

**EFFICACY OF MULTIAGENCY SECURITY APPROACH IN ENHANCING
ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Conferment of the
Degree of Master of Peace and Conflict Studies of Masinde Muliro University of Science
and Technology**

July, 2025

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work prepared with no other than the indicated sources and has not been presented elsewhere.

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DEDICATION

All glory and honor belong to the Almighty God. Everything I am, everything I possess, and everything I accomplish is for Him. I dedicate this thesis to my beloved family, whom I cherish deeply. To my wife, Mrs. Viola Jepkirui, thank you for your unwavering support and for standing by me through every step of this journey—your love, loyalty, and partnership are my strength. To my daughters, Maryclare and Abigael, remember that with faith and determination, all things are possible. Never let go of your dreams and goals, for you are precious gifts from the Lord, and my love for you is endless. I am deeply grateful for your patience as I pursued and completed this degree. My heartfelt appreciation also goes to my father, Mr. Herman Kibunja, who instilled in us the value of independent thinking and constantly encouraged me to chase my aspirations. Your guidance has been invaluable.

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ABSTRACT

Kenya's multi-agency security approach in Lamu County faces significant challenges. Despite initiatives like the Lamu Port-South-Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Corridor, residents continue to endure insecurity, land grabbing, and gender-based violence. Efforts by a task force involving key agencies have not adequately enhanced economic security, with limited research on the approach's effectiveness. Therefore, this study was guided by a general objective which was to interrogate the effectiveness of multi-agency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. The specific objectives of the study were to: examine the structure of Multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya; assess the efficacy multi-agency security strategies adopted in enhancing economic security in Lamu County and evaluate the challenges and opportunities arising from multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya. The study was guided by realism theory and system theory. The study adopted descriptive research design. The target population was 143,920 respondents from Lamu County where a sample of 384 was derived using Fisher's formula. Questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions were used to collect data from Lamu Households, human security agencies, CSOs, NGOs, and local leaders. The analysis was done by use of triangulation approach. Data analyzed was presented using pie charts, bar charts, tables and graphs. Based on the specific objectives, the findings were as follows: First, the composition of a multiagency body is crucial for its effectiveness in addressing diverse issues and representing the interests of various stakeholders; Secondly, community-based policy initiatives represent a grassroots approach to economic security whereby, empowering local communities with tailored policies stimulates economic growth, create job opportunities, and enhance overall community resilience against economic vulnerabilities. This strategy recognized the importance of community involvement in shaping economic security measures. thirdly and lastly, the interplay between available resources and the demands of security initiatives can significantly influence the success of strategies. The study concludes that, the multi-agency security approach significantly enhances economic security in Lamu County, Kenya, by improving coordination among security agencies, reducing crime rates, and fostering a stable environment conducive to economic activities and investment. Finally, the study recommends that, there is need to establish robust mechanisms for interagency coordination, fostering regular communication channels among various security agencies. Besides, there is need to implement training programs to enhance communication skills and cultivate a shared understanding of economic security goals.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

HDR	Human Development Report
ICISS	International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty
ICK	Inter-Religious Council of Kenya
IEDs	improvised explosive devices
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport corridor
OAB	Operation Amani Boni
OAU	Organization of African Union
NCCK	National Council of Churches in Kenya
NPS	National Police Service
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Economic Security – it refers to the ability of Lamu County residents to meet their basic needs, sustain livelihoods, and achieve a stable income without threats to their economic well-being.

Economic insecurity-In this study, it implies to the vulnerabilities and uncertainties Lamu individuals, households, businesses, and nations face in their economic well-being. These insecurities arise from various factors and can manifest in different forms, impacting financial stability, employment, and overall economic conditions.

Multiagency approach- The combined effort by various security agencies in Lamu County to achieve common and mutually agreed goals in enhancing economic security.

Multiagency collaboration-In this study, it will entail the management and operational framework initiated by various institution in steering and managing specific initiatives or interventions towards enhancing economic security in Lamu County.

Multiagency Strategy-In this study it implies, plans of action aimed at addressing human insecurities in Lamu County

Multiagency structure- it refers to the collaborative framework and coordination among various government bodies, institutions, and stakeholders working together to enhance security and economic stability in Lamu County.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter delves into the background to the study, statement of the problem, specific research objectives and corresponding research questions. It also looks into the justification of the study as well as the scope of the study. It ends with a chapter summary.

1.1 Background of the Study

From a worldwide standpoint, the effectiveness of multiagency security techniques in augmenting economic security is a subject of great significance, especially in a period characterised by constantly changing threats and intricate security quandaries. For example, multiagency security measures in the United States of America entail cooperation and coordination between different government agencies, law enforcement organisations, and other stakeholders in order to address security challenges in a comprehensive manner. These strategies are intended to protect vital infrastructure, stop financial crimes, and lessen risks that could jeopardise stability and prosperity in the economy. According to Atkinson (2019), the efficacy of multiagency initiatives varies according on the type and calibre of agency collaboration. They do, however, provide a framework for combining and distributing resources to address shared issues. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which coordinates efforts across numerous agencies to safeguard the country from various threats, including those that could harm economic security, is a notable example of multiagency collaboration in the United States.

In order to handle a variety of security issues, such as cyber threats, terrorism, and organised crime, the DHS collaborates with organisations including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Department of Treasury. For example, the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) unit works with law enforcement to combat financial fraud and money laundering, two major risks to economic security. Bond and Gittel (2010) stress the value of collaborations in improving security results. Collaborations amongst international organisations, businesses, and government agencies are essential for recognising and mitigating risks in the context of economic security. To guard against cyber threats and other dangers to the financial system, for instance, programmes like the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Centre (FS-ISAC) enable financial institutions to collaborate and share information.

Furthermore, Norton (2018) draws attention to the possibility of unfavourable results in multiagency systems, highlighting the significance of efficient coordination and communication. Issues like jurisdictional overlaps and regulatory fragmentation can make multiagency activities in the field of economic security less effective. To address these issues, however, organisations such as the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), which was founded in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, encourage cooperation amongst regulatory bodies in order to detect and reduce systemic risks to the economy. Because dangers in the digital age are dynamic, multiagency security techniques are effective in bolstering economic security.

The increasing prevalence of cybercrime and the interdependence of international financial systems necessitate cooperation between public and private sector entities to protect infrastructure and financial resources. To improve the resilience of vital infrastructure

against cyber threats, for instance, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) collaborates closely with businesses in the private sector.

More important than was noted in the previous section regarding the USA is the effectiveness of multiagency security initiatives in promoting economic security in Africa. Given the various security issues Nigeria has and the significance of economic stability for the country's development, for instance, it is a crucial factor. To protect vital infrastructure, stop financial crimes, and foster economic resilience, Nigeria uses multiagency security approaches that entail cooperation between different government agencies, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders. Collaboration between agencies is crucial for attaining successful security outcomes, as highlighted by writers like Atkinson (2019). The intricate security environment of Nigeria necessitates multiagency cooperation because of threats like cyberattacks, organised crime, terrorism, and insurgency. As an example, organisations such as the Department of State Services (DSS), the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS), and the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) collaborate to combat economic security-eroding illicit activities such as trafficking and smuggling.

Moreover, Bond and Gittell (2010) emphasise the value of collaborations in improving security results. Collaborations amongst international organisations, businesses, and government agencies are essential for locating and resolving risks when it comes to economic security. To combat financial crimes that threaten economic stability, such as money laundering and corruption, organisations like the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) work with financial institutions, regulatory agencies, and foreign partners. Furthermore, Norton (2018) emphasises the necessity of efficient coordination and communication while pointing out the possibility of unfavourable results in

multiagency systems. Multiagency activities in Nigeria may be hampered by issues including corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and interagency rivalry.

To address these issues and improve economic security, security agencies are encouraged to coordinate and work together through programmes like the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the National Counterterrorism Strategy (NCTS). Nigeria's attempts to combat growing threats like cybercrime and insurgency provide as additional evidence of the effectiveness of multiagency security systems in that nation (Norton, 2018). For instance, organisations like the Nigerian Cybercrime Unit (NCU) work with foreign partners to defend vital digital infrastructure from cyberattacks. In a similar vein, the Nigerian military works with its neighbours to combat terrorism and insurgency in the Northeast, protecting local economies in the process (Norton, 2018).

Increasing economic security through multiagency security techniques is one of the main issues of modern society in the Eastern Africa region. For instance, despite its many security issues, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) depends heavily on this theme for peace and development (Norton, 2018). Additionally, in order to address security threats holistically and protect vital infrastructure as well as prevent financial crimes and foster economic resilience, multiagency security approaches entail cooperative efforts among diverse government agencies, law enforcement organisations, and other stakeholders. Collaboration between agencies is crucial for attaining successful security outcomes, as highlighted by writers like Atkinson (2019). Multiagency collaboration is crucial in the DRC, where problems with organised crime, resource exploitation, and armed conflict pose serious threats to economic security.

To stop illegal activity and safeguard financial interests, organisations like the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), the Congolese National Police

(PNC), and specialised divisions like the Anti-Corruption Unit collaborate. Bond and Gittell (2010) also emphasise the value of collaborations in improving security results. Partnerships between international players, civil society organisations, and government agencies are essential to resolving security concerns and advancing economic stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. For example, in order to address security issues and support efforts at economic development, organisations such as the United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) work with local authorities and community leaders.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has demonstrated the effectiveness of multiagency security approaches in thwarting transnational crimes, advancing the rule of law, and safeguarding vital infrastructure, despite obstacles such as political instability, corruption, and inadequate institutional capacity (Bond and Gittell, 2010). For instance, the DRC government has carried out programmes to improve law enforcement skills, fight illegal resource exploitation, and fortify border security with assistance from foreign partners.

In light of its distinct security concerns, Rwanda's prosperity and stability hinge on the effectiveness of multiagency security initiatives in bolstering economic security (Bond and Gittell, 2010). Various government agencies, law enforcement organisations, and other stakeholders work together in multiagency security approaches to tackle security risks in a holistic manner, protecting vital infrastructure, averting financial crimes, and fostering economic resilience. Writers like Atkinson (2019) emphasise how important agency cooperation is to attaining successful security results. Multiagency cooperation is essential in the Rwandan setting, where problems with historical conflicts, regional instability, and transnational crimes have put economic security at risk. Together, specialised divisions like the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) and the Rwanda National Police (RNP) and

Defence Force (RDF) collaborate to combat criminal activities and maintain economic stability.

Economic security serves as the central agenda of the multi-agency security approach, making its effectiveness a critical area for scrutiny. Bond and Gittell (2010) emphasize the role of collaborations in achieving robust security outcomes, highlighting their significance in fostering economic stability. For instance, in Rwanda, addressing security concerns and promoting economic growth depend heavily on synergies between government entities, private sector players, and international organizations. Initiatives like the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) demonstrate this collaborative approach, working with regulators and financial institutions to combat financial crimes such as money laundering, which safeguards the integrity of Rwanda's financial system (Bond and Gittell, 2010). Rwanda's efforts to enhance border security, reduce corruption, and strengthen the rule of law have proven the efficacy of multi-agency security systems in fostering a conducive environment for lawful investment and trade. Technological advancements and international partnerships have bolstered border controls, limiting illegal activities and promoting economic integration (Bond and Gittell, 2010).

In Kenya, economic security remains at the core of multi-agency strategies, particularly given the persistent threats posed by terrorism. Nzau and Guyo (2018) identify the challenges arising from regional instability, such as the spillover effects of the Somali conflict and attacks orchestrated by Al Shabaab on civilian and government targets within Kenya. The escalation of such threats prompted Kenya to launch "Operation Linda Nchi" in 2011, under Article 51 of the UN Charter, to safeguard its national interests. This operation underscores the strategic alignment of security responses with economic protection.

Kenya's security architecture integrates diverse agencies, including the National Police Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS), and Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), alongside other law enforcement and regulatory bodies such as the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Revenue Authority, and Kenya Maritime Authority (Magara, 2017). These agencies work collectively under multi-agency frameworks to address transnational crimes such as terrorism, human trafficking, and the proliferation of small arms, which threaten economic activities. Notably, Kenya's porous international boundaries—spanning over 2,912 kilometers—present unique challenges that necessitate robust multi-agency coordination to mitigate security risks and foster economic resilience (Kenya Security Report, 2020).

The multi-agency approach in Kenya has evolved to address these challenges through cohesive planning, joint training, and collaborative crisis management strategies. Initiatives like "Operation Amani Boni" (OAB), which emerged as a response to the 2014 Mpeketoni terror attack, exemplify the integration of efforts to enhance regional security and economic stability (West, 2021). The operation illustrates the potential of coordinated security frameworks in curbing insecurity, enabling economic activities such as trade, tourism, and investment to thrive in previously volatile regions like Lamu County.

Moreover, the multi-agency security approach is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for achieving economic security in Lamu County (West, 2021; Magara, 2017). While the integration of diverse security actors—such as the National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, and regulatory agencies—addresses critical threats like terrorism, human trafficking, and the proliferation of small arms, these measures alone cannot guarantee economic stability. Economic security in Lamu also depends on complementary factors, including investment in infrastructure, equitable access to resources, and community engagement in development initiatives (West, 2021). For instance, while operations like

"Operation Amani Boni" have curbed insecurity, challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and limited access to social services persist, undermining long-term economic growth. Therefore, while the multi-agency approach provides the foundational security necessary for economic activities to thrive, it must be complemented by robust socio-economic interventions to achieve comprehensive and sustainable economic security in Lamu County.

Lamu County's economic insecurity stems from persistent terrorism threats, infrastructural deficiencies, and marginalization. Al-Shabaab attacks have severely disrupted tourism, a key economic pillar, leading to job losses and reduced revenue (Nzau & Guyo, 2018). Additionally, Lamu's porous borders facilitate illegal trade and trafficking, undermining legitimate economic activities (Kenya Security Report, 2020). Despite the potential of projects like the LAPSSET Corridor, inadequate security measures and community marginalization hinder economic growth (West, 2021). Poverty, unemployment, and limited access to basic services exacerbate the region's economic fragility, highlighting the need for integrated security and development interventions.

Thus, this study sought to evaluate the effectiveness of Kenya's multi-agency security strategies in advancing economic security in Lamu County, recognizing that economic stability is a primary objective and a measure of the approach's success.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A multiagency security approach should seamlessly integrate various governmental, law enforcement, and community stakeholders to address security threats comprehensively while fostering economic stability. This is achieved through coordinated strategies to

protect vital infrastructure, mitigate risks, and promote investment opportunities. However, in Lamu County, the absence of an effective multiagency security approach has disproportionately affected vulnerable groups. Women face increased risks of sexual and physical assaults, families have been disrupted by forced evictions, and small-scale landowners are being displaced by large infrastructure projects such as the Lamu Port-South-Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor. These security failures have had real and immediate impacts on the lives and livelihoods of local residents—particularly marginalized coastal communities—who suffer from the loss of ancestral lands, fear of radicalization, and limited access to justice. The consequences of these gaps are not hypothetical; they are already being felt in the form of destroyed property, reduced agricultural and fishing activities, and loss of income for small-scale business owners. This deepens the region’s economic insecurity, especially for residents whose survival is tied to land, water, and trade. If this study is not conducted now, there is a risk of continued erosion of economic stability in a region that is already grappling with poverty, underdevelopment, and threats of violent extremism. The urgency of this research is therefore tied to the growing vulnerabilities and the failure of isolated, sector-specific interventions to yield sustainable peace or economic resilience. Lamu County’s strategic position as a gateway for international trade and its role in national development make its economic security a matter of urgent concern. The economic implications of insecurity are evident, with critical infrastructure projects, such as LAPSSET access roads, frequently targeted by terrorist groups. This has disrupted trade and development while undermining local livelihoods. Although initiatives involving the National Land Commission, the Ministry of Interior, the National Police Service, and local communities have been established, these efforts are hampered by conflicting mandates, poor inter-agency

coordination, and limited community engagement. The lack of a clearly articulated multiagency framework further weakens the impact of security measures and fails to address the root causes of insecurity and marginalization. Economic security, a crucial component of human security, is under threat in Lamu County due to persistent terrorism, displacement, and community vulnerabilities such as drug abuse and family breakdowns. These conditions leave residents susceptible to exploitation by extremist groups, undermining long-term peace and prosperity. A continued focus on militarized responses over holistic, community-centered solutions is neither sustainable nor effective in addressing the root causes of insecurity. It is against this backdrop that the study sought to empirically examine the efficacy of the multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. By identifying institutional, structural, and operational gaps—and proposing actionable, inclusive recommendations—this study aims to contribute to the restoration of stability and economic resilience in Lamu County. The timing of this study is critical: failure to intervene could mean further alienation of local communities, deeper economic vulnerabilities, and the potential collapse of trust between citizens and the state. Ensuring no community is left behind in the quest for sustainable development and peace requires timely and well-coordinated responses.

1.3 Research Objectives

This study was guided by both general objective and specific research objectives.

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to interrogate the efficacy of multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- i. Examine the structure of Multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya.
- ii. Evaluate the effectiveness of multi-agency security approaches implemented to strengthen economic security in Lamu County, Kenya.
- iii. Evaluate the challenges and opportunities arising from multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

The study strove to answer the following research questions.

- i. What is the structure of Multiagency security in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya?
- ii. What are the effectiveness of multi-agency security approaches implemented to strengthen economic security in Lamu County, Kenya?
- iii. Are there challenges and opportunities arising from multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This study was underpinned by both academic and policy justifications.

1.5.1 Academic Justification

Several studies on the multiagency approach have largely concentrated on issues of security, with a predominant focus on terrorism, while economic security has received limited scholarly attention. For instance, Osoro (2019) examined; *Multilateral Approaches on the War against Global Terrorism: The Role of the European Union in Kenya*, centering his analysis on terrorism as a primary threat. Similarly, Kibusia (2020) investigated, *The Contribution of the Multiagency Approach to Security in the Fight against Terrorism in Kenya: A Case of Disciplined Forces*, which again emphasized terrorism. Likewise, Magara (2018), in his work; *Coordination by Security Agencies in Securing Africa: A Case Study of Kenya*, also narrowed his focus to terrorism. These studies collectively reveal a gap, as other dimensions of economic security—beyond terrorism—remain underexplored despite their significant implications for the safety and stability of Kenyans, including those in Lamu County. This study seeks to fill that gap by examining how the multiagency approach contributes to strengthening economic security in Lamu County, Kenya. The findings will enrich academic discourse and serve as a resource for training, offering valuable insights and knowledge on the intersection of multiagency collaboration and economic security.

1.5.2 Policy Justification

According to Kibusia (2020), in order to reduce red tape and boost productivity, security policy makers had to create binding standard operating procedures tailored to the multiagency team. It hasn't worked like that. Thus, the goal of this study was to encourage decision-makers to consider this advice. Establishing a distinct chain of command and control for this particular team will be part of this. To effectively restructure the institutions

of state power in the current context of economic security, a new and audacious set of changes is needed. In addition to developing capacity, this study will give policy makers the chance to address cooperative training for the various teams in order to promote cohesiveness and gelling of the many players.

The purpose of the study is to determine whether improving national security in Lamu County can be achieved by cooperative training of partner agencies, multi-agency leadership, cooperative multi-agency operating style, communication, and information sharing among partner agencies. Because of agency cooperation and a decrease in terror attack fatalities, the effectiveness of the multiagency security approach was evaluated in relation to economic insecurity, including violent extremism, drought, and terror attacks.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study explores the structure, effectiveness and impact of the multiagency security framework. It examines the organizational setup and coordination of various security agencies, assesses the success of implemented strategies in safeguarding economic assets, and evaluates both the challenges faced and the opportunities presented by this approach. The research offers a comprehensive analysis, addressing the structural, operational, and contextual factors that influence economic security, thus providing a comprehensive understanding of the multiagency approach in a region of strategic importance to Kenya. In terms of time scope, the study started in 2011 when Kenya made an incursion into Somalia thereby aggravating the security situation in Lamu. This study was conducted between May and July, 2023 in Lamu County, Kenya.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter laid the foundation for the study by providing the background, which highlighted the historical, social, and economic context that justifies the research. It presented the problem statement, identifying the key issue and its significance, and outlined the research objectives and questions that guide the inquiry. The justification section explained the study's relevance to theory, policy, and practice, while the scope defined the geographical, temporal, and conceptual boundaries to ensure focus. Together, these elements form a coherent framework for the research. The next chapter presents a thematic review of relevant literature.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter outlines the thematic areas of review guided by the study's specific objectives. It explores the structure of the multiagency security framework and its role in promoting economic security in Lamu County. In addition, it examines the various strategies employed by the multiagency approach to enhance economic security, while also assessing the challenges and opportunities that arise from its implementation. The chapter further discusses the theoretical foundations of the study, namely Realism and Systems Theory, before concluding with a concise chapter summary.

2.1 Structure of Multiagency approach and economic Security

The structure of multiagency approaches has gained prominence in recent years as a strategic mechanism to enhance economic security across various contexts. At the global level, the multiagency approach has been emphasized in various security frameworks, notably in Russia. According to Zhelezov (2020), Russia's experience demonstrates that multiagency coordination can significantly enhance national security by integrating different sectors, such as law enforcement, military, and civilian agencies. However, Zhelezov (2020) does not delve into the economic implications of these coordinated efforts. This oversight is significant because understanding how economic security intertwines with national security can inform similar approaches in other regions, including Lamu. The gap identified here highlights the necessity for further research on how Russia's multiagency

frameworks can inform economic security strategies in contexts with different political and economic landscapes.

In the continental context, Senegal provides a case study on the importance of multiagency collaboration in economic security. The work of Adebayo and Kone (2021) explores how Senegal's government has successfully utilized multiagency strategies to enhance food security and promote economic resilience. Their findings indicate that a structured approach to inter-agency collaboration can lead to improved resource allocation and coordination among stakeholders. However, Adebayo and Kone (2021) do not address the unique socio-economic challenges faced by rural communities in Senegal, which may limit the generalizability of their findings to other regions, such as Lamu. Identifying how these strategies can be adapted to local contexts is essential, as the dynamics in Lamu may require tailored approaches that consider specific cultural and economic conditions.

Regionally, Rwanda's multiagency approach serves as a noteworthy example of enhancing economic security through collaborative governance. The study by Ngirabatware and Amani (2020) highlights Rwanda's efforts to integrate various agencies to address economic vulnerabilities post-genocide. They argue that this approach has led to significant economic recovery and stability. However, their analysis primarily focuses on the governmental level, neglecting the involvement of non-state actors and civil society in the process. This gap is crucial, particularly in Lamu, where community engagement and participation are vital for sustainable development. Understanding how to incorporate non-state actors into Rwanda's successful multiagency framework could provide valuable insights for implementing similar strategies in Lamu.

At the national level, Kenya has made strides in establishing multiagency approaches to enhance economic security. A study by Mwenda (2022) investigates the Kenyan government's efforts to coordinate various agencies in the fight against poverty and unemployment, emphasizing the role of the National Development Plan. While Mwenda acknowledges the challenges of inter-agency coordination, the study does not provide a comprehensive analysis of how these efforts can be effectively operationalized in regions like Lamu, where economic disparities are pronounced. Addressing this gap is critical, as the unique socio-economic context of Lamu necessitates a thorough understanding of how national strategies can be adapted to local needs.

Focusing on Lamu as an area of study, the application of multiagency approaches to enhance economic security becomes particularly relevant given the region's unique challenges. The work of Abdi (2023) illustrates that Lamu faces significant economic vulnerabilities exacerbated by historical neglect and contemporary challenges, including maritime insecurity and the impacts of climate change. Abdi emphasizes the importance of a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities. However, while the study advocates for a multiagency framework, it lacks a detailed examination of how such structures can be effectively implemented in the local context. This gap is crucial, as understanding the operational mechanisms and best practices for multiagency coordination in Lamu is essential for fostering sustainable economic security.

The literature reviewed highlights several critical gaps in the existing knowledge regarding the structure of multiagency approaches and their role in enhancing economic security. While global, continental, regional, and national perspectives provide valuable insights,

they often lack the localized focus necessary to understand the unique dynamics of Lamu County. Addressing these gaps is vital for developing tailored strategies that respond effectively to the specific challenges faced by communities in Lamu. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for empirical research that examines the operationalization of multiagency frameworks in Lamu, particularly regarding stakeholder engagement, resource allocation, and the integration of non-state actors into the process.

In conclusion, the structure of multiagency approaches offers a promising avenue for enhancing economic security in Lamu County, drawing lessons from global, continental, regional, and national experiences. However, to leverage the potential of these strategies effectively, it is crucial to address the identified gaps in the literature.

2.2 Multi-agency security approaches implemented to strengthen economic security

The efficacy of multiagency strategies in enhancing economic security has garnered significant attention in recent years, especially in light of increasing global challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and insecurity. These strategies often leverage the collaboration of various agencies, including governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities, to address complex socio-economic issues.

At the global level, the United Kingdom has implemented various multiagency strategies aimed at enhancing economic security, particularly in response to the financial crises and emerging threats to national security. The work of Green *et al.* (2021) highlights the UK's integrated approach to economic security, which involves collaboration among various agencies, including the Home Office, the Department for International Trade, and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. This multiagency framework aims to

align economic policies with security strategies, ensuring that economic resilience is a core component of national security. However, Green *et al.* (2021) do not explore the localized impacts of these strategies, which raises questions about their applicability in regions with different socio-economic dynamics. The gap identified here emphasizes the need for further research on how the UK's multiagency strategies can inform localized economic security initiatives in diverse contexts, including Lamu, where historical, cultural, and economic factors significantly influence outcomes.

In the continental context, Nigeria presents a compelling case study on the efficacy of multiagency strategies in addressing economic security challenges. The research conducted by Eze *et al.* (2020) investigates Nigeria's efforts to combat economic insecurity through a coordinated approach involving various governmental and non-governmental agencies. Their findings suggest that the integration of multiple agencies has led to improved resource allocation and enhanced responsiveness to economic crises, particularly in addressing unemployment and poverty. However, Eze *et al.* (2020) primarily focus on urban areas, neglecting the unique socio-economic challenges faced by rural communities, which may limit the generalizability of their findings to other regions, such as Lamu. Understanding how these multiagency strategies can be adapted to address the specific needs of rural populations is essential for enhancing economic security in Lamu. By addressing this gap, future research can develop tailored approaches that resonate with the socio-economic realities of rural communities.

Regionally, Uganda's experience with multiagency strategies offers valuable insights into enhancing economic security. The study by Nalugwa *et al.* (2021) examines how Uganda's government has utilized a multiagency approach to address economic vulnerabilities,

particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors argue that collaboration between government agencies, civil society, and the private sector has led to the implementation of effective policies aimed at stabilizing the economy and supporting vulnerable populations. However, Nalugwa *et al.* (2021) primarily highlight government-led initiatives, overlooking the role of grassroots organizations and community engagement in the success of these strategies. This gap is particularly relevant to Lamu, where local participation is crucial for the effectiveness of economic interventions. Exploring how Uganda's successful multiagency strategies can be adapted to incorporate local actors in Lamu will provide a more comprehensive understanding of effective economic security strategies in the region.

At the national level, Kenya has made significant strides in establishing multiagency approaches to enhance economic security, particularly through its Vision 2030 development blueprint. The work of Mwangi and Gitau (2022) highlights the Kenyan government's efforts to coordinate various agencies to combat poverty and unemployment, focusing on inter-agency collaboration to streamline resource allocation and enhance service delivery. Their findings indicate that the multiagency approach has improved the efficiency of economic interventions at the national level. However, Mwangi and Gitau (2022) do not adequately address the unique socio-economic challenges faced by regions like Lamu, which may necessitate tailored strategies to ensure effectiveness. This gap is crucial as the dynamics of economic security in Lamu may require a more nuanced understanding of local contexts. Future research should investigate how Kenya's national strategies can be operationalized in Lamu, emphasizing the importance of localized solutions to address specific economic challenges.

Focusing specifically on Lamu as an area of study, the application of multiagency strategies to enhance economic security is particularly relevant given the region's unique socio-economic landscape. Abdi (2023) discusses the economic vulnerabilities faced by Lamu, including high levels of unemployment, poverty, and the impacts of climate change on local livelihoods. Abdi emphasizes the necessity of a collaborative approach involving multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities, to foster economic resilience. However, while the study advocates for a multiagency framework, it lacks a detailed examination of the operational mechanisms and best practices for implementing such strategies in the local context. Understanding how to effectively mobilize resources and coordinate efforts among various stakeholders in Lamu is essential for fostering sustainable economic security. This gap highlights the need for empirical research that explores the practicalities of multiagency coordination in Lamu, particularly regarding stakeholder engagement and resource allocation.

The literature reviewed reveals critical gaps in the existing knowledge regarding the efficacy of multiagency strategies in promoting economic security. While global, continental, regional, and national perspectives provide valuable insights, they often lack the localized focus necessary to understand the unique dynamics of Lamu County. Addressing these gaps is vital for developing tailored strategies that respond effectively to the specific challenges faced by communities in Lamu. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for empirical research that examines the operationalization of multiagency frameworks in Lamu, particularly regarding stakeholder engagement, resource allocation, and the integration of non-state actors into the process.

Additionally, existing studies often emphasize theoretical frameworks without providing actionable insights for practitioners. By focusing on the practical implications of multiagency approaches, researchers can contribute to the development of effective strategies that enhance economic security in Lamu. This requires a deeper exploration of how local contexts shape the implementation and efficacy of multiagency strategies, considering factors such as community trust, historical context, and socio-economic conditions.

In sum, the efficacy of multiagency strategies in promoting economic security is a promising area of research, particularly in the context of Lamu County. Drawing insights from global, continental, regional, and national experiences, it is evident that while multiagency approaches have the potential to enhance economic resilience, their effectiveness is often contingent upon localized implementation. To leverage the potential of these strategies effectively, it is crucial to address the identified gaps in the literature.

