

THE THREATS TO REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE GREAT LAKES OF
AFRICA.

BY:

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DECLARATION A

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning and I have acknowledged all the secondary sources used in this study.

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12th Oct 2014

DECLARATION B

I confirm that the work reported in this dissertation was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "The threats to regional peace and security: The case of East Africa" prepared and submitted by Ajayi, Emmanuel Femi Gbenga in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Degree of Master of Conflict Resolution has been examined and approved by the Panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

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DEDICATION

To the memory of my late father,

Pa. Michael Ojo Ajayi

For his unwavering belief in education as the cornerstone of self and societal
development

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Coming this far has been a torturous journey but it has pleased God - the Almighty, to see me through, I' am profusely grateful to Him for His endless mercies upon me.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
HR	Human Rights
HT	Human Trafficking
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICCP	International Climate Change Panel
ICS	International Chamber of Shipping
IGAD	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NPT	Nuclear Proliferation Treaty
TI	Transparency International
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

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Abstract

The tranquility hitherto enjoyed by citizens of the world appears to have significantly atrophied; no longer is it possible to sleep with the two eyes closed nor is it reasonable to freely traverse wherever one chooses; as natural threats plague man so are man-made threats, and of late, the most dreadful and severe of the threats to humanity is that of terrorists who seem ubiquitous and scattered over all the nooks and cranny of the entire globe with the concomitant fear that they could strike at any time and most often times when they do, innocent lives are wasted and valuable properties are destroyed with impunity. The purpose of this study is establish whether there are indeed threats to mankind and if the answer is in the affirmative, bring to the fore the variants of threats with which man-kind is faced especially in the Great Lakes of Africa. This study made use of secondary sources to derive information on threats, confirmed going by available records that there are threats to peace and human security in Great Lakes of Africa like elsewhere in the world, it categorized the said threats, highlighted their severity with the major finding that terrorism and civil wars are the most potent of the threats in Great Lakes of Africa and recommended that aside from other measures, dialogue with terror organizations' as well as compromise and concessions should be adopted; for civil wars, in addition to peace keeping operations, immediate export of arms to war torn countries should be stopped and mediation should be employed as solutions targeted at mitigating the identified threats so as enable mankind, live a peaceful life than presently.

CHAPTER ONE

CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

1.0: Introduction

After the end of the cold war era, with the disintegration of former arch rival of United States, that is, the USSR, even though they were ever present, many forms of threats which pose severe danger to humanity have been brought to the front burner of international relations of which East Africa region is a part, ditto, international politics.

Today, it is manifestly clear that the security of citizens is threatened by hardships arising from internal state activities as well as external aggressions by war mongers who are in position of authority to wage wars. Civil wars and insurgences are common which has compounded the existing poverty, disease, hunger, violence and human rights abuses. Traditional security policies had effectively masked or relegated to the background, these underlying basic human needs in the face of state security. Through neglect of its constituents, many nation states had failed in their primary objective of providing for the people, a development which has engendered a spiral and manifold forms of protests ranging from carrying placards in peaceful demonstrations, "walk to work", and to the extreme, suicide bombing.

International security and national security are invariably linked; they are like Siamese twin in that national security is dependent on international security such that if there is insecurity in a nation or state, regional and international security is threatened; stated in another way, international security is national security or state security in the global arena.

Hitherto, the perception and traditional approaches to regional and international security was premised on state actors and their military capacities to protect their territory and citizens but recently, the definition of security has widened to incorporate interdependence of nations and citizens of the world as a result of globalization, inter-continental trade and commerce occasioned by rapid science and technological developments and concomitant regional and global threats, arising out of the multifarious events.

One of the consequences of the afore-mentioned developments is that the concept of peace and security is no longer narrowly viewed or construed as a "state issue" but as that of the "human person" in the realization that if the security of any person(s) is threatened, then the security of the regional and international community is also under threat; this is the basic idea behind the "multi-sum security principle" which essentially advocates that global security, has five dimensions which includes:

- (a) Human security
- (b) Environmental security
- (c) National security
- (d) Transnational security and
- (e) Trans-cultural security

In a nutshell, regional and global security and the security of any state or culture would be elusive without good governance at all levels which essentially ensure security through justice for all persons, nation - states, and cultures.

1.1: Background to the study

1.1.1 Historical perspective

In the recent past, the East Africa region has witnessed multitude of wars and armed conflicts both civil and state against state. The region could be described as a theater of armed conflicts which pose a threat to human peace and security. John Siebert in *The Ploughshares Monitor* Summer 2008 Volume 29 Issue 2 has aptly described the development to the effect that "If the notion that the African continent shares "common security interests" is a cause for incredulity, then disbelief can only rise when a common peace and security architecture for the Horn of Africa is considered. The Horn remains the hottest conflict zone of Africa"

In the early years of independence of East African member states, the struggle for territories and boundary disagreements was a major source of conflict, for instance, the war between Uganda and Tanzania, Ethiopia and Eritrea are typical examples; even though wars had been fought between the aforementioned countries, the scars of the said wars has not healed to date, besides the struggle for territory is the struggle for resources, till date, most of the land-locked countries of East Africa are struggling to control/manage the River Nile which is the most important water resource in the region.

Further, the John Siebert paper asserted that Uganda is emerging from a 21-year struggle with the Lord's Resistance Army while in December 2007, Kenya exploded after its national elections; an uneasy unity government has restored a degree of order, but perhaps only temporarily. The Democratic Republic of Congo is currently embroiled in a war and in South Sudan; a fierce battle is ongoing shortly after two years of ceaseless war with Sudan. Roughly eight million people are currently displaced in the East Africa region according to Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as a result of armed conflicts.

The IGAD has identified failings in the East Africa sub-region with respect to good governance, capture of the state apparatus by a group or party represents a winner-take-all proposition, then losers or potential losers are forced into an irredeemable

position, lack of respect for human rights, the many refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), managing natural and human resources, properly accountable police and military forces, and the role of non-state armed forces. All these shortcomings create structural sources of instability and human insecurity, leading to violent conflict.

Aside from war, ethnic divide and rivalry had torn Burundi and Rwanda apart and the memory of Rwanda Genocide in particular, dubbed as the worst in human history shall remain evergreen in human memory.

1.1.2: Current situation in East Africa

The Horn of Africa conceived in its wider rather than the restricted connotation is widely seen as Africa's most persistent and enduring conflict and security complex Mesfin (2010) and a region held hostage by conflict Healy (2011). According to (Odock 2013), an emerging scenario of the region that has not attracted as wide spread a perception as the first vision of a region perpetually in conflict is the perspective that the Horn of Africa is also gradually becoming a region of peace, security and cooperation based on the emerging consensus that the states of the region need internal transformation from authoritarian, violent actors who pose the greatest threat to their citizens into more democratic, participatory and peaceful states willing to cooperate with each other for their mutual benefit even if such cooperation will have to be based on the sharing of scarce energy resources such as petroleum oil from the two Sudan and electric power from Ethiopia (Tadesse 2004).

