater jihad is the struggle a person has within him- or sheto fulfill what is right. This has been on the centre of terrorism in which the Al-Shabaab is against Christianity, TFG and the American influence in what it claims that it is fighting against western ideals.

East Africa has experienced severe civil and inter-state conflicts, which coupled with weak governance and statelessness in the case of Somalia have led to instability, poverty, and political isolation. According to McGregor (2007) these factors contribute towards the region's vulnerability to terrorist exploitation. Ethiopia, for instance, has been simultaneously at war with several rebel groups and against Eritrea. The main triggers of conflict have been border disputes as well as personal disputes between the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and the President of Eritrea. Furthermore, Ethiopia has also accused Eritrea of providing support to religious extremist groups with links to al-Qaida the Al Shabaab, which furthers Ethiopia's military objectives. Amnesty

International (2010) the dispute has led to thousands of deaths, the repression of opposition political movements, increased human rights violations and Eritrea's withdrawal from the Intergovernmental Authority for Development. The attacks on Chinese oil exploration facility on the border with Somalia, which also led to numerous deaths (Rabasa, etal 2006).

According to International Crisis Group (2007) in northern Uganda, insurgent groups especially the Lord's Resistance Army and the Alliance of Democratic Forces, which fight against the Ugandan government have employed brutal and terrorist tactics that have reportedly caused the deaths of over 5,000 people across the country which in turn has helped to increase public tolerance of measures against others under suspect. This has resulted in a major humanitarian crisis including death, strife, and mass displacement of people (Rabasa et. al. 2007).

Southern Somalia has faced the burden of the civil conflict for the past two decades. Since the overthrow of Siad Barre's regime in 1991, Southern Somalia has not had a functioning government, making it the most unstable and insecure region of the country. Clan-based warlords ruled this part of Somalia until June 2006 when the Islamic Courts Union took over the control of Mogadishu after defeating the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism. The ARPCT was a group of Mogadishu warlords' and power brokers, who operated with the support of the US and some regional countries. However, the reign of the ICU was short-lived, ousted by the Ethiopian invasion in December 2006, which installed the Somali Transitional Federal Government in power in Mogadishu (Ibrahim, 2010). The TFG is supported by the US, Ethiopia, and other regional governments except Eritrea which has been accused of supporting the insurgency groups in Somalia (United Nations, 2011). Rabasa (2009) argues that the Ethiopian intervention did little to help the country attain security and stability. External intervention by different external actors with different agendas was, of course, both the result of, and a contributing factor to, the long period of statelessness (Rabasa, 2009). Ibrahim (2010) observed that the policy follies of regional and international players in Somalia have contributed to the rise of insurgent groups such as Al-Shabaab. Hon. Adan Abdi Salam, the former deputy Prime Minister of Somalia argues that the support for the transitional government that is not recognized by all Somalis has left a power vacuum in the country. This has been filled by various groups ranging from warlords and militia groups to various localized Islamic organizations. The

end result was that various rival groups including Islamist movements emerged leading to a state of anarchy in the country (Hon. Abdisalam Adan, 2011).

Porous borders present a major challenge to ensuring security and stability for national governments in EA. The presence of the state security apparatus is marginal in many border areas, which reflects a general inability of the governments to enforce order within each country's territorial boundary (Rosand, Millar and Ipe, 2009). Rabasa (2009) support that, this allows for free movement of people and illicit trade across borders. This is particularly true in the case of the Kenya – Somalia border, which has not only allowed the movement of refugees fleeing the conflict in Somalia but also allows movement of terrorist and easy flow of illegal weapons.

There is lack of agreement on the level of terrorist operations inside Somalia itself. Dambesy (2006) postulate that, this could partly be because of the lack of accurate intelligence that is an effect of the operational difficulties of running human sources in such complicated operating environments especially in Central and Southern Somalia which are held by Al-Shabaab and Hizb Islam. However, there seems to be a consensus that the country serves as a transit and shield for al-Qaeda operatives in the region ;(Menkhaus, 2004). Kagwanja (2006) note that, Somalia has been linked with a number of terrorist attacks in neighboring states, and in each of these cases al-Qaeda used Somalia as a co-ordination point and transit route. Otonye (2004) of note are the use of the Somali borders for safe passage for the 7 August 1998 terrorist bombings of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and the November 2002 hotel and international airport attacks in Mombasa Kenya, for which al-Qaeda claimed responsibility.

At present there are fears that foreign Islamist fighters may move into Somalia through its numerous porous entry ports to join forces with Islamist fundamentalist groups such as Al Shabaab. From late 2006, the steady influx of jihadi volunteers from across the Muslim world including numerous young radicals from the Somali Diaspora around the world was estimated to range from several hundred to, less plausibly, several thousand. According to the International Organization for Migration (2011), it is the sparse population, uninhabited and poorly patrolled arid areas that have made the border between Kenya and Somalia leak. In spite of the presence of some customs checkpoints at the main entry points to Kenya, the other parts of the border are

mostly not patrolled. This creates ideal entry points not only for terrorists but smugglers as well (Human Rights Watch, 2002).The Indian Ocean adjoining EA is the most prone to piracy in the world (Kimani, 2009).

According to the International Maritime Bureau, (2010), there were 293 actual and attempted piracy attacks globally, 92 of these attacks took place in the Gulf of Eden and 19 of them were in the coastal waters of Somalia. In 2009, there was an increase in the piracy attacks to 410 globally with 117 of them taking place in the Gulf of Eden and 80 in the coastal waters of Somalia. In 2010, the piracy attacks increased to 445 globally. Due to heightened international surveillance and counter-piracy activities, the piracy incidents in the Gulf of Eden dropped to 53 attacks in the Gulf of Eden, but the piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia rose to 139.

There are claims that part of the proceeds from piracy off the Somali coast and in the Gulf of Eden serve to finance extremist groups (UN, 2011). According to Ibrahim (2010) 20-50% of the ransom money pirates receive is given to Al-Shabaab. He notes that although Al-Shabaab would prefer being paid cash for letting pirates use their ports, the organization Al-Shabaab is open to being compensated through the acquisition of weapons. Pirates in turn, need Al-Shabaab to provide protection for captured ships and crews until ransoms could be extracted (Ibrahim, 2010).

According to Rasand, Millar and Ipe (2009), the growth of Islamic extremism in EA appears to be linked to the poor socio-economic conditions of countries in the region where Islamic groups deliberately leveraging socio economic grievances penetrate EA societies. The use of humanitarian and development relief, social services, education training and health care by Islamist groups had improved the living standards of the people in the Horn of Africa. However, on the other hand some of these activities are linked to the proliferation of extremism in the region (Gabre 2011).

EA has been a priority area for radical Islamist organizations and movements for a long time. Al-Qaeda set up a base in Sudan in the early 1990s after the successful military-Islamist coup in 1989. Al-Qaeda made several attempts to create operational links with Somali militants after Dictator Mohammed Siad Barre was ousted. In the second half of the 1990s, EA became the centre stage for al-Qaeda operations 10 and a number of its terrorist cells conducted operations in

Kenya freely without concern about being monitored or apprehended by authorities (Combating Terrorism Center, 2006). The most successful operation was the bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi by two suicide bombers from Saudi Arabia on August 1998 (Bergen, 2002). Over 200 people were killed and more than 5,000 injured (Oded, 2002). Simultaneous attacks targeted the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam on the same day killing 12 people. Most of the perpetrators were foreigners (Bergen, 2000).Four years later in November 2002; two more al-Qaeda linked attacks took place in Mombasa. These attacks involved terrorists unsuccessfully firing a surface-to-air missile at an Israeli charter aircraft, and a suicide bombing attack on the Paradise Hotel, a tourist resort popular with Israeli tourists in the Kenyan Coast city of Mombasa. The planning for this operation included a secret meeting in Mogadishu, Somalia, and boats also secretly kept on standby for escape to Mogadishu after the attack (Rosseneau, 2005). Other attacks included the Djerba synagogue bombing in Tunisia April 2002, the Sinai in Egypt October 2004, and the bombings in Casablanca in Morocco May 2003 and March 2007, Sharm al-Sheikh in Egypt July 2005 (Terdman 2007).