2.3 Challenges and opportunities arising from using Multiagency Approach in Economic Security

The multiagency approach has gained recognition as an essential strategy for addressing the complex and interconnected threats to economic security globally. This framework brings together diverse stakeholders—including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector actors—in a coordinated effort to mitigate economic vulnerabilities. While the approach offers significant potential, its application also introduces challenges that must be critically analyzed to ensure effectiveness.

On the global stage, China presents a compelling example of how multiagency strategies can strengthen economic security. Liu et al. (2021) examine how the Chinese government mobilized various agencies to bolster economic resilience against both internal and external pressures. Their study highlights the integration of economic, social, and environmental policies under a coordinated framework, resulting in enhanced stability. However, the research focuses heavily on top-down implementation, overlooking barriers such as bureaucratic inertia and limited grassroots participation. This gap raises crucial questions about how local actors can support—or obstruct—multiagency initiatives, an issue particularly relevant to Lamu, where community involvement is vital for the success of economic security interventions.

From a continental perspective, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) illustrates both the promise and the pitfalls of multiagency coordination. Makasi and Tshibanda (2020) document how multiagency efforts in the DRC have facilitated better resource allocation and joint action in addressing economic instability. However, they also reveal persistent obstacles, including corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and weak inter-agency communication. Like Liu et al. (2021), their study pays little attention to the role of local communities—an oversight that limits its relevance to contexts like Lamu, where grassroots engagement is key to sustainable outcomes.

Regionally, Tanzania offers lessons on both the opportunities and limitations of multiagency approaches. Nyanje *et al.* (2021) examine Tanzania's collaborative efforts to address food security challenges in climate-vulnerable rural areas. They argue that

multiagency strategies can improve coordination and resource distribution, enhancing resilience for at-risk populations. Yet, their study identifies notable impediments, including bureaucratic delays and communication breakdowns among agencies. Moreover, by focusing primarily on food security, the research leaves open questions about how such strategies could be applied to broader aspects of economic security, such as those faced in Lamu County.

At the national level, Kenya's Vision 2030 framework reflects significant progress in adopting multiagency strategies to address economic issues like poverty and unemployment. Mwenda (2022) emphasizes how collaboration among various agencies has contributed to building economic resilience. However, the study also reveals gaps, particularly regarding implementation at the local level, where challenges like resource distribution, inter-agency competition, and the need for capacity building persist. These issues are critical for regions like Lamu, where localized barriers often determine the success or failure of national strategies.

Zooming in on Lamu itself, the multiagency approach offers both promise and unique hurdles. Abdi (2023) highlights pressing vulnerabilities—including unemployment, poverty, and the impacts of climate change on livelihoods—while stressing the potential for multiagency collaboration between government entities, NGOs, and local communities to address these concerns. However, he also notes bureaucratic inefficiencies and a lack of coherent coordination among agencies, which undermine efforts to strengthen economic

security. Abdi's findings underscore a key gap in the literature: the need for practical models of stakeholder engagement and resource management tailored to Lamu's socio-economic context.

The reviewed literature paints a complex picture of multiagency approaches to economic security, identifying both critical opportunities and formidable challenges. While global, continental, regional, and national perspectives provide valuable insights, they often fail to capture localized realities that can significantly influence outcomes. Additionally, many studies emphasize theoretical models without translating these into actionable guidance for practitioners on the ground.

Another recurring theme across the literature is the pivotal yet underexplored role of local communities in determining the success of multiagency strategies. Genuine inclusion of community voices can strengthen implementation, but their contributions are often neglected or insufficiently documented.

In sum, the use of a multiagency approach to enhance economic security presents a nuanced landscape of possibilities and constraints. Lessons from different levels—global to local—demonstrate the promise of coordinated strategies while highlighting the urgent need for adaptations that reflect local dynamics. For Lamu County, addressing these gaps means prioritizing effective coordination, meaningful stakeholder engagement, and

equitable resource allocation. Doing so will enable multiagency initiatives to drive economic security and resilience in the region, ultimately advancing broader development objectives.

2.4 Gaps in Literature Studies

While the scholars discuss the effectiveness of multiagency approaches in addressing various security challenges, they fail to explore how these strategies can be optimized for economic security concerns within local contexts like Lamu County. Economic security encompasses not only protection from traditional security threats but also vulnerabilities related to economic well-being, employment, access to resources, and resilience to shocks such as natural disasters or conflicts. Addressing economic security requires tailored multiagency strategies that consider the unique socio-economic dynamics of the region.

Another gap identified is the lack of examination of how multiagency security approaches can integrate with emerging global norms, such as the responsibility to protect (R2P) or the broader concept of human security. Integrating multiagency strategies with these norms could provide a comprehensive framework for addressing economic security while considering broader human rights, development, and security concerns.

While the scholars discuss principles and factors essential for successful multiagency collaboration, they do not provide practical implementation strategies specifically tailored to the economic security challenges faced by communities in Lamu County. Implementing multiagency approaches requires clear roles, effective communication, cooperation, coordination, integration, and strong leadership, but these principles need to be adapted and applied within the unique context of economic security in the region.

The current study is the need to evaluate the effectiveness of multiagency security strategies in enhancing economic security by securing international borders, particularly in regions prone to security threats like Lamu County. This entails examining how various agencies collaborate to address challenges related to border security, such as preventing terrorist infiltration and managing travel documentation effectively. Thus, the study aims to bridge this gap by exploring the challenges and opportunities of implementing multiagency security approaches specifically tailored to enhance economic security through border protection measures.

The study by Odoma (2014) highlights the issue of multiagency rivalries within Nigeria's security sector, which pose dangers and instability, allowing criminal networks and terror groups to exploit conflicts for their gain. The lack of trust and cooperation among security agencies undermines effective multi-agency partnerships, leading to inefficiencies in addressing security challenges. However, Odoma's study does not address how these challenges impact economic security in regions like Lamu County, Kenya. Therefore, the identified gap is the need to evaluate how multiagency rivalries affect economic security and explore opportunities to enhance collaboration among agencies in such contexts.

While studies like Eme (2018) recognize Nigeria's multiagency efforts against terrorism, they highlight challenges such as task duplication, jurisdictional issues, and a lack of coordination, which hinder anti-terrorism measures. Additionally, Opon, Okoth, & Onkware (2015) emphasize how inadequacies in staffing, working environments, anti-corruption measures, surveillance, and information sharing impede multiagency teams' effectiveness in combating terror groups. This gap suggests a need to assess how similar

multiagency challenges impact economic security, especially in border management systems where issues like illegal migration, human trafficking, and terrorism may intersect.

2.5 Conceptual framework

This study was underpinned by two theories, that is, realism and system theories. These theories complemented and supplemented each other in the research findings hence providing a wide scope of ideas that informed the research.

2.5.1 The Realism Theory

Realism is a central theory in international relations, gaining prominence in the mid-20th century through scholars such as Hans Morgenthau and E.H. Carr. It argues that the international system is inherently anarchic, with states acting as the primary players—each motivated by self-interest and the pursuit of power and security (Lynn, 2022). According to realism, states are rational actors whose behavior is largely shaped by the need to safeguard their survival in an unpredictable and competitive global arena.

At its foundation, realism underscores the primacy of power in global affairs (Macdonald, 2016). States continually strive to expand and preserve their power relative to others, seeking security through strength. This dynamic often fosters rivalry and conflict as states compete for influence and dominance (Singh, 2021). The theory also highlights the concept of the balance of power as a mechanism for stability, with states forging alliances and employing diplomacy to counter potential threats.

One strength of realism lies in its ability to provide a straightforward and pragmatic framework for understanding international relations. By centering on power and self-

interest, realism offers valuable insights into state behavior and the functioning of the international system (Hom, 2018). Policymakers and analysts frequently find this perspective useful, as its focus on survival and security aligns with real-world considerations.

Nonetheless, realism faces notable criticisms. Opponents argue that it oversimplifies the complexity of global relations by sidelining factors like ideology, culture, and economics (Olsen, 2022). Furthermore, its state-centric lens often neglects the role of non-state actors—including international organizations, terrorist networks, and multinational corporations—that significantly influence contemporary global affairs (Smith, 2012). The theory's focus on power politics can also lead to a pessimistic worldview, potentially undermining efforts to foster cooperation or promote peaceful resolutions.

Despite these limitations, realism remains highly relevant for analyzing security dynamics, including domestic security interventions. While originally framed around interactions between sovereign states, its core assumptions—the primacy of the state, the pursuit of security, and competition for power—also manifest in national governance structures. In places like Lamu County, the Kenyan state asserts authority through security agencies and multiagency task forces to protect territorial integrity and neutralize perceived threats such as terrorism, radicalization, and land-related conflicts. These measures reflect the realist logic of power consolidation and securitization within domestic borders.

For this study, realism provides a critical lens for examining why and how the state prioritizes security imperatives—sometimes overriding local participation or rights—in the design and execution of multiagency security operations. It helps interpret the motivations

and strategies of state actors and clarifies how these power-driven approaches shape economic security outcomes for communities in Lamu County.

2.5.2 The Systems Theory

The Systems Theory represents a significant paradigm in various fields, including sociology, biology, and management, offering a holistic framework for understanding complex phenomena (Preiser *et. al.*, 2018). Proposed by Ludwig von Bertalanffy in the mid-20th century, the Systems Theory emerged as a response to the limitations of reductionist approaches that focused on analyzing individual components in isolation. Bertalanffy argued that systems should be studied as integrated wholes, with a focus on the relationships and interactions among their components (Halsall, 2018).

At its core, the Systems Theory posits that systems consist of interconnected and interdependent parts that function together to achieve specific goals or maintain equilibrium. These parts can range from biological organisms to social institutions to ecosystems, each exhibiting properties and behaviors that emerge from their interactions within the system (Gunaratne, 2003). The theory emphasizes the importance of feedback mechanisms, which enable systems to adapt and self-regulate in response to internal and external changes.

One of the key strengths of the Systems Theory is its ability to provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing complex phenomena. By considering systems as wholes composed of interconnected parts, the theory allows researchers to capture the dynamic interactions and emergent properties that characterize real-world phenomena. This holistic perspective facilitates a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms driving system

behavior, enabling more effective problem-solving and intervention strategies (Scandlyn, Thomas, & Brett, 2013).

However, the Systems Theory also has its weaknesses. Critics argue that its emphasis on holism and complexity can make it difficult to test empirically and apply in practice. The theory's abstract nature and focus on relationships and interactions may also lead to oversimplifications and generalizations, potentially overlooking important nuances and variability within systems (Kesic, 2024). Additionally, the Systems Theory's broad scope and interdisciplinary nature can pose challenges for integration and synthesis across different domains and disciplines.

Despite these limitations, the Systems Theory offers valuable insights into the study of complex phenomena such as the efficacy of multiagency security approaches in enhancing economic security in Lamu County, Kenya. In a context marked by interconnected social, economic, and political dynamics, understanding the county's security challenges requires a holistic perspective that considers the various factors and relationships shaping the system. By applying the Systems Theory, researchers can analyze the interactions among different actors, institutions, and processes involved in security efforts, identifying leverage points and feedback loops that influence outcomes. This systems-based approach can inform the design and implementation of multiagency security strategies that address the underlying causes of insecurity and promote sustainable economic development in Lamu County.

2.6 Conceptual model

This model represents a relationship between independent variable and dependent variable. It is also influenced by an intervening variable. This is illustrated in figure 2.1.

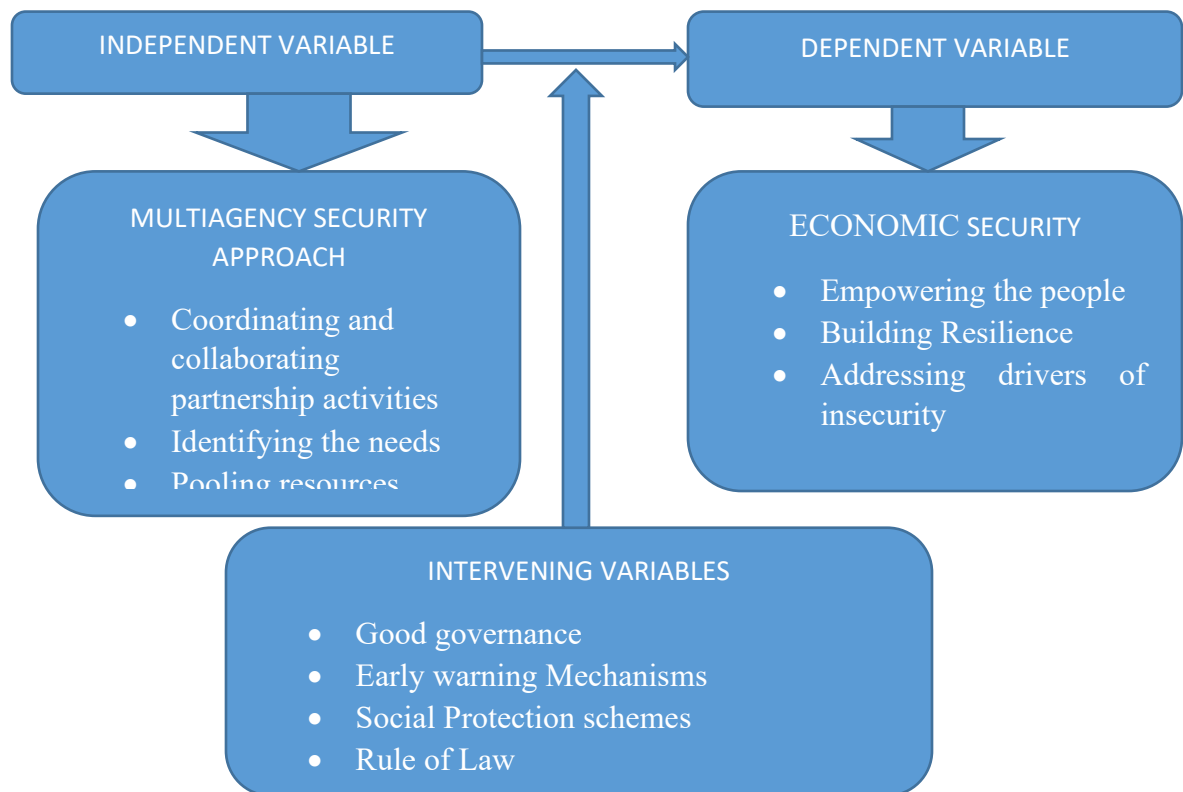


Figure 2. 1 Relationship between independent variable and dependent variable

Source: Researcher, 2023

The independent variable, multiagency security approach, refers to the coordinated efforts by various state and non-state actors involved in security governance. These include the National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, National Intelligence Service, National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs), and local security committees. Such coordination enhances operational efficiency, reduces duplication of efforts, and improves responsiveness to security threats (Weisburd et al., 2020; Mkutu, 2019). The dependent variable, economic security, encompasses the protection and stability of livelihoods, access to resources, resilience against economic shocks, and a secure environment conducive to trade, employment, and investment. Economic security is increasingly recognized as a core

component of human security, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings (UNDP, 1994; Omolo, 2020).

The intervening variable, community engagement, involves the participation of local populations in security decision-making, trust-building between communities and state agencies, community policing, and joint problem-solving initiatives. Active engagement can foster legitimacy and local ownership, which are essential for sustainable peace and development (Goldstein & Rotich, 2021; Oucho, 2018). This model is conceptually informed by Realist Theory, which posits that the state remains the dominant actor in security matters and prioritizes the use of force and institutional control to manage threats (Morgenthau, 1948; Carr, 1939). At the same time, the model integrates the Human Security framework, which shifts the focus to people-centered security, recognizing that economic and community well-being are essential to long-term stability (UNDP, 1994; Tadjbakhsh & Chenoy, 2007). The conceptual model thus provides a framework for analyzing how the state's multiagency security interventions, when shaped by the level and quality of community engagement, affect economic security outcomes in Lamu County. It aligns with the study's objectives by examining institutional efficacy, socio-economic impact, and the importance of participatory approaches in enhancing peace and development.

2.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter initiates a comprehensive exploration into the thematic areas outlined by the specific research objectives. Central to this investigation is an examination of the structural components of multiagency security and its role in bolstering economic security within

Lamu County. Through a detailed analysis, the chapter scrutinizes the diverse strategies employed by the multiagency security approach to enhance economic stability. It scrutinizes the effectiveness of these strategies in addressing the unique challenges faced by the county and identifies potential opportunities for further advancement. Furthermore, the chapter delves into the theoretical frameworks that underpin the study, namely realism and systems theories. Realism, with its focus on power dynamics and state interests, offers insights into the motivations behind security initiatives and their impact on economic security. On the other hand, systems theory provides a holistic perspective, emphasizing the interconnectedness of various elements within the security framework and their influence on economic dynamics.

Moreover, the chapter conducts a critical assessment of the challenges encountered by the multiagency security approach in Lamu County. These challenges encompass logistical, institutional, and socio-economic barriers that impede the effective implementation of security measures and hinder economic development. Additionally, the chapter highlights the opportunities presented by the multiagency security approach, such as enhanced collaboration between stakeholders, technological advancements, and community engagement initiatives.

Overall, this chapter lays the groundwork for a comprehensive examination of the multiagency security approach and its impact on economic security in Lamu County. By delineating thematic areas of inquiry, analyzing structural components, evaluating strategies, and exploring theoretical frameworks, the chapter sets the stage for a nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between security dynamics and economic prosperity in the region. The next chapter, is deals with research methodology.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the approach employed to carry out the study. It details the research design, describes the study area, and identifies the target population. It also explains the sampling techniques used, the data collection instruments adopted, and the procedures for ensuring validity and reliability. Furthermore, the chapter discusses the methods of data analysis and interpretation, as well as the ethical considerations observed throughout the research process.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive cross-sectional research design, deemed appropriate for exploring and documenting current practices, perceptions, and outcomes associated with the multiagency security approach in Lamu County. The descriptive design was selected because it allows for the systematic collection of information about individuals, situations, and phenomena without manipulating the study variables (Rahi, 2017). Aligned with the first research objective, this design enabled an in-depth assessment of the structure and composition of multiagency frameworks by examining how various security actors—such as the police, intelligence services, county administration, and the military—coordinate and function collaboratively. For the second objective, the design enabled an evaluation of the effectiveness of these approaches in promoting economic security by documenting their impact on local trade, investment, livelihoods, and infrastructure protection (Williams, 2014). Regarding the third objective, the design supported the identification of challenges

such as resource constraints, bureaucratic overlaps, and coordination barriers, as well as opportunities like community trust-building and information sharing (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The cross-sectional aspect of the design allowed for the collection of data at a single point in time from various stakeholders, including security officials, local leaders, business owners, and residents, thereby providing a representative snapshot of the situation. The study also applied mixed methods, integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches to enhance validity and gain deeper insight into the link between security coordination and economic outcomes.

3.2 The study Area

The research was carried out within Lamu County, Kenya, where a series of terror-related incidents have occurred, resulting in casualties among civilians and security forces in locations like Milihoi, Mambo Sasa, Lango la Simba, and Nyongoro. The Latitude and longitude coordinates of Lamu are: -2.269557, 40.900642.

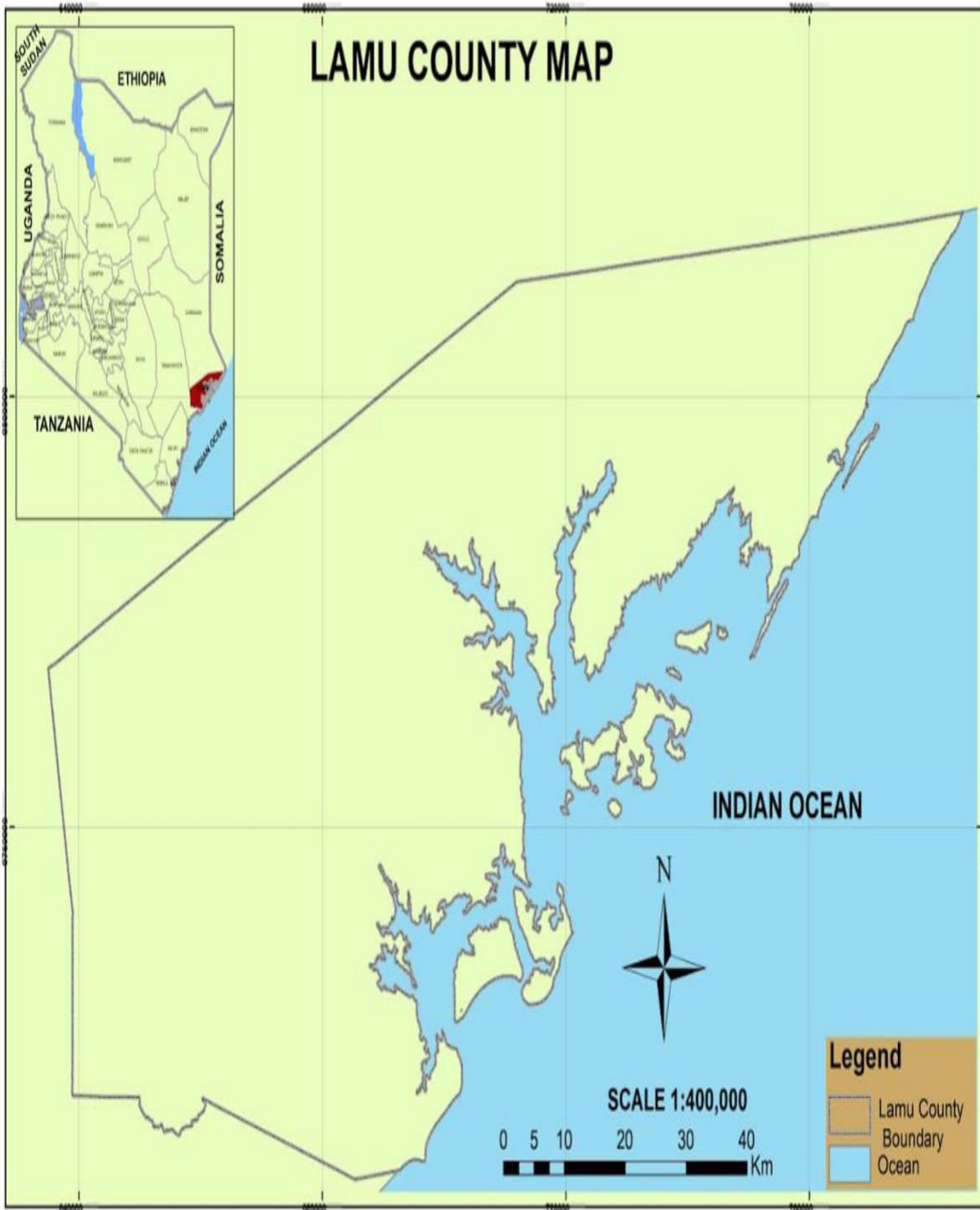


Figure 3. 1 Map of Lamu County

Source:GIS Expert, 2023

3.3 Target Population

The study's target population comprised 143,920 residents of Lamu County (KNBS, 2019). From this broader population, the research specifically focused on officers drawn from key multiagency institutions responsible for various aspects of human security. The primary security agencies in Kenya—the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), the National Intelligence Service (NIS), and the National Police Service (NPS)—were identified as the core respondents. Concentrating on officers from these three agencies enabled the study to critically examine how their coordinated operations contribute to strengthening economic security in Lamu County.

3.4 Sample size and sampling technique

The primary goal of sampling was to obtain a representative group that would allow the researcher to draw meaningful insights about the larger population. Given that Lamu County's population exceeds 10,000, the study determined the appropriate sample size using Fisher's formula for sample size determination (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999:43). The formula is expressed as follows:

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where n=desired sample size (the target population is greater than 10,000).

z=the standard normal deviate at the confidence level of 95% is 1.96.

p=the proportion of the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured is set at 50%

$q=1-p$ (probability of non-success)

d =level of statistical significance set at 0.05

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5 * (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$n=384$

In this study, the sample population consisted of key informants drawn from various levels of the multiagency framework, along with other relevant stakeholders who provided insights on issues of economic security. Data collection involved the use of questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs), and an observation checklist to gather comprehensive information. According to Ranter (2017), a sample refers to a subset of a specific population, often described as a representative sample, a concept also highlighted by Pratt et al. (2005). Sampling, therefore, entails selecting a group of individuals or elements from the target population, with the expectation that the selected sample adequately reflects the characteristics of the entire population.

Therefore, the sample size consisted of nine senior officers as Key Informants. The Nine senior officers were selected from the three security agencies (KDF, NIS, and NPS). The nine senior officers were selected with respect to the ranks they hold in the agencies and the number of years of experience in addressing border security issues in Lamu County. From KDF, three senior officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonels (Lt Col) were targeted since their functions included decision making in the field. Three Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) were targeted from the NPS, since they hold the senior positions in the service. From NIS, three directors under the Director General were targeted since they are involved in decision making. Furthermore, a population of 90 officers were drawn from the

three security agencies to be targeted (30 officers from each of the security agencies). The 30 officers from the KDF held the rank of either Lieutenant or Captain, positions attained after two years of graduating from the Kenya Military Academy. Police officers from the NPS were targeted since they work in the field. Thirty intelligence officers were targeted from NIS since their mandate is to secure the country by collecting intelligence. Simple random sampling was used to target the local residents where 305 participants were sampled. The study also targeted 60 chiefs/subchiefs but 6 responded, 50 local politicians through purposive sampling, but 10 responded. The study also targeted 100 religious leaders using purposive sampling but 14 responded. Additionally, 500 youths (former extremists) were targeted using snowballing but 35 respondents. 30 Civil society personnel were targeted but 30 responded. From the sample size, a total of 384 respondents were sampled. From the 384 sampled persons, 305 responded and they were used to inform the research writing.

Table 3. 1 Sampling Frame for sample size

S/NO	Categories	Target population	Sample size	Sampling Technique	Data collection Instrument
1.	Households/local residents	143, 920	305	Simple Random	Questionnaire
2.	Chiefs/Sub- Chiefs	60	6	Purposive	Interview
3.	Political leaders(local)	50	10	Purposive	Interview
4.	Religious leaders	100	14	Purposive	Interview
5.	Senior Security Officers(KDF,NIS,NPS)	90	9	Convenience	Interview
	Youths(former extremists)	500	35	Snowballing	Interview
8.	Civil society	30	5	Purposive	Interview

Source: Researcher, 2023

3.5 Data Collection Methods

The study utilized both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data was obtained through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and a structured survey questionnaire. Face-to-face interviews were selected for their versatility, as they allow the researcher to capture not only verbal responses but also non-verbal cues such as tone, inflection, and gestures. The survey questionnaire, administered to local residents, consisted mainly of close-ended questions designed to ensure consistency and ease of analysis. A Likert scale was incorporated into the questionnaire to measure perceptions and attitudes systematically.

Secondary data was sourced from a wide range of materials, including books, academic journals, unpublished manuscripts, newspapers, periodicals, reputable online sources, and government publications. This combination of instruments provided a robust foundation for triangulating findings and ensuring the study's depth and credibility.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

To address the first and second objectives—examining the structure and evaluating the effectiveness of multiagency approaches—a structured questionnaire was administered to a sample of local residents, security personnel, and institutional representatives. The questionnaire was both close-ended (for quantifiable data) and open-ended (to allow deeper insights), based on a Likert scale and guided by the research objectives (Nardi, 2006). A total of 300 questionnaires were administered: closed-ended questionnaires targeted

households, heads of security agencies, and civil society actors, while open-ended questionnaires were used with chiefs and religious leaders, allowing them to elaborate based on their institutional and cultural perspectives. Questionnaires were self-administered and guided by trained assistants to ensure clarity and consistency, as emphasized by Guppy and Grey (2008), who highlight the need for brevity and simplicity in survey tools.

3.5.2 Interview schedule

To meet the third objective—evaluating the challenges and opportunities in the multiagency approach—key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted with strategically selected individuals based on their positions and experience in security governance. These included officials from the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), National Police Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS), civil society organizations (CSOs), local political leaders, and religious leaders. The interview schedule was semi-structured to allow both consistency across interviews and flexibility for deeper exploration. Interviews enabled clarification of complex issues, fostering richer qualitative insights (Kombo & Tromp, 2006; Gillham, 2005; Okoth, 2012). As Easterby-Smith *et al.* (2002) note, interviews offer opportunities for real-time interaction and question clarification, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of responses.

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

To enrich qualitative insights and explore community-level perspectives, the study conducted five Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), each comprising ten participants drawn from key social categories: former youth extremists, religious leaders, household heads, chiefs and sub-chiefs, and civil society members. The FGDs were exploratory in nature and

aimed to encourage open dialogue on participants' lived experiences, perceptions of multiagency security operations, and their economic implications. Discussions were held in informal settings such as community halls and neutral public spaces to foster openness and trust. Each session lasted between 60 and 90 minutes and was moderated by the researcher, with the support of a trained note-taker. The discussions were conducted in Kiswahili and local dialects, depending on the participants' preferences, with translations provided when necessary. All participants gave informed consent, and ethical protocols regarding confidentiality and voluntary participation were strictly followed. The discussions focused on themes aligned with the study objectives, including the perceived structure and coordination of multiagency security approaches, their effectiveness in enhancing economic security, levels of community engagement, and challenges or opportunities arising from these interventions. As Folch-Lyon and Trost (1981) emphasize, FGDs are effective in drawing out collective insights and generating deeper contextual understanding, making them particularly useful in this study for capturing nuanced community experiences that may not emerge through structured tools alone.

3.6 Validity

Whether or if the research is credible, accurate, and accepted is what validity is all about. Additionally, it verifies that the research is assessing the things that it is intended to assess (Creswell, 2015). Content validity was tested in this way. The researcher and his supervisors evaluated the content validity of the tools utilised to make sure that all significant aspects of the study's variables were covered. In order to make sure the questionnaire looked as though it was evaluating the relevant constructs, its face validity

was examined. By discussing the created study tools with academic supervisors, face validity was attained. With the assistance of experts, SDMHA instructors, opinion leaders, and academic supervisors, the research instruments were corrected. Data analysts were consulted by the researcher in order to help validate the instruments.