Similarly the waters of the Nile River which have for several decades been the major bone of contention between the two major consuming nations of Egypt and Sudan on the one hand and the eight countries of the upper Nile valley such as Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda to name but a few, have in the past few years become the new focus of efforts aimed at negotiating a common use regime for all the ten riparian states of the Nile valley (Mason 2003, Hassan and Rasheedy 2007, Kamasri-Mbote 2007, Amdelson 2011).

What is even more interesting is that over the years, the most important regional

organization of Horn of Africa, the Intergovernmental Agency for Development IGAD has been developing its peace keeping and security potential although with a low level of institutionalization, Tavares (2010).

It has been documented that the major contribution of this regional organization (IGAD) to peace and security in the Horn of Africa has been identified as its potential to “lock in regional partners” while locking out “interested parties beyond the region” (Healy, 2011).

All said, the current situation regarding threats to the human person in East Africa has substantially improved because there are no more wars precipitated by boarder disputes as well as wars rooted on ideological leanings, unfortunately however resource driven wars are still on; typical examples are DRC and South Sudan wars. The scourge of diseases especially HIV and AIDs has reduced but incidentally, the threat of terrorists’ attacks has increased making lives and properties unsafe.

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

This study employs the global security perspective defined by Peter Hough (2008); the said definition has its attraction because of its comprehensive statement of human security and the multi-dimensionality of the sources of threats to human security. Hough (2008:19-20) has asserted that: The word security derives from the Latin *sine cura*, meaning “without care”. As such it is a fairly elastic term since the “cares” may be major fears or minor frustrations. Complete freedom from care is both impracticable and undesirable. This enquiry into security in global politics focuses on the most meaningful fears; these are: threats to the lives of people.

The apparent benefit of above definition according to (Odock 2013) is that it is wide enough to embrace most of the concrete situations that threaten the lives of average citizens and groups across the world which were listed as military threats to security from States, military threats to security from non-state actors, economic threats to security ranging from economic insecurity, famine, hunger, depression, economic statecraft or governance, social identity as a threat to security, environmental threats,

health threats, natural threats, accidental threats and criminal threats to human security.

This research agrees with the view that has been widely held that the major threats to African states are internally generated by the absence of good governance, personalization of power, authoritarian and inequitable distribution of resources, and therefore cannot be resolved or addressed by resort to sophisticated military technology or warfare; (Imobighe, 2001, Nnoli 2006: 223).

All the above goes without remarking that there are hosts of threats to mankind which arises as a result of nature occasioned by lack of rainfall evidenced in severe droughts leading to food shortages, famine and malnutrition aside floods, earthquakes and landslides etc. in addition to threats of diseases such as STDs, HIV and AIDs scourge.

1.1.4 Theoretical perspective

As earlier mentioned in the introductory part of this study to the effect that the perception and traditional approaches to regional and international security was premised on state actors and their military capacities to protect their territory and citizens but recently, the definition of security has widened to incorporate interdependence of nations and citizens of the world as a result of globalization, inter-continental trade and commerce occasioned by rapid science and technological developments and concomitant regional and global threats, arising out of the multifarious events.

The outstanding and defining characteristic of the paradigm shift in regional and international politics is that the concept of peace and security is no longer parochially examined as a "state issue" but as that of the "human person" in apparent realization of the unassailable fact that if the security of any person(s) is threatened wherever he chooses to traverse or domicile, then the security of the regional and international community is also under threat; this new dimension in global arena is the fundamental idea which underscores the "multi-sum security principle" propounded by (Nayef Al-Rodhan 2007) which succinctly states that global security, has five dimensions of human security, environmental security, national security, transnational security and the last but the least trans-cultural security.

Stated in other words, the old order had crumbled and a new one has emerged; thus, the era of "state-centrism" has given way to "person-centrism", *ipso facto*, it is when the human person is safe and at peace that the regions ditto the globe is safe and at peace. As the human security theory center on the human person with special regards to the threats that are likely to do incalculable damages to human population, this study shall validate it in the case of East Africa region.

1.2 Statement of the problem

That the security of the human person is under threat is not a subject of controversy, daily, it appears life is no longer peaceful or safe as a result of many factors and developments.

As natural threats plague man so are multitude of man-made threats, natural threats as the name implies, are those which are not artificial or synthetic, they are beyond the control of mankind, they are concomitant with life, they can only be managed, the other threats, that is, man-made threats are those that arises out of human activities whether premeditated or unintended.

Threats to the human person has always been there, it is because of the rise in the frequency and sophistication of threats especially man-made threats, that this study was embarked upon to bring to the limelight the scale of the problem and the with the view to sensitizing the grave dangers to which the human person is exposed in recent times as opposed to the relatively peaceful life, that was the order of the day until lately.

The severity of each of the categories of the threats was also examined to underscore their preponderance. The study also attempted to establish measures to minimize threats so as enable the human person to live a more secured and peaceful life.

Two of the most potent man-made threats to the human person in East Africa are war and terrorists attacks; the documentary evidence in support of this assertion are Table 1 showing wars within and around the East Africa region while Table 2 which depicts terrorists' attacks.

Table 1: East Africa's conflicts 1945-Present

<u>Conflict Name</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Estimated Fatalities</u>	<u>Intervening Parties</u>
Congo conflict	1960 – 1965	110 000	UN Force, USA, Soviet Union, Belgium
Eritrea—Ethiopia	1965—1993	450 000—1 Million	Soviet Union, Italy, China, Libya, Sudan, Somalia
Ugandan Civil War	1981—present	100 000—500 000	Sudan, Britain, Tanzania, North Korea, Libya
Second Sudan Civil War	1983—present	500 000 —1.9 Million	USA, Libya, China, Iraq, Iran, Uganda
Somalia Civil War	1988— present	300 000—400 000	USA, Libya, Ethiopia, UN Force
Burundi ethnic Conflict	1988—present	250 000+	Rwanda, Zaire
Rwanda Civil War	1990—present	800 000+	France, Zaire, Uganda, Burundi
Democratic Republic of Congo Civil War	1996—present	1 million +	Rwanda, Burundi , Uganda, Angola, Zimbabwe

Extracted from Africa's worst conflicts, 1945 - Present

In the article: Violent Internal Conflict and the African State: Towards a Framework of Analysis by Richard Jackson

Sources: Adapted from Copson 1994:29, 106; and original data set in Jackson 1998.