Al-Qaeda and its associated radical ideologues seek to represent African conflicts as jihads. In December 2006, a prominent Kuwaiti Salafi ideologue Sheikh Hamed al-Ali stated that Muslims in countries such as Somalia, Yemen, Sudan, and Africa in general, have the obligation to participate in the jihad. There are also various messages that have been posted on jihadi websites providing maps, encouragement, and strategic advice to fighters preparing to travel to Somalia. One such posting in January 2007 stressed that Somalia is the southern gate to Jerusalem and that if the country is lost, regret, repentance,.(SITE Intelligence Group 2007).

In Darfur, the conflict involves Christians victimized by a Muslim dominated government. Nevertheless, al-Jazeera broadcast an audiotape in which bin Laden called on "mujahidin and their supporters, especially in Sudan and the Arabian Peninsula, to prepare for a long war against the Crusader plunderers in western Sudan" (Al Jazeera,2006). According to Terdman (2007) after this statement by bin Laden, interest in the Darfur conflict and region grew in jihadi circles and was followed by an increase in the number of postings on radical websites concerning Darfur and how to reach it .Al-Qaeda is however on one component of a much larger composition of radical Islamist groups and organizations in the region. There are also a number of other indigenous radical Islamist groups in EA, which have varying degrees of semblance to

al-Qaeda's agenda. As mentioned above, there are also missionary and developmental organizations, many funded by Saudi and other Gulf charities that actively propagate a radical Salafi interpretation of Islam (Colonel Gabre Egzaiabgher Alemseed, 2011). In places with extreme state fragility such as Somalia, they have resorted to humanitarian and development work and become major providers of social services, education and training, health care, orphanages, (Salih, 2004; Colonel Gabre Egzaiabgher Alemseed, 2011).

In Somalia, these proselytizing and developmental groups were not considered to have any significance to security in the country before the civil war, a situation possibly linked to Siad Barre's regime strictly monitoring their activities. Kane (2007) states that, it was only after Barre's regime was ousted that many Islamic Charity Organizations predominantly from the Middle East and Africa began operating in a more nefarious way in the country. Some of these ICOs have greatly contributed towards re-building the civil society institutions thereby becoming influential and gaining considerable public support (Hon. Abdisalaam Adan, 2011).They seek to change society via education, media, summer camps, youth programs and publications (Terdman and Paz, 2007).

According to General Gabre, (2011) through the provision of social services, these radical charity organisations not only seek to achieve the acceptance of Salafi or Wahhabi ideologies among the local communities, but in some cases they also seek to justify extremism, strengthen their political support, and facilitate recruitment of Jihadis in the long-run. While not necessarily violent, they may function as a pathway to terrorism. For example, the Muslim Brotherhood has been the main channel for the spread of the political message of Salafism.13 In EA, this Brotherhood has presented itself in various forms ranging from the Islamic militancy of Hasan al-Turabi's National Islamic Front in Sudan,14 to the apparently „modernist and non-violent al-Islah group in Somalia (Rotberg, 2005).Despite the positive contributions to society, however, some ICOs seek to convert people by promoting an Arab-Islamist curriculum, engaging in political activism, and advocating the transformation of Somalia into a strict Islamic state (de Waal, 1997; International Crisis Group, 2002).

Ideological rivalry over the infiltration of Islam in the HOA region manifests itself as a struggle between the traditional Sufi Islam and Salafi and Wahhabi interpretations of Islam (Rabasa, 2009). Mitchell (1993) has observed that in places where the Wahhabis have established

themselves Sufism has been destroyed and replaced by traditional Wahhabi norms and practices. Another movement that has played a major role in influencing the shape of contemporary Islam in the HOA is the Tablighi Jamaat (Menkhaus 2004).

The Tablighi Jamaat has a spiritual focus and is apolitical. In Somalia, the leaders of the Tablighi movement emphasize that the group is committed to a doctrine of non-violence, which makes it different from the other organisations in the country supportive of terrorism .While al-Qaeda seeks to incorporate local militants into the global jihad, in EA, local groups in the region, even those with that have most affinity to al-Qaeda have their own parochial agendas. For example, the al-Ittihad al-Islami , a largely defunct group but active in Somalia and was alleged to have established links to al-Qaeda (Shinn2002).However, the AIAI‟s main goal seems to have been a mix of Islamism and an anti Ethiopian Somali nationalist agenda. In the case of Somalia, the situation seems to be changing with the emergence of al-Shabaab since 2007 (Harnisch, 2009). Other organization with alleged links to al-Qaeda include the Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations, an offshoot of the radical wing of the Islamic Courts Union of Somalia (Rogan, 2007).In Somaliland, it is alleged that there is relative absence of terrorism (Rabasa 2009). The only terrorist attacks that took place there involved the killing of a British couple in 2003; an Italian doctor in 2003 and a Kenyan consultant for an international humanitarian assistance agency in 2004.These were followed by several arrests of the perpetrators and confessions that they associated with groups in the southern part of Somalia.

According to Rabassa (2009), the relative absence of terrorist activities could be because of "the strong hold of traditional clan elders on Somaliland society and on the presence of relatively well-developed government institutions. Rabassa (2009) notes, however, that while there have been no terrorist attacks since 2004; well-informed Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi believe that there is a strong underground Islamist movement in Somaliland that could surface if the political situation in Somaliland deteriorates.

In Sudan, there is the al-Qaeda Organization in Sudan and Africa, responsible for the beheadings of prominent Sudanese personalities (Terdman, 2007). Another extremist group in the HOA is the Jamat al-Muslimun also Takfir wal-Hijra. It originated in Egypt and came to the region in the 1970s after breaking away from the Muslim Brotherhood. The group's ideology is takfiri in orientation. It is an extremist group that views other Muslims who fail to share such orientation

as kufiri and no longer held to be true Muslims. This makes moderate Muslims legitimate targets. For this reason, the group's members tend to isolate themselves from their broader communities.

According to Rabasa (2007), in the 1990s, the Sudanese branch of Takfir wal-Hijra branded Sudan's NIF government as an infidel government and anyone who did not share Takfir wal-Hijra's creed as a non believer .Takfir wal-Hijra was responsible for a number of terrorist attacks on civilians, including an attack in December 2000 on members the Ansar Al-Sunna Al-Mohamadiya Sufi order, in which 25 people were killed and 60 critically injured. In 1995 the group planned to assassinate bin Laden, who was then residing in Sudan, because his views were considered to be too liberal (Nkurumah, 2000). There are reports of small takfiri communities in Mogadishu, Bossaso, and other towns that avoid contact with other Somalis but have no known links to other extremists or a record of violence (Render, 2007).

In Eritrea, the main violent Islamist group is the Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement, which is based in Sudan and seeks to overthrow the Asmara government and establish an Islamic state in Eritrea. In March 2006, a new group calling itself the Islamic Eritrean Reform Movement came to the attention of the public when it announced five operations against Eritrean military targets. According to the group, these attacks resulted in the death of twenty-two Eritrean soldiers and the capture of intelligence documents and arms.

Whether al-Qaeda currently views EA mainly as a logistical hub or as a stage for terrorist operations remains unclear. The proximity of the EA to the Arabian Peninsula increases the likelihood that the region will remain a conduit and support base for al-Qaeda activities beyond the region itself. At the same, the more developed parts of EA such as Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania present worthwhile targets because they are associated with the presence and influence of Western countries in the region. These targets range from diplomatic missions of western countries and offices of various international organizations to tourist resorts.