3.7 Data Analysis

The collected data was subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Descriptive techniques were used to analyse quantitative data. The central tendency and dispersion of a data set were shown via descriptive statistics. In this study, the central tendency was measured using the mean. In this study, the dispersion was measured using the coefficient of variation. A frequency distribution was used to condense the information. The statistical results were shown in tables. Content analysis was used to examine the qualitative data. The information was transcribed and organised methodically to meet the goals of the study. To symbolise recurring themes, titles, and subtitles, coding was developed. The narrative form, including verbatims and exceptions, was used to convey the analysed qualitative data. To depict the interviewees' voices for the study, direct quotations were employed.

3.8 Limitations of the study

Given the complexity of the research topic, it was anticipated that a substantial amount of data would be generated. The researcher addressed concerns about managing and processing this data by engaging two research assistants, who were trusted by respondents and assisted in both data collection and collation.

Another challenge encountered was the incomplete return of questionnaires by some respondents. To mitigate this limitation, the study supplemented the questionnaires with oral interviews to ensure that critical information was not lost.

Additionally, the study observed instances where respondents were reluctant to share information due to concerns about confidentiality. This was addressed by providing written assurances that all collected data would be used solely for research purposes. The researcher also committed to offering feedback upon request, further building trust and encouraging respondents to participate openly.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Bhattacharjee (2012), moots that, voluntary participation and harmlessness of the respondents is very important in the nature and conduct of research. He further adduces that, anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents is vital. Respondents' interests and future well-being must be taken care of before, during and after research. Researchers are equally required to analyze and report to the scientific community their analyses and reporting ethics. Besides, researchers should eschew aspects of falsifying data as well as plagiarize other scholars' work.

The researcher sought permission from the National Commission for Science and Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Upon receiving a letter of approval of the research proposal from the Directorate of Post Graduate Studies of MMUST. Recording of conversations and taking of notes was done after the participants are informed and their consent given. The participants were informed that the study is purely academic thus data obtained was used for any other purposes. Thus, the participants would take part in the

study voluntarily having given their consent and their willingness to participate or withdraw at any time. Confidentiality of the participants and recorded conversations were maintained. No bribes were paid to get the information from the participating respondents.

3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the methodology employed in conducting the study. It begins by elucidating the research design, which serves as the blueprint for the entire research process. The chosen design is tailored to the specific objectives of the study, ensuring that data collection and analysis align with the research goals. Additionally, the chapter delineates the study area, providing context for the research and specifying the geographic scope of inquiry.

Furthermore, the chapter details the target population under investigation, defining the demographic characteristics of the individuals or groups from which data will be collected. It outlines the sampling strategies employed to select participants, ensuring that the sample is representative of the broader population and that findings can be generalized with confidence. Moreover, the chapter describes the data collection instruments utilized in gathering information from participants. These instruments are carefully selected or developed to capture relevant data points in alignment with the research objectives. The chapter also addresses considerations of validity and reliability, ensuring that the data collected is accurate, consistent, and trustworthy.

Additionally, the chapter elucidates the methodologies employed in processing and analyzing the data, outlining the steps taken to derive meaningful insights from the collected information. It also addresses ethical issues related to the research, such as

informed consent, confidentiality, and participant well-being, ensuring that the study adheres to ethical standards and safeguards the rights of participants. Overall, this chapter serves as a methodological roadmap for the research endeavor, guiding researchers through the process of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. By providing clarity on various methodological aspects, the chapter enhances the rigor and credibility of the study, ultimately contributing to the validity and reliability of the findings. The next chapter underscore multiagency structure and economic security in Lamu county.

CHAPTER FOUR

MULTIAGENCY STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU

COUNTY

Exploring the nexus between multiagency structure and economic security in Lamu County requires an examination of various socio-demographic characteristics and structural components. This chapter investigates gender distribution, age demographics, educational levels, and duration of residency among respondents, along with the composition of multiagency security approaches. Furthermore, it delved into how these approaches involve members from different security agencies, consider agency expertise in allocating responsibilities, and facilitate the sharing of information and alignment of goals.

4.1 Socio-Demographic characteristics

Understanding socio-demographics is crucial because these data points not only reveal the composition of the population but also serve as key indicators of underlying social dynamics, inequalities, and trends. For instance, analyzing variables such as age, gender, and employment status allows researchers to identify behavioral patterns and socio-economic disparities that influence decision-making, resource access, and overall quality of life. By establishing these connections, socio-demographics provide a foundation for interpreting study findings within the broader context of societal structures and guiding evidence-based policy recommendations. A mix of social and demographic data that characterises the population being studied is called socio-demographics. They aid in improving the researcher's comprehension of the population's behaviours and could be

useful in formulating broad study findings. According to Cline *et al.* (2006), demographics include a variety of socio-economic and socio-political data, such as a breakdown of respondents by age, gender, and work status that provides a moment in time.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

Gender reflects an important demographic element in multiagency security approach. For this reason the study sought to examine how gender is important in multiagency security approach towards enhancing basic infrastructure in Lamu County. Out of 305 respondents, 159 (52.13%) were male and 146 (47.07%) were female. This is illustrated in figure 4.1

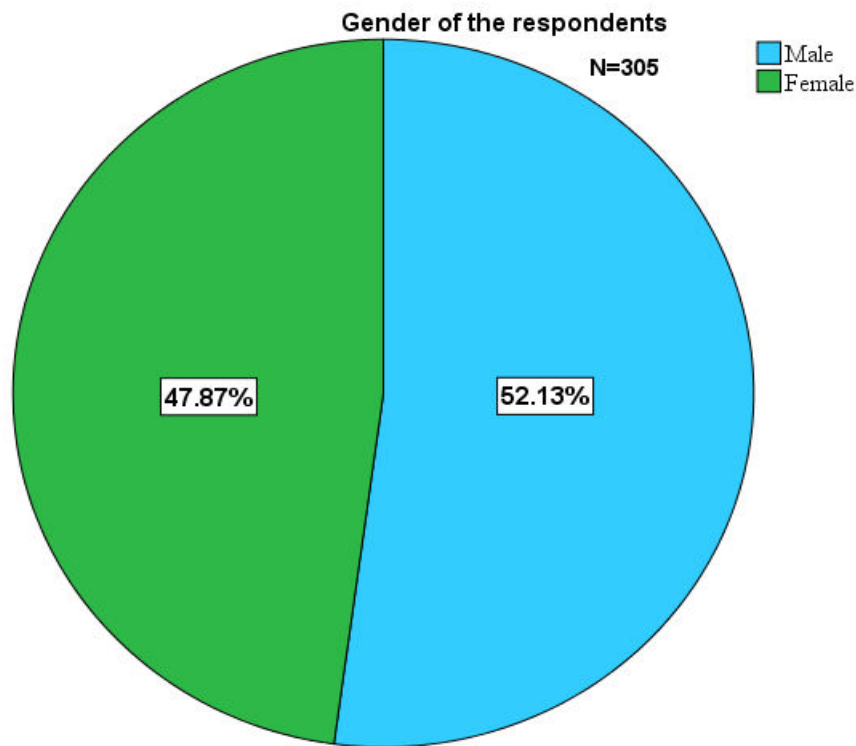


Fig 4. 1 Gender of the respondents

Source: Field Data, 2023

From the findings based on gender, valuable insights were gained from the distribution of respondents, with 52.13% identifying as male and 47.07% as female. This gender distribution shed light on potential disparities within the framework. Gender dynamics were explored concerning their influence on and by multiagency security initiatives aimed at enhancing economic security. The findings suggested that the gender makeup of security agencies involved in economic security might reflect a gender gap. A lack of gender diversity could limit perspectives and approaches in economic security strategies. Gender balance in policy formulation was deemed crucial for a more comprehensive and inclusive approach. Analyzing responses through a gender lens provided refined insights into how different genders perceived economic threats. Women, for example, may prioritize issues like economic empowerment, resource access, or the impact of economic instability on vulnerable populations (Nosheen, Iqbal & Ahmad, 2023). In Lamu, recognizing and addressing gender-specific economic threats enhanced the effectiveness of security strategies. Understanding the gender composition was crucial for assessing the inclusivity of workplace dynamics within security agencies. Significant gender disparities indicated challenges related to inclusivity, equal opportunities, and a potential gendered organizational culture (Nosheen, Iqbal & Ahmad, 2023). Fostering an inclusive environment was essential for optimizing the contributions of all personnel in Lamu. The gender distribution among respondents shed light on the prevalence of gender-based violence and security risks within the security sector (Loya, 2014). It was important to examine whether the experiences and perceptions of security risks differed between male and female personnel in Lamu. Addressing gender-based violence was crucial for creating a safe and secure working environment in Lamu. Tailoring training programs to be gender-responsive was vital for ensuring that personnel, regardless of gender, received the

necessary skills and knowledge to contribute effectively to economic security efforts in Lamu (Loya, 2014).

In the context of Lamu, analyzing the gender composition helped identify specific areas where gender-sensitive training was required to address diverse security challenges. Assessing the gender distribution provided insights into the representation of men and women in leadership roles within security agencies in Lamu (Carpenter, 2005). Achieving gender balance in leadership positions was critical for influencing organizational culture, decision-making processes, and the overall effectiveness of security initiatives in Lamu. Examining the responses based on gender revealed challenges faced by women in the security sector in Lamu (Carpenter, 2005). These challenges included gender discrimination, unequal opportunities for career advancement, or barriers to participating in specific security operations. Addressing these challenges contributed to creating a more equitable and supportive environment in Lamu.

In the context of Lamu, considering the intersectionality of gender with other factors such as age, ethnicity, or socioeconomic background enhanced the understanding of diverse perspectives (Carpenter, 2005). Acknowledging the interconnected nature of identities ensured that security strategies accounted for the varied experiences and vulnerabilities of individuals within the workforce in Lamu. Recognizing gender implications underscored the importance of promoting gender equality as a fundamental aspect of enhancing overall security in Lamu (Mechanic & Tanner, 2007). Gender-responsive policies and practices contributed to building resilient and adaptive security frameworks capable of effectively addressing economic threats in Lamu.

The findings highlight gender-based disparities across three critical dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the proportion of human development potential lost due to the inequality between male and female achievements in these areas (Gaye et al., 2010). The index ranges from 0 (representing full gender equality) to 1 (indicating the worst possible outcomes for one gender across all dimensions). According to the Draft 7th Human Development Report, Kenya's overall GII stands at 0.651, while Lamu County records a markedly higher score of 0.91 (Gaye et al., 2010). This disparity underscores significant inequality between men and women in terms of reproductive health, empowerment, and economic participation in Lamu County. Such inequality poses obstacles to multiagency security efforts that aim to ensure equitable access to essential infrastructure and services in the region.

Although Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) often report elevated GII values, Lamu County's situation is compounded by the presence of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)—including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and indigenous communities—who experience heightened poverty levels (Waweru, 2010). Tackling gender inequality is therefore crucial, not only to uplift these marginalized populations but also to generate wider societal benefits (Waweru, 2010). Advancing gender equity can drive sustainable economic growth, alleviate poverty, and help address longstanding social injustices in Lamu County.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

Age plays a significant role in the demographic analysis of multiagency security approaches, as it affects access to and utilization of essential infrastructure and economic

security. Consequently, this study aimed to investigate the importance of respondents' age. Among the 305 participants surveyed, the findings indicated that 85 fell within the age bracket of 21-30 years, 52 were aged between 31-40 years, 101 were in the 41-50 years range, and 77 were over 51 years old.

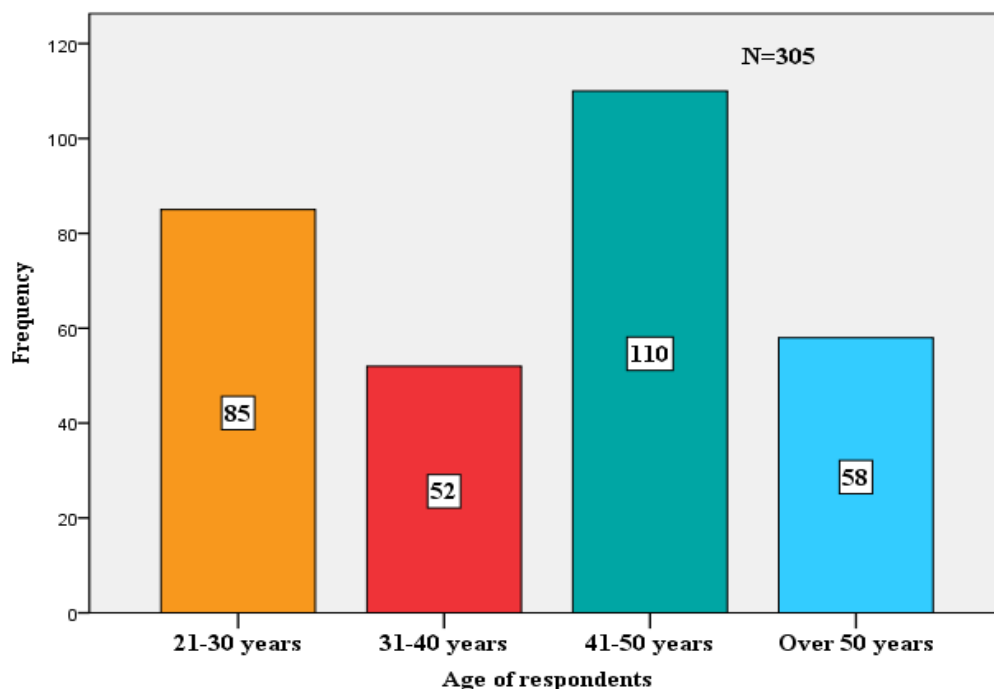


Fig 4. 2 Age of the respondents

Source: Field Data, 2023

The age distribution of respondents, ranging from 21 to over 51 years, provides a refined understanding of how different age groups perceive and contribute to the multiagency security approach aimed at enhancing economic security in Lamu County. The age distribution indicates that respondents from different age groups may have varying perceptions of economic security. Younger respondents (21-30 years) might prioritize

issues such as employment opportunities, while older respondents (51 years and above) may focus on economic stability and retirement concerns. Understanding these perspectives is crucial for tailoring security strategies. Younger respondents (21-30 years) may possess greater technological proficiency and adaptability. This demographic can contribute to the integration of advanced technologies in economic security initiatives, such as digital surveillance systems or cyber threat detection. Leveraging the technological skills of younger personnel enhances the effectiveness of security measures. Older respondents (over 51 years) may bring extensive experience and expertise to the multiagency security approach. Their knowledge of historical security challenges and economic trends in Lamu County can be valuable for strategic planning (Kimonye, 2022). Creating mechanisms for intergenerational knowledge transfer ensures a comprehensive understanding of economic security dynamics. Younger respondents may exhibit a higher degree of adaptability to change, particularly in response to emerging economic threats or technological advancements (Muthee, 2022). This adaptability is essential for staying ahead of evolving security challenges. Older respondents, while experienced, may benefit from collaborative efforts to integrate innovative approaches.

The age distribution presents opportunities for mentorship and leadership development. Older respondents can mentor younger colleagues, fostering a knowledge-sharing culture (Otieno, 2019). Simultaneously, younger personnel can bring fresh perspectives and innovative ideas, contributing to the overall dynamism of the security approach. Different age groups may have distinct communication styles and preferences (Otieno, 2019).. Tailoring communication strategies to align with the preferences of each demographic ensures effective dissemination of information within the multiagency framework. This is

crucial for maintaining clear lines of communication during security operations (Otieno, 2019).

Physical fitness may vary across age groups, impacting the selection of personnel for certain operational roles within the multiagency security approach (Omumbo, 2020). Younger respondents may be well-suited for physically demanding tasks, while older respondents may excel in roles that require experience, strategic thinking, and decision-making (Omumbo, 2020). Managing diverse age groups within the security agencies requires attention to team dynamics. Promoting a culture of mutual respect and collaboration fosters cohesion among personnel of different ages (Omumbo, 2020). Building strong team relationships is fundamental for the success of joint security operations.

Designing training programs that address the needs of different age groups ensures that all personnel gain relevant and practical skills. Younger officers may benefit most from instruction on emerging security technologies, while older personnel might require ongoing professional development to remain updated on evolving security strategies. Acknowledging the impact of age diversity therefore supports the creation of age-responsive policies that enhance the effectiveness of training and overall security operations, (FGD with former youth extremist in Lamu, on 11/12/2023).

From the foregoing it is evident that these policies address the specific needs and expectations of personnel across different age groups, creating an inclusive environment that values the contributions of individuals at various stages of their careers.

Moreover, the findings correspond closely with the age demographics of Lamu County. In 2009, the youth population (aged 15–29) was estimated at 28,474, accounting for 28% of the county's total population. By 2023, this number is projected to rise to 38,789

individuals. This age bracket—which includes both in-school and out-of-school youth—faces a range of socio-economic and developmental challenges. As one respondent interviewed during the study observed:

The youth must be protected from drug and substance abuse, early marriages, prostitution, and unintended pregnancies, while also being equipped with the skills necessary for gainful employment. Consequently, the multiagency security strategy has broadened its role by creating frameworks aimed at supporting the younger generation. The study further suggests that this goal can be advanced by ensuring that young people are actively involved in sports, skills training, and knowledge-building activities. Such initiatives can be delivered through diverse communication platforms—including the internet, radio programs, and youth centers—to effectively reach and engage the youth population, (Oral interview with a household head in Manda, on 21/6/2023).

The study revealed that in 2009, the number of women within this age group was 22,843, representing 23% of Lamu County’s total population. This figure has since risen to 32,255 and is projected to increase further to 34,547 in 2020 and 37,168 by 2022. Women in this demographic require access to essential services, including maternity care and family planning programs. As one respondent interviewed for the study noted, based on these findings:

The women—most of whom live in rural areas—form the backbone of the agricultural and trade sectors. They shoulder the triple burden of production, reproduction, and community responsibilities. The key challenge, therefore, lies in ensuring that women within the reproductive age group are provided with adequate opportunities and support to effectively fulfill these critical roles (Oral interview with a female KDF officer in Lamu, on 22/7/2023).

The study noted that the Labour Force Age Group (15–64 years) was estimated at 55,663 persons in 2009 and had increased to 77,919 by 2018. Projections indicate further growth to 83,402 in 2020 and 89,948 by 2022 (Owese & Mutswenje, 2023). This trend underscores

the need to strengthen the agricultural sector and expand investment in other industries to create sufficient employment opportunities for the growing labor force (Kenda, 2022).

The aged population necessitates targeted investment in programs that support older persons, including mechanisms such as increased allocations to cash transfer schemes and other relevant initiatives to guarantee access to adequate healthcare and nutritional support (Kenda, 2022). Furthermore, policies like a voucher system should be implemented to register all vulnerable members of this demographic, thereby reducing dependency and enhancing their overall well-being.

4.1.3 Education levels of the respondents

For multiagency security approach, education is important element of advocating for basic infrastructure for the people of Lamu County. Therefore, the study sought to establish the education levels. Out of 305 respondents,131 (43%) had primary level education,72(23.6%) had secondary level education, 51(16.7%) had college level education, 38(12.5%) had attained university education, 11(3.6%) had masters and 2(0.7%) had doctorate degrees. The results are illustrated in table 4.1

Table 4. 1 Education levels

		Education levels			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary level	131	43.0	43.0	43.0
	Secondary Level	72	23.6	23.6	66.6
	College Level	51	16.7	16.7	83.3
	Undergraduate Level	38	12.5	12.5	95.7
	Master's level	11	3.6	3.6	99.3
	Doctoral Level	2	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	305	100.0	100.0	

Source:Field Data, 2023

The aforementioned findings are consistent with Lamu County's educational demographic data. As an example, the completion rate is currently 87%, the retention rate is 90%, and the transfer rate is 68%. The percentage of people in Lamu County with only a primary education is 54%. At 55%, Lamu West Constituency has the greatest percentage of citizens with only an elementary education. This is 7% points more than the Lamu East constituency, where the proportion of people with only a primary education is comparatively smaller. The constituency of Lamu West is 1% higher than the county average. The largest percentage of inhabitants in Hongwe Ward was only have (65%) who have an elementary education. This is 25 percentage points above Basuba ward, which has the lowest share of residents with primary education.

The percentage of people in Lamu County with at least a secondary education is about 13%. At 15%, Lamu West constituency has the largest percentage of citizens with at least a secondary education (Osundwa, 2021). The Lamu East constituency has the lowest percentage of residents with secondary education or above—nearly twice as high as this. The Lamu West constituency is 2% points higher than the average for the entire County. At 20% of the population, Bahari ward has the largest percentage of people with at least a secondary education (Owino, 2018). This is 19 percentage points more than Basuba ward, which has the lowest proportion of inhabitants with at least a secondary education. Bahari ward exceeds the county average by 7 percentage points.

With 819 enrolled male and female students, Lamu County offers adult education in the following programmes: basic literacy, adult continuing education primary, and adult

continuing education secondary (Kupi, 2019). The Mpeketoni and Kilimani Community Learning Resource facilities are the two community learning resource facilities located in the county. The Technical University of Mombasa, Kenya Medical Training College, and Kenya Institute of Professional Studies are the three satellite campuses located in Lamu County. Within Lamu County, there are six vocational training centres located in Lamu, Mokowe, Witu, Mpeketoni, Kizingitini, and Kiunga.

4.1.4 Duration of stay at Lamu County

The duration of stay is important to gauge the work Multiagency security approach in Lamu County. Therefore, the study sought to establish the duration of stay of respondents in Lamu County. Out of 305 respondents, the study found out that 15 (4.98%) had stayed for less than a year, 34 (11.15%) had stayed between 1-5 years, 79 (25.90%) had stayed between 6-10 years and 177 (58.03%) had stayed over 10 years. The results are illustrated in figure 4.3.

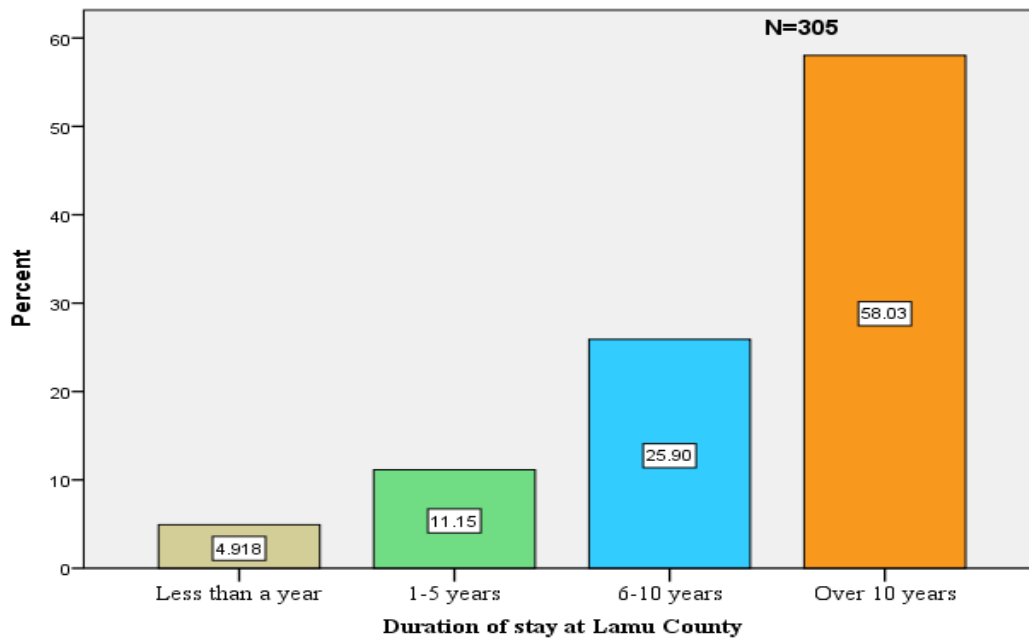


Fig 4. 3 Duration of stay in Lamu County

Source:Field Data,2023

It was established by the study that, the duration of stay of individuals in Lamu County has implications for their understanding of and engagement with the local community, including the effectiveness of multiagency security approaches in enhancing economic security. To affirm this observation, the study was informed by one of the key informants that:

While Individuals who have stayed for less than a year were still in the process of acclimating to the local environment. Their limited exposure to the community might impact their awareness of existing security measures and economic dynamics. Multiagency security approaches needed to focus on orientation and outreach to quickly integrate newcomers into the security framework and economic activities (Key Informant Interview with a KDF Lieutenant Colonel in Kiunga, on 18/8/2024).

It also emerged to the study that, respondents who have resided in Lamu County for 1-5 years had a moderately developed understanding of the local context. Based on the preceding discovery, another responder retorted that:

Multiagency security initiatives can target this group to enhance their participation in economic activities. Training programs and awareness campaigns could be tailored to address the evolving security concerns and economic opportunities that individuals in this category might encounter. Those who have been in Lamu County for 6-10 years were well-integrated into the community (Oral interview with a Chief in Kiwayu on 30/7/2023).

The respondent further added that, indeed, multiagency security measures can leverage the local knowledge and networks of this group. Another respondent from NIS agreed with these sentiments by saying that:

Collaboration with long-term residents can enhance the effectiveness of security strategies, as they are more likely to have a comprehensive understanding of economic patterns and potential threats. Individuals who have stayed in Lamu County for over 10 years were considered long-term residents. They possess extensive knowledge of the local dynamics, including economic activities and security challenges (Oral interview with an NIS officer in Basuba, on 23/7/2023).

Therefore, based on the above discussion, it emerged that, multiagency security approaches should actively involve this group in community-based initiatives, utilizing their insights to tailor security measures that align with the economic interests of the community.

4.2 Structure of Multiagency security approaches

This section of the study presents the findings on the structure of multiagency security approaches under which economic security is enhanced in Lamu County.

4.2.1 Composition of multiagency security approach

The composition of multiagency security approach is critical in enhancing economic security of Lamu County. Out of 305 respondents, 47(15.4%) reasoned that NGO representatives are members of multiagency security approach, 51(16.7%) stated that government representatives are members, 38(12.5%) opined that youth representatives are members, 41(13.4%) reasoned that women are members, 27(8.9%) asserted that special groups are members, 58 (19%) said that community members compose MSA, 22(7.2%) stated that donor representatives are members and 21(6.9%) argued that there were volunteers making up MSA. The results are illustrated in table 4.2.

Table 4. 2 Composition of Multiagency security approach

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Non-Governmental organization representative	47	15.4	15.4	15.4
Government representative	51	16.7	16.7	32.1
Youth representative	38	12.5	12.5	44.6
Valid Women representative	41	13.4	13.4	58.0
Special Group representative	27	8.9	8.9	66.9
Community members	58	19.0	19.0	85.9
Donor representative	22	7.2	7.2	93.1
Volunteer members	21	6.9	6.9	100.0
Total	305	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2023

From the above findings, the composition of a multiagency body is crucial for its effectiveness in addressing diverse issues and representing the interests of various stakeholders. In the context provided, the findings reveal a diverse and inclusive composition. The findings revealed that, NGO Representatives at (15.4%), often brings specialized knowledge and expertise to the table. Their involvement suggests a commitment to leveraging external resources and experiences for effective collaboration. Further, the findings on the Government Representatives (16.7%) reveal that government participation is fundamental as it ensures that policies and actions align with official strategies.

It emerged to the study that, their relatively high representation reflects a commitment to state involvement in addressing the identified issues. On youth (12.5%), the study found out that, the inclusion of youth representatives is vital for addressing issues that specifically impact this demographic. It acknowledges the importance of involving the younger generation in decision-making processes. On women (13.4%), the study found out that women's representation is crucial for promoting gender equality and addressing issues that disproportionately affect women. The presence of women in the multiagency body reflects a commitment to inclusivity. Based on the preceding finding, an FGD conducted by the study asserted that:

One pivotal aspect of this composition is the active involvement of government bodies responsible for economic planning, law enforcement, and regulatory functions. These entities contribute their expertise, resources, and authority to formulate and implement strategies that mitigate economic threats and promote sustainable development. The collaboration extends to intelligence-sharing, policy formulation, and the execution of joint security operations(Focus Group Discussion of chiefs and subchiefs in Mkomani, on 11/12/2023).

Regarding Special Groups (8.9%), the study revealed that, special interest groups represent specific communities or demographics with unique needs. Their inclusion recognizes the importance of addressing the concerns of these specialized groups. As far as Community Members (19.0%) are concerned, the study found out that, the significant representation of community members is positive, as they are directly affected by the issues at hand. Their active participation ensures that solutions are grounded in the realities of the local context. On donor representatives at (7.2%), the study indicated that donor involvement suggests external support and funding. While their representation is not dominant, it indicates collaboration with external partners to address the identified challenges.

In view of the antecedent finding one of the interviewee interrogated by the study asserted that:

Community members are integral to the Multiagency security approach, providing valuable insights into local dynamics, needs, and potential risks. Their active participation in decision-making processes enhances the relevance and effectiveness of security measures, ensuring they align with the unique economic landscape of Lamu County (an interview with a KII at Matondoni, 19/11/2023).

The results, however, run counter to Susilo et al.'s (2020) assertion that, despite the advantages, MSA frequently fail to incorporate community members or do so in an ineffective manner. Project failure may result from this lack of participation. For instance, in the Niger Delta in the 1990s, the majority of Shell Oil Company's community development initiatives failed because local residents did not participate in them (Ogula, 2008). Community members' limited access to knowledge is one of several variables influencing them (Benedict, 2010). It can be difficult for leaders of rural communities and humanitarian organisations to encourage community involvement in development projects

(Halden et al., 2020; Susilo et al., 2020). Organizations face the challenge of identifying the best way to implement systematic community members' participation in decision-making (Muthuri *et al.*, 2009).