Table 2: Terrorist attacks - INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM, WORLDWIDE

Parameter	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Attacks worldwide	14,415	11,663	10,968	11,641	10,283
Attacks resulting in at least 1 death, injury, or kidnapping	11,085	8,361	7,874	8,259	7,453
Attacks resulting in the death of at least 10 individuals	353	234	236	193	193
Attacks resulting in the death of at least 1 individual	7,229	5,040	4,761	4,704	4,502
Attacks resulting in the death of only 1 individual	3,982	2,870	2,695	2,691	2,550
Attacks resulting in the death of 10 individuals	7,186	6,623	6,207	6,937	5,781
Attacks resulting in the injury of at least 1 individual	6,231	4,831	4,530	4,724	4,333
Attacks resulting in the kidnapping of at least 1 individual	1,156	948	882	1,118	795
People killed, injured or kidnapped as a result of terrorism, worldwide	71,803	54,290	58,720	49,928	43,990
People killed as a result of terrorism, worldwide	22,720	15,709	15,311	13,193	12,533
People injured as a result of terrorism, worldwide	44,103	33,901	32,660	30,684	25,903
People kidnapped as a result of terrorism, worldwide	4,980	4,680	10,749	6,051	5,554

Source: US Dept. of State - Country Report on Terrorism 2011 July 31, 2012

1.3: Purpose of the study

This study investigated the presence of threats to the human person in the East Africa region. Further, the study identified the innocuousness and or the severity of each of the categories of identified threats and proceeded to validate the theory on which the study was premised.

1.4: Research objectives

General: This study brought to the fore, the existence of imminent dangers posed to mankind within the East Africa region.

Specific: In furtherance of above objectives, this study shall:

1. Identify and categorize the threats which are subsisting within the East Africa region as a part of the globe and characterize the identified threats underscoring their peculiar features.
2. To prioritize the severity of each of the categories of the threats, identify the strengths and weaknesses of the measures put in place and compare the levels of threats in the countries under study.
3. To make informed recommendations with the view to lessening the adverse effects of the identified threats.

1.5: Research questions

1. Are there threats to human existence in the East Africa region?
2. What are the levels of severity of the potential threats bearing in mind their availability?
3. What is the level of effectiveness of measures in place to combat or prevent the happening of the threats?
4. What are the strengths and weaknesses of measures put in place and targeted at minimizing or frontally addressing threats to mankind in East Africa?

1.6: Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

This research, bearing in mind its wide scope shall be done through desk research, the research being a descriptive one shall examine some countries in East Africa which includes Democratic Republic of Congo - where civil war is currently raging, as well as Burundi, Uganda, Kenya Tanzania and Rwanda

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study examined the existence of threats as well as their level of severity of the threats taking into cognizance their availability. The level of effectiveness of measures in place to combat or prevent the imminence of the threats was also addressed. Further, the strengths and weaknesses of measures in place and targeted at minimizing or frontally addressing potential threats to mankind was also examined.

1.6.3 Theoretical Scope

The “multi-sum security principle” and “human security principle” are the central theme of the research and shall be proven or disproved as appropriate.

1.7 Significance of the study

The result of this research and recommendations thereof shall be of benefit to the following organizations and other stakeholders:

The United Nations, especially the Security Council saddled with onerous duty of ensuring mutual survival and safety of mankind will be better informed of the potential dangers to humanity, more importantly, a better appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of measures in place brought to the fore, shall engender the making of adjustments where necessary as well as re-strategize to ensure enduring peace.

The regional bodies especially the African Union with particular reference to the organ responsible for peace and security shall find the study invaluable because the appreciation of imminent threats and suggestions aimed at stemming the tide of such threats would be made apparent in the recommendations.

It should be added that the member states of East Africa especially where there are wars and where terrorists' activities are rife would also benefit from the study.

The future researchers on threats shall also utilize the findings of this study to embark on a related and further study.

1.8: Operational definitions of key terms

Threat is an indication that something unpleasant or dangerous is likely or about to happen.

Regional peace

Peace is a state of tranquility, it connotes freedom from war and fear, it is a season of harmony which essentially indicate freedom from conflict or disagreement among people or groups of people, amongst other definitions or explanations, peace is indicative of the reign of law and order; and when peace transcends national

boundaries, it is known as international peace and if within a designated geographical zone, it may be termed regional peace. It is necessary to point out that international peace and security are inextricably linked wherefore if there is peace, then, the security of the human person is presumed.

Regional security consists of the measures taken by nation states within a region to ensure mutual survival and safety. The said measures includes but not limited to military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. Regional security is national security or state security in the regional arena

From academic point of view, security has been referred to as security studies, strategic studies, peace studies etc.

Regional peace and security covers a variety of interconnected issues that have impact on survival. It ranges from the traditional or conventional modes of military power, the causes and consequences of war between states, economic strength, to ethnic, religious and ideological conflicts, trade and economic conflicts, energy supplies, science and technology, food, as well as threats to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change and the activities of non-state actors such as NGOs.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

The literature review discussed the diverse views of opinions, ideas from authors and experts on the subject matter of this research, that is, threats to human security.

Threat is an indication that something unpleasant or dangerous is likely or about to happen and stated in another way, a threat is a declaration of intent or expression to cause harm, for the purpose of avoidance of doubt and clarity, a threat need not be expressed by word of mouth, in writing or by conduct, it is a state of feeling by the prospective victim, thus, as long as the would-be victim senses danger, a threat is said to be imminent.

Peace is a state of tranquility, it connotes freedom from war and it is a season of harmony which essentially indicate freedom from conflict or disagreement among people or groups of people, amongst other definitions or explanations, peace is indicative of reign of law and order; and when peace transcends national boundaries, it is known as regional or international peace. It is necessary to point out that regional or international peace and security are inextricably linked wherefore if there is peace then, security is presumed.

2.1 Regional security

Regional security consists of the measures taken by nation states and international organizations, for example the United Nations, to ensure mutual survival and safety. The said measures includes but not limited to military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. Regional or international security is national security or state security in the global arena

From academic point of view, international security has been referred to as security studies, strategic studies and peace studies.

Regional or international security covers a variety of interconnected issues that have an impact on survival. It ranges from the traditional or conventional modes of military power, the causes and consequences of war between states, economic strength, to ethnic, religious and ideological conflicts, trade and economic conflicts, energy supplies, science and technology, food, as well as threats to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change and the activities of non-state actors, such as NGOs.

In the international arena, it is interesting to note that there is no generally accepted or universal definition of the concept of security, in other words, security is akin to a "perception or feeling" which of course differ from one individual to another. Thus, the meaning of "security" is often treated as a common sense term that can be understood by "unacknowledged consensus" (Sheehan 2005)

Edward Kolodziej (2005) has construed international security as a "Tower of Babel" while in the opinion of Roland Paris (2004) security is "in the eye of the beholder". However, there is agreement from all shades of opinions that security is not only important but multidimensional.