2.5 FUNDING OF TERRORISM

The drug money is used to fund terrorism in east Africa. Kaplan (2005) support that the 2004 Madrid bombings were financed with money generated through trafficking hashish and ecstasy and nearly 41 of the groups on the US government list of terrorist organization are tied to

narcotics trafficking. Dishman (2001) argues that terrorists engage in criminal activities like drug trafficking because of the money involved in it. Also, Bibes (2001) states that, the nexus between organized crime and terrorist groups are particularly in the area of drug business. Since many organized crime groups not all are highly sophisticated and stable, see this need as an opportunity to sell their goods and services. Al-Shabaab is involved in drug business in which it sells heroin to Nigerians who then smuggled it to Europe and in kidnapping for ransom.

Schmid (2001) with the end of the cold war state –supported terrorism declined and terrorists had to look for alternative sources of financing and found it, inter alia , in the production, taxing and trafficking of illicit drugs like cannabis, heroin and cocaine. Illicit drugs are to be sure not only possible source of income for terrorism. The spectrum of terrorist funding is broad as Table 2 makes it clear.

Table .2 : principal sources of terrorist financing	
Domestic	Individual and corporate, voluntary contribution or coercive extortion
Diaspora-migrant communities	Voluntary contribution or coercive extortion
Co-ethnic and co-religious support	Donations and contributions from people with religious or ethnic affinity
State-sponsorship.	Patron states encouraging terrorist to engage an inimical state
Public and private donors and individual financiers.	Support for terrorist-controlled welfare social and religious organizations.
Low level crime and organized crime	Fraud, illegal production and smuggling of drugs, document forgery ,smuggling of cigarettes, kidnapping for ransom, armed robbery, money laundering, racketeering and trafficking in human beings
Investment and legitimate business	Money earned from publications is used to acquire enterprises and engage in trade with profits being used to finance terrorism
Non-governmental organizations and community organizations	Terrorist organizations set up front organizations, which receive funds from sister NGOs in other countries or infiltrate established community organizations which receive grants

 Source Alex P. Schmid (Ed) 2001.

This is supported with the funding of al-Shabaab an affiliate of al-Qaeda

According to McConnell (2014) a solid money related establishment from outside on-screen characters, including al Qaida gatherings permitted Al -Shabaab to pick up control from 2007 to 2011 of a large portion of southern and focal Somalia and in addition most the capital Mogadishu vand the part town of Kismayo. Van Der Merwe (2014) declares that the terrorist bunch Al-Shabaab is included in sneaking the heroin to part in EA from where it snuck it to Europe and it likewise resale the heroin to Nigeria. This had empowered Al-Shabaab to get hold of advanced weapons, interchanges gear, attain to impact in neighborhood groups, get newcomers and grow their dread crusade past the outskirts of Somalia, projectiles, reconnaissance hardware, mortar bombs explosives and other bomb-production components(Wise,2011).

Al-Shabaab figured out how to team up with neighborhood organized crime members in Kenya and Sudan which it figured out how to carry weapons, hand explosives and explosives into Kenya. Thus nearby wrongdoing systems utilize the weapons and explosives they purchase from Al-Shabaab to carry out wrongdoings against the administration of Kenya and regular citizens. Al-Shabaab as often as possible offers weapons and explosives to nearby wrongdoing groups in South Sudan. Al-Shabaab use the trusts it get from shady arrangements to grow the limits of the dread crusade to enlist new individuals from generally devastated groups to invade operations into nations past Somalia, increase impact in nearby tribe Somalians and manage war against AMISOM and Somali strengths. Al- Shabaab cells is included in robbery, sneaking of weapons into Kenya. The gathering is additionally included in poaching and grabbing for payment amassed a more noteworthy part of their subsidizing. Aside from the fiscal playing point the Al-Shabaab pick up the backing of other terrorist gatherings, for example, the Boko Haram, LRA, state governments and the incomprehensibly obscure space in the Somali area in which it reaches its preparation unhindered (Munene 2014: Crosta,2011).

The gathering likewise gets its financing from exhausting Somali privateers and Counterterrorism specialists say Al-Shabaab has profited from a few unique wellsprings of wage throughout the years, including income from other terrorist gatherings, state supports, the Somali diasporas, philanthropies, robbery, capturing, and the blackmail of neighborhood businesses(Burrigge,2014). The legislatures of Eritrea, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Qatar, and Yemen have been referred to as lenders albeit most formally deny these cases. Locally, the gathering developed a far reaching racketeering operation in Kismayo in the wake of seizing

control of the southern port city and its economy in 2008. The exchange of charcoal, specifically, is key to the city's business. In any case, a Kenya-drove attack on Kismayo freed the port of Al-Shabaab constrains in October 2012—a triumph that numerous specialists say deliberately disabled the jihadi gathering. UN (2011) says Al-Shabaab's illegal charcoal exchanging has not been hindered by the military hostile against the gathering and proceeds in Kismayo and adjacent Barawe. Charcoal fares are a segment of an exchange that incorporates Al-Shabaab's importation of sugar, a lot of which then advances into Kenya unlawfully. Approximately ten thousand sacks of stash sugar worth countless dollars may be carried into Kenya consistently, as per the (UN, 2011). In April 2013, Kenyan authorities griped that Al-Shabaab agents were endeavoring to invade the nation's sugar exchange.

2.6 CONCLUSION

The conclusion centered on terrorism, reasons for terrorism, sorts of terrorism, the financing of terrorism and composed crimes. Data contained in this section demonstrate that terrorists are financed with cash got from composed crimes and it likewise brought about setbacks as its culprits utilizes roughness as an apparatus to attain to their objectives. This part inspected writing on the issue encompassing terrorism and organized crime, the section looked on subtopics which among incorporates terrorism and sorted out crimes in the Eastern Africa, sorts of terrorism, reasons for terrorism and financing of terrorist gatherings particularly the Al Shabaab. This part centered on what different researchers says on terrorism and composed crimes.

CHAPTER 3- ORGANISED CRIME

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this section organized crime in every one of its structures will be taken a gander at and how the terrorists underwrite from these illicit demonstrations to eloquent issues identified with the behavior in EA. There are demonstrations of organized crime sharing place in EA especially in Kenya which are medication trafficking, unlawful exchange fake merchandise, trafficking in natural life items, the sneaking and trafficking of people, trafficking in little arms and government evasion. With different demonstrations of wrongdoing in the locale the scientist give a reasonable picture of issues of composed wrongdoing in EA especially in Kenya and Somalia.

3.2 ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

As indicated by UN (2011) organized crime includes infringement of peace and human security, rights and it undermines monetary social political and advancement of social orders the world over. It shows in numerous structures incorporating trafficking in medications, guns, people sneaking of cigarettes, minerals, seizing and government evasion among different exercises that undermines the progressively mobster sort of unlawful acts.

As indicated by UNTOC (2008) contends that crime is benefit persuaded serving offenders' exercises with worldwide manifestations of composed wrongdoing tools. Makarenko (2003) in the wrongdoing dread continuum builds that composed criminal associations and terrorist gatherings are at inverse sides of the range; the initial move towards the middle is the conceivable organizations together every sort of gathering may manufacture with the other side; this is then trailed by utilization of alternate's strategies that is, sorted out wrongdoing will utilize fear to propel its objectives, while terrorist gatherings may get included in wrongdoing to fund their operations. The issue takes on at the extremely middle of the range, which Makarenko goes so far as to call a dark opening this is the place the contrast between political wrongdoing and business terrorism gets to be smudged. The relationship gets to be very much manufactured on the grounds that criminal composed gatherings can give both income and a capacity that the terrorist association does not have maybe they have more to trade than an opiates circulation system and the money to reserve terrorist operations and preparing (McCaffrey & Basso 2002, 250).

To battle both sorted out wrongdoing and universal terrorism, governments are always upgrading the exercises that they consider are legitimately inadmissible.