From the above secondary data, another respondent interrogated by the study added her voice by asserting that:

Community participation fosters social learning, acceptance, stronger democratic practices, social capital, trust, ownership, knowledge, and informed decision-making. When local communities are engaged early in the process, they can influence the technical design of initiatives, as they possess deep knowledge of the unique characteristics, circumstances, events, and relationships that determine whether a project succeeds or fails. Moreover, when community members perceive that a project has the potential to improve their quality of life, they are more likely to participate actively. However, several factors can contribute to a decline in community participation, undermining engagement and the overall success of initiatives. (Oral interview with a religious leader in Mkomani, on 25/7/2023).

The aforementioned results also led to the discovery by Halden *et al.* that there is no straight line relationship between health improvements and participatory approaches. Community participation underpins a rights-based and equitable approach to health, benefiting not only the organization but also the community and the individuals involved (Halden *et al.*, 2019).

The study also found that community members' involvement is essential to development programmes' long-term viability. This was in line with the findings of Hussain and Minaj (2018), who discovered that financial incentives, material and intangible rewards, community connections, and process flexibility can all encourage community engagement.

One of the respondents the researcher spoke with claimed that:

The key barriers to meaningful community participation often include the dominance of traditional leaders, various internal and external influences, and the co-optation of participation by development organizations. Despite these challenges, active engagement of community members at all grassroots levels—throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring stages of the project cycle—is essential to ensure the sustainability of development initiatives (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Witu, on 29/7/2023).

Additionally, the study revealed that 6.9% of volunteer members give their time and effort without receiving payment, demonstrating their dedication to community service. Their presence serves to highlight how crucial grassroots participation is. As a result, the researcher notes that the varied composition shows a thorough effort that takes into account different viewpoints and needs. Collaboration with NGOs, funders, and volunteers also shows a dedication to using outside resources to solve problems successfully. The participation of women and young people shows that these groups' particular problems are acknowledged and that these issues are being addressed.

The above findings are in tandem with realism theory which has aided in understanding the findings by highlighting the importance of power dynamics and state-centric approaches in the composition of the multiagency security approach. Realism emphasizes the primacy of states and their interests in international relations. In this context, the significant representation of government officials (16.7%) underscores the state's central role in security matters. Realism also acknowledges the role of non-state actors, such as NGOs and donors, in enhancing state power and security. The inclusion of NGO representatives (15.4%) and donor representatives (7.2%) reflects the state's utilization of external resources to bolster its security apparatus. Additionally, realism recognizes the importance of balancing power among different societal groups. The involvement of youth (12.5%),

women (13.4%), and community members (19.0%) signifies an attempt to incorporate diverse interests and mitigate potential sources of internal conflict. Overall, realism theory elucidates how the composition of the multiagency security approach reflects a state-centric perspective while also acknowledging the influence of non-state actors and internal power dynamics.

4.2.2 Multiagency is made up of members from different security agencies in Lamu County

The study sought to ascertain whether multiagency security approach is made up of members from different security agencies. Out of 305, 23 (7.5%), strongly disagreed, 66(21.6%) disagreed, 11(3.6%), were neutral 134 (43.9%) agreed to the inquiry and 71(23.3) strongly agreed to the inquiry. It was established by the researcher that, the composition of a Multiagency comprising members from various security agencies is a critical aspect of addressing economic security challenges in Lamu County. The results, which indicate different levels of agreement or disagreement with this arrangement, provide insights into the perceptions and attitudes of the participants. Odendaal (2010) posits that a composition of MSA is an inclusive entity operating at sub-national level and includes the different community sections in pursuit of basic infrastructure, and has the task of enhancing economic security within its own context. In this regard, the composition of MSA becomes an important consideration in enhancing economic security.

Findings from the data analyzed revealed that, (7.5%) Strongly Disagreed. This indicated that these respondents had reservations about the effectiveness of a multiagency approach involving different security agencies. Concerns ranged from coordination issues to questions about the appropriateness of involving multiple agencies in security matters. For

respondents who agreed (21.6%), there was a shared concern though not strongly. Their reservations stemmed from doubts about the synergy among various security agencies or concerns about potential conflicts of interest. For the neutral (3.6%), they had purposed not to respond even though they were not strongly opposed to the multiagency approach but had reservations or uncertainties about its effectiveness. Their perspective stemmed from a lack of clear information or experience with such collaborative efforts. For the respondents who agreed (43.9%), there was a suggestion that a majority sees the value in a multiagency approach. They believed that involving different security agencies can lead to better coordination, pooling of resources, and a more comprehensive response to security challenges.

Additionally, those who strongly Agreed (23.35%) advocated for the multiagency model. They recognized the benefits of combining the expertise, resources, and capabilities of various security agencies to enhance overall economic security in Lamu County. The researcher therefore found out that, the varying levels of agreement/disagreement highlight a diversity of opinions within the community or among stakeholders. Understanding and addressing these differing perspectives is crucial for effective collaboration in Lamu County.

From the foregoing discussion, realism theory aided in interpreting these findings by highlighting the complexities of interagency cooperation within the realm of security. Realism emphasizes the competition and conflicting interests among different actors, including security agencies. The varying levels of agreement and disagreement regarding the composition of the multiagency security approach reflect realist notions of power struggles and coordination challenges. Those who strongly disagreed (7.5%) may harbor

skepticism about the efficacy of collaboration due to concerns over sovereignty or conflicting agendas among agencies. Conversely, those who strongly agreed (23.3%) likely recognize the pragmatic necessity of pooling resources and expertise to address complex security threats, aligning with realist principles of power maximization. Overall, realism underscored the importance of navigating these dynamics to achieve effective multiagency cooperation in Lamu County.

4.2.3 Security agency expertise are considered prior to the allocation of any responsibilities

Consideration of security agency expertise prior to allocation of responsibilities is crucial, for multiagency security approach to enhance economic security of Lamu County. For this reason the study sought to establish whether security agency expertise is considered. Out of 305 respondents, 33(10.8%) strongly disagreed, 169(55.4%) disagreed, 9(3%) were neutral, 67(22%) agreed and 27(8.9%) strongly agreed. The results are illustrated in table 4.4.

Table 4.3 Security agency expertise are considered prior to the allocation of any responsibilities

Security agency expertise are considered prior to the allocation of any responsibilities					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	33	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Disagree	169	55.4	55.4	66.2
	Neutral	9	3.0	3.0	69.2
	Agree	67	22.0	22.0	91.1
	Strongly Agree	27	8.9	8.9	100.0
	Total	305	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2023

The study's findings highlighted the importance of considering security agency expertise prior to the allocation of responsibilities, particularly in ensuring effective collaboration and response to security challenges in Lamu County. Through oral interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs), varying levels of agreement and disagreement among participants provided valuable insights into their perceptions and attitudes. Those who strongly disagreed (10.8%) expressed reservations about the emphasis on security agency expertise in decision-making, citing concerns about potential biases, lack of transparency, or doubts regarding the capabilities of certain agencies. In the interviews, some respondents mentioned that decisions made solely based on agency expertise might overlook broader community needs or lead to undue influence by more powerful agencies, raising questions about fairness and equity (Oral Interview with Local Leader in Lamu, on 12/7/2024).

A significant portion of the respondents (55.4%) disagreed with the idea that security agency expertise was adequately considered in decision-making. Their concerns, reflected in both oral interviews and FGDs, centered on the perception that decisions were not sufficiently informed by the relevant skills and knowledge of security agencies. As one FGD participant stated, "It feels like decisions are made without fully understanding the intricacies of our security situation, leaving gaps in addressing local issues" (FGD with Local Youth in Kiunga, on 11/8/2024). Similarly, in interviews, some respondents pointed to instances where decision-making appeared disconnected from the practical expertise required to address the region's specific security challenges, thus compromising the effectiveness of the strategies implemented (Oral Interview with Security Expert in Manda, on 14/7/2024).

For the neutral group (3.0%), who expressed mixed feelings or uncertainties about the extent to which security agency expertise influenced the allocation of responsibilities, their perspective was shaped by a lack of clear information or a refined understanding of the decision-making process. One neutral respondent shared in an interview, "I'm not sure how these decisions are made, and whether the right agencies are consulted in the right way" (Oral Interview with Community Member in Kiwayu, on 16/8/2024). In FGDs, participants discussed the need for greater transparency and communication between security agencies and the community to build a clearer understanding of the processes.

Among those who agreed (22.0%), there was a recognition of the importance of incorporating security agency expertise into decision-making. These respondents, both in interviews and FGDs, argued that decisions informed by the specific skills of security agencies lead to more effective and well-targeted strategies. As one participant in an FGD noted, "When agencies with the right expertise make decisions, the response is quicker and more aligned with the actual threats we face" (FGD with Local Authority in Manda, on 5/7/2024). The belief that agency expertise is key to effective decision-making was also voiced by interviewees, who emphasized that successful security operations depend on the relevant experience of those tasked with tackling specific threats (Oral Interview with Police Officer in Lamu, on 7/7/2024).

Respondents who strongly agreed (8.9%) with the need to prioritize security agency expertise advocated for a more structured approach where responsibilities are allocated based on the strengths and capabilities of the relevant agencies. In interviews, these respondents were adamant that the expertise of security agencies should be at the forefront of the decision-making process to enhance coordination and resource allocation. One

respondent strongly stated, "Security is a specialized field, and we must trust those who are best equipped to handle it" (Oral Interview with Senior Security Officer in Manda, on 10/7/2024).

The varying perspectives on security agency expertise align with realism theory, which emphasizes the importance of power dynamics and state interests in decision-making processes. Realism suggests that states prioritize their own capabilities and interests in navigating security challenges. In this context, respondents who strongly disagreed (10.8%) may reflect realist concerns about the concentration of power within certain agencies, fearing that agency dominance could be driven by the pursuit of self-interest rather than the public good. In contrast, those who strongly agreed (8.9%) likely recognized the pragmatic necessity of leveraging security agency expertise to maximize state power and address security challenges effectively, a concept central to realist theory (Mearsheimer, 2001). Thus, realism theory helps explain the differing perceptions regarding the role of security agency expertise in decision-making in Lamu County.

4.2.4 Regular meetings are held by the security agencies participating in the multiagency approach

It was established by the research that, regular meetings create group synergy amongst MSA members. Members are driven by same goals and aspirations to not only access basic infrastructure, but also to utilize them and ameliorate themselves for economic burdens. Therefore, the study sought to ascertain whether regular meetings are held by security agencies participating in multiagency approach in the enhancement of economic security in Lamu County. Out of 305 respondents, 41(13.4%) strongly disagreed, 75(24.6%)

disagreed,7(2.3%) were neutral,151(49.5%) agreed and 31(10.2%) strongly agreed.The results are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 4 Regular meetings are held by the security agencies participating in the multiagency approach

Regular meetings are held by the security agencies participating in the multiagency approach					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	41	13.4	13.4	13.4
	Disagree	75	24.6	24.6	38.0
	Neutral	7	2.3	2.3	40.3
	Agree	151	49.5	49.5	89.8
	Strongly Agree	31	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total		305	100.0	100.0	

Source:Field Data, 2023

From the foregoing findings, there was an indication of varying levels of agreement and disagreement regarding the regularity of meetings among participating security agencies in the multiagency approach in Lamu County thus shedding light on the dynamics of collaborative efforts. For the respondents who strongly disagreed (13.4%), there was dissatisfaction with the frequency of the regular meetings. Their viewpoint stemmed from concerns about inadequate communication, lack of coordination, or inefficiencies in the collaborative process among the multiagency groups. For those who disagreed (24.6%), there were expressions of reservations about the regularity of meetings. Their concerns included perceptions that meetings are not held frequently enough or that the content and outcomes of the meetings were not beneficial or relevant.

For respondents who were neutral (2.3%), their perspectives were influenced by a lack of clarity on the frequency and effectiveness of meetings or a limited understanding of the collaborative efforts. With regards to those who agreed (49.5%), there was a belief that regular meetings are being held among security agencies. They perceived these meetings as valuable for communication, coordination, and the development of joint strategies to address economic security challenges. Additionally, those who strongly agreed (10.2%), advocated for the importance and effectiveness of regular meetings. They saw these gatherings as crucial for fostering collaboration, sharing information, and ensuring that all agencies are aligned in their efforts.

The researcher therefore found a varied perception of the regularity and effectiveness of meetings among security agencies in Lamu County's multiagency approach. Addressing concerns, enhancing communication, and adapting the collaborative process based on participant feedback can contribute to more successful and cohesive economic security efforts.

However, realism theory was applied in interpreting these findings by highlighting the power dynamics and state interests underlying the collaborative efforts of security agencies. Dissatisfaction among respondents who strongly disagreed (13.4%) and disagreed (24.6%) with the regularity of meetings reflected realist concerns about inefficiencies and lack of coordination, potentially hindering the state's ability to assert power effectively. Conversely, those who agreed (49.5%) and strongly agreed (10.2%) perceived regular meetings as vital for enhancing collaboration, aligning with realist principles of maximizing state power through coordinated action. These findings underscored the importance of addressing concerns, enhancing communication, and adapting the

collaborative process based on participant feedback to contribute to more successful and cohesive economic security efforts in Lamu County from a realist perspective.

4.2.4 Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share information on economic security

From this sub-theme, it became clear that information-sharing among security agencies involved in the multiagency approach is vital for strengthening economic security. The study examined perceptions of how effectively this exchange of information occurs in Lamu County. Data was gathered from a diverse group of respondents, including security officers, local administrators, civil society representatives, and community members. Out of the 305 total respondents, 27 (8.9%) strongly disagreed, 81 (26.6%) disagreed, 11 (3.6%) were neutral, 157 (51.5%) agreed, and 29 (9.5%) strongly agreed. These results are summarized in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 5 Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share information on economic security

Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share information on economic security					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	27	8.9	8.9	8.9
	Disagree	81	26.6	26.6	35.4
	Neutral	11	3.6	3.6	39.0
	Agree	157	51.5	51.5	90.5
	Strongly Agree	29	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total		305	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2023.

The antecedent findings on the sharing of information on economic security among security agencies participating in the multiagency approach in Lamu County revealed a range of perspectives. For those who strongly disagreed (8.9%), there were aspersions cast about willingness of security agencies to share information related to economic security. Their viewpoints were hived from concerns about the sensitivity of the information or perceived obstacles to effective information-sharing. Regarding those who disagreed, (26.6%), similar concerns were shared but to a lesser extent. They harbored reservations about the extent or quality of information-sharing practices regarding economic security among the participating security agencies. For the neutrals, (3.6%): there was lack of a strong inclination toward either agreeing or disagreeing. Their opinions were influenced by a lack of clarity on the specific information shared or the perceived impact of such sharing on economic security. For those who agreed, (51.5%), they believed that sharing information on economic security is key. These respondents saw value in collaborative efforts and information-sharing as essential for addressing economic security challenges. For those who strongly agreed, (9.5%) they advocated for sharing information on economic security. They perceived such collaboration as crucial for comprehensive security measures and believe that it contributes significantly to addressing economic challenges.

Realism theory guided the interpretation of these findings, emphasizing power dynamics and state interests in collaborative efforts among security agencies. Dissatisfaction among respondents who strongly disagreed (8.9%) and disagreed (26.6%) with the sharing of information on economic security reflects realist concerns about obstacles to effective collaboration, potentially stemming from concerns about the sensitivity of information or competing priorities among agencies. Conversely, those who agreed (51.5%) and strongly

agreed (9.5%) perceive information-sharing as crucial for addressing economic security challenges, aligning with realist principles of maximizing state power through coordinated action and information advantage. These findings underscored the importance of addressing barriers to information-sharing to enhance economic security efforts in Lamu County from a realist perspective.

4.2.5 Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal

Goals shared means that the players or actors are determined to resolve the issues afflicting Lamu residents. For this reason the study sought to establish whether security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal. The study found out that, out of total respondents, 305, 33 (10.8%) strongly disagreed, 76 (24.9%) disagreed, 13 (4.3%) were neutral, 137 (44.9%) agreed and 46 (15.1%) strongly agreed. The results are illustrated in table 4.7.

Table 4. 6 Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal

Security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	33	10.8	10.8
	Disagree	76	24.9	35.7
	Neutral	13	4.3	40.0
	Agree	137	44.9	84.9
	Strongly Agree	46	15.1	100.0
Total	305	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Data, 2023.

The findings on whether security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal in Lamu County reveal various perspectives. For the respondents who

strongly disagreed (10.8%), they perceived significant disparities in the goals of the security agencies involved in the multiagency approach. This group believed that divergent objectives hinder the effectiveness of collaborative efforts. For those who disagreed (24.9%), they shared similar concerns about goal misalignment but to a lesser extent. They might perceive some common goals but recognize notable differences that could impact the overall effectiveness of the multiagency approach. The neutral (4.3%), did not strongly lean towards agreement or disagreement. Their viewpoint could stem from a lack of clarity on the specific goals or an uncertainty about the extent of alignment among participating security agencies. Those who agreed (44.9%), suggested that many participants believe that security agencies in the multiagency approach share common goals. This majority perceives alignment in objectives, which is crucial for effective collaboration and achieving desired outcomes. For those who strongly agreed (15.1%), they held a strong belief in the shared goals of participating security agencies. This group saw alignment as a fundamental strength that enhances the impact and efficiency of the multiagency approach.

It emerged to the research that, realism theory informed the analysis of these findings, emphasizing the power dynamics and state interests in collaborative efforts among security agencies. Dissatisfaction among respondents who strongly disagreed (10.8%) and disagreed (24.9%) with the notion that security agencies share a similar goal reflects realist concerns about divergent objectives hindering effective collaboration. This aligns with realist principles, which emphasize state-centric interests and potential conflicts among actors. Conversely, those who agreed (44.9%) and strongly agreed (15.1%) perceive alignment in goals as crucial for effective collaboration, reflecting a realist understanding of the importance of collective action in achieving state objectives. These findings underscored

the significance of goal alignment to enhance collaborative efforts in addressing security challenges in Lamu County from a realist perspective.

4.3 Chapter summary

In the chapter examination of the multiagency structure and its implications for economic security in Lamu County, the chapter explored key subthemes related to socio-demographic characteristics and the structural components of multiagency security approaches. By analyzing the gender distribution, age demographics, educational backgrounds, and duration of stay among respondents, the study gained valuable acumens into the diverse makeup of the community. This diversity, coupled with the involvement of various stakeholders such as government representatives, NGOs, and community members, highlighted the inclusive nature of the multiagency approach.

Furthermore, the study investigation revealed the careful consideration given to security agency expertise in allocating responsibilities, emphasizing the importance of informed decision-making and coordination. Additionally, the study found that the sharing of information among participating security agencies played a crucial role in enhancing communication and facilitating coordinated responses to economic security challenges. Moreover, aligning goals among stakeholders ensured a unified approach, fostering cohesion and synergy in addressing economic security issues. Finally, the study analysis underscores the significance of collaboration, diversity, expertise, communication, and goal alignment within the multiagency framework. The next chapter ,chapter five ,deals with findings on the strategies existing in Lamu County towards enhancing economic security.

CHAPTER FIVE

MULTI-AGENCY SECURITY APPROACHES IMPLEMENTED TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA

This chapter presents and discusses the findings on the strategies used by the MSA in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. The chapter begins by evaluating whether multiagency approaches enhance economic security in Lamu County. This chapter ends with a summary of the main findings.

5.1 Existing Strategies in enhancing economic security in Lamu County

Lamu County, with its historical significance and natural resources, plays a vital role in Kenya's economic landscape. However, factors such as unemployment, poverty, and vulnerability to external shocks pose threats to the economic security of the county. Recognizing these challenges, both local and national authorities, in collaboration with community stakeholders and international partners, have undertaken concerted efforts to develop and implement strategies that bolster economic security. For these reasons, the study sought to assess the existing strategies in enhancing economic security in Lamu County.

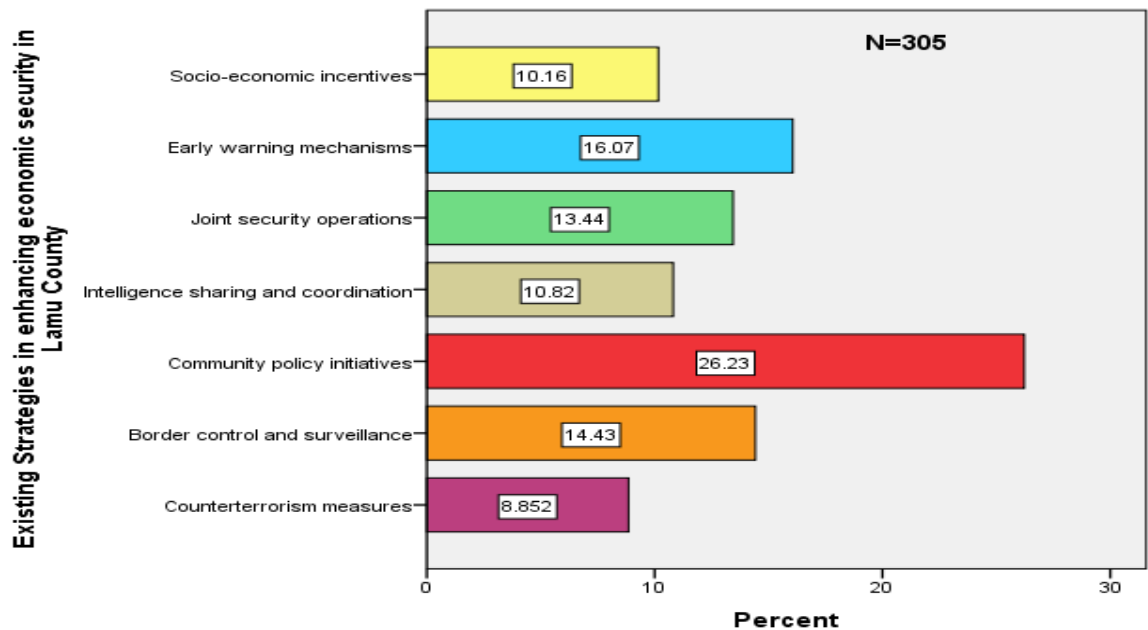


Figure 5. 1 Existing strategies in enhancing economic security in Lamu County

Source: Field Data,2023

The findings from the study highlight the various strategies employed within the multiagency security approach to enhance economic security. These strategies encompass a comprehensive set of measures aimed at addressing diverse aspects of economic security in Lamu County. For community Policy Initiatives (26.23%), respondents averred that community-based policy initiatives represent a grassroots approach to economic security. Empowering local communities with tailored policies stimulates economic growth, create job opportunities, and enhance overall community resilience against economic vulnerabilities. This strategy recognized the importance of community involvement in shaping economic security measures. On counterterrorism Measures, (8.85%) of the total respondents underscored the interconnectedness between security and economic stability.

Economic activities are often disrupted by acts of terrorism, making counterterrorism efforts integral to maintaining a conducive environment for economic development. This strategy aligns security measures with economic objectives to create a secure atmosphere for businesses and investments. Regarding, border Control and Surveillance, (14.43%) of the total respondents affirmed that effective border control and surveillance are crucial components in securing a nation's economic interests. Preventing illegal activities, such as smuggling and trafficking, helps safeguard economic resources and ensures fair trade. This strategy emphasizes the role of secure borders in maintaining economic integrity and protecting national assets. With regards to intelligence Sharing and Coordination, (10.82%) of the respondents argued that, intelligence sharing and coordination among different security agencies are vital for staying ahead of emerging threats. Timely and accurate intelligence enhances the ability to respond to potential economic security risks. This strategy promotes collaboration, ensuring that relevant information is shared among agencies responsible for economic and national security.

Further, on joint security Operations, (13.44%) of the total respondents reasoned that, joint security operations involve collaborative efforts among various security agencies to address complex challenges. In the context of economic security, joint operations can deter criminal activities, protect critical infrastructure, and foster a secure environment for economic growth. This strategy emphasizes the synergy achieved through coordinated security efforts. Besides, respondents gave their views on early Warning Mechanisms, (16.07%) asserted that, early warning mechanisms are proactive tools that help anticipate and mitigate potential threats to economic security. By identifying risks in advance, policymakers and security agencies can implement preventive measures, minimizing the

impact on economic activities. This strategy reflects a forward-looking approach to economic security management.

System theory has been applied in these findings by examining the interconnectedness and interactions among various strategies aimed at enhancing economic security in Lamu County. The study analyzed how different strategies, such as community policy initiatives, counterterrorism measures, border control and surveillance, intelligence sharing and coordination, joint security operations, and early warning mechanisms, contribute to the overall economic security framework. By recognizing the interdependence of these strategies and their collective impact on economic stability, the study provides a holistic understanding of the multiagency approach to economic security. This approach emphasizes the importance of coordination, collaboration, and proactive measures in addressing complex economic security challenges within the county.

5.1.1 Counterterrorism Measures

On counterterrorism Measures, (8.85%) of the total respondents underscored the interconnectedness between security and economic stability. Economic activities are often disrupted by acts of terrorism, making counterterrorism efforts integral to maintaining a conducive environment for economic development. This strategy aligns security measures with economic objectives to create a secure atmosphere for businesses and investments. According to Renard (2021), counter-terrorism measures encompass the range of actions undertaken by states and their security agencies to prevent terrorist attacks or to contain and manage terrorism within their jurisdictions. A respondent interrogated by the researcher supplemented these findings by asserting that:

For example, the Government of Kenya was compelled to adopt stringent counter-terrorism strategies in response to the surge of terrorist activities in the Northern and Coastal regions. These measures aimed both to prevent further attacks and to enable effective responses to incidents when they occurred. Initiatives such as community engagement, strategic communications, education programs, development projects, and public–private partnerships have been implemented as part of this approach. These strategies are intended to diminish the appeal and support for terrorist groups while enhancing societal resilience against extremism. In essence, counter-terrorism measures can be defined as deliberate actions and policies designed to prevent, disrupt, or respond to terrorism, while addressing the conditions that enable its growth, (Oral interview with a youth leader in Bahari, on 14/3/2023).

The study further revealed that the threat posed by terrorism has compelled many democratic states to take decisive measures to safeguard their citizens, institutions, and critical infrastructure. However, it also became evident that, in their quest for enhanced security, these states have at times infringed upon human rights. An FGD interviewed by the study posited that:

The relationship between counter-terrorism measures and personal security is inherently complex. On one hand, such measures can enhance personal security by safeguarding access to essential needs like food, healthcare, and education. On the other hand, they may inadvertently erode personal security by contributing to shortages or restricted access to these very necessities—potentially fueling grievances, conflicts, and social unrest that ultimately undermine security itself. For example, policies such as stricter immigration regulations, heightened surveillance of citizens both domestically and abroad, the enactment of restrictive laws, and the imposition of curfews can present significant challenges for individuals. These measures can limit freedom of association and disrupt the social and economic bonds people rely on to secure basic needs and pursue livelihoods, thereby generating new vulnerabilities rather than alleviating them, (FGD with household heads in Mkunumbi, on 12/8/2024).

The findings of this study align with Silke (2018), who observed that the United States has successfully managed terrorism within its borders for several years, largely due to the

counter-terrorism measures it has implemented. However, Silke (2018) also notes that this success has been largely domestic, as U.S. embassies and missions abroad continue to face regular attacks.

Silke (2018) further discusses how the Trump administration introduced the controversial policy of building a wall along the U.S.–Mexico border, presenting it as a strategy to combat terrorism. This policy sparked mixed reactions, prompting debate over whether it was a genuinely effective tool in the fight against terrorism or a counterproductive measure. While some stakeholders viewed these counter-terrorism efforts as effective, others questioned their efficacy and raised concerns about unintended consequences.

Similarly, this study found that perceptions of information-sharing among security agencies in Lamu County mirrored the mixed responses to Trump’s policies. Some respondents expressed skepticism about the effectiveness of inter-agency collaboration, while others emphasized its critical importance for addressing economic security challenges. This divergence of views reflects a broader debate over whether certain security strategies genuinely improve safety or unintentionally create new risks.

Ajah, Dinne, and Salami (2020) also highlight the destabilizing impact of terrorism in Nigeria, particularly the escalating violence perpetrated by Boko Haram in the country’s northern regions. Their study documents incidents of bombings, grenade attacks, kidnappings, killings, and widespread property destruction, with losses amounting to billions of shillings. These attacks have damaged Nigeria’s economy, undermined state sovereignty, and heightened the country’s vulnerability to external threats.

Drawing from these cases, the study concludes that the challenges of information-sharing among security agencies in Lamu County resonate with the broader struggles faced in countries like Nigeria, where terrorism has disrupted economic stability. Just as Boko Haram's activities have destabilized Nigeria's economy, terrorism-related insecurities in Lamu County have similarly threatened local economic development.

These parallels underscore the urgent need for robust multiagency security strategies—not only to counter terrorism but also to protect and strengthen economic security. Effective information-sharing frameworks between security agencies are central to these efforts, as they enhance coordination, build resilience, and ultimately contribute to safeguarding communities from both immediate and long-term threats.

However, under President Buhari's leadership, Nigeria was compelled to implement a range of counter-terrorism measures, which have significantly contributed to a reduction in the frequency of terrorist attacks within the country. Similarly, Kenya has been rolling out a series of robust strategies to combat terrorism nationwide. According to Otieno (2019), legislation, law enforcement, and strengthened border protection form Kenya's first line of defense against terrorist threats. Central to these efforts is the Prevention of Terrorism Act, revised in 2014, which continues to provide the legal framework for investigating and prosecuting terrorism-related cases. The preceding discussion was reinforced by one respondent, who asserted that...

Given that terrorism case trials in Kenya have often proceeded slowly and inefficiently, this approach has not proven particularly effective. For example, as of December, the trial for the three surviving defendants from the 2013 Westgate Mall attack was still ongoing. The primary reasons for such delays include overcrowded court dockets and the backlog of unresolved cases.