In the view of Baldwin (1997), the concept of security has been widely applied to "justify suspending civil liberties, making war, and massively reallocating resources during the last fifty years". Walter Lippmann (1994) on his part holds the view that security is the capability of a country to protect its core values, both in terms that a state need not sacrifice core values in avoiding war and can maintain them by winning war.

David Baldwin (1997) in the literature entitled "The concept of Security:" *Review of International studies* forcefully argues that pursuing security sometimes requires sacrificing other values, including marginal values and prime values.

In the opinion of Richard Ullman (1983) "a decrease in vulnerability is security" which in effect means that the more vulnerable a state is, the less secure such a state is.

Arnold Wolfers (1952) in *Political Science Quarterly* argues that "security" is generally a normative term. It is applied by nations "in order to be either expedient - a rational means toward an accepted end - or moral, the best or least evil course of action". In the

same way that people are different in sensing and identifying danger and threats, Wolfers argues that, different nations also have different expectations of security. Not only is there a difference between forbearance of threats, but different nations also face different levels of threats because of their unique geographical, economic, ecological, and political environment. To drive home the point made by Wolfers, it is necessary for example, to compare the threat faced by USA with that of Switzerland where without much ado, it is manifestly clear that the threat faced and experienced by USA is confounding.

Barry Buzan (2000) in *'Change and Insecurity' Reconsidered* while drawing on the exposition of S. Croft and T. Terriffin *Critical Reflection on Security and Change* views the study of international security as more than a study of threats, but also a study of which threats that can be tolerated and which require immediate action, further, in another literature entitled *"People, States & Fear"* the said Barry Buzan (2007) sees the concept of security as not either power or peace, but as "something in between".

To underscore the perverseness of security in the international arena, Rothschild, E. (1995) in the book *"What is Security?"* argues that the concept of an international security actor has extended in all directions since the 1990s, from nations to groups, individuals, international systems, NGOs, and local governments.

Having in the foregoing paragraphs discussed the key terms of this study, that is, threats, regional and or international peace and security respectively, it is pertinent at this juncture to dwell on each of the threats that poses danger to humanity starting with the natural threats.

2.2 Climate change

Climate change is any activity whether man-made or otherwise that contributes to increased global warming or other incidental effects; specifically, climate change has been defined by Microsoft Encarta Dictionary as a long-term alteration in global weather patterns, especially increases in temperature and storm activity, regarded as a potential consequence of the greenhouse effect.

Bill McKibben (2010) a renowned environmental activist and founder of the 350.org website in his contribution to the climate change debate, has forcefully argued that the planet we now inhabit is different and more dangerous than the one which existed only a few years ago. The difference results from the growing amount of carbon dioxide we have pumped into the atmosphere, which now exceeds 350 parts per million, the level thought to be safe for a sustainable planet; unfortunately, we are currently at 392 ppm, and there are irreversible consequences that will result from this.

Gwynne Dyer (2008) in his textbook - acclaimed to be one of the best books available today on the possible consequences of climate change, the author, not only summarizes the latest scientific evidence on global warming admirably well, but he goes on to deliver the real strength of his presentation in the numerous scenarios he intersperses throughout the book which could take place as the planet heats up. From plummeting agricultural yields to massive population shifts to military conflicts, the author presents these scenarios in unflinching and alarmingly believable details.

Marcel Theroux (2009) in his contribution envisions a post-global warming-induced apocalypse, whereof the worst of humanity's die-off has occurred because of climate produced famines and plagues, and those left are reduced to eking out an existence in the only remaining habitable parts of the planet, the far northern latitudes - in this case Siberia. The story follows the lone survivor of a colony of Quakers as she sets off on foot into a lawless world, on a journey inspired by seeing a small airplane fly across the boreal forest sky, a sight she has not seen since early childhood.

Peter D. Ward, paleontologist and expert on mass extinctions by literally digging into the past, the scientist-author of this work of non-fiction outlines the most frightening future scenarios of all. He demonstrates that for all but the most recent of the five great mass extinctions of the past that they were caused by copious amounts of carbon dioxide being suddenly added to the atmosphere. In the past, this occurred because of unusually intense volcanic activity, but today, we are adding similar amounts of CO₂ to the atmosphere because of fossil fuel combustion, and we are possibly heading toward a similar result.

The "green sky" of the book's title refers to an atmosphere depleted of oxygen and its protective ozone layer, containing deadly amounts of hydrogen sulfide "rotten egg" gas that would extinguish all higher forms of life on the planet. This would be the hypothetical end result of a period of intense global warming and could happen surprisingly fast.

As appalling as some of the scenarios in these books may be, most are works of fiction or science fiction, and, of course, the future is not yet written. But this leads to one last point about environmental systems - a system as large and complex as the earth's climate contains a lot of inertia. So even if we could miraculously stop emitting greenhouse gases, especially CO₂, into the atmosphere overnight, the earth's mean global temperature would continue rising, and driving additional climate change, for at least 25 more years, and more likely 50 more years!

2.3 Diseases

For the purpose of this study, a disease is a medical condition in humans that results in pathological symptoms which is not a direct outcome of physical injury, it is also a disorder in humans with recognizable signs and often having a known cause, further, a disease has been defined as that which is a serious problem in society and that which pose threat to international peace and security

There are many diseases but those which have the tendency of wiping away the human race are of concern in this research and these includes but not limited to malaria, tuberculosis, cancer, advanced flu spread by animals such as bird and swine etc. and "father" of all diseases in our time, HIV / AIDS scourge.

According to David Campbell, beginning with a speech to the Security Council by the then US Vice President Al Gore in January 2000, efforts to bring HIV/AIDS within the remit of the Council commenced. Gore redirected his attention to HIV/AIDS in Africa, and called the disease "a global aggressor that must be defeated." While noting, "the United Nations was created to stop wars," Gore argued the international community,

through what he called "a sacred crusade," had to "wage and win a great and peaceful war of our time - the war against AIDS," (White House Press Office, 2000).

Gore's discourse both drew from, and led to, a series of related policy initiatives that sought to push HIV/AIDS further up the international agenda.

In the same month as Gore's statement, the United States released a National Intelligence Estimate (NIE 99-17D) that made clear the rising global health threat posed by infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS (National Intelligence Council, 2000). Together, these American declarations laid the groundwork for UN Security Council Resolution 1308 (17th July 2000), which recognized that HIV/AIDS was devastating for all levels of society but prioritized "the potentially damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel, including support personnel" (United Nations Security Council, 2000).