As indicated by Préfonatine and Durand (2004) the rundown of practices identified with terrorism that are criminalized is always being amplified. The greater part of the exercises in which terrorists bunches must get included to seek after their objectives are being criminalized. This adds to the feeling that criminal associations and terrorist gatherings are one and the same, notwithstanding when there are clear contrasts among them, particularly as it identifies with their objectives. The objective of a criminal association is essentially to build its benefits and minimize the dangers caused. In any case, the objectives of a terrorist gathering may shift: they may look to undermine an administration, to topple it totally, to grow their religion or to end an outside occupation. To put it plainly, terrorist gatherings have political inspirations for their brutality. Another vital contrast is that terrorists will assault blameless individuals, with an end goal to make an impression on a bigger gathering of people. Interestingly, criminal gatherings will target either equal associations that are going after the same market or course, or administrative powers that are trying to annihilate them. It is very far-fetched that these associations will assault individuals who are not identified with the medication exchange, as they are potential purchasers.

Nonetheless, criminal associations may move to the opposite side of the range, while terrorist gatherings may neglect their political objectives and change into basic lawbreakers. Why a terrorist gathering may change into a criminal association is straightforward: they have to fund their operations and they have to do it without stimulating open consideration. The explanations for a criminal association getting to be included in terrorism are less clear. A few creators express that they may do as such to occupy consideration from their exercises, so as to keep the powers occupied with battling terrorist assaults, instead of following other illicit operations, for example, medication carrying.

Millard (2003) accepts that this circumstance is especially debilitating since they may have admittance to boundless stores. What could make those gatherings particularly risky may be the way that their dangers and demonstrations of terrorism would not so much be intended to attain to exposure or perform their reason. This is by all accounts the case in Mexico, where the cartels are especially merciless in their killings, however so far the medication cartels are not utilizing

terrorist assaults to impact governmental issues. The overall public is doubtlessly threatened by the brutality, as everybody apprehensions for their lives, however a definitive objective is just to keep the powers far from the criminal exercises.

The objective of a criminal association is just to expand its benefits and minimize the dangers caused. Nonetheless, the objectives of a terrorist gathering may differ they may look to undermine an administration, to topple it totally, to extend their religion or to end an outside occupation. To put it plainly, terrorist gatherings have political inspirations for their viciousness. Another critical contrast is that terrorists will assault guiltless individuals, with an end goal to make an impression on a bigger group of onlookers. Interestingly, criminal gatherings will target either equal associations that are vieing for the same market or course, or administrative powers that are trying to annihilate them. It is very improbable that these associations will assault individuals who are not identified with the medication exchange, as they are potential purchasers. In any case, criminal associations may move to the opposite side of the range, while terrorist gatherings may neglect their political objectives and change into basic culprits. Why a terrorist gathering may change into a criminal association is straightforward: they have to fund their operations and they have to do it without exciting open consideration. The explanations for a criminal association getting to be included in terrorism are less clear. A few creators express that they may do as such to occupy consideration from their exercises, keeping in mind the end goal to keep the powers occupied with battling terrorist assaults, as opposed to following other illicit operations, for example, medication sneaking.

Millard (2003) accepts that this circumstance is especially undermining since they may have entry to immeasurable stores. What could make those gatherings particularly unsafe may be the way that their dangers and demonstrations of terrorism would not so much be intended to attain to reputation or sensationalize their reason. This is by all accounts the case in Mexico, where the cartels are especially fierce in their killings, yet so far the medication cartels are not utilizing terrorist assaults to impact legislative issues. The overall public is certainly threatened by the brutality, as everybody apprehensions for their lives, yet a definitive objective is just to keep the powers far from the criminal exercises. It is by all accounts genuine, that worldwide terrorist associations may swing to organized crimes to store their exercises, and sorted out organized crime does so much utilize terrorism, aside from sporadically when it serves their objectives.

The genuine issues that we need to face are the connections between the two unique sorts of associations. As the, illustration toward the start of this paper appears to recommend, global terrorist associations, for example, al-Qaeda give off an impression of being keen on securing an association with the Mexican drug cartels. Whether they have been or will be effective stays to be seen the connections between terrorist groups and organized crime have as of now been secured in a few spots the world over. Shelley and Picarelli (2005) show that these associations as of now collaborate in spots, for example, Central Asia, the Golden Triangle (South East Asia) or in South America. Clutterbuck (1990) additionally says the Italian Mafia and their connections to conservative terrorism inside European domain. As should be obvious, this is a circumstance that surfaces everywhere throughout the globe, not just in certain disconnected areas of the Third World. Al-Qaeda, for instance, has been fruitful in making connections with composed wrongdoing in the purported Tri-Border Area between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

The administrations of these three South American nations have affirmed the vicinity of worldwide terrorist associations, including Hezbollah and Hamas, since in any event the 1990s. Amid that decade, these terrorist bunches completed assaults against, for instance, the Israeli government office in Buenos Aires, Argentina. As per Hudson (2003) they have additionally worked in participation with composed criminal gatherings that incorporate the Lebanese Mafia or the Hong Kong Mafia, and other neighborhood bunches, in exercises that incorporate however are not limited to - tax evasion, purchasing weapons, fashioning records, and trafficking of individuals. The connections in the middle of terrorists and criminal associations have gotten to be intertwined to the point, that Hudson states that they regularly can't be recognized plainly.

It merits recalling here that the way of cooperation's between gatherings differs, and can incorporate irregular, transient and long haul connections. Moreover, unions incorporate ties built for a mixture of reasons, for example, looking for master information government evasion, duplicating, or bomb-production or operational bolster access to carrying courses (Makarenko2004). Composed criminal gatherings may utilize terrorist systems to venture into European and Middle Eastern markets. As far as it matters for them, terrorist gatherings may be keen on procuring cartel hit men to complete deaths. This is the fundamental reason that, as per a few sources – basically daily papers – the DEA and the US Department of Justice have issued reports advising of Hizbollah or Hamas exercises in Mexico (Esquivel 2011).

In the TBA, connections between FARC, Colombian cartels and universal terrorist gatherings were additionally settled. At the point when the cartels were disassembled in Colombia and their exchange consequently redirected to Mexico, it is likely that the contacts with Islamic terrorist gatherings made in the Southern cone were additionally exchanged to the Mexican drug cartels. Maybe these contacts were even fashioned freely of the Colombians, through the relative simplicity of go to Mexico, which may have incited contact with Mexican medication trafficking gatherings. This is negligible theory. So far there is no indisputable confirmation of fruitful connection between worldwide terrorist gatherings, for example, al-Qaeda and others and the Mexican cartels. In spite of this absence of evidence, a few articles and papers have been distributed about the conceivable connections between Mexican drug cartels and global terrorist bunches. The vast majority of them particularly look to impact security strategies in the United States. These creators attempt to stretch the way that composed wrongdoing, while not so much terrorist itself, may utilize fear strategies to seek after its objectives. This is essential as far as approach on the grounds that it may move lawmakers to favor counter-terrorism measures notwithstanding wrongdoing battling ones. As such, nonetheless, at any rate on account of Mexico the battle against composed wrongdoing keeps on being nearby and centered on the military.

Makarenko's (2003) states that, Mexican composed criminal associations, as other comparable gatherings around the globe and all the more particularly in Latin America, use terrorist strategies against their rivals and to guard their handling plants and sneaking courses. These activities are not intended to make an impression on the overall public, and they unquestionably don't try to change the political administration. When they are coordinated towards the law requirement organizations or the armed force, it is to keep them from meddling with their exercises or in countering for the catch or slaughtering of a medication master. For sure, as Shelley and Picarelli (2005) build, most conventional criminal associations would be seriously influenced by political unsteadiness, as they rely on upon the defilement of authorities and IRS evasion through legitimate foundations to secure solidness and proceed with their operations. In Makarenko's words, drug cartels have drawn one stage nearer to the focal point of the range, utilizing terrorist strategies yet keeping their own objectives in place.