In response to these challenges, Kenya strengthened its efforts through the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE), which was further operationalized by the creation of County Action Plans for CVE across all 47 counties, aiming to decentralize and coordinate counter-extremism initiatives more effectively, (Oral interview with an NIS officer in Mkomani, on 30/8/2023).

The study found that the National Counter-Terrorism Center (NCTC) is currently “piloting” small-scale initiatives aimed at disengaging, rehabilitating, and reintegrating former terrorists. However, these efforts require a clear legal framework and strong public messaging campaigns to gain wider support and legitimacy (Kamau, 2021).

Additionally, Kenya has remained an active participant in regional and international anti-terrorism efforts. As a direct result of these engagements, the United Nations Organization’s African operations headquarters continues to be based in Nairobi. Kenya also plays a key role in both AMISOM and the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, with the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) serving as active contributors. While Kenya is not a formal member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), it frequently participates in the organization’s regional meetings and notably hosted a GCTF workshop in February 2019 (Kamau, 2021). Cannon and Ruto (2019) further observe that Al-Shabaab has conducted numerous attacks in Kenya over time, resulting in the deaths of countless innocent civilians, the destruction of property, and significant harm to Kenya’s tourism industry. Building on these secondary findings, one respondent interviewed for the study asserted that:

In response to these challenges, the Government of Kenya implemented a range of counter-terrorism measures, including joining various regional and international treaties that commit the country to combating terrorism. Beyond these commitments, the government enhanced the capacity of immigration departments to strengthen screening processes and undertook roundups of illegal

immigrants. Further actions included the closure of certain refugee camps in Dadaab, heightened domestic surveillance, and the recruitment of additional security personnel. Kenya also acquired more advanced and lethal equipment, established a specialized anti-terrorism unit, and conducted military incursions into Somalia to secure both the border region and the Somali coastline, (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Witu, on 27/7/2023).

The study revealed that in Lamu County, where this research is situated, counter-terrorism measures have been central to efforts aimed at bolstering community security and, consequently, enhancing individual personal safety. These measures have included increased surveillance, curfews, heightened patrols, and an intensified state security presence. Despite these interventions, the persistent threat of terrorism and the ease with which Al-Shabaab recruits infiltrate Lamu's porous borders have continued to undermine the county's economic security.

In response to recent terrorist attacks and threats, Marotich (2020) examined the counter-terrorism measures adopted by Kenya, evaluating both their scope and effectiveness. Marotich argues that although these measures were designed to address what were perceived as the root causes of terrorism in Kenya, many of their underlying assumptions were flawed. Furthermore, they often lacked public support and were viewed as being externally imposed, largely influenced by the United States. As a result, they were frequently criticized as instruments of Western imperialism and for infringing upon civil, human, and fundamental rights. Importantly, Marotich (2020) also notes that these measures do not adequately clarify how counter-terrorism actions directly impact personal security.

Similarly, Lind, Mutahi, and Oosterom (2017) analyzed the Kenyan government's responses to Al-Shabaab attacks, finding that such responses were shaped by the social

construction of Somali communities as inherently dangerous, thereby justifying stringent security measures. However, this approach proved counterproductive, as it alienated Somali populations, other Muslim communities, and the state itself, without significantly reducing Al-Shabaab's violence. The study highlights the absence of a comprehensive assessment of how these measures affect personal safety.

From these secondary sources, it emerged that criticisms directed at Kenya's broader counter-terrorism strategies—particularly those related to their imposition and violation of rights—mirror the challenges encountered in Lamu County regarding the multiagency security approach. Just as Kenya's national measures have been scrutinized for their effectiveness and impact on personal security, similar concerns arise over whether multiagency operations in Lamu genuinely address the root causes of economic insecurity or whether they risk infringing on the rights and freedoms of residents.

Marotich's (2020) findings underscore the backlash that security initiatives may face if perceived as externally driven or detached from local realities. Likewise, in Lamu County, skepticism toward multiagency security strategies could grow if these efforts fail to resolve underlying issues or are seen as unjustly targeting certain groups. In line with this, the analysis by Lind, Mutahi, and Oosterom (2017) stresses the importance of acknowledging the social and political context of security measures, warning that perceptions of bias or targeting could lead to further alienation and heightened insecurity.

Finally, in examining counter-terrorism efforts in Lamu, this study employed systems theory to understand terrorism as a multifaceted phenomenon with interconnected effects on economic stability, societal cohesion, and individual security. Measures such as increased surveillance, curfews, and community engagement have been implemented in

attempts to foster a resilient and secure environment, but their ultimate success will depend on whether they address root causes while safeguarding the rights and trust of local communities.

5.1.2 Community policing initiatives

In the context of Lamu County in Kenya, community-based policy initiatives such as the *Nyumba Kumi* initiatives play a crucial role in enhancing economic security, as indicated by 26.23% of the respondents. These initiatives are viewed as grassroots approaches that empower local communities and stimulate economic growth. By tailoring policies to the specific needs of the community, such initiatives create job opportunities and bolster overall resilience against economic vulnerabilities. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiatives emphasize the importance of community involvement in shaping economic security measures. Residents are encouraged to engage with one another continually and share information, particularly regarding security concerns. This collaborative approach ensures that local administrations and security organs receive timely and relevant information to address economic security challenges effectively.

Moreover, the findings suggest that community-based policy initiatives like the *Nyumba Kumi* initiatives are instrumental in complementing multiagency security approaches in Lamu County, Kenya, by fostering community engagement and empowering residents to actively contribute to economic security efforts. To ascertain this findings, a Key informant supported this argument by stating that;

The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, developed as an extension of community policing, was introduced to encourage community involvement in preventing terrorist attacks across the country. While the initiative has proven effective

in rural areas, its implementation in urban settings remains largely inactive, limiting its overall success at the national level, (An interview with key informant at Mkomani, Lamu West, 2/12/2023.)

From the preceding discussion, the Nyumba Kumi initiative has been a topic of discussion in Lamu County, Kenya, with contrasting perspectives on its effectiveness. Mwangangi et al. (2020) suggest that Nyumba Kumi has played a role in fighting crime, indicating a positive impact on security. However, Ngigi (2018) found that limited cooperation between locals and the police hindered the initiative's full potential.

In the context of Lamu County, the urgency for new policing frameworks like Nyumba Kumi stemmed from increased terrorism threats from groups like al-Shabaab and rising crime rates (Kioko, 2017). Despite the endorsement of *Nyumba Kumi* by the President of Kenya as a solution to redefine crime prevention, challenges persist in its implementation in Lamu. It's essential to note that *Nyumba Kumi* can encompass various community clusters, residential areas, or village settings, tailoring its application to suit local contexts in Lamu County.

In Likoni sub-county the Likoni Development Program (LICODEP) began the Community Neighborhood Focus in 2008 to address the issue of instability in light of the constant terrorism threat. The undertaking utilised the *Nyumba Kumi* model. Since then, *Nyumba Kumi* seems to have gained the trust and confidence of the Mombasa peace infrastructure. During the focus group discussions, it was clear that *Nyumba Kumi* is seen as part of the peacebuilding agenda of Mombasa County. One key informant reiterated the importance of *Nyumba Kumi* thus:

The MSA will never go anywhere without the *Nyumba Kumi* because the Nyumba Kumi is the custodian of

several households. In some cases, you may find someone who is a *Nyumba Kumi* and also a MSA member, which gives us an added advantage but where it does not apply the *Nyumba Kumi* supports the MSAs because whenever we have meetings the *Nyumba Kumi* knows they also work for us and it is us who have appointed the *Nyumba Kumi*. Our task is to make sure they have the same objective which is to make sure there is peace within the community (KII with Sub-county administrator, Kizingitini, Lamu East 5/12/2023)

While there is praise and appreciation of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative, some senior Government have expressed at least some reservations, if not outright skepticism. A daily newspaper carried a story of a police vetting session in 2015, in which a senior police officer said this about *Nyumba Kumi*:

I'm not sure whether that will work in a society like Kenya; perhaps in rural areas where people know each other, as opposed to towns where people value their privacy. The implementation of this will not be simple (Standard Newspapers, 2015).

From the above findings, it emerged to the study that, in light of the circumstances specific to Lamu County, Kenya, Munyao and Ng'ang'a's (2017) study evaluating the effectiveness of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative in Lungalunga, Kwale County, provides valuable perceptions. Their findings indicated that the *Nyumba Kumi* strategy was successful in Lungalunga sub-county, suggesting its potential effectiveness in similar settings like Lamu. However, they emphasized the need for increased financial resources allocated to the initiative to optimize its impact.

Similarly, Muchangi (2016) also concluded that additional financial support from the government is essential for the success of *Nyumba Kumi*. These studies underscored the

importance of adequate funding to sustain community policing efforts, particularly in areas prone to security challenges like Lamu County.

Additionally, Wanjohi (2014) highlighted the potential benefits of police-community partnerships in crime prevention. While not specific to Lamu, the positive association identified suggests that similar collaborations could enhance security measures in the county. However, it's imperative to address the challenges facing community policing, as highlighted in Machakos County, to inform effective practices in Lamu and other regions.

A study conducted by Wekesa and Muturi (2015) concluded that the effectiveness of community policing is heavily dependent on the data gathered from the field. Their research emphasized the necessity of establishing sub-county security and intelligence committees to support and coordinate community policing efforts. Similarly, Leting (2017) examined the Nyumba Kumi Community Policing initiative and its impact on crime prevention in Kenya.

Based on the aforementioned findings, this research concluded that the *Nyumba Kumi* security initiative has the potential to reduce crime in Lamu County, Kenya. It was observed that effective policing strategies, political goodwill, and government support were essential elements in addressing the crime rate. Additionally, community policing was deemed more effective in environments with a stable and autonomous judiciary. However, challenges such as inadequate police remuneration, management issues, and corruption may have hindered the success of community policing initiatives in Lamu County. Despite these challenges, community policing aimed to analyze community issues to prevent crime, highlighting its importance in addressing crime-related situations in the county.

During the an FGD discussions, participants reflected on the role of community policing, particularly in the context of the Nyumba Kumi initiative in Lamu County, Kenya. They acknowledged that community policing, as advocated by scholars like Bennett, Newman, and Gray (2016), emphasized citizen involvement in neighborhood watch programs, promoting teamwork between the community and security agents. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative was seen as a reactive measure to address local security needs and manage conflicts, aligning with the observations made by Nyaura (2014). Participants anticipated that this initiative would enhance awareness of community policing and foster collaboration between residents and security managers, as highlighted by the expectations outlined by the Kenya Police (2014).

Reflecting on past experiences, one of the participants recognized the underlying philosophy of community policing, which aims to empower communities in addressing crime, as emphasized by Diehr and McDaniel (2018). However, one the respondents also acknowledged the challenges hindering effective implementation in Lamu County, such as diverse community values, internal conflicts, and inadequate community involvement, echoing the observations made by Osse (2016). Similar challenges faced in Nigeria, including poor manpower and insufficient resources, were noted, reflecting on the obstacles to community policing highlighted by Newham (2013).

Discussion extended to the impact of community policing in refugee camps within Lamu County, with participants noting the influence of cultural differences and misunderstandings between communities and law enforcement, mirroring findings from Nyaura and Ngugi (2014). They recognized additional challenges such as inadequate

infrastructure, corruption, and a low-quality workforce, echoing concerns raised by Alemika and Chukwuma (2010) and Makara (2008).

Participants acknowledged the potential of community policing to prevent crime through information-sharing and collaboration but noted the prevalence of traditional policing methods in Lamu County, limiting effectiveness, in line with observations from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2017). Suggestions were made to establish specific operational values and performance measures to enhance community policing outcomes, aligning with recommendations from Whitelaw, Parent & Griffiths (2014).

participants highlighted resistance, inadequate resource allocation, and skepticism from both the community and law enforcement, in line with observations by Kungu (2015) and Sherman and Eck (2016). They stressed the importance of local context in implementing community policing and the need for studies like Leting (2017) to evaluate strategies and inform improvements.

Concerns were also raised about resource shortages affecting community policing effectiveness, with participants noting inadequate infrastructure and communication equipment, echoing findings from Chimera and Likaka (2014) and Ruteere and Pommerolle (2017). They emphasized the importance of addressing resource constraints through renovations, improved equipment provision, and budgetary allocations, in line with suggestions from Rakgoadi (2019) and Pelsler (2019).

In conclusion, participants recognized the critical role of sustained political will and commitment in overcoming challenges and ensuring the success of community policing

initiatives in Lamu County. They emphasized the need for ongoing evaluation and improvement efforts to enhance security and economic stability within the region.

5.1.3 Intelligence sharing and coordination

With regards to intelligence Sharing and Coordination, (10.82%) of the respondents argued that, intelligence sharing and coordination among different security agencies are vital for staying ahead of emerging threats. It emerged to the research that, timely and accurate intelligence enhances the ability to respond to potential economic security risks. It was discovered by the study that, this strategy promotes collaboration, ensuring that relevant information is shared among agencies responsible for economic and national security.

This finding underscores the necessity for accurate, up-to-date, and actionable intelligence to effectively conduct targeted operations. Building on this point, one respondent interviewed for the study observed that:

Stovepiping—the practice where one agency withholds information or intelligence instead of sharing it with other relevant agencies—must be avoided at all costs. Stovepiping hampers coordination and undermines collective security efforts. Equally important is the timely and efficient exchange of intelligence, which is an essential component of any effective multiagency security strategy, (Oral interview a sub-chief in Witu on 15/9/2023).

However, drawing from the above discussion, Mwangi (2017) further observes that “the lack of a coordinated and joint approach to security by the requisite security organs adversely impacts intelligence sharing, frequently leading to blame-shifting and finger-pointing among the agencies involved.” Building on Mwangi’s observation, another respondent interviewed for this study added that:

Some of the interagency coordination failures faced by security agencies were starkly illustrated by the terrorist attacks in Mpeketoni and at Garissa University, which occurred in June 2014 and April 2015, respectively, in Lamu and Garissa Counties, along with the subsequent counterterrorism operations. On the evening of Sunday, June 15, 2014, at approximately 8:45 p.m., a group of 20 to 30 armed militants launched an assault on Mpeketoni town, (Oral interview with an NIS official in Basuba, on 20/8/2023).

From the respondent views, the study was further informed that by a senior superintendent of police that:

Attacks on the Mpeketoni town centre and the APS Divisional Headquarters happened simultaneously. The gunmen attacked the Mpeketoni police station shortly after that. 44 cars were set on fire, 26 structures were burned, and victims were shot at close range. 49 persons were killed in the onslaught, which came to a conclusion between 2:00 and 3:00 in the morning. After that, the attackers moved in the direction of Kibaoni, which led to a shooting fight between unidentified groups (Oral interview with a KII in Lamu on 16/3/2023).

In the findings regarding intelligence sharing and coordination, systems theory underscores the importance of collaboration among different security agencies to effectively address emerging threats. The emphasis lies on timely and accurate intelligence exchange to enhance response capabilities against economic security risks. The narrative highlights the detrimental effects of stove piping, where agencies withhold information, emphasizing the need for seamless information flow. Mwangi (2017) further illustrates how the lack of coordinated security approaches can lead to inefficiencies, citing examples of past terrorist attacks and subsequent security operations in Lamu and Garissa counties. This analysis integrates systemic perspectives to stress the significance of integrated efforts in intelligence sharing and coordination.

5.1.4 Border control and surveillance

Regarding, border Control and Surveillance, (14.43%) of the total respondents affirmed that effective border control and surveillance are crucial components in securing a nation's economic interests. Preventing illegal activities, such as smuggling and trafficking, helps safeguard economic resources and ensures fair trade. This strategy emphasizes the role of secure borders in maintaining economic integrity and protecting national assets. This clearly demonstrates that, despite the presence of police in areas vulnerable to terrorism, there remains a pressing need for continuous monitoring of activities within these regions to detect and prevent potential terrorist actions before they occur. One of the key participants noted that;

State investigators and law enforcement officers now perform more diversified roles. Their responsibilities have expanded to include conducting vulnerability assessments, responding to terrorist incidents, gathering terrorism-related intelligence, and investigating acts of terrorism. These evolving duties for state-level authorities and investigators have contributed to a noticeable decline in both the frequency and likelihood of terrorist attacks, (KII in Mpeketoni, on 18/10/2023).

It thus emerged to the study that, in past discussions, border security meetings, often involving elders from both sides of the border, were recognized as crucial in addressing conflict among borderland communities in Lamu County, Kenya. Agreeing with this observation, a responder averred that:

These meetings served as critical measures for addressing various security threats, including cross-border attacks, stock theft, terrorism, murders, kidnappings, robberies, and conflicts over natural resources. Such crimes were identified as significant security threats contributing to acrimonious co-existence between cross-border communities (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Kiunga, on 22/7/2023).

It was also discovered by the research that, efforts in cross-border peacebuilding have been observed in neighboring counties like Turkana. For instance, another responder interrogated by the research based on the discovery above said that:

Projects such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s 'Peace III' initiative have been instrumental in strengthening conflict-management systems and enhancing the capacity of regional and national institutions to address cross-border conflicts (Oral interview with a Politician in Mkomani, on 30/8/2023).

These initiatives aimed to foster peace and stability in borderland regions, contributing to overall security enhancement and economic stability in Lamu County.

In addressing the findings on border control and surveillance, systems theory has facilitated a comprehensive approach to securing a nation's economic interests. By recognizing the interconnectedness of various factors, including the role of effective border control and surveillance, efforts have been made to prevent illegal activities such as smuggling and trafficking. This integrated strategy emphasizes the importance of maintaining economic integrity and protecting national assets through secure borders. Additionally, systems theory has highlighted the need for ongoing monitoring of border activities to detect and deter terrorism before it occurs, thus contributing to a more proactive security approach. Cross-border peace-building initiatives, facilitated by organizations like USAID, further demonstrate the collaborative efforts needed to address border-related crimes and security threats. Through international cooperation and agreements, such as the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, efforts to combat smuggling across borders have been enhanced, reflecting the interconnected nature of border security efforts on a global scale.

5.1.5 Early Warning mechanisms

In the context of Lamu County, it emerged to the study that, respondents emphasized the importance of early warning mechanisms as proactive tools to safeguard economic security. Approximately 16.07% of participants asserted that these mechanisms play a critical role in anticipating and mitigating potential threats to the local economy. One of the responders asserted that:

By identifying risks beforehand, policymakers and security agencies in Lamu could implement preventive measures, thus minimizing the adverse impact on economic activities. This approach underscores a forward-looking strategy in managing economic security within the county (Oral interview with a religious leader in Hindi, on 11/8/2023).

From the preceding discussion, it emerged to the research that, one notable early warning indicator adopted in Lamu County is the Vegetative Condition Index (VCI). Based on this observation, a responder agreed with it and added that:

In locations where drought episodes are localised and poorly defined, this indicator is especially useful for diagnosing drought events and forecasting their onset. By observing changes in vegetation and comparing them with historical data, the VCI, which focuses on the impacts of drought on vegetation, offers insightful information on the beginning, length, and severity of drought (Oral interview a youth leader in Lamu, on 6/8/2023).

Therefore, from the above findings, the study discovered that, in Lamu, where agriculture and other natural resource-dependent activities are prevalent, the VCI plays a crucial role in helping authorities prepare and respond effectively to drought-related economic challenges.

Moreover, it emerged to the research that, in the context of Lamu County, findings from *Bowell et al. (2021)* shed light on the approach taken by the National Drought Management

Authority (NDMA) to assess environmental conditions and potential risks to economic security. NDMA employs various indicators, including vegetation cover, livestock palatability, and plant vigor, with input from ground informants to evaluate prevailing conditions. This assessment process typically involves conducting household surveys that incorporate inquiries about food and water sources, health status, and financial well-being.

Ground informants play a crucial role in this process, as they assess environmental conditions such as pasture availability and browse quality at selected sites representative of all livelihood zones within Lamu County. A responder who is familiar with NDMA operations informed the research that:

By collecting data on these critical factors, NDMA seeks to develop a comprehensive understanding of the local environment and its potential effects on economic activities. This proactive strategy enables authorities in Lamu County to anticipate and effectively respond to challenges such as drought and other environmental pressures, thereby helping to protect and strengthen economic security in the region, (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Kiwayu, on 3/9/2023).

From the above, it emerged to the research that, these datasets are published in monthly bulletins, which give an overview of each county's drought situation. Regarding the foregoing, one of the KII said that:

Due to the intricacy of economic security, early warning and monitoring are typically chosen alternately based on certain criteria for monitoring economic crises (KII on 30/11/2023).

However, in many cases, the safety measures implemented based on inaccurate predictions do not align with the real economic conditions and cannot be adjusted swiftly in response to changing influencing factors. According to Yuan (2022), traditional methods of assessing economic security risks often lack precision and demonstrate poor adaptability.

From the above findings, systems theory has played a crucial role in adopting proactive tools to anticipate and mitigate potential threats to economic security. By identifying risks in advance, policymakers and security agencies have been able to implement preventive measures, minimizing the impact on economic activities. For instance, the adoption of the Vegetative Condition Index (VCI) in Kenya has facilitated the early detection of drought situations, enabling timely intervention. Ground informants assess environmental conditions and provide valuable data, which are then utilized to publish monthly bulletins assessing each county's drought situation. Despite challenges such as complexity and inaccuracies in prediction, the integration of systems theory has enhanced the effectiveness of early warning mechanisms in economic security management.

5.2 Whether multiagency security approaches are effective or not

The study sought to assess whether multiagency security approaches are effective or not in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. Out of 305 respondents, the study found out that, 11(3.6%) stated that they are most effective, 13(4.3%) averred that they more effective, 77(25.2%) asserted that they are effective, 133(43.6%) said that they are less effective and 71(23.3%) reasoned that they were not effective in enhancing economic security in Lmu County. The results are illustrated in table 5.1

Table 5. 1 Whether multiagency approaches are effective or not

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Most effective	11	3.6	3.6
	More effective	13	4.3	7.9
	Effective	77	25.2	25.2
	Less effective	133	43.6	43.6
	Not effective	71	23.3	23.3
				100.0

Total	305	100.0	100.0
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Source:Field Data, 2023

From the previous findings, the study revealed that effectiveness of multiagency approaches in enhancing economic security in Lamu County present diverse perspectives. For most effective (3.6%) and more effective (4.3%), the respondents believe that the multiagency approach is either most effective or more effective. This suggested a positive outlook on the impact of collaborative efforts in enhancing economic security. Participants in this category saw tangible benefits and positive outcomes resulting from the coordinated approach. For those respondents who said that MSA are effective (25.2%), there was a recognition of positive influence of collaborative efforts on economic security. They acknowledged improvements but also saw room for enhancements in the approach. For the respondents who said that they are less effective (43.6%), had reservations about the overall impact of collaborative efforts on economic security. They identified challenges that contribute to their belief in the approach being less effective. For non-effectiveness, (23.3%) the respondents considered that the multiagency security approach is not effective and expressed a significant concern about the efficacy of collaborative efforts. They asserted that that the approach has not yielded the expected results or has faced substantial challenges hindering its effectiveness in enhancing economic security.

The system theory was applied in these findings by examining the effectiveness of multiagency security approaches through a holistic lens, considering various perspectives and feedback from respondents. By categorizing responses into different levels of effectiveness, from "most effective" to "not effective," the study captured the dynamic

interactions and feedback loops within the multiagency system. This approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement within the collaborative framework. Moreover, it highlighted the interconnectedness of different components within the system, emphasizing the importance of synergy and coordination among various stakeholders to enhance economic security in Lamu County.

5.3 Chapter summary

In this chapter, the study examined the effectiveness of multiagency security approaches and explored existing strategies aimed at enhancing economic security in Lamu County. Its analysis encompassed various subthemes, including counterterrorism measures, community policing initiatives, intelligence sharing and coordination, border control and surveillance, and early warning mechanisms. The evaluation of multiagency security approaches revealed diverse perspectives regarding their effectiveness. While some stakeholders acknowledged the value of collaborative efforts in addressing economic security threats, others highlighted areas requiring improvement. Despite differing opinions, it is evident that multiagency collaborations play a crucial role in leveraging expertise and resources to combat complex security challenges.

Furthermore, the chapter exploration of existing strategies underscored the comprehensive nature of efforts aimed at enhancing economic security in Lamu County. Counterterrorism measures focus on thwarting extremist activities, while community policing initiatives aim to engage grassroots participation in maintaining security. Intelligence sharing and coordination efforts emphasize the importance of timely information exchange among

security agencies, while border control and surveillance activities aim to prevent illegal activities that undermine economic integrity.

Additionally, the integration of early warning mechanisms reflects a proactive approach to identifying and mitigating potential risks to economic security. By utilizing tools such as the Vegetative Condition Index (VCI), stakeholders can anticipate and respond to challenges such as drought, minimizing adverse impacts on livelihoods and economic activities. In a nutshell, multiagency strategies are essential in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. Despite challenges, the collective commitment to leveraging diverse approaches and resources demonstrates a proactive and holistic approach to safeguarding economic interests. Moving forward, continued collaboration, innovation, and adaptation will be crucial in addressing evolving threats and fostering sustainable economic development in the region.

CHAPTER SIX

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM MULTIAGENCY SECURITY APPROACH AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

This chapter examined the broad spectrum of challenges and opportunities arising from the Multiagency Security Approach and its implications for economic security in Lamu County. It provided a comprehensive analysis of factors such as coordination gaps, weak communication, corruption, socio-political intolerance, training and capacity needs, mistrust, legal complexities, overlapping roles, interagency competition, and resource limitations, all of which shape the effectiveness of security operations and their economic impact. Furthermore, the chapter explored potential pathways for economic growth and community empowerment within the multiagency framework, highlighting opportunities for sustainable development and improved collaboration.

6.1 Challenges facing multiagency security approach and economic security

Challenges are inevitable in any organizational framework, and the Multiagency Security Approach (MSA) is no exception when it comes to strengthening economic security in Lamu County. Findings from the study revealed several key obstacles, with 52 respondents (17.05%) highlighting duplication of roles as the most pressing issue, followed by resource allocation and budget constraints cited by 43 respondents (14.10%). Other significant challenges included corruption and poor governance (35 respondents, 11.48%), lack of capacity and training (37 respondents, 12.13%), and interagency competition (31 respondents, 10.16%). Additional concerns such as lack of coordination and communication (30 respondents, 9.84%), legal and jurisdictional complexities (28

respondents, 9.18%), mistrust and suspicion (25 respondents, 8.20%), and socio-political intolerance (24 respondents, 7.86%) further complicate the effectiveness of multiagency efforts. These findings, illustrated in Figure 6.1, underscore the complex web of institutional, operational, and governance issues that hinder the seamless implementation of MSA in enhancing economic security within Lamu County.

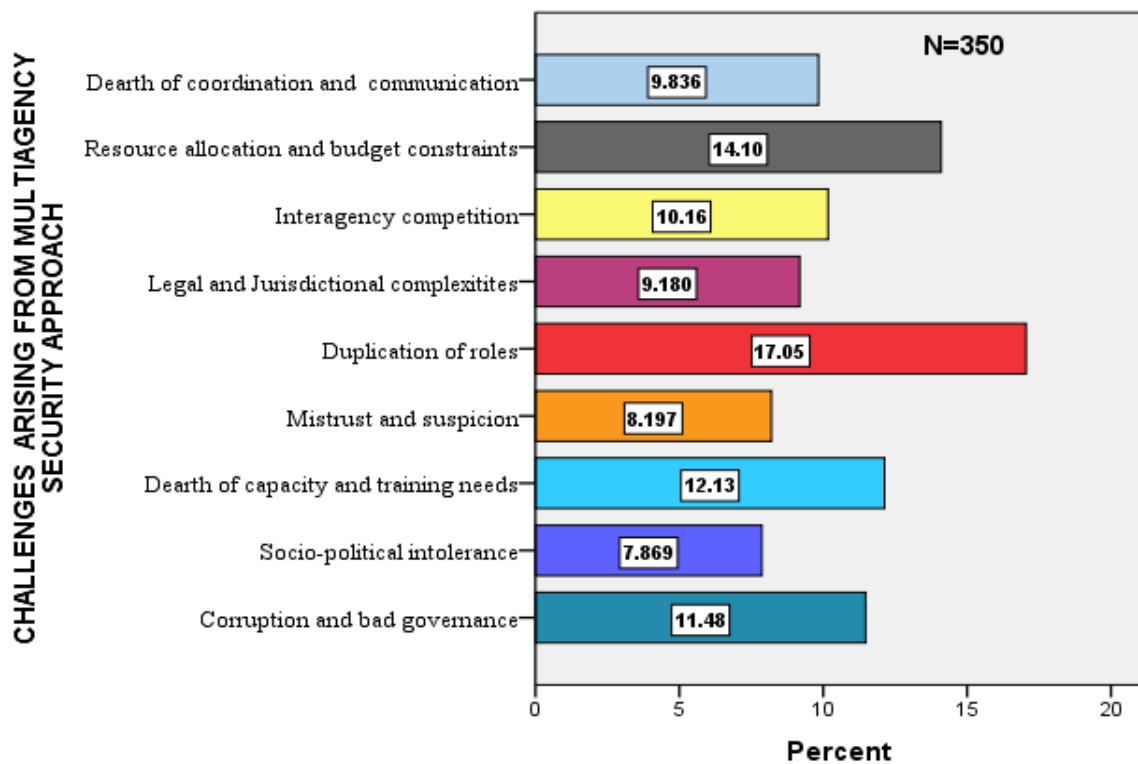


Figure 6. 1 Challenges arising from multiagency security approaches

Source: Field Data,2023

From the analysis above, responses from 305 participants revealed several challenges undermining the effectiveness of the multiagency security approach. Regarding the lack of coordination and communication (9.84%), respondents emphasized that weak information

flow and poor inter-agency collaboration significantly hampered the seamless functioning of multiagency efforts.