In a similar vein, UN General Assembly Resolution S26/2 of 27th June 2001, entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS," declared the impact of HIV/AIDS constituted a "global emergency" (United Nations General Assembly, 2001).

Per available records since it began, HIV/AIDs 2 million men, women and children have been killed, a death toll that far exceeds the military casualties from the wars of the twentieth century combined. 38 million people are now fatally wounded, and 16,000 more fall victim every day. If urgent and more adequate actions are not taken immediately, it is projected that more than 100 million people will have been caught in the crossfire, by and decade end, more than 40 million children will be left orphaned according to David Campbell in "The Visual Economy of HIV/AIDs Part I".

With reference to the danger posed by the disease, HIV/AIDs has been made a security issue globally; the securitization of HIV/AIDS problematizes a virus, disease and its consequences in a way that makes them available for particular forms of action. Securitization gives the issue a greater sense of threat and urgency, puts it on the political agenda of the state, brings into play national and international bureaucracies involved in diplomacy, intelligence and military affairs, and demands a policy response.

Whether a large-scale war or global emergency, the securitization of HIV/AIDs cast the virus as an aggressor and called on states or international agencies to fight against it.

Further, David Campbell posit that there are two forms of the securitization of HIV/AIDs - a broad construction in which all aspects of international peace and security are at risk, and a narrow construction in which the focus is on the impact of the virus and disease on uniformed military personnel (Barnett and Prins, 2005: 11). In the broad construction, HIV/AIDs is regarded as challenging all dimensions of personal, economic, communal, national and international security (ICG, 2001). In Garrett's (2005: 20) summary, this means HIV/AIDs is at least potentially responsible for "the reshaping of the demographic distribution of societies, massive orphaning, labor shortages in agricultural and other select trades, strong challenges to military forces, an abiding shift in spiritual and religious views, fundamental economic transformations, and changes the concepts of civil society and the roles of the state."

2.4 Food shortages

Food, in the context of this study, is a source of nutrients that provides human beings with needed energy and growth; stated in other words, humans depends on food for survival, thus, it is a *sine qua non* without which human existence is practically impossible.

From the foregoing explanation, it is easily inferred that where there are food shortages, human existence is threatened. Food shortages are indeed food crisis.

Stated otherwise, food security could be viewed as the availability of food and an individual or household's access to same. The Food and Agricultural Organization has defined food security to the effect that "a household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation" (FAO 2006)

Whilst the World Health Organization has stated that there are three facets of food security: namely, food availability, food access, and food use; food availability is having available sufficient quantities of food on a consistent basis, food access is having available sufficient quantities of food on a consistent basis, food access is having sufficient resources, both economic and physical, to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious

diet and food use is the appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Olivier De Schutter (2010) opines that food security challenges require a multidimensional approach; the framework provides a coherent entry point for the assessment of food security and insecurity. This approach emphasizes the physical availability of food; the social, economic and physical access people have to food; and the nutrition, safety and cultural appropriateness or adequacy of food.

This approach emphasizes the physical availability of food; the social, economic and physical access people have to food; and the nutrition, safety and cultural appropriateness or adequacy of food.

A number of important factors has been held to account for food shortages globally and these includes but not limited to climatic changes, floods, droughts, shipping disruptions fuel shortages, economic instability, wars, global population growth, land degradation, diseases and pests affecting crops and livestock, loss of agricultural land to residential and industrial developments as well as lack of government's support and incentives to farmers, especially in developing countries.

According Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) - the specialized agency of United Nations dealing with food and agriculture, "The number of people without enough food to eat on a regular basis remains stubbornly high, at over 800 million, and is not falling significantly. Over 60% of the world's undernourished people live in Asia, and a quarter in Africa. The proportion of people who are hungry, however, is greater in Africa (33%) than Asia (16%). The latest FAO figures indicate that there are 22 countries, 16 of which are in Africa, in which the undernourishment prevalence rate is over 35%" and to drive home the consequences of food shortages, it has been submitted that "1.1 billion people were living on less than \$1 a day and 923 million were undernourished, even before the food, fuel and financial crises," in addition to these alarming figures, it has been asserted that "Food prices remain volatile".

The World Bank Group 2013 Report: Food Crisis Facts & Figures has declared that local food prices in many countries haven't come down, although international food prices have fallen." One fundamental factor that seems to have exacerbated the food shortages or crisis is treating food the same way as other internationally traded commodities, Bill Clinton told a UN gathering that the global food crisis shows "we all blew it, including me," by treating food crops "like color TVs" instead of as a vital commodity for the world's poor....

Clinton criticized decades of policymaking by the World Bank, the IMF and others, encouraged by the U.S. that pressured Africans in particular into dropping government subsidies for fertilizer, improved seed and other farm inputs as a requirement to get aid. Africa's food self-sufficiency declined and food imports rose. Now skyrocketing prices in the international grain trade-on average more than doubling between 2006 and early 2008 - have pushed many in poor countries deeper into poverty."

He declared further that "Food is not a commodity like others. We should go back to a policy of maximum food self-sufficiency. It is crazy for us to think we can develop countries around the world without increasing their ability to feed themselves" (Bill Clinton 2008)

2.5 Poverty and underdevelopment

Poverty is a state of being poor, the condition where the person described as poverty stricken cannot afford to pay for basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and medical and or health needs; underdevelopment in the context of this study, presupposes absence of means for economic growth, and lack of technology and capital to make efficient use of available resources.

Poverty and underdevelopment are like Siamese twin, they go hand-in-hand. Poverty and underdevelopment it is contended, creates a state of tension and have been held responsible as a veritable source of conflicts at all levels be it local, national and international.

Pyt Douma (2006) while establishing the linkage between poverty and conflict asserts that "during the post-colonial period, the Sub Saharan region has witnessed a substantial number of violent conflicts, mostly within states between contending ethno-political entities manipulated by rivaling political elite groups. The problems within these so-called fragile or failed states are closely related to a lack of a 'social contract' between incumbent elite groups and constituent ethnic communities, which leads to political fragmentation, exacerbated by the interaction of diverse social, ethnic and resource exploitation-related issues. Inter-group violence in Sub Saharan Africa is therefore likely to be the outcome of a political process whereby some local groups take on other groups living in the same region, mostly as a proxy war for conflicts resulting from the uneven impact of state policies concerning resource exploitation."

Georg Frerks (2006) for his part contends that "within the effort to identify and formulate an entire gamut of new challenges to human security", and in the process of considering new clusters of causality, the interplay between different causes of conflict should not be overlooked. In Sub Saharan Africa, the combination of the political exclusion of specific communities and ethnic groups in relation to a shared group perception of deprivation that results from political decision making has become an explosive cocktail that underlies many violent conflicts in the continent.