The inverse may be valid, truth be told. In spots where the state has no force, either as an aftereffect of viciousness or in light of the fact that it is not keen on building and reinforcing establishments, composed wrongdoing or a terrorist gathering will fill the vacuum. Composed criminal gatherings are more qualified for this position, as their assets can be put resources into building framework and enhancing living conditions, thusly picking up the backing of the neighborhood populace. Terrorist bunches, then again, may advantage from a breakdown of administrative foundations, as that implies they could complete their exercises in mystery and without trepidation of oppression. Then again, there is a case to be made that the littler criminal associations, which have sprung from the bigger ones, will advantage from an interruption of lawfulness. They will utilize brutality to compel the administration out and secure their own particular order in those districts.

Makarenko (2004), there is developing proof that this non-state on-screen characters are creating option monetary and political structures without a solid state. Actually, criminal and terrorist gathers in feeble states have officially constituted true governments. This is the situation of more than 71% of the regions in Mexico, which got essential administrations from the incomes of the cartels, and now is under their power. These, the cartels do their criminal exercises at extremely inconvenient times of the day, on display (Gómora 2012).The strongest case that Mexican and other criminal associations are getting to be terrorist is their utilization of techniques, for example, executions, which were beforehand just utilized by terrorist bunches (Parrish 2012). Be that as it may, narcos just decapitate their adversaries; they don't execute regular citizens to communicate something specific. Their assaults against regular citizens take the manifestation of expense on organizations, particularly clubhouse and so forth, and will consume these organizations if the assessment is not paid. Narcos will likewise hang individuals from scaffolds and every so often will leave signs with messages for the Army or the Federal Government.

On the other hand, these messages are coordinated to adversary cartels or the legislature, and their objective is to keep them from assuming control creation locales or sneaking courses. None of these messages, be that as it may, have demonstrated a will to change the current political circumstance, change the gathering in force or impact enactment. Returning to Makarenko's continuum of composed wrongdoing and terrorism, we can see that, in any event in Latin America and particularly in Mexico, sorted out wrongdoing gatherings are moving towards the

'dark gap' however it doesn't appear to be likely that they will traverse into undeniable terrorism. At some point, it is not pass that the Mexican narcos will effectively bolster worldwide terrorist bunches if participation with them influences their benefits in any capacity. It is more probable that they would utilize terrorist systems to extend their businesses in different parts of the world. What is surely clear is that "the nature of the viciousness itself is extending in such a way looks a great deal like terrorism (Zarate: 2011, 48).

Maybe the most suitable term to be utilized as a part of connection to the circumstance in Mexico is narco-terrorism. This idea alludes to the utilization of terrorist strategies to impact the medication battling measures of a nation. It gives the idea that the term was authored in the mid 1980s by Peruvian President Belaúnde Terry (Celaya Pacheco 2009). Narco-terrorism, as it is extremely name suggests, is concerned with the medication exchange, and this present action's gigantic potential has made it the linchpin of terrorism and wrongdoing" (Yungher2008, 87). Millard (2003) portrays it as a terrorist action bound to ensure a criminal movement, not political, and it exploits the assets produced through medication trafficking. It is utilized to further the objectives of the medication traffickers. Because of this, it appears to be judicious to concentrate on this term and investigate the point further, in light of the fact that it reflects all the more precisely what is going ahead in Mexico: criminal associations that concentrated solely on the medication exchange are utilizing awful assaults against government powers to keep their exchange going, yet with no immediate engagement with terrorism or global gatherings.

3.3 ORGANISED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Money laundering is one among the types of composed criminal exercises. This is successfully convoluted, as it requires incredible collaboration between scopes of accomplices, both broadly and universally. Assets are obliged to lead examinations over a long stretch, as cases are regularly intricate and far flung. The levels of responsibility to the issue, assets accessible and limit in district have made it to a great degree powerless against global tax evasion exercises. Tax evasion is a standout amongst the best path in which offenders related to Al Shabaab utilization to raise trusts to complete their terrorist exercises. Al-Qaeda bunch a subsidiary of Al-Shabaab in EA swings to IRS evasion as a method for keeping cash for its operations since states had proceeded onward blocking terrorists supporting and enhanced the observing framework in putting strict measures on banks and different people accepted of supporting terrorists

(UNDOC,2008). There comes the works of other keeping money authorities who aided the stream of cash in conjunction with supposed terrorists assisting by giving them mystery data and IRS evasion consequently comes the relationship of the two bunches' terrorism and composed wrongdoing

As per UNDOC (2011) cover criminal exercises theft operations are progressively sorted out in the EA and have transformed into a multi-million dollar industry, and the centralization of this movement has been off the shore of Eastern Africa. This has been utilized as a method for acquiring stores to select and secure arms for conveying their terrorist exercises. The Al-Shabaab is accepted to be submitting robbery in the Somali drift and exhausting privateers around there to store its operation. This brings the fear crime nexus in which lawbreakers and terrorist particularly individuals from the Shabaab are presently included in theft and burdened privateers for cash. Likewise McConnell (2014) suggests that the gathering Al-Shabaab is included in hijacking individuals from the remote guides, for example, UN-emissaries and different NGOs working for helpful guide in Somalia for payoff taking.

Environmental criminal activities demonstrate that ecological crimes in Eastern Africa are on the ascent. There is developing worry about the unlawful exchange greenery, untamed life. The locale has been portrayed by a progression of poaching exercises by crooks who will be working for the criminal groups' subsidiary to huge terrorist gatherings like Al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda. As indicated by Crosta (2011) implies that terrorist group Al-Shabaab is included in poaching elephants in Somalia and other neighboring states with the assistance of hoodlums for ivory which they deal to sorted out unlawful acts to back their operations of terrorist acts.

As per UNDOC (2011) Eastern Africa is not especially undermined as a destination for medication trafficking, most nations in the area are utilized as travel focuses to different destinations. Cannabis is the most developed, carried and devoured medication in the area, trailed by heroin and to a much lesser degree cocaine. Low seizure figures reported by Governments are more prone to be a pointer of week border controls and deficient assets to medication control exercises, instead of a sign that medication trafficking is not occurring. This has been seen as the principle wellspring of raising support for terrorist who live up to expectations nearly with poaching as top financers of terrorist. The Al-Shabaab deals heroin to composed crooks in Nigeria who then sent it to Europe where there is expansive market and

request furthermore in Kenya there are numerous adolescent who are dependent on mantras/daga which made wrongdoing gatherings underwrite the business due to the cash lined to it.

Guns' trafficking is additionally another criminal action which shapes the foundation of terrorist financing. No precise information is accessible on the degree of illicit little arms and light weapons accessible in the locale. Lately the Eastern Africa locale has gotten expanded global consideration for the unnecessarily high measures of weapons in regular citizen hands, and accordingly, numerous administrations have embraced weapons and reprieve and a lot of these trafficking are connected to terrorists bunches. The Al-Shabaab is likewise included in little arms pirating into Kenya where it deals to offenders and it rewards policeman at guests to transport these weapons furthermore debasement had helped the gathering due to the extensive cash related to it.

3.4 CONCLUSION

The section concentrated on examining a portion of the criminal exercises that are completed by sorted out wrongdoing and terrorists. It had figured out how to address issues of the criminal exercises and terrorism. The part demonstrated that there is linkage between sorted out wrongdoing and terrorism in which the two participate in narco-exchanging which the terrorists utilized for subsidizing furthermore criminal they are into medication managing. The study likewise demonstrated that terrorists are directing demonstrations of composed wrongdoing and some utilized both systems

CHAPTER 4- DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter interprets, present and analyses the data collected and findings presented together with a discussion about the process of data analysis. The main focus was on checking whether there is the nexus between terrorism and organized crime. Use of statistical tools such as pie chart, graphs and tables shall be used when necessary to analyze the research findings from the survey undertaken at Kenyan and Somalia representatives, UN and ZRP officials who were once deployed at peace keeping in Kenya and Somalia, ambassadors and former diplomats. The research findings reviewed that organized crimes and terrorism is interwoven.