One participant stated during an oral interview, "When communication fails, each agency works in isolation, which undermines the collective effort needed to address security issues effectively" (Oral Interview with Local Community Leader in Manda, on 17/6/2024). From the analysis of responses from 305 participants, several key challenges were identified as undermining the effectiveness of the multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County. A lack of coordination and communication (9.84%) emerged as a notable concern, with respondents pointing out that weak information flow and poor inter-agency collaboration often led to fragmented efforts, misaligned objectives, and a failure to harness synergies among security entities.

In addition, resource allocation and budget constraints (14.10%) were highlighted as significant barriers. Participants noted that limited funding hindered the acquisition of critical equipment, delivery of training programs, and the implementation of proactive measures, ultimately constraining the overall impact of multiagency efforts.

Respondents also cited interagency competition (10.16%) as a challenge that fostered rivalry instead of collaboration. One FGD participant remarked, "There's a lot of competition between agencies—each one wants to shine individually, which harms the collective security efforts" (FGD with Local Authority in Lamu, 10/7/2024). This competitive environment impeded the sharing of information and the seamless integration of activities needed for comprehensive economic security strategies.

The issue of duplication of roles (17.05%) was reported as the single most significant challenge. Overlapping responsibilities created redundancy, confusion, and inefficiency. As one local official explained, “We see agencies doing the same work but not communicating with each other about it, which wastes time and resources” (Oral Interview, Kiwayu, 17/7/2024). Respondents stressed the need for a clear delineation of mandates to prevent overlap and streamline operations.

Legal and jurisdictional complexities (9.18%) further complicated coordination, with respondents citing delays in decision-making and occasional conflicts over authority. Alongside this, mistrust and suspicion between agencies (8.20%) were seen as major impediments. One government official in Manda noted, “There is a lot of mistrust between agencies. Without trust, it’s hard to share vital information that could help secure the county” (Oral Interview, 12/6/2024). This reluctance to share critical intelligence weakened the collective capacity to respond to threats.

Capacity gaps were also prominent, with insufficient training and limited expertise (12.13%) identified as barriers to operational efficiency. Respondents stressed that continuous training and skills enhancement were necessary for security personnel to respond effectively to evolving threats.

Beyond technical and operational issues, socio-political intolerance (7.86%) was raised as a concern, with political rivalries and social divisions undermining collaboration and weakening the overall security framework. Finally, corruption and poor governance (11.48%) were underscored as persistent challenges that eroded trust in security operations and undermined their integrity.

Collectively, these findings illustrate that while the multiagency security approach holds great promise, its effectiveness in Lamu County is hindered by structural, operational, and systemic issues. Addressing these challenges—by clarifying roles, resolving legal complexities, fostering trust, strengthening capacity and training, mitigating socio-political intolerance, and tackling corruption—is critical for optimizing the approach and bolstering economic security in the region.

6.1.1 Dearth of coordination and communication

In Lamu County, 9.84% of respondents underscored the dearth of coordination and communication among security agencies as a significant challenge to the multiagency security approach. This shortfall often results in fragmented efforts, misaligned objectives, and a failure to harness the synergies necessary for effective security operations. These findings mirror Mwaniki's (2019) study on coordination in countering violent extremism in Africa, which emphasized that overly state-driven strategies often fall short and advocated for a transition toward multi-stakeholder approaches to better engage marginalized communities in security efforts.

Interviews conducted for this study shed light on multiple causes of weak coordination. A recurring concern was the absence of robust communication channels, which hinders the timely and accurate exchange of information. Respondents pointed to unclear roles and responsibilities among agencies, leading to overlaps in some areas and neglect in others. Conflicting priorities between departments and stakeholders were frequently mentioned as creating misalignment, while insufficient leadership and lack of strategic direction were

seen as exacerbating the problem. Organizational silos, cultural differences, and outright resistance to collaboration further strained inter-agency relations.

Additionally, many respondents noted that inadequate resources, particularly the absence of technology and specialized training, combined with power struggles and weak accountability mechanisms, further undermined efforts to coordinate effectively. Sheridan and Corps (2022) provide valuable comparative insights, examining how coordination structures can reduce vulnerability to violent extremism through the USAID-funded PEACE program in Tillabéri, Niger. Their findings demonstrated that well-designed coordination frameworks, combining infrastructure rehabilitation, dialogue initiatives, livelihoods support, and cultural events, fostered social cohesion and mitigated extremism risks.

Taken together, these studies and local findings underscore the critical need for stronger coordination and communication frameworks in Lamu County's multiagency security efforts. By improving communication systems, clarifying roles, and promoting inclusive, multi-stakeholder engagement, the county can more effectively respond to security threats—thereby enhancing economic stability and long-term growth for the region. In support of the foregoing, one of the respondents argued that:

Resource allocation and financial limitations are critical factors influencing how well multiagency security efforts achieve their goal of strengthening economic security. The balance between the resources available and the demands of security operations largely determines how effective these strategies can be. Multiagency security frameworks typically require a broad, integrated approach that addresses multiple dimensions of economic security. Yet, limited budgets often restrict the level of funding for such comprehensive plans. Consequently, agencies are forced to set priorities, which can leave certain areas exposed

to economic risks. A large share of security budgets is consumed by personnel and training expenses. Providing security officers with adequate training and the right equipment to address emerging threats is essential. However, financial constraints can reduce the number of officers hired and limit the scope of training programs, ultimately weakening the overall effectiveness of security interventions, (Oral Interview with CSO official,14/12/2023).

Further, another respondent interrogated by the research added to the views of the preceding responder by stating that:

The adoption of sophisticated technologies—including surveillance equipment, intelligence-gathering tools, and communication systems—demands considerable financial outlay. Limited budgets can hinder the purchase and upkeep of these technological resources, weakening the ability of security agencies to effectively track and address economic security threats. Effective resource allocation requires a careful balance between preventive efforts and response mechanisms. Preventive initiatives, such as intelligence collection and early-warning systems, necessitate continuous funding, while sufficient resources are equally vital for swift action against emerging risks. Financial limitations may compel agencies to favor one area over the other, potentially creating vulnerabilities within the broader security framework (Interview with CSO official in Bahari, on14/12/2023).

It therefore emerged to the research that, in Lamu County, the efficacy of multiagency security approaches relied heavily on seamless collaboration and information sharing among different agencies. However, limited resources posed significant challenges in establishing and maintaining effective collaboration mechanisms. Agencies encountered difficulties aligning their priorities, sharing intelligence, and coordinating joint operations due to resource constraints. These challenges inhibited the ability to respond promptly and effectively to security threats, undermining efforts to ensure economic stability within the county. A focused group discussion informed the study that “the lack of adequate funding not only limits the resources available for coordination meetings and joint training but also

affects the development of essential communication systems between agencies. Sometimes, even basic logistical support for joint operations is lacking, making collaboration more of an aspiration than a reality:

Budget limitations remained a constant challenge, forcing authorities to strike a careful balance between channeling funds into security operations and supporting economic development programs in Lamu. Although security investments were recognized as vital for sustaining economic stability, the diversion of resources toward these efforts required careful consideration. This trade-off often resulted in tough choices on how to allocate limited funds, sometimes affecting the effectiveness of security measures and, at the same time, slowing down economic growth within the county, (FGD of a CSO in Bahari, on 13/8/2023).

The study further revealed that economic security threats in Lamu were fluid and continually changing, requiring security agencies to constantly adjust their strategies. However, financial constraints restricted these agencies' ability to react quickly to emerging risks. This limited flexibility left certain economic sectors exposed to evolving challenges, ultimately threatening the overall economic stability of the county.

The respondents unanimously agreed that dearth coordination and communication have far-reaching consequences. Confusion was highlighted as a common outcome, leading to duplicated efforts and wasted resources. Delayed processes and unmet objectives were frequently mentioned, particularly in high-pressure environments. Workplace conflicts were noted to increase due to the lack of clarity and cohesion, resulting in lower employee morale and, in some cases, higher turnover rates. Poor communication was said to negatively affect decision-making, often leading to errors and compromised outcomes. Many respondents emphasized that stakeholders lose trust in the process when coordination breaks down, fostering resistance to future collaborations. In critical areas such as security,

healthcare, and infrastructure, these issues were reported to exacerbate risks, prolong crises, and worsen socio-economic vulnerabilities, ultimately hindering progress and development.

Realism theory and systems theory provide valuable lenses for understanding the challenges and opportunities stemming from the lack of coordination and communication within multiagency security approaches aimed at enhancing economic security. From a realist perspective, power dynamics and self-interest shape the behavior of security agencies. The findings reflect this by underscoring the necessity of effective coordination and communication to mitigate fragmented efforts and misaligned objectives. Realism stresses that while agencies pursue their own interests, they must also acknowledge their interdependence in achieving shared security goals.

Conversely, systems theory focuses on the interconnectedness and interdependence of all components within a system. The study's findings align with this perspective by demonstrating that seamless coordination and communication are vital for the efficient functioning of multiagency security frameworks. Systems theory highlights the need for integrated collaboration and information exchange to address complex security challenges in a comprehensive way. Together, these theories emphasize that strengthening coordination and communication is pivotal for optimizing multiagency security efforts and ultimately advancing economic security.

6.1.2 Corruption and bad governance

In Lamu, oral interviews were conducted to explore how corruption and bad governance influence security operations. The study revealed that 11.48% of respondents believed corrupt practices undermined the integrity of security interventions. This aligns with research by Taylor (2017), who examined U.S. policymakers' efforts to fight corruption, emphasizing the importance of capacity and transparency in curbing it. While Taylor noted that the U.S. had sufficient institutional capacity, he stressed the need for stronger policies to address corruption effectively. However, his study did not assess multiagency approaches or investigate the link between corruption and insecurity — the core focus of the present study in Lamu County. The findings from the oral interviews underscore that corruption and bad governance are significant drivers of insecurity in Lamu. One respondent remarked,

The land here has been grabbed by powerful people, and those who were displaced were either not compensated or given very little. How can we trust such leaders? (Oral Interview with a resident in Bahari, on 15/12/2023)

This sentiment was echoed by another respondent who highlighted that the compensation process for the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor has been riddled with irregularities, leaving many locals excluded and disillusioned.

Respondents also identified corruption within the security sector as a key issue. A resident noted,

There is favoritism in the way security resources are distributed. Some areas are well-protected while others are neglected because the leaders prioritize their own interests, (Oral Interview with a resident in Faza, on 16/12/2023).

This aligns with reports of nepotism in recruitment and deployment, which compromise the efficiency of multiagency security interventions. Bad governance further compounds these issues. As one elder explained,

Our leaders do not listen to us; they only come during elections. After that, they disappear, (Oral interview with an elder in Bahari, on 15/12/2023).

Such neglect has marginalized communities, fostering resentment and making youth more vulnerable to radicalization.

Additionally, it emerged that governance failures, including weak law enforcement and lack of accountability, perpetuate distrust between residents and authorities. Without addressing these systemic issues, the multiagency security approach cannot succeed in promoting peace or economic stability in Lamu. Transparent governance, anti-corruption reforms, and community-focused policies are essential to reversing this trend.

The research conducted in Lamu County aimed to situate its findings within the Kenyan context, underscoring the critical need to understand local dynamics when tackling corruption-related security challenges. By centering on Lamu, the study revealed how corruption disrupts security operations at the grassroots level, where vulnerabilities may differ significantly from those experienced in more centralized regions. This localized lens enriched the understanding of the intricate link between corruption and security, offering practical insights for policymakers and practitioners working in comparable environments.

Furthermore, the study highlighted the pivotal role of multi-agency collaboration in curbing corruption and strengthening security in Lamu County. In contrast to Taylor’s research, which largely emphasized capacity-building and transparency initiatives, this study showcased how coordinated efforts across multiple agencies address corruption-driven security risks. Such a focus acknowledged the complexity of corruption and the necessity for harmonized responses across sectors and institutions. By exploring the relationship between corruption and insecurity, the Lamu study provided a broader perspective on how corruption impacts public safety and societal stability.

In addition, focus group discussions (FGDs) were convened in Lamu to evaluate capacity-building measures for combating corruption from the viewpoint of different Kenyan institutions. In a related study, Brzezinka, Chrysostome, and Gola (2018) examined similar efforts in emerging and developing nations, including Poland, and their findings demonstrated that:

Inadequate capacity-building within anti-corruption institutions has been a key factor fueling rising corruption levels. Moreover, the technical expertise and competencies of personnel play a critical role in shaping the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in emerging and developing nations, (FGD of household heads in Faza on 3/9/2023).

Likewise, the Lamu County study evaluated the technical capacity of anti-corruption bodies, with particular attention to the training of personnel within Kenyan institutions responsible for tackling corruption. In contrast, the research conducted in Poland did not address the relationship between corruption and insecurity, nor did it consider multi-agency strategies for confronting corruption—both of which were central themes in the Lamu County analysis.

To frame these findings, Realism theory and Systems theory have been applied to explore the challenges and opportunities that arise from corruption and poor governance in multi-agency security initiatives aimed at strengthening economic security. Realism theory highlights the role of power dynamics and self-interest among security actors, illustrating how corrupt practices erode the integrity of operations. The study's results align with realist views by underscoring the urgency of reinforcing policies and capacity-building measures to curb corruption and enhance institutional governance.

Meanwhile, Systems theory emphasizes the interdependence of elements within an institutional framework, illustrating how weak organizational capacity and insufficient technical expertise create conditions for corruption to thrive. The study assessed multiple anti-corruption agencies and their performance, pointing to the importance of institutional autonomy, resource availability, and collaborative capacities in the fight against corruption and the safeguarding of economic security. Together, Realism and Systems theory provide valuable lenses for understanding the complex, interconnected nature of corruption and governance challenges within multi-agency security frameworks.

6.1.3 Socio-Political Intolerance

The research revealed that about 7.86% of respondents identified political differences and social divisions as major obstacles to collaboration, ultimately undermining the overall effectiveness of the security strategy. Insights from oral interviews and focus group

discussions in Lamu County further indicated that socio-political intolerance emerged as a critical barrier to the multi-agency security approach.

Findings demonstrated that socio-political intolerance disrupts the effectiveness of multi-agency efforts by creating tensions that hinder cooperation and weaken the shared objective of maintaining security. In the Lamu County context—where a mix of diverse political and social groups coexist—such intolerance often strains relationships, limits trust, and obstructs the vital collaboration and information exchange essential for coordinated security interventions. One participant emphasized this concern, stating that:

Furthermore, intolerance-driven disunity often results in fragmented loyalties among security personnel aligned with different political or social affiliations. Such fractures can create conflicts of interest and erode cohesion within the multi-agency framework, ultimately weakening coordination and undermining the effectiveness of security operations, (Oral interview a KDF officer in Kiunga, on 22/8/2023).

Building on the responses, the study further established that socio-political intolerance can lead to the uneven enforcement of security measures, with some groups receiving preferential treatment over others. Such bias undermines the principles of fairness and equality, eroding public trust and intensifying community tensions—factors that ultimately weaken the effectiveness of multi-agency security initiatives.

The study further noted that intolerance can fuel the politicization of security agencies, causing their actions to be guided more by political agendas than by genuine security priorities. This undermines the neutrality and professionalism that are crucial for a functional multi-agency security framework. An FGD conducted during the research reinforced this point, affirming that:

In Lamu County, the success of multi-agency security initiatives depends largely on the trust and cooperation of local communities. However, socio-political intolerance weakens this trust, as residents may view security actions as politically driven rather than genuinely intended to protect them. When community confidence erodes, it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain vital intelligence or implement community-based policing strategies, ultimately compromising the overall effectiveness of security operations, (FGD with former youth extremist in Manda, on 13/9/2023).

The study also revealed that intolerance can trigger resistance and pushback from sections of the population who feel marginalized or unfairly targeted. Such opposition may take the form of non-compliance with security directives, public demonstrations, or even acts of civil disobedience, all of which disrupt the smooth execution of security initiatives in Lamu County. One key informant emphasized this concern, stating that developing effective security policies requires consensus that bridges socio-political divides. Intolerance, they argued, hampers this process, resulting in the creation of divisive or biased policies that fail to address the security needs of the broader population. These policy inconsistencies, in turn, weaken the overall coherence and effectiveness of multi-agency security strategies (Oral Interview with Key Informant, Faza Ward, 15/12/2023).

Further, another respondent interrogated by the study based on this theme went on and averred that:

Socio-political intolerance can foster conditions that enable extremist groups to recruit and exploit vulnerable individuals. When particular communities feel marginalized or targeted, they become more susceptible to radicalization. This not only threatens the broader security environment but also undermines the effectiveness of multi-agency counter-terrorism initiatives, (Oral Interview with key informant at Matondoni, Lamu 15/12/2023).

The researcher concluded that tackling socio-political intolerance is critical to creating an environment in which multi-agency security strategies can succeed. Building trust, fostering inclusivity, and ensuring that security measures are implemented impartially all strengthen the resilience and overall effectiveness of security initiatives.

To frame these findings, Realism theory and Systems theory were applied to analyze the challenges and opportunities posed by socio-political intolerance within multi-agency security efforts aimed at enhancing economic security. Realism theory sheds light on the power struggles and self-interest among political and social groups, demonstrating how intolerance obstructs collaboration and weakens joint security responses. The study's findings highlight the need to overcome political divides and social fragmentation to reinforce collective security strategies.

Similarly, Systems theory underscores the interconnected nature of societal components within a security framework, showing how socio-political intolerance disrupts cooperation and erodes trust between stakeholders. The study points to the importance of inclusivity, neutrality, and trust-building initiatives to strengthen the capacity and coherence of multi-agency security operations. Together, Realism and Systems theory offer valuable perspectives for understanding the complex dynamics of socio-political intolerance while providing strategies to address these challenges and foster a supportive environment for effective security interventions.

6.1.4 Dearth of Capacity and Training Needs

The study established that approximately 12.13% of respondents cited inadequate capacity and training as major challenges. Insights from oral interviews and focus group discussions

in Lamu County further revealed that gaps in skills and training posed a significant obstacle to the effectiveness of the Multi-Agency Security Approach (MSA). One focus group discussion highlighted this concern, noting that:

The study found that insufficient capacity and training within the multi-agency security framework carries serious consequences for initiatives aimed at strengthening economic security. When security agencies lack the necessary skills and resources, their ability to respond to evolving threats—such as cybercrime, terrorism, and organized criminal networks—is severely hindered, leaving critical vulnerabilities unaddressed, (FGD with household heads in Mkomani, on 12/8/2023).

The study further observed that economic security in Lamu County is closely linked to emerging challenges that exploit technological weaknesses. Without ongoing training to equip security personnel with up-to-date knowledge on technological advancements, they face difficulties in countering cyber threats or utilizing modern tools essential for safeguarding economic security. Building on these findings, another respondent emphasized that capacity gaps significantly hinder effective interagency coordination in Lamu County. In the absence of sufficient training on collaborative strategies and information-sharing protocols, agencies struggle to operate cohesively—resulting in fragmented efforts and leaving openings for economic threats to take advantage of these institutional gaps (Oral interview with a Chief in Lamu, 22/9/2023).

The research further established that inadequate capacity and training can create a public perception of incompetence among security agencies in Lamu County. One respondent reinforced this point, noting that when security agencies seem ill-prepared or poorly equipped to tackle economic security issues, public confidence diminishes. This erosion of trust undermines efforts to gather crucial information and hinders the success of

community-based policing initiatives (Oral interview with a politician in Pate, 10/8/2023). Additionally, the study was informed by another focus group discussion interrogated by the study that:

Inadequate capacity and training were also found to contribute to delayed or poorly executed responses to security incidents in Lamu County. Because economic security threats demand rapid and well-coordinated interventions to contain potential damage, untrained or underprepared security personnel may struggle to respond effectively—allowing incidents to escalate and resulting in greater economic disruption, (FGD in Faza on 13/10/2023).

The findings highlighted the urgent need to address capacity and training gaps within the multi-agency security framework in Lamu County to effectively protect economic assets and critical infrastructure. From this, the researcher concluded that comprehensive and continuous training is essential to equip security personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to respond to emerging and complex threats in the region.

To contextualize these insights, Realism theory and Systems theory were applied to examine the challenges and opportunities created by insufficient capacity and training within multi-agency security approaches aimed at bolstering economic security. Realism theory draws attention to the power dynamics and self-interest among security agencies, demonstrating how inadequate capacity and training weaken collaboration and diminish the effectiveness of joint operations. The findings reflect realist principles by emphasizing the need to close capacity gaps to strengthen security strategies and enable effective responses to evolving threats.

Similarly, Systems theory highlights the interdependence of different elements within the security structure, illustrating how capacity shortfalls disrupt coordination and compromise the protection of economic security. The study stresses the necessity of ongoing training to upgrade skills and build institutional capacity, aligning with Systems theory's focus on adaptation, resilience, and systemic coherence. Together, Realism and Systems theory provide a valuable analytical framework for understanding the implications of training and capacity gaps while offering strategies to overcome these challenges and enhance the effectiveness of multi-agency security initiatives.

6.1.5 Mistrust and Suspicion

It was discovered by the study that, approximately 8.20% of respondents expressed that a lack of trust may result in reluctance to share critical information, ultimately hindering collective efforts aimed at enhancing economic security in the region. This resonates with the researcher's observation that mistrust and suspicion within the multiagency framework can significantly impede efforts aimed at enhancing economic security.

Therefore, in Lamu County, findings from both oral interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed that mistrust among agencies poses a significant hindrance to effective collaboration within the multiagency security approach. A respondent interviewed by the research posited that:

Mistrust among different security agencies may lead to a reluctance to share critical information, which is essential for addressing economic threats effectively. In Lamu County, information sharing is crucial for a comprehensive approach to security. However, when agencies withhold information due to suspicion, it hampers the collective ability to detect, prevent, and respond to economic security challenges. This fragmentation of intelligence analysis undermines the comprehensive understanding required to address

complex economic security threats (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Kiunga, on 12/9/2023).

Furthermore, the study noted that, mistrust and suspicion can erode collaboration among agencies. Successful multiagency security relies on seamless cooperation, with each agency contributing its unique capabilities. However, a focus group discussed informed the study that:

...in Lamu County, when mistrust prevails, collaboration becomes challenging, and joint efforts to enhance economic security may be compromised. Positive working relationships are essential for building trust, fostering effective teamwork, and ensuring a unified response to economic security threats (FGD with a CSO group in Basuba on 10/8/2023).

Moreover, it was established by the study that, suspicion among agencies may result in a reduced commitment to joint initiatives. This reluctance to allocate resources, share expertise, or actively participate in collaborative efforts can compromise economic security initiatives that require sustained commitment and mutual support. Establishing common goals becomes fundamental to a successful multiagency approach. This was reinforced by a respondent who informed the research that:

Additionally, mistrust may make it challenging to align agency objectives and priorities in Lamu County. Without a shared understanding of overarching goals related to economic security, agencies may pursue divergent paths, diminishing the overall impact of their efforts. Economic security incidents often demand rapid and coordinated responses, but mistrust can impair the ability of agencies to respond swiftly and effectively during crises (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Mkunumbi, on 11/9/2023).

Furthermore, it was found by the research from the preceding data that, mistrust and suspicion within security agencies can undermine public confidence. This was ascertained by the respondent that:

When the public perceives discord and lack of unity among agencies tasked with economic security, it may lead to a diminished belief in the government's ability to protect economic interests. This, in turn, can impact community cooperation and support for security initiatives (Oral interview with a chief in Manda on 12/10/2023).

Therefore, according to this study, it was established that, in order to address mistrust and suspicion within the multiagency framework in Lamu County, intentional efforts to foster a culture of transparency, collaboration, and shared responsibility are crucial. Building trust through regular communication, joint training programs, and establishing clear protocols for information sharing can contribute to a more cohesive and effective approach to enhancing economic security.

Finally, from secondary source, Carlson (2009) explains suspicion as a defensive mechanism, extending to all social interactions and efforts perceived as threatening or creating feelings of insecurity among specific groups. This perspective underscores the importance of addressing mistrust within the multiagency framework to ensure effective economic security measures in Lamu County.

Realism theory and Systems theory offer critical perspectives on the challenges and opportunities posed by mistrust and suspicion within multi-agency security strategies aimed at strengthening economic security. Realism theory underscores the inherent competition and power struggles among security agencies, showing how mistrust often stems from perceived threats to each agency's mandate or interests. The study's findings highlight the necessity of addressing such mistrust to promote information sharing and foster effective collaboration—an approach consistent with Realism's emphasis on self-interest and competition among actors in the security environment.

Similarly, Systems theory draws attention to the interconnectedness of the various components that make up the security framework, illustrating how mistrust can disrupt the seamless functioning of the overall system. The study points to the importance of deliberate measures to build trust and transparency, aligning with Systems theory's focus on cooperation, interdependence, and systemic balance in complex networks. Together, Realism and Systems theory provide valuable insights into the effects of mistrust and suspicion while offering practical strategies to overcome these barriers and improve the effectiveness of multi-agency security approaches in safeguarding economic assets.

6.1.6 Legal and Jurisdictional Complexities

The study revealed that 9.18% of respondents reasoned that these complexities introduced challenges in navigating legal frameworks, leading to potential conflicts and delays in decision-making. This resonated across both interview formats, emphasizing the critical role that legal and jurisdictional clarity plays in facilitating effective collaboration among security agencies. The researcher found that clear delineation of roles and responsibilities is crucial to overcoming these challenges. Different agencies involved in the multiagency security approach may operate under distinct legal mandates and jurisdictions, leading to confusion regarding authority and responsibilities. This lack of clarity can result in disputes and delays, hindering the swift response required to address economic security threats in Lamu County. To address this, a respondent informed the study that:

Moreover, economic security threats often transcend geographic boundaries, necessitating collaboration across jurisdictions. However, jurisdictional constraints identified in the study can hinder the seamless flow of information and coordination between agencies. Inconsistent legal frameworks between regions further complicate investigations and enforcement actions, limiting the

effectiveness of the multiagency approach. Furthermore, security agencies may operate under different legal standards and procedures, particularly concerning surveillance, data collection, and intelligence sharing. This variance in legal frameworks impedes the smooth exchange of information and necessitates the harmonization of standards to ensure compliance while facilitating effective collaboration (Oral interview with an NIS officer in Mkomani, on 14/9/2023).

The researcher also observed that economic security threats frequently possess an international dimension, such as cross-border financial crimes and cyber threats. However, another respondent added that:

Differences in legal systems and international laws can pose significant challenges to collaboration. Establishing protocols for international cooperation and navigating these legal complexities emerged as essential components for a successful multiagency approach to economic security in Lamu County (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Lamu, on 16/8/2023).

Additionally, the study highlighted the ongoing challenge of balancing the imperative to enhance economic security with respect for data privacy and civil liberties. Based on this, an FGD informed the study that:

Legal restrictions on information sharing, including security concerns, privacy regulations, and restrictions on classified information, may limit the real-time exchange of critical data among agencies. Establishing protocols that navigate these legal constraints emerged as vital for enhancing economic security while safeguarding individual rights (FGD with Chiefs and Sub-chiefs in Pate, on 10/9/2023).

Based on these findings, the researcher found that legal and jurisdictional complexities present significant hurdles to the effective pursuit of economic security through a multiagency approach in Lamu County. Clear delineation of roles, harmonization of legal

frameworks, and establishing protocols for international cooperation are essential steps towards overcoming these challenges. Balancing the imperative for enhanced security with respect for legal and civil liberties remains an ongoing endeavor, requiring careful navigation of legal constraints to facilitate seamless collaboration among security agencies in Lamu County..

In support of the foregoing, the one of the key respondents averred that:

Addressing legal and jurisdictional complexities requires a comprehensive approach that involves legislative reforms, international cooperation agreements, and ongoing legal training for personnel involved in multiagency security efforts. Establishing a legal framework that facilitates information sharing, respects individual rights, and enables swift cross-border collaboration is pivotal for enhancing economic security(Interview with key informant at Witu on 13/12/2023).

Some economic security threats, such as cybercrimes or transnational financial offenses, may originate from locations outside a nation's borders. Jurisdictional challenges arise when pursuing offenders beyond national boundaries. Establishing mechanisms for extraterritorial cooperation and prosecution is essential for addressing these complexities. Economic security often involves regulatory oversight across diverse sectors. Harmonizing regulatory frameworks to ensure consistency and interoperability among agencies is a formidable task. Regulatory misalignment can lead to gaps and inconsistencies in addressing economic security threats. Security agencies must navigate complex legal issues with precision. Insufficient legal capacity and expertise within agencies can hinder their ability to interpret and apply the law effectively. Ongoing legal training and collaboration with legal experts can address this challenge. Seeking legal assistance from other nations in the investigation and prosecution of economic crimes can be complicated due to varying

legal systems and diplomatic considerations. Establishing clear protocols for international legal assistance is crucial for overcoming this hurdle.

Realism theory and systems theory offer valuable perspectives on the challenges and opportunities arising from legal and jurisdictional complexities within multiagency security approaches for economic security. Realism theory highlights the inherent competition among different agencies, illustrating how legal and jurisdictional complexities can exacerbate this competition by creating disputes over authority and responsibilities. The findings underscore the importance of clear delineation of roles and responsibilities to mitigate conflicts and enhance cooperation, aligning with realist principles of self-interest and competition among security actors.

Systems theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of legal frameworks and jurisdictions within the security system, illustrating how inconsistencies and gaps can disrupt the smooth functioning of the system. The study underscores the need for comprehensive approaches, including legislative reforms and international cooperation agreements, to address legal and jurisdictional complexities, aligning with systems theory's focus on interdependence and collaboration in complex systems. Both theories provide insights into the implications of legal and jurisdictional complexities, offering strategies to overcome these challenges and enhance the effectiveness of multiagency security approaches for economic security.

6.1.7. Duplication of roles

In Lamu County, the study found that duplication of roles and responsibilities among different agencies posed significant challenges, with 17.05% of respondents identifying this issue. This challenge underscored the need for clear delineation of tasks and responsibilities

to optimize the contributions of each agency. The pursuit of economic security through a multiagency security approach in Lamu County is thus confronted by the challenge of role duplication, leading to inefficiencies, redundancy, and confusion.