P. Douma (2006) further states that in most cases there is not enough to distribute among all groups and citizens. This results in a political scramble for state-controlled resources that leads to violent conflict and generally ends in 'winner takes all' scenarios which elevate regimes to monopolistic power positions that are extremely fragile to internal violent opposition based on clashes between marginalized groups.

Otu Judith. E et al (2011) while accounting for main causes of poverty in Nigeria forcefully argue that inadequate access to employment opportunities, destruction of natural resources leading to environmental degradation and reduced productivity, inadequate assistance for those living at the margin and those victimized by transitory poverty and lack of participation, failure to draw the poor into the design of development; low endowment of human capital, government's neglect, unviable developmental policies, inadequate growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

and that other factors are respectively underdevelopment, unemployment, governance problems, social conflicts and or crisis: - this has impacted negatively on the well-being of individuals both economically and otherwise. The high rates of restiveness, bloodshed and communal crisis in Nigeria no doubt caused serious dislocations in the economy and consequently have increased the level of poverty.

A study by the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution shows that the unfortunate occurrences and reoccurrences of social conflicts and crisis in various localities in Nigeria have contributed undoubtedly to the deterioration of poverty situation, not only in the affected areas, but also in areas that receive the influx displaced people.

To underscore the incidence of poverty and under-development, the issues has occupied a front burner in the agenda of the Security Council who normally deals with country-specific issues of war and peace such as the Middle East or Sudan, has held a high-level debate on the root causes that fuel conflict in the world, like poverty and under-development. (United Nations News Center 2011)

"Peace, security and development are interdependent," Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said at the start of the session, presided over by Foreign Minister Antonio Patriota of Brazil, that month's President of the 15-member body, warning that recent events are a "sharp reminder" of the need for political stability to be anchored in opportunity and decent standards of living.

"Evidence abounds. Nine of the ten countries with the lowest Human Development Indicators have experienced conflict in the last 20 years. Countries facing stark inequality and weak institutions are at increased risk of conflict. Poorly distributed wealth and a lack of sufficient jobs, opportunities and freedoms, particularly for a large youth population, can also increase the risk of instability."

"It does, however, imply that the Security Council must take into account social and development issues in its deliberations in order to ensure an effective transition to peace," it added in a background note, stressing that in some cases socio-economic issues may constitute a threat to international peace and security in their own right.

In the preceding paragraphs, some of the natural threats posed to humanity have been discussed, at this juncture, it is necessary to dwell on man-made threats as follows:

2.6 Arms trafficking

To arm a person means to equip him with weapon(s); it is trite knowledge that arms trafficking refers to proliferation of guns in such a manner that guns are readily available to people who should not have them or are in possession of guns without license; thus, arms trafficking is the dealing in and of smuggling of illegally possessed weapon within a defined geographical boundary of local, national or international laws.

The astronomical number of conflicts and full scale wars engendered amongst other factors such as struggle for political power and religious divides around the globe has added an impetus to arms trafficking which makes rebel and factional leaders to procure arms indiscriminately with the aim of equipping their followers and converts.

Arms is a generic term referring to all kinds of weapons but a distinction has been made between small arms (revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, submachine guns, assault rifles, and light machine guns), which are weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons (heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tanks guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of calibers less than 100 mm), which are designed for use by several persons serving as a unit. (UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms 1997)

In the debate as to what constitute arms; Greene (2000) maintains that ammunition and explosives also form an integral part of small arms and light weapons used in conflict. In other words therefore, arms are not limited to guns whether light or heavy machine guns etc. as long as such could potentially harm the human person, it is arms.

In assessing the market value of illegal arms in circulation, Whitney (2012) contended that the total value of the global arms market is estimated around \$60 billion a year, with around \$8 billion attributed to pistols, rifles, machine guns, and bullets.

Although, the total illegal arms trade is harder to estimate; but Schroeder et al (2006) posit that the illicit small arms market has been estimated at 10-20% of the total global arms trade.

2.7 Religious conflicts and terrorism

It is necessary at the outset to dwell on the conflicting features between terrorism and religious conflicts or politics. It is a settled fact that more often than not, people confuse the concept of terrorism, religion and politics; this development is not unconnected with the fact that perpetrators of terrorism, that is, the terrorists, usually hide under the cloak of religion to carry out their deadly attacks on innocent citizens when in fact the fundamental motive of terrorism is political; as such, a casual observer is prone or disposed to naturally mistaken, the afore mentioned concepts.

By the above reasoning, religion can be a potent weapon to mobilize and unite people and it has been used and misused in this way throughout human history. But religious militancy does not arise or operate in a vacuum. Throughout history, extremist religious movements have been a response to historical circumstances, particularly arising when groups have felt threatened, thus, religious extremism develops when some portion of a community rejects, often violently, the presence or influence of a challenge to its sense of self. Whether that challenge is cultural, political, or economic, or a combination of all of these, a violent or threatening response is seen by extremists as religiously mandated.

A typical example is the Arab-Israeli conflict that provokes extremist responses, in effect; religious militants as well as secular nationalist militants exist on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict, most recently and specifically, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The Hamas, an Islamist alternative to the secular PLO, was founded in 1987 to resist the Israeli occupation of Palestine. Hamas and other Islamist Palestinian groups, like Jewish extremist groups on the other side, argue that the land of Palestine was given to them by God and that they will not give up any part of their claim to it.

Religious terrorism is terrorism by those whose motivations and goals have a predominant religious character or influence. Since 1980 there has been an increase in activity motivated by religion. (Cromartie 2005)

Lending credence to the above assertion, the erstwhile United States Secretary, in the person of Warren Christopher remarked that terrorist acts in the name of religion and ethnic identity have become "one of the most important security challenges we face in the wake of the Cold War (Juergensmeyer 2004)

However, political scientists Robert Pape and Terry Nardin (2001) social psychologists Brooke Rogers and colleagues (2007) and Prof. Mark Juergensmeyer (2004) have all vigorously argued that religion should be considered as only one incidental factor, and that the so-called "religious" terrorism is primarily geopolitical.

According to Prof. Juergensmeyer (2004), religious terrorism consists of acts that terrify, the definition of which is provided by the witnesses - the ones terrified - and not by the party committing the act; accompanied by a religious motivation, justification, organization, or world view.

Religion is sometimes used in combination with other factors, and sometimes as the primary motivation. Religious terrorism is intimately connected to current forces of geopolitics.