4.2 RESPONSE RATE

STRATUM	TOTAL QUESTIONNAIRES	THOSE WHO RESPONDED	THOSE WHO DID NOT RESPOND	% OF RESPONSE RATE
MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORE	25	20	5	80%
ZIMBABWE REPUBLIC POLICE	10	10	0	100%
ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ARMY(Z.M.A)	15	10	5	67%
Totals	50	40	10	82%

 Source Raw Data: Table.3

The above table lays out the information about the respondents who provided the data. Table 3 shows the response rate for questionnaires by the members of the diplomatic core, the members of the police force who once operated in the affected areas, and the members of Zimbabwe Military Academy who were recently sent to Kenya and Somalia to learn about terrorism. The

overall response rate was 82% a very high response rate attributed to the data collection methods employed by the researcher which was direct distribution of the questionnaires. The researcher went to the field and waited for the questionnaires while the respondents answered. 18% of the total questionnaires were not answered and a major reason was the fact that some members of the police force who were given questionnaires were not at the station because they were on duty and some who were just unwilling to provide information. Those from the diplomatic core raised issues of confidentiality.
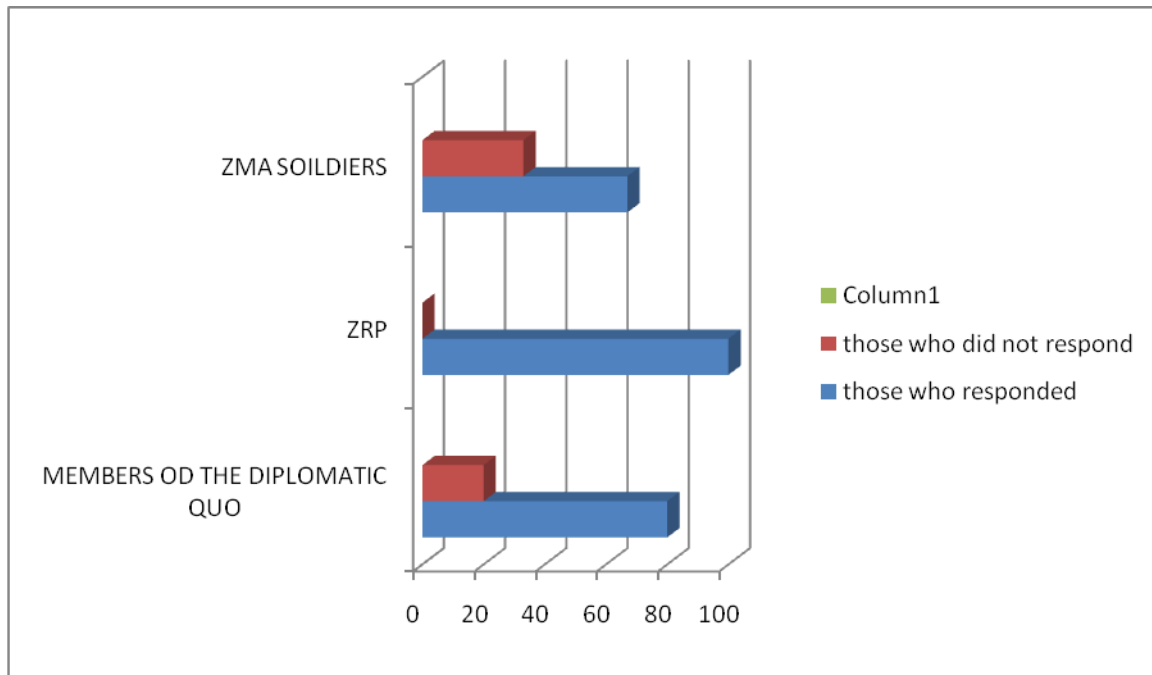
Fig1 Raw Data

Fig 1 shows a graph showing the response rate of the respondents and their respective rates. The graph shows that the members of the diplomatic quo who responded. of the questionnaires were not returned. The response rate was just above average and this is due to the fact that some of the council employees committed and never had time to fill the questionnaires. The graph shows that the ZRP had a 100% response rate marking a 20% difference from that of the diplomatic quo. The 100% response rate is attributed to the fact that the researcher waited for the questionnaires as the residents responded. The graph also shows that the total percentage for the members of ZNA is 67% marking the difference of 33% from that of the policy and 13% from that of the diplomatic quo.

Stratum	No of people interviewed	Those who responded	Those who did not respond	% of response
Members of the police force	10	5	5	50
Total	10	5	5	50

Source: Raw data, Table 4

Table 4 shows the results of the interviews conducted to members of the police force. The total percentage response rate was 50%. 50% of the interviewees were not conducted due to occupation and having the busy environment at the station.

Fig2 pie chart for interviews response rate

Raw data: Pie chart

The above pie chart reveals the rate of response for the interviewees which shows that 50% of the respondents managed give the information whilst the other failed to respond due to the fact that all the questions are directed to the spokesperson of police force

The objective of a criminal association is just to expand its benefits and minimize the dangers caused. Be that as it may, the objectives of a terrorist gathering may shift they may try to u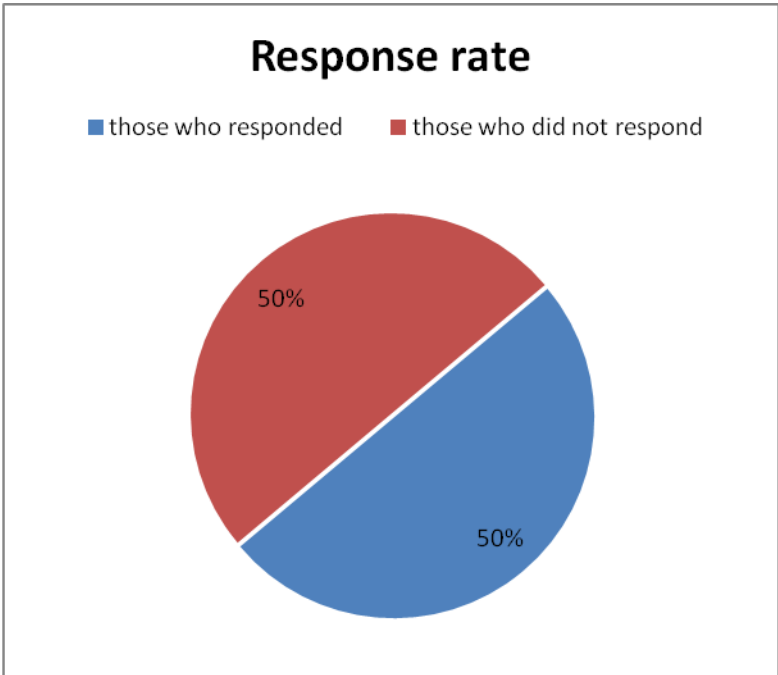ndermine an administration, to topple it totally, to grow their religion or to end a remote occupation. So, terrorist gatherings have political inspirations for their savagery. Another imperative distinction is that terrorists will assault pure individuals, with an end goal to make an impression on a bigger gathering of people. Interestingly, criminal gatherings will target either equal associations that are seeking the same market or course, or administrative powers that are trying to annihilate them. It is exceptionally improbable that these associations will assault individuals who are not identified with the medication exchange, as they are potential shoppers.

4.3 FINDINGS

Most diplomats interviewed viewed terrorism and organized crime as two different sides of the same coin. They reflected that organized crime acts as financial base for terrorism. Former diplomat revealed that in Kenya most cases of poaching, smuggling of ivory are mainly conducted by Al-Shabaab directly or indirectly connected criminals. The diplomat revealed that the Kenyan officials believed that the income of six ivories was enough to fund the bombing of the Shopping mall.   Minority on the respondents amongst the diplomatic sector clearly denied the connection between organized crime and terrorism citing that Jihadism and Mujahadism or simply terrorism is motivated by religious fundamentalism by extremists like Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Alnusra, Al-Qaeda and ISIS amongst many religious groups. In a selection of 25 diplomats 15 of the respondents are of the view that organized crime and terrorism are directly linked and each complement each other the two cannot be separated. Only 5 diplomats denied the linkage and thought otherwise about the issue of terrorism and organized crime. also there 5 diplomats who did not respond because of fear of victimization revealed that organized crime exists on its own with people involved in it having divergent goals with terrorists. Criminals' motive is driven by the quest of profit making and maximization.