Moreover, the findings revealed that different security agencies in Lamu County may have overlapping mandates, creating confusion about their specific roles and responsibilities. This redundancy can result in a lack of clarity, inefficiencies, and potential conflicts in decision-making processes. The study emphasized the importance of clearly defining and demarcating the roles of each agency to avoid duplication and streamline efforts towards enhancing economic security.

Furthermore, the researcher observed that agencies with overlapping responsibilities in Lamu County may pursue similar objectives independently, leading to competition rather than collaboration. An FGD conducted by the study asserted that:

This competition can hinder the sharing of critical information, resources, and intelligence, thereby compromising the effectiveness of the multiagency security approach. Establishing mechanisms for cooperation and coordination emerged as vital strategies to overcome competing agendas and foster collaboration among agencies in Lamu County (FGD with former youth extremists in Manda, on 6/8/2023).

In support of the foregoing, one of the Key Informants interrogated by the study affirmed to the research that:

In Lamu, duplication of roles has often resulted in redundant allocation of resources. Multiple agencies might invest in similar technologies, intelligence-gathering tools, or personnel training programs. This redundancy can strain available resources and limit the overall impact on enhancing economic security. Duplication can impede effective information sharing among agencies. Instead of pooling resources and intelligence,

agencies may operate in silos, limiting the holistic understanding of economic security threats. Establishing centralized information-sharing mechanisms can mitigate this challenge. Duplication may lead to a lack of specialization within agencies. Instead of focusing on specific areas of expertise, agencies might try to cover a broad spectrum of responsibilities. Specialization is crucial for addressing refined economic security threats effectively (Interview with key informant at Mkomani, 10/12/23).

When multiple agencies conduct parallel investigations into the same economic security issue, it can result in inefficiencies. Duplicative efforts may lead to redundant data collection, prolonged investigations, and overlapping legal proceedings. Streamlining investigative processes is crucial for optimal resource utilization. Duplication often contributes to communication breakdowns between agencies. Lack of effective communication channels can hinder the timely exchange of critical information, impeding swift responses to emerging economic security threats. Implementing robust communication protocols is essential to address this challenge.

Furthermore, the study found that identifying accountability becomes challenging when roles are duplicated, with respondents highlighting this concern. A respondent affirmed this by saying that:

With roles duplicated among various agencies, determining accountability for specific aspects of economic security in Lamu County can be complicated. To address this issue, establishing clear lines of accountability and performance metrics emerged as necessary measures to ensure effective oversight and responsibility allocation (Oral interview with a household head in Kiwayu, on 23/7/2023).

Furthermore, the study revealed that agencies duplicating roles in Lamu County may implement fragmented policies, lacking a cohesive and comprehensive strategy. An FGD supported this view by asserting that:

This fragmentation weakens the overall impact of the multiagency security approach on economic security. Coordinating policy implementation is therefore crucial in Lamu County to ensure that efforts are unified and aligned towards common objectives, enhancing the effectiveness of the security approach (FGD with religious leaders in Witu, on 18/9/2023).

The research findings further revealed that duplication of roles contributes to resistance to collaboration among agencies operating in Lamu County. Agencies often become protective of their individual mandates, which undermines the development of a collective mindset necessary for effective multi-agency cooperation. The study identified fostering a culture of collaboration through joint training, coordinated exercises, and shared objectives as essential steps toward overcoming this resistance. By aligning goals and building mutual trust, agencies in Lamu County can coordinate more effectively to confront economic security challenges.

Realism theory and Systems theory provide important analytical lenses for understanding and addressing the challenges created by overlapping roles within multi-agency security frameworks. Realism theory highlights the competitive tendencies of security agencies, showing how duplicated roles can lead to inefficiencies, rivalry, and fragmented efforts instead of meaningful collaboration. The findings emphasize the importance of clearly defining tasks and responsibilities to ensure that each agency contributes optimally, reflecting Realism's focus on self-interest and competition among actors in the security environment.

In parallel, Systems theory stresses the interdependence of roles and responsibilities within the broader security network, illustrating how duplication can disrupt the smooth operation of the entire system. The study underscores the need for structured mechanisms that

encourage cooperation, information sharing, and coordination to resolve overlaps, aligning with Systems theory's emphasis on synergy and collaboration in complex systems. Together, Realism and Systems theory offer practical strategies for addressing the challenges posed by role duplication and strengthening the overall effectiveness of multi-agency security initiatives aimed at safeguarding economic security.

6.1.8 Interagency Competition

In the findings obtained from Lamu County, interagency competition emerged as a significant concern, with 10.16% of respondents affirming its detrimental effects on collaboration and information-sharing. This competitive environment poses a significant challenge to the seamless integration of efforts crucial for comprehensive economic security. It was thus affirmed by a responder that:

Interagency competition within Lamu County's multiagency security approach can lead to inefficiencies, resource wastage, and a lack of synergy. While collaboration among different agencies is crucial, competition often results in rivalry for resources such as funding, personnel, and advanced technologies. This rivalry can divert attention and resources away from the shared goal of enhancing economic security, thereby hindering the overall effectiveness of the security approach. Moreover, agencies engaged in competition may tend to hoard valuable information and intelligence, perceiving it as a source of power and influence. This intellectual property hoarding prevents seamless information sharing, thereby hindering the collective understanding of economic security threats. Overcoming this challenge requires fostering a collaborative culture among agencies, promoting open communication, and facilitating information exchange (Oral interview with an NIS officer in Mkomani, on 22/8/2023).

Furthermore, it was established by the research that, divergent agendas and priorities among different agencies in Lamu County may exacerbate conflicts in strategy formulation and execution. Competition for recognition and influence can result in a lack of alignment

with overall economic security goals, creating obstacles in achieving a unified approach.

This was supported by the argument from a respondent who added that:

Interagency competition can also lead to a lack of coordination in operational activities, with agencies pursuing individual strategies without adequate synchronization. This lack of coordination diminishes the overall impact on economic security threats (Oral interview with a Chief in Basuba, on 1/8/2023).

Additionally, it emerged to the research that, competition among agencies may result in the investment of resources in redundant capabilities, technologies, or expertise, leading to wastage and underutilization of critical resources. Adopting a cooperative approach is essential to ensure optimal resource utilization and specialization, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of security efforts. Moreover, a focus group discussion held by the study posited that:

The competition among agencies may slow down the response time to emerging economic security threats. The lack of a unified front and coordinated efforts can lead to delays in decision-making and action. To address this challenge, streamlining communication channels and establishing clear protocols are imperative. Furthermore, interagency competition can also create a reluctance to share critical information, as agencies may hesitate to disclose findings or intelligence to competitors, thereby limiting the comprehensive understanding of economic security threats. Fostering a culture of trust and incentivizing information sharing are crucial steps in overcoming this barrier (FGD with former youth extremists in Lamu, on 27/8/2023).

Furthermore, based on the above discussion, it emerged that, constant competition may erode trust between agencies, as suspicions about ulterior motives or hidden agendas can hinder open communication and collaboration. Rebuilding and maintaining trust are essential components of overcoming the challenges posed by interagency competition, facilitating effective cooperation and coordination.

In conclusion, the study established that, addressing interagency competition is vital for enhancing economic security in Lamu County. Therefore, by fostering collaboration, aligning priorities, streamlining communication, and incentivizing information sharing, agencies can work together more effectively to safeguard economic interests and mitigate security threats.

Realism theory and system theory provide insights into addressing challenges and opportunities arising from interagency competition within multiagency security approaches for economic security. Realism theory highlights the competitive nature of security agencies, emphasizing how competition can lead to inefficiencies, resource wastage, and a lack of collaboration. It underscores the importance of aligning individual agency interests with the broader goal of economic security to overcome competition and foster cooperation among agencies.

System theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of agencies within the security system, illustrating how competition can disrupt the smooth functioning of the system. It underscores the need for mechanisms to promote collaboration, coordination, and information-sharing among agencies to mitigate the negative impacts of competition and enhance the overall effectiveness of the security approach. Both theories offer strategies to address interagency competition, emphasizing the importance of fostering a collaborative culture, aligning individual agency interests with broader goals, and establishing clear protocols for communication and coordination. These insights can help optimize multiagency security approaches for economic security.

6.1.9 Resource allocation and budget constraints

While conducting the study, resource allocation and budget constraints emerged as significant challenges, with 14.10% of respondents highlighting their concerns in Lamu County. Scarce resources and budget limitations hindered the acquisition of necessary equipment, training programs, and proactive measures, limiting the overall impact of the multiagency security approach. A responder interrogated by the research posited that:

Efficient resource allocation and managing budget constraints are critical aspects of any security strategy, particularly within a multiagency framework. Enhancing economic security necessitates careful planning and coordination to address challenges related to resource scarcity. One primary challenge is the limitation of financial resources available to various security agencies. Economic security initiatives often require substantial funding for technology, personnel training, intelligence gathering, and infrastructure. Budget constraints can impede agencies' ability to invest adequately in these critical areas (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Kiwayu, on 27/8/2023).

Based on the above discussion of findings, it emerged to the study that, security agencies in Lamu County are tasked with addressing various issues, ranging from counterterrorism to cyber threats. In a multiagency security approach, competing priorities among agencies can strain available resources. Economic security may not always be the top priority, leading to challenges in allocating sufficient funds for dedicated initiatives. To ascertain this view, a responder informed the study that:

The shortage of skilled personnel and inadequate investment in training programs pose challenges in enhancing economic security. Skilled professionals are vital for effective intelligence analysis, risk assessment, and implementing security measures. However, budget constraints may limit recruitment efforts and hinder the implementation of comprehensive training programs (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Hindi, on 13/9/2023).

Moreover, economic security often necessitates advanced technological solutions and robust infrastructure. To affirm that, another responder in an FGD resorted that:

Budget limitations may hinder the acquisition of cutting-edge technologies and the development of necessary infrastructure. This can create a technological gap, making it challenging to address emerging economic threats effectively (FGD of religious leaders in Bahari, on 16/9/2023).

From the above discussion, it was acknowledged by the study that, some security agencies in Lamu County may rely on external funding sources, such as government grants or international aid. However, from another FGD, the study was informed that:

Budget constraints at the national or international level can directly impact the availability of funds for economic security initiatives. Overreliance on external funding introduces vulnerability to fluctuations and geopolitical dynamics, further complicating resource allocation efforts (FGD of household heads in Pate, on 31/7/2023).

In support of the foregoing findings, it was established by the study through interrogation of one KII who asserted that:

Many government agencies operate within rigid budgeting processes that may not easily accommodate the dynamic nature of economic security threats. Budgetary constraints can result from inflexible financial frameworks, hindering the agility required to respond swiftly to evolving challenges(KII interview in Kiunga, on 14/8/2023).

In Lamu County, it emerged to the study that, complex economic security projects face the risk of cost overruns, particularly when dealing with unforeseen threats or rapidly changing circumstances. Budget constraints exacerbate this risk, potentially leading to incomplete projects or compromised effectiveness. Another respondent affirmed to the research that:

Economic security is an ongoing concern in Lamu, requiring sustained efforts and continuous funding commitments. However, budget constraints may result in a lack of long-term funding commitments, creating uncertainties about the sustainability of multiagency initiatives aimed at enhancing economic security. Also, intelligence gathering plays a crucial role in economic security efforts in Lamu. However, budget constraints can limit investments in intelligence capabilities, affecting the ability to collect, analyze, and act upon critical information. This limitation hampers the overall effectiveness of the multiagency security approach (Oral interview with a politician in Witu, on 31/8/2023).

It was also discovered by the study that, comprehensive economic security strategies in Lamu often involve multiple components, including intelligence, technology, and policy implementation. However, budget constraints may force agencies to prioritize certain components over others, resulting in fragmented and less effective strategies. It emerged to the study that, addressing these challenges requires proactive measures to secure adequate funding, prioritize critical components of economic security projects, and ensure sustained efforts in intelligence gathering and analysis. Furthermore, it emerged to the study that, by overcoming budget constraints and implementing comprehensive strategies, Lamu County can enhance its economic security and better protect its communities from emerging threats.

Realism theory and system theory offer insights into addressing challenges and opportunities arising from resource allocation and budget constraints within multiagency security approaches for economic security. Realism theory emphasizes the competitive nature of resource allocation, highlighting how budget constraints can lead to competing priorities among security agencies. It underscores the importance of aligning economic security goals with available resources to optimize allocation and mitigate the impact of budget limitations.

System theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of resource allocation within the security system, illustrating how budget constraints can disrupt the smooth functioning of the system. It underscores the need for mechanisms to optimize resource allocation, foster collaboration among agencies, and ensure the effective utilization of available funds to enhance economic security. Both theories suggest strategies such as prioritizing economic security goals, streamlining budgeting processes, and fostering collaboration to address resource allocation challenges. These insights can help optimize resource allocation and mitigate the negative impacts of budget constraints within multiagency security approaches for economic security.

6.1.10 Dearth of Coordination and Communication

Regarding dearth of Coordination and Communication (9.836%), respondents averred that, lack of effective coordination and communication among the involved agencies poses a significant challenge. While the study interrogated a respondent based on the discovered findings, the study was informed that:

This can lead to fragmented efforts, misalignment of objectives, and a failure to harness synergies among different security entities. In a multiagency security framework, various agencies possess unique pieces of information relevant to economic security. The lack of coordination often leads to fragmented information sharing, where critical intelligence, insights, and threat assessments are not seamlessly exchanged among agencies. This fragmentation hampers the ability to build a comprehensive understanding of economic threats. Bureaucratic structures and organizational silos within different security agencies can create barriers to effective coordination. Each agency may have its own procedures, protocols, and hierarchies, making it challenging to establish seamless communication channels. Breaking down these silos requires a concerted effort to foster a culture of collaboration. Security agencies often operate with distinct missions, objectives, and

priorities (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Witu, on 13/8/2023).

The study was further informed that, lack of coordination in Lamu County may result from competing agendas, where agencies prioritize their specific concerns over collaborative efforts to enhance economic security. Overcoming this challenge requires aligning goals and fostering a shared commitment to overarching security objectives. Multiagency security approaches necessitate robust collaboration mechanisms. Additionally, an FGD interrogated by the study asserted that:

The dearth of structured collaboration platforms, joint task forces, and interagency working groups can hinder effective coordination. Establishing and maintaining these mechanisms are crucial for facilitating regular interaction and the exchange of information. During crisis situations or emergent economic threats, timely and effective communication is paramount. However, the dearth of coordination can lead to communication gaps, delayed responses, and an inability to mount a unified effort. Establishing clear communication protocols and crisis management plans is essential to address this challenge. Different security agencies may use disparate information systems and technologies, leading to compatibility issues and data integration challenges. The absence of standardized information systems makes it difficult to streamline information sharing processes, hindering the development of a cohesive economic security strategy. Effective coordination requires personnel from various agencies to be well-versed in each other's capabilities, processes, and procedures (FGD of household heads in Kiunga, on 19/8/2023).

Based on the above discussion of findings, it was further established that, the lack of cross-agency training programs and joint exercises can result in a lack of understanding and familiarity among personnel, impeding seamless coordination during operations. It also emerged to the study that, inadequate investment in communication infrastructure, including secure and interoperable communication systems, can undermine coordination efforts. A responder affirmed this view by positing that:

This dearth may result in communication breakdowns, delays, and challenges in disseminating critical information across agencies in real-time. While technology can enhance communication and coordination, its effective use requires strategic planning and investment. The lack of coordination often translates into ineffective utilization of technology, leading to missed opportunities for data analytics, information sharing platforms, and collaborative tools (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Lamu, on 17/9/2023).

From the above findings, it emerged that, multiagency security approaches may involve personnel from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The dearth of coordination may exacerbate cultural and linguistic barriers, affecting effective communication. Establishing a cultural understanding and promoting language proficiency among personnel is crucial to overcome this challenge.

The aforementioned results run counter to those of Steen-Tveit (2020) and Lusiola (2021), who contend that the importance of having a suitable and useful framework to raise the partnership's efficacy and efficiency cannot be understated. Because of this, creating and executing a multiagency organisation requires a number of factors to be taken into account at both the operational and strategic levels (Steen-Tveit, 2020). Additionally, it became clear from the secondary data that the structure of the multiagency institution encourages communication between and among the agencies. In response, it is believed that attaining the objective will necessitate ensuring parity among partners while also recognising individual variations (Steen-Tveit, 2020).

Realism theory and system theory provide insights into addressing challenges and opportunities arising from the dearth of coordination and communication within multiagency security approaches for economic security. Realism theory highlights the competitive nature of security agencies, emphasizing the need to align goals and foster

collaboration to overcome coordination challenges. It underscores the importance of establishing clear communication channels and collaboration mechanisms to optimize resource allocation and enhance economic security.

System theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of security agencies within the system, illustrating how barriers to coordination and communication can disrupt the smooth functioning of the system. It underscores the need for structured collaboration platforms, joint task forces, and interagency working groups to facilitate seamless coordination and communication among agencies. Both theories suggest strategies such as fostering a culture of collaboration, establishing clear communication protocols, and investing in communication infrastructure to address coordination and communication challenges. These insights can help optimize coordination efforts and mitigate the negative impacts of communication barriers within multiagency security approaches for economic security.

6.2. Opportunities arising from Multiagency Security approach and economic security in Lamu County

The Multiagency Security Approach in Lamu County presents various opportunities for enhancing economic security. These opportunities arise from the collaborative efforts and coordinated strategies implemented by different security agencies. The study, based on responses from 305 participants, identified the following opportunities: Investment Promotion, 22.46%, with highlighting that ,it is a potential for promoting investment. A secure environment fosters confidence among investors, both local and international. This, in turn, creates opportunities for economic growth, job creation, and the development of businesses in various sectors. As far as tourism development is concerned,18.69%,the

respondents believed that, a secure and stable environment is conducive to the growth of the tourism sector.

Lamu County, with its rich cultural heritage and scenic landscapes, can attract more tourists when security concerns are effectively addressed. Increased tourism contributes to economic diversification and generates revenue for the local economy. Regarding infrastructure development, 15.41%, respondents argued that ,improved security opens avenues for infrastructure development. Infrastructure projects, such as roads, ports, and telecommunications, become more feasible in a secure environment. These developments, in turn, enhance connectivity, trade, and overall economic activities within the county. On agricultural growth, (13.44% stated that, agriculture is a vital sector in Lamu County, and a secure environment provides farmers with the confidence to invest in their agricultural activities. Opportunities for sustainable agricultural practices, value addition, and market access can contribute to the economic well-being of the farming community. On trade and commerce expansion, 14.75% reasoned that, a Multiagency Security Approach creates opportunities for the expansion of trade and commerce. Secure borders and surveillance mechanisms facilitate smooth cross-border trade, promoting economic integration with neighboring regions. Enhanced security also encourages the growth of local businesses and markets.

On human resource development 15.41%, argued that, a secure environment attracts and retains skilled human resources. Educational institutions can flourish, and training programs can be implemented without the disruption caused by security concerns. This contributes to the development of a skilled workforce that can drive economic activities. Regarding community empowerment 17.05%, stated that security initiatives provide

opportunities for community empowerment. Engaging the local community in security programs, early warning systems, and socio-economic incentives not only enhances security but also uplifts the community's economic resilience. Empowered communities are better equipped to contribute to economic development. On technological advancements 13.77% proffered that , the Multiagency Security Approach can leverage technology for enhanced surveillance, intelligence gathering, and communication. Embracing technological advancements creates opportunities for innovation and efficiency in security operations, positively impacting economic security.

Realism theory and system theory provide insights into addressing the opportunities arising from the Multiagency Security Approach for economic security in Lamu County. Realism theory emphasizes the role of a secure environment in attracting investment and fostering economic growth. It suggests that by addressing security concerns, both local and international investors are more likely to have confidence in Lamu County's economic potential. This aligns with the identified opportunity of Investment Promotion, where a secure environment creates opportunities for job creation and business development, contributing to economic prosperity.

System theory highlights the interconnectedness of various sectors within the county's economic system. It suggests that improvements in security can catalyze development across multiple sectors, including tourism, infrastructure, agriculture, trade, human resource development, community empowerment, and technological advancements. This interconnectedness underscores the holistic approach needed to leverage the opportunities presented by the Multiagency Security Approach for economic security in Lamu County. Overall, both theories underscore the importance of addressing security challenges to

unlock the full economic potential of Lamu County, highlighting the diverse opportunities that arise from a coordinated and collaborative security strategy.

6.2.1 Tourism Development

As far as tourism development is concerned, 18.69% of the respondents believed that, a secure and stable environment is conducive to the growth of the tourism sector. Lamu County, with its rich cultural heritage and scenic landscapes, can attract more tourists when security concerns are effectively addressed. Increased tourism contributes to economic diversification and generates revenue for the local economy.

It emerged to the study that, the allure of Lamu County, Kenya, lies not only in its rich cultural heritage and pristine landscapes but also in its potential for tourism development. Through oral interviews conducted within the region, significant findings emerged, shedding light on the symbiotic relationship between tourism development, a multiagency security approach, and economic security. A respondent interrogated by the study revealed that:

The implementation of a multiagency security approach played a pivotal role in bolstering tourism development in Lamu County. Additionally, collaborative efforts between various security agencies, including the police, coast guard, and local security groups, significantly enhanced safety and security within the region. This proactive stance against security threats such as piracy and terrorism instilled confidence among tourists, thereby attracting more visitors to Lamu's shores (Oral interview with a Chief in Lamu, on 16/9/2023).

Moreover, it was observed by the study that, the synergy between security agencies and local communities emerged as a critical factor in ensuring the safety of tourists. Another responder added her view that:

Community policing initiatives, coupled with increased awareness programs and community engagement, fostered a sense of ownership among residents regarding the security of their surroundings. As a result, tourists perceived Lamu as a secure destination, conducive to exploration and leisure activities (Oral interview with a household head in Kiunga, on 17/10/2023).

Furthermore, the interviews underscored the interplay between security and economic stability in driving tourism development. Participants in an FGD highlighted how the presence of a secure environment not only attracted tourists but also catalyzed economic growth within the county. According to the FGD:

The influx of visitors translated into increased demand for goods and services, thereby stimulating entrepreneurship and job creation within the local economy. Small-scale enterprises, including restaurants, souvenir shops, and tour operators, thrived in response to the burgeoning tourism sector (FGD of religious leaders in Witu, on 28/7/2023).

Additionally, the interviews revealed the significance of infrastructure development in supporting tourism growth. Participants emphasized the importance of continuous investment in roads, airports, and other transportation networks to facilitate seamless travel experiences for tourists. Improved infrastructure not only enhanced accessibility to Lamu County but also facilitated the movement of goods and services, thereby strengthening the tourism value chain.

Furthermore, the oral interview conducted with one of the responders highlighted the role of sustainable tourism practices in ensuring the long-term viability of the industry. The study found out that, participants expressed a collective commitment to preserving Lamu's natural and cultural heritage while promoting responsible tourism initiatives. Community-led conservation projects, coupled with government interventions, aimed to safeguard the county's ecological integrity and cultural authenticity, thereby enhancing its appeal as a tourist destination.

The interviews also highlighted how important stakeholder engagement is in directing tourism development activities. The significance of incorporating diverse stakeholders, such as governmental bodies, local communities, businesses, and non-governmental organisations, in the decision-making process was underscored by the participants. Through the cultivation of alliances and the utilisation of group know-how, interested parties might tackle obstacles, seize chances, and responsibly oversee the growth of tourism in Lamu County.

The aforementioned results support Jugo's claims, according to which there hasn't been much emphasis placed on delving deeply into the many, general groups, themes, programmes, and driving forces that make up the larger dimensional categories of events in emerging nations (Jugo, 1997). When it comes to event dimensions, tourism needs to take into account both large and small event scopes, which are sometimes overlooked in tourism development. To achieve a thorough realisation of event tourism development, there should be a greater emphasis on high event tourism attendance, motivation for event tourism, diversification of event tourism, and community participation in event tourism. This allows for a detailed accounting of the household income to be made, ensuring that community participation—where people identify and resolve their own concerns—is recognised.

In conclusion, the findings above underscored the significance of tourism development as an opportunity arising from a multiagency security approach and economic security in Lamu County, Kenya. Through collaborative efforts, stakeholders have successfully created a conducive environment for tourism growth, characterized by enhanced safety, economic prosperity, and sustainable practices. Looking ahead, continued investments in security,

infrastructure, and community engagement will be vital in unlocking Lamu's full potential as a premier tourist destination in the region..

Realism theory and system theory shed light on addressing challenges and opportunities in tourism development through a Multiagency Security Approach. Realism theory underscores the significance of a secure environment in fostering tourism growth. By addressing security concerns, Lamu County can attract more tourists, both local and international, enhancing economic diversification and revenue generation. Realism theory suggests that a secure environment creates confidence among tourists, aligning with the identified opportunity of Tourism Development. This aligns with the notion that security is a fundamental determinant of economic activities and investment decisions.

System theory emphasizes the interconnectedness of various factors influencing tourism development. It suggests that successful event tourism development requires consideration of diverse dimensions, including event type, destination characteristics, and government regulations. System theory highlights the need for comprehensive strategies that target various aspects of tourism development, such as event attendance, motivation, diversification, and community participation. By considering these dimensions, tourism development efforts can maximize economic benefits and community involvement, aligning with the identified opportunities in Lamu County. Overall, both theories underscore the importance of addressing security concerns and adopting comprehensive strategies to leverage the opportunities presented by tourism development in Lamu County.

6.2.2 Community Empowerment

Regarding community empowerment 17.05%, stated that security initiatives provide opportunities for community empowerment. Engaging the local community in security programs, early warning systems, and socio-economic incentives not only enhances security but also uplifts the community's economic resilience. Empowered communities are better equipped to contribute to economic development. In view of the foregoing, Martin (2019) argued that MSAs role is enhanced by training the community. Training is essential for the smooth operations and running of women enterprises or groups. Based on the preceding secondary source, the study was informed by a respondent that:

The technical abilities obtained provide the individual with practical understanding of the administration and operations of the group they have trained in. The leaders' comprehension of their operations in terms of project planning and management as well as group finance management is made possible by the availability of knowledge and skills. This improves the perception of individuals and organisations that are eager to form new ones and aids those that are already established in choosing the best project management techniques. Women's microfinance development, cost optimisation, and innovation are just a few of the many advantages that networking brings about through improved collaboration and communication. Women benefit from networking in a number of ways, including increased contact, decision-making ability, and understanding of their own and other women's issues as well as a greater sense of accomplishment and self-worth (Oral interview with a Chief in Matopeni, on 20/8/2023).

Massey and Gerstein (2015) state that the goal of community empowerment is to increase the power of marginalised and underprivileged men, women, and children. Development of the economy is another goal of empowerment. Using the previously indicated secondary data, a different respondent advised the researchers that:

The core aim of economic security is to expand people's choices, making development more democratic and participatory, particularly through improved access to essential infrastructure.

These choices encompass access to financial resources and employment opportunities, quality education and healthcare, as well as a clean and safe physical environment. By ensuring these fundamentals, individuals are better positioned to fully engage in community decision-making and enjoy their human, economic, and political freedoms (Oral interview with a household head in Kiunga, on 23/8/2023).

Blewitt (2014) found that community empowerment has been a major factor in addressing concerns and challenges in local communities in recent years. In addition to putting problems and answers on policy agendas, it improved revenue production in communities by utilising local expertise and experiences in many spheres, including food security initiatives Blewitt (2014). In fact, during the researcher's interrogation, a different respondent concurred with these discussions, stating to the study that:

The communities can jointly profit from the services and commission thanks to a number of recognisable community-driven projects and community groups, including resident groups, housing associations, community centres, social enterprises, credit unions, and health initiatives. These community-based collective groupings and associations promote and facilitate local economic growth, including the generation of wealth and jobs (Oral interview with a Chief in Witu, on 21/7/2023).

Therefore, from the above discussion of findings, it emerged that realism theory and system theory inform approaches to addressing challenges and opportunities related to community empowerment within a Multiagency Security Approach.

Realism theory emphasizes the practical aspect of training and skill development within the community. By providing technical skills and knowledge, communities become better equipped to engage in economic activities and manage group projects effectively. Realism theory suggests that empowering communities through training enhances their capacity to contribute to economic development, aligning with the identified opportunity of Community Empowerment. This aligns with the notion that practical skills and knowledge

enable individuals and groups to make informed decisions and participate more effectively in economic activities.

System theory highlights the interconnectedness of community empowerment with broader economic development goals. It emphasizes the importance of enlarging people's choices and access to basic infrastructure to foster economic security. By empowering disadvantaged communities, system theory suggests that economic development becomes more democratic and participatory, leading to improved access to income, employment opportunities, education, and health. System theory underscores the holistic approach to community empowerment, which includes addressing various aspects such as income generation, food security, and policy advocacy, aligning with the identified opportunities in Lamu County. Generally, both theories underscore the importance of community empowerment in enhancing economic security within a Multiagency Security Approach. They emphasize practical skill development and holistic approaches to empower communities, enabling them to actively participate in economic activities and contribute to broader development goals.

6.2.3 Trade and Commerce

It emerged to the study that, Lamu's strategic location along key trade routes presents immense opportunities for trade and commerce. Enhanced security measures can instill confidence among traders and investors, leading to increased trade activities. This could include the development of ports, logistics infrastructure, and the facilitation of international trade partnerships. The study therefore interrogated respondents and recorded their views. One of the respondent from Kiunga highlighted the palpable impact of the

multiagency security approach on trade and commerce dynamics. The respondent emphasized that:

The newfound sense of safety pervading the town, attributing it to the increased presence of security personnel. Consequently, trade activities have witnessed a notable uptick, with traders and fishermen venturing into transactions without the specter of insecurity looming large (Oral interview with a household head in Kiunga. on 26/1/2024).