Bruce Hoffman has characterized modern religious terrorism as having three traits, *viz*:

- (a) The perpetrators must use religious scriptures to justify or explain their violent acts or to gain recruits.
- (b) Clerical figures must be involved in leadership roles. (Hoffman 1997)
- (c) Perpetrators use apocalyptic images of destruction to justify the acts. (Arquilla John et al., eds. 1999)

With respect to martyrdom and suicide terrorism, important symbolic acts such as the blood sacrifice link acts of violence to religion and terrorism. (Dingley, James; Kirk-

Smith, Michael 2002) Suicide terrorism, self-sacrifice, or martyrdom has throughout the history of man been organized and perpetrated by groups with both political and religious motivations. (Matovic)

The Christian tradition has a long history of heterodoxical and heretical groups which stressed self-immolative acts, and scholarship has linked this to modern political groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA). (Sean Moran 1991)

Just as religious extremism has been around for ages, so has political terrorism. While there are different definitions of terrorism, they all have in common the use of violence as a means of causing fear in a community in order to affect political decisions or policy.

Suicide terrorism or martyrdom is efficient, inexpensive, easily organized, and extremely difficult to counter, delivering maximum damage for little cost. The shocking nature of a suicide attack also attracts public attention.

Glorifying the culture of martyrdom benefits the terrorist organization and inspires more people to join the group. According to a commentator, retaliation against suicide attacks increases the terrorist group's sense of victimization and commitment to adhere to doctrine and policy. This process serves to encourage martyrdom, and so suicide terrorism, self-sacrifice, or martyrdom represent "value for money". (Madsen 2004)

Robert Pape, a political scientist who specializes in suicide terrorism, has made a case for secular motivations and reasons as being the foundations of most suicide attacks, which are oftentimes labeled as "religious". (Pape 2006)

It is beyond controversy that finance is crucial and in fact the backbone of any organization be it private or public, this declaration equally applies to terrorism because the *modus operandi* of terrorists cannot survive in a vacuum, by so doing, terrorists activities worldwide are supported through not only the organized systems that teach holy war as the highest calling, but also through the legal, illegal, and often indirect methods financing these systems; these sometimes use organizations,

including charities, as fronts to mobilize or channel resources and funds. (Raphaeli 2003)

Charities can involve the provision of aids to the needy, and oblations or charitable offerings are fundamental to nearly all religious systems, with sacrifice as a furtherance of the custom. (Firth 1963) The fact that charities in the name of religion are used to fund or finance terrorism is a further impetus that goes a long way to adding to the confusion or conflict between religion and terrorism.

To draw a clear line between terrorism, religion and politics and lessen the conflicting features inherent in the three concepts, "religious terrorism" has been criticized as a figment of imagination of the people; Robert Pape compiled the first complete database of every documented suicide bombing from 1980-2003. He argues that the news reports about suicide attacks are profoundly misleading - "There is little connection between suicide terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism, or any one of the world's religions" After studying 315 suicide attacks carried out over the last two decades, he concludes that suicide bomber' actions stem from political conflict, not religion (Pape 2006).

Michael A. Sheehan stated in 2000 to the effect that, "A number of terrorist groups have portrayed their causes in religious and cultural terms. This is often a transparent tactic designed to conceal political goals, generate popular support and silence opposition."

Confirming earlier literal works and empirical evidence from researches carried out which are incontrovertible, Terry Nardin opines that "A basic problem is whether religious terrorism really differs, in its character and causes, from political terrorism... defenders of religious terrorism typically reason by applying commonly acknowledged moral principles..." But the use (or misuse) of moral arguments does not in fact distinguish religious from non-religious terrorists, for the latter also rely upon such arguments to justify their acts... political terrorism can also be symbolic... alienation and dispossession... are important in other kinds of violence as well. In short, one

wonders whether the expression 'religious terrorism' is more than a journalistic convenience". (Nardin 2001)

Professor Mark Juergensmeyer on his part submits that "religion is not innocent. But it does not ordinarily lead to violence. That happens only with the coalescence of a peculiar set of circumstances - political, social, and ideological - when religion becomes fused with violent expressions of social aspirations, personal pride, and movements for political change." (Juergensmeyer 2004)

Further, it is contended that "Whether or not one uses 'terrorist' to describe violent acts depends on whether one thinks that the acts are warranted. To a large extent, the use of the term depends on one's world view: if the world is perceived as peaceful, violent acts appear to be terrorism and if the world is thought to be at war, violent acts may be regarded as legitimate. They may be seen as preemptive strikes, as defensive tactics in ongoing battles, or as symbols indicating to the world that it is indeed in a state of grave and ultimate conflict". (Kupelian 2010)

Further, it is opined and in support of the assertion that terrorists hide under religion, that "Genocidal madness can't be blamed on a particular philosophy or religion" (Juergensmeyer 2004) while Riaz Hassan led credence to scholarship on the linkage between religion and terrorism that "It is politics more than religious fanaticism that has led terrorists to blow themselves up." (Riaz 2010)

From all the foregoing analysis, it is manifestly clear that terrorism, religion and politics may appear conflicting, however, the underlying issue is that the rationale of terrorists is political in its all ramifications and entreties, the terrorists only hide under religion to justify their illegal and inhuman act - in other words, since terrorism is perceived as the weapon of the weak, same is used to advance their political deprivations, real or imagined.

Having in the foregoing paragraphs attempted to explain the concepts of terrorism, religion and politics, it pertinent at this juncture to equally differentiate between the

three concepts as follows:

Terrorism - either by the state or by the non-state actor(s) is the cruelest of crimes which kills less criminals but more innocent citizens. Terrorism has no absolute and globally accepted definition. Simply stated, terror is extreme or intense fear. It is a psychological state, which combines the physical and mental efforts to create dread and insecurity; terrorism could be defined as acts committed with the aim of seriously intimidating a population, forcing a government or international organization to abstain from performing any act, or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organization.

In the most modest of interpretations, the term "ideology" refers to the study of ideas whose main purpose is to propound societal change through a normative thought process. Ideologies propound their own version about the world in which we live and groups of people adhere to these sets of beliefs and share their common view about man and society. Ideological disagreements and different assumptions can yield quite different prescriptions regarding human activity (O'Neill 2005) because ideology imputes a particular structure to political action.

Politics on the other hand is the process of making and executing binding decisions for a society (O'Neill 2005) and, as it is well known, not everyone agrees with all of the decisions or acts of government in power. Thus, a wide variety of organizations dedicate their efforts to influence the ideology of a society to shape it as closely as possible to their ideal and for that reason, terrorist organizations are no different in this respect; however, the instruments (weapon and fear) they use in a bid to accomplish their political objectives are anomalous to the established pattern with which society tries to conduct its business.

As Hans Morgenthau remarked in "Politics among Nations", power is always the immediate aim and politics is a struggle for power. Ideologies are used to attain power. The twentieth century saw the clash between the ideology of capitalism and communism. The balance of power was divided between East and West while most of the world was busy choosing sides. The collapse of the Soviet Union altered that

balance and the world became unipolar. At the end of the century, since communism was taking its last gasps, leftist groups saw their main sponsor vanish.