Members of Zimbabwe Republic Police who once operated on a peace keeping mission in Somalia and Eritrea revealed through questionnaires that mostly criminal activities that are conducted in the above mentioned conflict zones are mainly motivated by terrorism. They argue that most drug dealers and drug traffickers are connected with Al-Shabaab. They revealed that Al-Shabaab terrorist relies on the organized criminals for smuggling of weapons which they use

in their operations. They believed that cartels are hired by Al-Shabaab leaders to carry out some attacks. On this point they gave reference to United States Embassy bombing in Nairobi 1998 which is believed to have been carried out by hired cartels. This assertion supports the view by Makerenko that terrorism and organized crime are two inseparable twins.

Members of Zimbabwe national Army stationed at Zimbabwe Military Academy in Gweru who once had a tour in Somalia and Kenya to access the impact of terrorism on the Horn of Africa were of the view that it is unjustifiable to conclude in linking the two as they are some acts of terrorism which are purely motivated by religion and evidently this kind of terrorists uses light military equipment, whilst those who are with criminals possesses heavy weaponry of the 15 who were given questionnaires. Of the 10 who responded 7 attributed terrorism to organized crime whilst the other three draw a line between terrorism and organized crime, 5 of the respondents did not respond.

4.4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERRORISM AND ORGANISED CRIME

The output from Members of the diplomatic quo revealed that organized crime and terrorism are two sides of the same coin. Terrorist groups conduct or organize crimes as a means and were of sourcing funding. Terrorist groups are illegal organization condemned by the international community and they operate informally. Most government around the globe relates terrorism to organized crime. The outcome is supported by Wang (2010) when he states that both use the same type of tactics engage in cross-border smuggling, money laundering, counterfeiting, kidnapping, extortion and various kind of violence. Naylor (2002) postulates that the groups cross paths, help or submit to one another which makes them dependent on each other. Makarenko (2004) supports that terrorists and organized crimes are learning from each other's successes and failures and the final point of the crime-terror nexus is convergence when both group amalgamate into the same or similar organization with a convergence beliefs. Dishman (2001) supports that there is the nexus between terrorist and organized used to be at law level. Also Dishman (2005) explains that it is not just a matter of collaboration but that of restructuring to ensure that their organization does not collapse if the top leaders died/killed. Shelly and Picarelli (2002) assert that organized crime and terrorists use similar methods and therefore the convergence between the two is of methods. Lyman and Potter (1977) states that political agendas and profit motivation made the two to converge. The Al-Shabaab in Somalia is involved

in bad acts with criminal along the Horn of Africa, in which they are involved in drugs, kidnapping and poaching as they source funding. Organized crime use the power apparatus of political crime to create the social and economical context that makes it profitable activities feasible and also terrorists need funding to push their own agenda.

4.5. TERRORISM FUNDING

Most of the respondents revealed that they believe that terrorism funding mainly comes from organised criminal activities which include poaching and smuggling weapons. The other part of the respondents believed that the funding of terrorist is clandestinely done by some governments. It is believed that Sudan has a hand in the funding of terrorism in the horn of Africa. According to Levitt and Jacobson (2008), supports that while active state sponsorship is increasingly rare, states continue to provide terrorist groups with a tangible service by simply allowing terrorists to have access to their territory, facilitating their travel, or by turning a blind eye to their activities within their borders. They also revealed that the type of weapons used by these terrorist groups reveal that they have a connection with the super powers that provides superior weapons. Also supported by Van Der Merwe (2014) asserts that Al-Shabaab is involved in smuggling heroin to areas in EA where it is believed to be then smuggled to Europe. Also McConnell (2014) alludes that a strong financial foundation from foreign actors, including al-Qaeda allowed the Al-Shabaab to gain control of southern and central Somalia as well as the capital Mogadishu and the part town of Kismayo.

4.6. FORMS OF CRIMES LINKED TO TERRORISM

The members of the diplomatic quo reflected that there are some of prevalent crimes that are usually linked to terrorism which among are poaching, smuggling of humans, drugs, weapons. They reflected that these type of crimes are at rise especially in Kenya were the Al- Shabaab is very active, Their view is supported by a report by McConnell (2014) who says that poaching is believed to be contributing funds which are being channeled for recent terrorist activities. According to Laqueur (2003) both criminal and terrorist groups are cooperating, terrorists are involved in some form of organized crime and a growing number of organized cartels are engaging in political violence. Trafficking drugs is the most common criminal act that unites terrorists and organized crime (Makarenko, 2003). Terrorists are benefiting revenues from the

criminal activities and organized crime groups are using terrorists' tactics to gain political power (Schmid, 1996). According to the commander of the EUCOM and ACEUR Jeffrey Marshall (2007) mentioned that the nexus between illicit drug trafficking including routs profits, corruptive influence and Islamic radical. Ehrenfeld (1990) alludes that terrorists are willing to utilize any opportunity that helps them advance to their cause including drug trafficking and other criminals. Munene (2014) states that Al-Shabaab is funded through illegal charcoal trade in Kismayo and piracy in the Somali coast. UN (2011) states that Al-Shabaab used smuggling of sugar into Kenya to finance its act.

4.7 CONCLUSION

Therefore, the chapter articulates the findings from the research about terrorism and organized crime. In which most of the respondents attributed terrorism to organised crime as one depended on another for raising funds and protection. In presenting and analyzing the data there is much nexus found in the nexus between terrorism and organized crime in which both the respondents agreed that there is greet connection in piracy, drug business, kidnapping for ransoms and smuggling of firearms in East Africa particularly in Kenya and Somalia by organized crime groups and terrorist especially the Al-Shabaab supported with a blend of what other scholars have said.

CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this closing chapter findings obtained in other chapters are to be concluded and discussed. An attempt was made to explain the findings from the study in both angles of the theoretical to practical point of viewing. The conclusion about the whole study is going to be presented and discussed. Also the chapter ends with the recommendation to the study.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The researcher was inspired and interested in the investigation of the nexus between terrorism and organized crime which he feels that there is a lot of work needed to be done to delete the diseases terrorism and organized crime. This was done because of the increasing cases of terrorism and organized crime which shows element of cooperation in both method and tactics. The researcher wanted to find out the causes of terrorism and its funding. In examining the nexus effects of terrorism and organized crime in East Africa and the world in general. Descriptive research methods such as observations, interviews and questionnaire, were deployed to gather primary data analyzed and presented in chapter 4 using of the literature on chapter 2 and 3. He also looked at the terrorist group Al-Shabaab and its causes. An assessment of the nexus was also presented on chapter 4.

Terrorism and organized crime can be seen as a problem that has become prevalent in the Eastern Africa particularly in Kenya and Somalia and it has attracted a number of internal scholar's attention. This study aimed at revealing the truth about the linkage. The study has confirmed that there is a close relationship between terrorism and organized crime because selected organizations like the ZRP and diplomatic representatives who are well vexed with the current trends of terrorism confirmed the existence of such linkages. Information used by the researcher was from different sources where different authors articulate their views to delete bias. The findings of the study revealed that there is the nexus between terrorism and organized crime which is practiced through acts of corruption, money laundering, information sharing, kidnapping for ransom and using the same methods and tactics to run their operations. The findings of the study are similar to the most of the previous studies as they all came to the same inference that terrorism and organized crime cooperate in sharing of methods and ideal. Studies

done in Eastern Africa showed that terrorist groups and crime gangs are involved in shady deals that bring the nexus between the two.

The previous research as concerned the findings of the study are an indication of previous study. Also acknowledging of the supervisor's subjectivity of the ratings and limitations in the sample size and the representation of the sample which could have influenced the results obtained in the research. This study tries to gain a better understanding on the nexus between terrorism and organized crime.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the nexus found between terrorism and organized crime one can conclude that they are useful for counterterrorism. The researcher provides recommendations to concerned organizations and countries and they come to address the issues of colonial boundaries imposed by the colonial governments which have caused division and pourosness of the boarders.