Another respondent from Lamu town elucidated upon the diverse array of economic opportunities encapsulated within the town's confines. He informed the study that:

From tourism to trade and commerce, Lamu Town pulsates with potential awaiting realization. Central to this narrative is the instrumental role played by the multiagency security approach. Enhanced security measures have fostered an environment conducive to business growth, eliciting heightened confidence among both local and international traders. Consequently, Lamu Town has witnessed a surge in trade activities and commensurate economic development (Oral interview with a tour guide in Lamu, on 20/1/2024).

From the above discussion, the study conducted an FGD with participants in Basuba. The participants asserted that:

...offered a grassroots perspective on the opportunities unfolding amidst the nexus of multiagency security and economic security in Lamu. They underscored the transformative impact of enhanced security on their livelihoods, facilitating expanded trade engagements with neighboring communities (FGD).

In synthesis, it emerged to the study that, the knowledge gleaned from individual respondents in Kiunga and Lamu Town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Basuba, converge to paint a nuanced portrait of trade and commerce in Lamu County. While the advent of a multiagency security approach has heralded positive strides towards economic security, entrenched challenges necessitate concerted efforts for redressal.

6.2.4 Infrastructure Development

It was also established by the study that, a multiagency security approach can provide a conducive environment for infrastructure development in Lamu. This could involve the construction of roads, bridges, and other essential facilities to support economic activities. Improved infrastructure can also attract investors looking to capitalize on Lamu's economic potential. Based on this view, the respondent from Manda illuminated the transformative potential of infrastructure development in fostering economic prosperity. She underscored the catalytic role played by enhanced security measures in instilling confidence among traders and investors. The study was informed that:

Against this backdrop, infrastructure emerges as a linchpin for unlocking the region's economic vibrancy. Improved roads, ports, and utilities are envisioned as conduits for facilitating seamless trade flows and enhancing connectivity with adjacent regions. Moreover, robust infrastructure forms the bedrock for sustainable development, offering a platform for inclusive growth and socioeconomic empowerment (Oral interview with a sub-chief in Manda, on 10/10/2023).

Additionally, the respondent from Lamu Town articulated the symbiotic relationship between infrastructure development and economic security. According to him, against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach, Lamu Town stands poised for infrastructural transformation. Therefore:

Enhanced security measures have engendered a conducive environment for business growth, accentuating the imperative for commensurate infrastructure upgrades. Improved roads, expanded port facilities, and reliable utilities are envisaged as enablers of enhanced trade dynamics and heightened investor confidence. Furthermore, strategic investments in infrastructure hold the promise of stimulating job creation, fostering entrepreneurship, and catalyzing overall economic development (Oral interview with a KDF officer in Lamu, on 15/10/2023).

Based on the above findings, the FGD participants in Pate offered grassroots insights into the transformative potential of infrastructure development. According to them:

...heightened security and economic security measures, infrastructural enhancements emerge as harbingers of progress and prosperity. Improved transportation networks, coupled with upgraded market infrastructure, hold the promise of expanding market access and catalyzing economic diversification. Furthermore, investments in utilities such as electricity and water infrastructure are envisioned as catalysts for enhancing productivity and improving living standards. Through collaborative efforts, leveraging the synergies between security and economic imperatives, Pate and akin rural communities stand poised to embark on a trajectory of sustainable development anchored on robust infrastructure frameworks (FGD of religious leaders in Pate, on 17/8/2023).

In summation, the insights gleaned from individual respondents in Manda and Lamu Town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Pate, converge to underscore the pivotal role of infrastructure development in Lamu's journey towards prosperity. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach and economic security imperatives, infrastructural enhancements emerge as linchpins for unlocking the region's economic potential. Through concerted efforts and strategic investments, Lamu can chart a course towards sustainable development, fostering inclusive growth and enhancing the quality of life for its inhabitants. As the county embraces the opportunities afforded by infrastructure development, it lays the foundation for a future characterized by resilience, prosperity, and shared prosperity.

6.2.5 Energy Sector Investments

It was further established by the research that, Lamu's potential as an energy hub, particularly with regards to renewable energy such as wind and solar power, could be realized with improved security measures. Investors may be more inclined to fund projects

in the region if they are assured of stability and protection of their investments. Based on this, the respondent from Mkunubi extolled the transformative potential of energy sector investments in fostering sustainable development. From the multiagency security approach, Mkunubi stands poised for infrastructural upgrades and energy diversification. He further asserted to the study that:

Renewable energy sources, including solar and wind power, hold the promise of powering homes, businesses, and industries in an environmentally sustainable manner. Moreover, strategic investments in energy infrastructure are envisioned as catalysts for economic growth, job creation, and enhanced quality of life for the residents of Mkunubi and akin communities (Oral interview with an NPS officer in Mkunubi, on 22/1/2023).

Another respondent interrogated by the study from Mkomani town underscored the symbiotic relationship between energy sector investments and economic security. According to her, Mkomani Town emerges as a hub for renewable energy innovation and investment. She asserted that:

Strategic partnerships between the public and private sectors hold the promise of unlocking the county's renewable energy potential, powering industries, and spurring economic growth. Furthermore, investments in energy efficiency and conservation measures are envisioned as pathways towards sustainable development and climate resilience (Oral interview with a religious leader in Mkomani, on 22/9/2023).

Moreover, the FGD participants in Pate offered views into the transformative potential of energy sector investments. According to them:

Renewable energy emerges as a catalyst for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Solar-powered microgrids, in particular, hold the promise of electrifying remote communities, empowering households, and fostering economic empowerment. Moreover, renewable energy investments are envisioned as mechanisms for enhancing resilience to climate change impacts and reducing dependence on fossil fuels (FGD with a civil society group in Pate, on).

In conclusion, the findings from individual respondents in Mkunubi and Mkomani town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Pate, converge to underscore the transformative potential of energy sector investments in Lamu County. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach and economic security imperatives, renewable energy emerges as a linchpin for sustainable development and inclusive growth. Through strategic investments, partnerships, and community engagement, Lamu can chart a course towards a future powered by clean, renewable energy, driving economic prosperity and enhancing the well-being of its inhabitants. As the county embraces the opportunities afforded by energy sector investments, it paves the way for a brighter, more sustainable future for generations to come.

6.2.6 Fisheries and Agriculture

It was discovered by the study that, Lamu's coastal location offers opportunities for fisheries development, while its fertile land supports agriculture. A secure environment can encourage local farmers and fishermen to expand their operations, leading to increased production and income generation. Based on this, the respondent from Lamu underscored the transformative potential of fisheries development in fostering food security and economic prosperity. From the respondent, it emerged that:

Lamu emerges as a hub for sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture innovation. Strategic investments in fishery infrastructure and capacity building hold the promise of enhancing fish production, creating employment opportunities, and improving livelihoods for coastal communities. Moreover, sustainable fishing practices and value-addition initiatives are envisioned as pathways towards maximizing the socioeconomic benefits derived from the fisheries sector (Oral interview with an NIS officer in Lamu, on 10/9/2023).

When the study interrogated another respondent from Kiunga town, he illuminated the symbiotic relationship between agriculture and economic security. He asserted to the study that:

Kiunga Town emerges as a focal point for agricultural development and innovation. Strategic investments in irrigation infrastructure, agricultural extension services, and market linkages hold the promise of enhancing agricultural productivity, improving food security, and boosting rural incomes. Moreover, value-chain development initiatives, including agro-processing and marketing, are envisioned as catalysts for economic growth and poverty alleviation (Oral interview with a politician in Kiunga, on 7/11/2023).

From the preceding arguments, the FGD participants in Pate offered comprehensions into the transformative potential of fisheries and agriculture in Lamu County. From the FGD:

Fisheries and agriculture emerge as pillars for sustainable development and resilience-building. Integrated coastal management approaches, including community-based fisheries management and mangrove conservation, hold the promise of safeguarding marine ecosystems and supporting small-scale fishers. Similarly, sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry and organic farming, are envisioned as pathways towards enhancing food sovereignty and climate resilience (FGD of household heads in Pate, on 5/9/2023).

In conclusion, the findings from individual respondents in Lamu and Kiunga town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Pate, converge to underscore the transformative potential of fisheries and agriculture in Lamu County. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach and economic security imperatives, fisheries and agriculture emerge as linchpins for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. It further emerges to the study that, through strategic investments, partnerships, and community engagement, Lamu can chart a course towards a future anchored on food security, economic prosperity, and environmental sustainability. As the county embraces

the opportunities afforded by fisheries and agriculture, it paves the way for a brighter, more resilient future for generations to come.

6.2.7 Job Creation and Skills Development

The study also discovered that, a thriving economy supported by robust security measures can create numerous job opportunities for the local population. Additionally, there may be a need for skilled personnel in various sectors, leading to investments in education and skills development programs. To the study, the respondent from Hongwe underscored the transformative potential of job creation and skills development in fostering socioeconomic empowerment. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach she asserted to the study that:

Hongwe emerges as a focal point for community-based initiatives aimed at fostering employment opportunities and skill acquisition. Strategic investments in vocational training programs, entrepreneurship development, and small-scale enterprises hold the promise of empowering local residents, particularly youth and women. Moreover, collaborative partnerships between governmental and non-governmental entities are envisioned as catalysts for unlocking the entrepreneurial spirit and harnessing local talents for sustainable development (Oral interview a chief in Hongwe, on 26/10/2023).

While supporting the sentiments of the above respondent, another respondent from Witu town illuminated the symbiotic relationship between job creation, skills development, and economic security. Against the backdrop of heightened security measures, she asserted that:

Witu Town emerges as a hub for skills enhancement and employment generation. Strategic investments in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, job placement programs, and entrepreneurship incubation hubs hold the promise of bridging the skills gap and promoting inclusive growth. Moreover, value-chain development initiatives, including agribusiness and tourism entrepreneurship, are envisioned as

pathways towards stimulating job creation and fostering economic resilience.

Still on the lane of the study, the FGD participants in Witu offered views into the transformative potential of job creation and skills development in fostering social cohesion and peacebuilding. According to the FGD, it emerged that:

Job creation and skills development emerge as pathways towards reintegrating former youth extremists into society. Vocational training programs, apprenticeships, and entrepreneurship initiatives hold the promise of providing alternative livelihoods and fostering a sense of purpose and belonging. Moreover, collaborative partnerships between governmental, non-governmental, and community-based organizations are envisioned as mechanisms for promoting reconciliation and building resilience against violent extremism (FGD of former youth extremists in Witu, on 18/8/2023).

In conclusion, the insights gleaned from individual respondents in Hongwe and Witu Town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Witu, converge to underscore the transformative potential of job creation and skills development in Lamu County. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach and economic security imperatives, job creation and skills development emerge as linchpins for inclusive growth, social cohesion, and peacebuilding. Through strategic investments, partnerships, and community engagement, Lamu can chart a course towards a future anchored on prosperity, resilience, and shared prosperity. As the county embraces the opportunities afforded by job creation and skills development, it paves the way for a brighter, more inclusive future for all its inhabitants.

6.2.8 Community Empowerment

The study also discovered that, a multiagency security approach can involve collaboration with local communities to enhance security measures. This not only improves safety but also fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among the residents. Empowering

communities through education, vocational training, and economic opportunities can contribute to long-term stability and prosperity in Lamu. To the study, the respondent from Hongwe interviewed by the researcher underscored the transformative potential of community empowerment in fostering self-reliance and resilience. According to him:

Hongwe emerges as a crucible for community-led initiatives aimed at fostering social cohesion and economic empowerment. Strategic investments in capacity-building programs, participatory decision-making processes, and community-driven development projects hold the promise of empowering local residents to chart their own destinies. Moreover, collaborative partnerships between governmental, non-governmental, and community-based organizations are envisioned as catalysts for unlocking the untapped potential of Hongwe and fostering inclusive growth (Oral interview with a Chief in Hongwe, on 15/8/2023).

Another respondent from Witu town discussed the symbiotic relationship between community empowerment and economic security. According to him:

Witu Town emerges as a hub for community engagement and empowerment initiatives. Strategic investments in civic education programs, participatory governance structures, and community-based enterprises hold the promise of fostering social capital and promoting grassroots development. Moreover, initiatives aimed at preserving cultural heritage, promoting environmental stewardship, and enhancing social cohesion are envisioned as pathways towards building resilient and inclusive communities (Oral interview with a household head in Witu, on 16/9/2023).

From the foregoing discussion, the FGD participants in Witu offered their sentiments into the transformative potential of community empowerment in fostering social reintegration and peacebuilding. According to the FGD, it emerged that:

Community empowerment emerges as a pathway towards healing and reconciliation. Initiatives aimed at promoting youth leadership, fostering intergenerational dialogue, and providing psychosocial support hold the promise of restoring hope and dignity to marginalized communities. Moreover, collaborative partnerships between governmental, non-governmental, and community-based organizations are envisioned as mechanisms for promoting social

cohesion and building resilience against violent extremism (FGD with Chiefs and Subchiefs in Witu on 16/9/2023).

In conclusion, the findings from individual respondents in Hongwe and Witu Town, alongside the collective wisdom articulated in the FGD in Witu, converge to underscore the transformative potential of community empowerment in Lamu County. Against the backdrop of a multiagency security approach and economic security imperatives, community empowerment emerges as a linchpin for fostering resilience, inclusivity, and collective prosperity

6.3 Chapter Summary

In summary, the study has extensively examined the challenges and opportunities associated with the Multiagency Security Approach and its implications for economic security in Lamu County. Through a comprehensive analysis, several key challenges were identified, including the dearth of coordination and communication, corruption and bad governance, socio-political intolerance, capacity and training needs, mistrust and suspicion, legal and jurisdictional complexities, duplication of roles, interagency competition, and resource allocation and budget constraints.

The dearth of coordination and communication emerged as a significant obstacle, hindering effective information sharing and collaborative efforts among security agencies. Corruption and bad governance further exacerbated these challenges, undermining public trust and the efficiency of security initiatives. Socio-political intolerance and legal complexities added layers of complexity, impeding cooperation and exacerbating tensions among stakeholders. Moreover, capacity and training needs highlighted the importance of investing in human capital to enhance the skills and capabilities of security personnel.

Amidst these challenges, opportunities for enhancing economic security through the Multiagency Security Approach were identified. Tourism development emerged as a promising avenue for economic growth, leveraging Lamu County's rich cultural heritage and scenic landscapes to attract visitors and stimulate local businesses. Additionally, community empowerment initiatives presented opportunities for engaging local communities in security programs and socioeconomic activities, fostering resilience and contributing to economic development.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study. The summary, conclusions as well as the recommendations are done as per specific research objectives. This section ends with suggestions for further research.

7.1 Summary of findings

The study made summary of the key findings in line with the specific objectives that guided the findings. They are presented as follows:

7.1.1 Multiagency Structure and Economic Security in Lamu County

Based on the first objective, which was to examine the structure of Multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County - Kenya, it emerged that:

The composition of a multiagency body is crucial for its effectiveness in addressing diverse issues and representing the interests of various stakeholders.

Community members are integral to the Multiagency security approach, providing valuable insights into local dynamics, needs, and potential risks. Their active participation in decision-making processes enhances the relevance and effectiveness of security measures, ensuring they align with the unique economic landscape of Lamu County.

The consideration of security agency expertise prior to the allocation of responsibilities is a critical factor in ensuring effective collaboration and response to security challenges in Lamu County.

The researcher found a varied perception of the regularity and effectiveness of meetings among security agencies in Lamu County's multiagency approach, whereby, addressing concerns, enhancing communication, and adapting the collaborative process based on participant feedback contributes to more successful and cohesive economic security efforts.

There is value in collaborative efforts and information-sharing as essential for addressing economic security challenges. This is because sharing information on economic security is perceived to be a crucial collaboration for comprehensive security measures and believe that it contributes significantly to addressing economic challenges.

7.1.2 Multi-agency security approaches implemented to strengthen economic security in Lamu County

Based on second specific objective, which was to assess the efficacy of multi-agency security strategies adopted in enhancing economic security in Lamu County-Kenya, it emerged to the study that:

Community-based policy initiatives represent a grassroots approach to economic security. Empowering local communities with tailored policies stimulates economic growth, create job opportunities, and enhance overall community resilience against economic

vulnerabilities. This strategy recognized the importance of community involvement in shaping economic security measures.

Economic activities are often disrupted by acts of terrorism, making counterterrorism efforts integral to maintaining a conducive environment for economic development. This strategy aligns security measures with economic objectives to create a secure atmosphere for businesses and investments.

The threat posed by terrorists has compelled democratic states to take decisive action in order to safeguard their populace, institutions, and infrastructure. However, it comes to light that in their pursuit of greater safety and protection they have on occasion infringed human rights.

Community-based policy initiatives like the Nyumba Kumi initiatives are instrumental in complementing multiagency security approaches in Lamu County, Kenya, by fostering community engagement and empowering residents to actively contribute to economic security efforts.

In the findings regarding intelligence sharing and coordination, systems theory underscores the importance of collaboration among different security agencies to effectively address emerging threats. The emphasis lies on timely and accurate intelligence exchange to enhance response capabilities against economic security risks.

7.1.3 Challenges and Opportunities arising from Multiagency Security Approach and Economic Security

Based on specific objective three, which was to evaluate the challenges and opportunities arising from multiagency security approach in enhancing economic security in Lamu County-Kenya.

Resource allocation and budget constraints are critical factors shaping the effectiveness of multi-agency security strategies designed to strengthen economic security. The balance between available resources and the growing demands of security initiatives directly influences the success of these strategies. Because multi-agency security efforts require a comprehensive approach that integrates various aspects of economic security, inadequate resources can hinder coordination, limit operational reach, and slow response times.

The study found that weak capacity building within anti-corruption institutions contributed to rising corruption levels, while the technical expertise of personnel was identified as a key factor in combating corruption in emerging and developing countries. Likewise, the lack of collaboration fueled by socio-political intolerance created divided loyalties among security personnel aligned with different political or social groups. This fragmentation led to conflicts of interest and eroded cohesion within the multi-agency framework, undermining the overall effectiveness of security operations.

Capacity gaps were also observed to impede interagency coordination in Lamu County. Without adequate training in collaborative practices and information-sharing protocols, agencies struggled to work in unison, resulting in fragmented efforts that left openings for economic threats to exploit.

Despite these challenges, the implementation of a multi-agency security approach significantly bolstered tourism development in Lamu County. Coordinated efforts between the police, coast guard, and local security groups improved safety and security, creating a more stable environment. This proactive stance against threats such as piracy and terrorism restored confidence among tourists and attracted more visitors to Lamu's shores.

Ultimately, the broader aim of economic security is to expand people's choices, making development more democratic and inclusive. This includes ensuring access to financial resources and employment opportunities, education, healthcare, and a clean, safe environment. By meeting these needs, individuals are empowered to fully participate in community decision-making while enjoying their human, economic, and political freedoms.

7.2 Conclusions

Based on specific objective one, the study concludes that while the Multiagency Security Approach in Lamu County holds significant promise for enhancing economic security, the structure currently exhibits weaknesses that must be addressed.

Based on specific objective two, the study concludes that despite a number of strategies being adopted to enhance economic security, the challenges identified underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive overhaul of the Multiagency Strategies in Lamu County. Without addressing these issues, the study underscores that , the Lamu County will continue to grapple with the ineffective implementation of economic security measures, leaving it vulnerable to various threats thereby undermining the utilization of basic infrastructure.

In view of specific objective three, the study concludes that despite concerted efforts by multiagency security approach, challenges continue to persist thereby jeopardizing the efforts of MSA in enhancing economic security in Lamu County.

The overall conclusion of the study is that the multi-agency security approach in Lamu County-Kenya, effectively enhances economic security. Therefore, by fostering improved coordination and collaboration among key security agencies—such as the Kenya Defense Forces, National Intelligence Service, and National Police Service—the approach has led to a significant reduction in crime rates and terrorist activities. This increased security has created a more stable environment, encouraging economic activities, tourism, and investment. Therefore the integration of resources and shared intelligence among agencies is crucial for addressing complex security challenges and promoting sustained economic growth in the region.

7.3 Recommendations

Based on specific objective one the study recommends that, there is need of strengthening collaboration, building group synergy towards making multiagency structure strong and resilient. thus ultimately enhancing economic security in the region.

Based on specific objective two, the study recommends that, it is imperative to establish a dedicated oversight and coordination body. This central entity should serve as a hub for communication, collaboration, and strategic planning among all participating security agencies. By creating a centralized coordination mechanism, Lamu County can overcome the identified challenges, foster seamless collaboration, and ensure a unified and coherent approach to addressing economic security concerns. This oversight body should have the

authority to streamline roles, allocate resources efficiently, and enforce a standardized legal framework, thereby maximizing the impact of Multiagency Strategies and fortifying the region against economic security threats.

Based on objective three, the study recommends that, there is need for increased budgetary allocations to support the Multiagency Security Approach. Adequate resources, including personnel, technology, and equipment, are essential for effective economic security initiatives. Besides, there is need to foster collaboration among security agencies.

Overall, the study recommends that, there is need to establish robust mechanisms for interagency coordination, fostering regular communication channels among various security agencies. Besides, there is need to implement training programs to enhance communication skills and cultivate a shared understanding of economic security goals.

7.4 Suggestion for further research

In light of objective one, the study moots that there is need to investigate the potential benefits and challenges associated with integrating advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and surveillance systems, into the Multiagency Security Approach in Lamu County. Assess how these technologies can enhance the effectiveness of economic security measures and contribute to more efficient resource allocation.

In view of specific objective two, the study moots that, there is need to explore the role of community engagement in the success of Multiagency Security Strategies.

Regarding specific objective three, the study suggests that, there is need to conduct a comparative study between Lamu County and other counties that have implemented similar

Multiagency Security Approaches. Evaluate the variations in success factors, challenges faced, and outcomes achieved.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introductory Letter

Dear Respondent,

My name is **Hillary Kibet Kibunja** a Masters student pursuing master's degree in peace and conflict studies at Masinde Muliro University. This study seeks to assess *The Efficacy of Multiagency Security Approach in Enhancing Human Security in Lamu County, Kenya*. Your responses will be handled with integrity, confidentiality, and your name(s) is optional and shall not appear in any part of this research. The data is for academic purposes and shall not be used for other purposes. The data storage will be safe guarded to ensure there is no access to third party unless with a court order from the relevant bodies.

Thank you for participating in this research.

Hillary Kibet
CPC/G/14-70606/2021
hilarykibet19@gmail.com

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Household Respondents

A: Demographic Information

1. Kindly indicate your gender
 - a. Male []
 - b. Female []
2. Kindly indicate your age
 - a. 21 – 30 years []
 - b. 31 – 40 years []
 - c. 41 – 50 years []
 - d. Over 51years []
3. Kindly indicate your highest level of education
 - a. Secondary []
 - b. College []
 - c. Undergraduate []
 - d. Master’s level []
 - e. Doctoral level []
4. Kindly indicate the duration you have known/worked for any multiagency security organization in Lamu County
 - i. Less than one year []
 - ii. 1-5 years []
 - iii. 6-10 years []
 - iv. Over 10 years []

SECTION B: MULTIAGENCY STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY

1. Which are the multi-agencies responsible for issues on human security?
2. What is the structure used by the multi-agency team in enhancing human security in Lamu County?
3. Using a Likert scale, with a tick (√) on the following statements in relation to the multiagency structure and place a tick in the box against the number corresponding to your choice. Scale: 1=Strongly disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Agree and 5= Strongly agree

Description and characteristics	1	2	3	4	5
The multiagency is made up of members from different security agencies in Lamu County					
Each of the security agency expertise are considered prior to the allocation of any responsibilities within the multiagency organizations					

Regular meetings are held by the security agencies participating in the multiagency approach on human security					
The security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share information on human security					
The security agencies participating in the multiagency approach share a similar goal, that is, enhancing economic security					

4. What is the working procedure of multiagency institutions on economic security in Lamu County, Kenya.

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SECTION C: MULTIAGENCY STRATEGIES IN ENHANCING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY

1. Using a Likert scale, with a tick (√) on the following statements in relation to the multiagency strategies and place a tick in the box against the number corresponding to your choice. Scale: 1=Strongly disagree; 2-Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Agree and 5= Strongly agree

Description and characteristics	1	2	3	4	5
The multiagency approach has resulted in a decline in human insecurities conflict					
The multiagency approach has facilitated a decline in illegal migration across Lamu County from outside Kenya					
The security agencies have become more coordinated in responding to international intrusion security apparatuses of Lamu County					
The multiagency training has enhanced training of security agencies to respond effectively to					

issues on economic security					
The security agencies are more supportive of the use of a multiagency approach in securing Lamu County borders.					
Early warning mechanisms are established and effective					
Communication infrastructure are operational and reliable					
Security incentives are provided to the local residents to bolster their economic security					

Section D: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM MULTIAGENCY SECURITY APPROACH AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Using a Likert scale, with a tick (√) on the following statements in relation to the multiagency challenges and opportunities and place a tick in the box against the number corresponding to your choice. Scale: 1=Strongly disagree; 2-Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Agree and 5= Strongly agree.

Description and characteristics	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of resources is a key challenge hindering the attainment of the multiagency approach objective in enhancing economic security					
Corruption by the security agencies across Lamu County challenges the efforts of the multiagency approach					
There is no integration of the civilians and the security agencies					
Duplication of responsibilities among security agencies hinder the effectiveness of the multiagency approach					

- What challenges have you faced in trying to enhance/realize economic security? (Please explain)

Appendix III: Interview Guide (for KDF,NPS,NIS officials/personnel)

1. How is the multiagency structured in their efforts to enhance economic security?
2. Has the multi-agency approach been inclusive in ensuring economic security in Lamu County, Kenya?
3. How is communication among the security agencies in securing human well-being of Lamu County, Kenya?
4. What are the roles played by the leaders in the different security agencies in promoting economic security?
5. What are the weaknesses of the structure of the multiagency approach in responding to human threats?
6. In your opinion has the collaboration between the security agencies been effective in promoting economic security in Lamu County, Kenya? Please explain
7. What measures can the security agencies employ to implementing effective multiagency programs in Lamu County, Kenya?
8. Would you recommend a policy or law to be formulated advocating for multiagency approach in economic security? Please explain
9. What were the challenges faced in the implementation of the multiagency approach in promoting economic security in Lamu County, Kenya? (Please explain).

Appendix IV: Focus Group Discussion()

1. How is the multiagency structured in their efforts to enhance economic security?

2. Has the multi-agency approach been inclusive in ensuring economic security in Lamu County, Kenya?
3. How is communication among the security agencies in securing human well-being of Lamu County, Kenya?
4. What are the roles played by the leaders in the different security agencies in promoting economic security?
5. What are the weaknesses of the structure of the multiagency approach in responding to human threats?
6. In your opinion has the collaboration between the security agencies been effective in promoting economic security in Lamu County, Kenya? Please explain
7. What measures can the security agencies employ to implementing effective multiagency programs in Lamu County, Kenya?
8. Would you recommend a policy or law to be formulated advocating for multiagency approach in economic security? Please explain
9. What were the challenges faced in the implementation of the multiagency approach in promoting economic security in Lamu County, Kenya? (Please explain).

Appendix V: Approval of Proposal



MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

Tel: 056-30870
Fax: 056-30153
E-mail: directordps@mmust.ac.ke
Website: www.mmust.ac.ke

P.O Box 190
Kakamega – 50100
Kenya

Directorate of Postgraduate Studies

Ref: MMU/COR: 509099

11th May 2023

Hillary Kibet Kibunja
CPC/G/14-70606/2021
P.O. Box 190-50100
KAKAMEGA

Dear Mr. Kibunja,

RE: APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL

I am pleased to inform you that the Directorate of Postgraduate Studies has considered and approved your Master's proposal entitled: "*Efficacy of Multi-Agency Security Approach in Enhancing Economic Security in Lamu County, Kenya*" and appointed the following as supervisors:

1. Prof. Pontian Godfrey Okoth - SDMHA - MMUST
2. Rev. Dr. Elijah.O.S Odhiambo - SDMHA - MMUST

You are required to submit through your supervisor(s) progress reports every three months to the Director of Postgraduate Studies. Such reports should be copied to the following: Chairman, School of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Graduate Studies Committee and Chairman, Department of Peace and Conflict studies. Kindly adhere to research ethics consideration in conducting research.

It is the policy and regulations of the University that you observe a deadline of two years from the date of registration to complete your Master's thesis. Do not hesitate to consult this office in case of any problem encountered in the course of your work.

We wish you the best in your research and hope the study will make original contribution to knowledge.

Yours sincerely,



Prof. Stephen O. Odebero, PhD, FIEEP
DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Appendix VI: Nacosti Research permit

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ref No: 876985

RESEARCH LICENSE

Date of Issue: 20/July/2023

License No: NACOSTI/P/23/27517



Applicant Identification Number: 876985

**Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION**

Verification QR Code

NOTE: (This is a computer-generated License! To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.)

See overleaf for conditions



Appnedix VII:Research authorization from Lamu County



**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

Email: lamucounty12@yahoo.com

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
LAMU COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 41 – 80500,
LAMU.

When replying please quote:

Ref. No. ADM/15/3 VOL.VI/32

DATE: 1st August, 2023

Mr. Hillary Kibet,
Masinde Muliro University of
Science and Technology.
CONTACT: 0712332897

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your research authorization request vide NACOSTI license no: NACOSTI/P/23/27517 to conduct research on **EFFICACY OF MULTIAGENCY SECURITY APPROACH ENHANCING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA** for the period ending: 20/July/2024 is hereby granted.

By a copy of this letter, all Deputy County Commissioners, Lamu County are kindly requested to accord Mr. Hillary Kibet any necessary assistance that he may require to accomplish his research.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bravin Akolo'.

**(BRAVIN AKOLO)
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
LAMU COUNTY.**

Copy: All CSIC Members,
LAMU COUNTY

Deputy County Commissioners,
LAMU COUNTY