State interference with other state's sovereignty has lead to nationalistic feeling which turns into war. There is need to redress issues of state sovereignty seriously and with due respect to national feelings of other states to eradicate tension or terrorism between Kenya and Somalia's Al-Shabaab. The presents of the Kenyan, Ethiopian and Ugandan armies in Somaliland had lead to much conflicts in East Africa in the cause of national feeling which the Al-Shabaab and other Somali nationals are fighting for the independence of their country sitting Kenyan and other foreign presents as the major cause for their troubles hence there is need for the Kenyans to move out of Somaliland to end the war and let the Somalians do it their own way to create a government of their choice.

Whilst the link was found there is need to promote people both from the grass roots in doing projects that made them to get food what matters most to the people is what to eat on the table hence in EA most of the people are not employed hence they are derived by hunger to join criminal groups for food. In both Kenya and Somalia there is high turnover of unemployment rate in which most of the families are living in poverty which becomes a push factor for most of the youth voluntarily to join criminal gangs such as Al-Shabaab to bring food home. Governments should forge pro-poor budgets especially targeting the youth creating vocational youth centre's for training and behavioural change.

Issues of poverty, reconciliation and development should be redressed equally amongst all population. In Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia just to mention a few there is poverty and poor distribution of resources and representatives in government and other atrocities done during ethnical wars needs to be solved well. In most areas around the Eastern Region of Africa there is too much tension between the ethnical groups and religious sectors which needs to be addressed. In Somalia the Muslim believers are accusing Christians of violating their religion by participating in Somaliland peace mission fighting Al-Shabaab preventing the formation of an Islamic state in the region. There is need for tolerance of each other between the Muslims and non- Muslim believers to end the fighting in the region doing it the Zimbabwean way of accommodating all religious sects for saving the same purpose of enduring peace.

There is need to educate the population and conduct awareness campaign against terrorism and organized crime. In most countries such as in Kenya , Uganda, Eritrea, and Somalia the youths view terrorists Al-Shabaab and organized crime as a source of employment without considering its dangers hence awareness campaign and an improve education system can be of much concern to the region. Increases peace and allow education for all citizens fostering unity and encouraging citizens to air their views through peaceful means.

The government should pass high law enforcement agents and hash penalties to the perpetrators of violence and crimes. In the Somaliland there are no effective government laws that govern the state since it relays more on other governments and it does not have full control of the country. National responses to terrorism should be through intra- agency cooperation between local police and national army units and doing enforcement agencies

There is need to improve remunerations of the law enforcement agents and working conditions to reduce corruption activities. In most countries in the EA public officials such is in the judicial, army and police officers are not paid enough that turns to receiving bribes and corruption for examples in Tanzania, Kenya, and Somalian forces which leads to smuggle of drugs and small arms. Also the national security agencies should be trained to improve on combat operations capability and also on prosecuting capacity so that there are no legal loopholes that can be used by organized criminals to escape penal sanctions.

There is need to improve technology at the boarders and increase border patrols that cover the whole area, nations in the Eastern region must come up with security systems that can detect movement of fire arms and criminal activities in their respective borders. Most of the weapons used by the terrorists and organized crimes in both Kenya and Somalia are being smuggled into the countries through legal channels why others are being travelled by other illegal ways that needs to be blocked with technological advancement that detects them. Somalia and Kenya should seek international assistance from experts who will provide unique policy guidance and other counter terrorism over sights to both governments.

Cooperation and mutual trust should be increased among states government and build to eradicate the problem in EA. States are not in agreement on how to eradicate terrorism and crime some give a blind eye on catapulting terrorism and crime in the region such as Sudan and Eritrea. Somalia and Kenya should seek sister cooperation on operational matters with neighbours in order to improve understanding of external plots of insurgents and criminals.

5.4 CONCLUSION

In summing up, the chapter managed to give a conclusion of the whole research drawn from the research where the study findings and other related issues pertaining the topic and also looked on in this chapter appropriate recommendations to the study of the much needed relationship of terrorism and organized crime. The recommendations provided much clear needed advice to eradicate or countering acts of violence in Eastern Africa. Issues of the funding of terrorism and involvement of terrorists had been shown in the research in which the researcher used the art most people with the needed knowledge terrorism organized crime and explored on how to counter transnational crimes and terrorism.

APPENDICES 1

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APPENDICES 2
QUESTIONNAIRES for the ZRP, ZNA and EA REPRESENTATIVES.

My name is Trust Dzinoruma R115314G final year (4[th]year) student of BSc Politics and Public Management Honors Degree at Midlands State University. I am carrying out a research on the nexus between terrorism and organized crime a case study of Al-Shabaab in East Africa. Information given will be of academic purpose only please answer the questions fully as you can. Your cooperation is of much concern.

1. **Please indicate your age, gender and the organization: Female------   Male----
Age-----   Organization-----------------------------**

1. **Is there a connection between terrorism and organized crime? Yes   No**

2. **Where do terrorist get the funding?--
--**

3. **In your opinion what do you think is the best way of controlling terrorism and organized crime nexus?---
----
--------**

4. **What is the role of religion in terrorism and organized crime? ---------------------------
--**

5. **Why are Somalia and Kenya fertile grounds for insurgency and organized crime?---
--**

6. **Why is there an increase of terrorism and crime in Kenya and Somalia?-----------------
--**

7. **Who is being targeted by the Al-Shabaab?..**

8. **What is the reason for the growing nexus between terrorism and organized crime?--
--**

9. **What are your recommendations on the nexus between terrorism and organized crime?---
--------------.**

10. **Are terrorists involved in criminal activities? YES   No**

11. Give reasons for your answer?-----------------------------------

12. What are the motives behind terrorists and organized crime?-----------------------------

----

13. Is there an state funding of terrorism? Yes--- No---

14. Explain your answer?---

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR ZRP

My name is Trust Dzinoruma 4th year student of Politics and Public Management at Midlands State University r115314g. I am researching on the topic which reads the nexus between terrorism and organised crime a case study of the Al-Shabaab in East Africa. I am conducting research interviews on the topic. Your cooperation is of much concern .

QUESTIONS ASKED.

1. **What is the nexus between terrorism and organised crime?**

   ....

2. **Which country did you served in peacekeeping in East Africa?**

   ....

3. **Is terrorism linked to organised crime in that country?**

   ....

4. **Is there an state funding and involvement in terrorism?...........................**

5. **What are the major drives for terrorism in East Africa?**

   ....

6. **What do you think can be done to arrest terrorism and organised crime in East Africa?...**

APPENDICES 3

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

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APPENDICES 4

 SUPERVISION CHECKING LIST

NB. THIS FORM MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE FINAL COPY OF YOUR DISSERTATION

NAME OF STUDENT..TRUST DZINORUMA.REG no..R115314G

STEP 1 LIASE WITH SUPERVISOR FOR TOPIC

SUPERVISOR.....MR.T.. MUDE...........SIGNATURE..............................DATE..../..../....

Topic....THE NEXU BETWEEN TERRORISM AND ORGANISED CRIME . A CASE STUDY OF THE AL-SHABAAB IN EAST AFRICA.
...

STEP 2 SUBMIT TOPIC TO DISSERTATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON SIGNATURE...................................DATE...

COMMITTEE COMMENTS..
...
....

Date of Approval...

STEP 3 SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL

SUPERVISOR SIGNED...DATE..

STEP 4 DATA COLLECTION

Approved to proceed to data collection..............signed ....date

STEP 5 PRESENTATION OF DATA FROM THE FIELD (RECORDINGS, QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWS.....)

SUPERVISOR...SIGNED........................DATE........................

STEP 6 SUBMISSION OF THE DISSERTATION

SUPERVISOR ....SIGNED....................DATE...........................

STEP 7 SUBMISSION FOR VIVA-VOCE

CHAIRPERSON...............................DATE..