Their position was swiftly filled by the rise of Islam as a powerful ideological tool for religious terrorist groups who manifested their increased interest for the establishment of an alternative polity to the nation-state that Muslims call the caliphate and recall as the "Golden Age." Absolute ruthlessness harnessed to ideology yields terrorism. Its global version, jihadism, preaches its own purist interpretation of Islam and advocates a strategy of violent jihad, which will produce an explosion of terror to wipe out "local political heresy" and defeat the Western powers allegedly preventing the establishment of a truly Islamist state. For Islamists, religion becomes more than belief, it actually means a way of life and in Islam this is based on belief that advocates the abolition of all political systems which usurp Allah's divine attributes. (Sageman 2004)

As a result, this blend of religious ideology and political goals has led to significant divisions within the Islamic world.

Terrorism expert Bruce Hoffman concludes that terrorism is where politics and violence intersect in the hope of delivering power to effect fundamental political change (Hoffman 2006). The ideological factor plays a significant role in motivating society to engage in the political community; yet it plays a more intense and decisive role motivating people to join the terrorist cause. It is essential to hold a deep-seated ideological belief in order to legitimize the killing of innocent people with no qualms or the sacrifice of ending one's own life for the cause as a suicide bomber and tenaciously holding the belief that heaven is guaranteed. Without disregarding that the decision to engage in, or support violence, may have to do with concrete grievances, sacred ideology - theology - seems to be a more important means of recruitment than secular ideology (O'Neill 2005) and a more compelling tool to rationalize violence.

One of the foremost and perhaps the most important things any human being gets in contact with in early childhood is culture and religion, religion, described as the opium of the people is a perennial and an inevitable factor in both conflict and conflict resolution. Religion is a powerful constituent of cultural norms and values, and because it addresses the most profound existential issues of human life such as freedom and

inevitability, fear and faith, security and insecurity, right and wrong, sacred and profane; religion is deeply implicated in individual and social conceptions of peace. To arrest the tide of conflicts that has bedeviled the world today, there is dire need to uncover the conceptions of peace within our diverse religious and cultural traditions, while seeking the common ground among them. Religion is a belief, it presupposes what is not seen, that which is not tangible, not palpable yet held sacrosanct in the heart and soul of the believer. Religion is people's beliefs or opinions concerning the existence, nature, and worship of deities, divine involvement in the universe and human life, as a system, it is an institutionalized system of beliefs and practices relating to the divine (Assefa 1990).

Whether or not scholars and practitioners are consciously aware of religious influences in the shaping of their own perceptions, religious belief systems directly impact the development of theories of conflict and conflict resolution. Primarily, this occurs through presuppositions regarding the nature of reality and society, the purpose and ultimate meaning of life, and the means by which to live an 'authentic' ideal life - the life of inner and outer peace. Religious concepts of peace, then, embody and elaborate upon the highest moral and ethical principles of a given society and define the terms and conditions for individual and social harmony.

Religion may be defined as a path of ultimate transformation, comprised of interconnected systems of symbols and guidelines. These shape the individual and group subconscious from which social practices and interactions are all given meaning (Galtung 1997). This common frame of reference underpins the very fabric of group and individual identity, providing the shared normative foundation that makes harmonious social interaction possible as well as meaningful.

There is a clearly articulated preference in Islam for nonviolence over violence and for forgiveness (*'afu*) over retribution. The Qur'an aims to regulate the commonplace, retributive responses of people to conflict and violence. Forgiveness is consistently held out as the preferred option for humanity in matters of requiting clear injustice or crime. *"The recompense of an injury is an injury the like thereof; but whoever forgives and thereby brings about a reestablishment of harmony, his reward is with God; and God loves not the wrongdoers"* (Qur'an, 42:40). Neither naive pardon nor a mechanical

retribution is urged; what is sought is a reformation or moral good accomplished by sincere forgiveness.

Finally, the Qur'an frequently cautions people against going to excess when attempting to pursue rights or correct injustice. The Qur'an discourages unnecessary conflict, and heaps utter condemnation on those who, by selfishly pursuing their own limited goals, bring destruction, oppression and violence (fitnah) down upon the rest of their fellows, "committing excesses on earth" (Qur'an, 5:33).

Attention has also been drawn by the increased engagement of churches or church communities in the search for détente or constructive management of conflicts. Think of the voice of the American bishops in the nuclear debate in the eighties; the role of churches in the democratic emancipation of Central and Eastern Europe; or the impact of church leaders on the conflict dynamics in several African conflicts. All have attracted considerable attention. Not only in South Africa with Desmond Tutu or Allan Boesak, but also, for example, in Sudan (Assefa, 1990; Badal, 1990), Mozambique and Zaire. Mgr. Jaime Gonçalves, the Archbishop of Beira played an important role in the realization of a peace-agreement in Mozambique on 4th October 1992. It ended a gory war in which a million lives were wasted and half of the populations were on the run for safety. In Zaire, Monseigneur Laurent Monsengwo was elected as chairman of the "High Council of the Republic", and played a central role in the difficult negotiations between President Mobutu and his opponents. The Burundian catholic bishops, representing half of the population, are now mediating towards the development of a more collegial government to prevent further violence.

One should also mention the role of the church in empowering people in the Third World with the Liberation theology and many recent efforts to provide peace services in conflicts areas, including field-diplomacy.

In a world where many governments and international organizations are suffering from a legitimacy deficit, one can expect a growing impact of religious discourses on international politics. Religion is a major source of soft power. It will, to a greater extent, be used or misused by religions and governmental organizations to pursue their

interests. It is therefore important to develop a more profound understanding of the basic assumption underlying the different religions and the ways in which people adhering to them, see their interests. It would also be very useful to identify elements of communality between the major religions.

The major challenge of religious organizations remains to end existing and prevent new religious conflicts. In December 1992, 24 wars were counted with a religious background. Most of them were situated in Northern Africa, the Middle East, the ex-USSR and Asia. These wars could be further classified by distinguishing violent conflicts within and between religions and between religious organizations and the central government. In Europe, Bosnian Muslims have, for more than two years, been brutally harried by Serbs who are called Christians. On the border between Europe and Asia, Christian Armenians have thumped Muslim Azeris, and Muslims and Jews still shoot each other in Palestine.

Succinctly put, conflicts is a disagreement of ideas or principles, it is a state of warfare between opposing forces especially a prolonged and bitter but sporadic struggle, while terrorism is an act of violence with a political motive, politics on the other hand is the means of attaining power while religion is a belief held by the adherent but same may be used with violence (terrorism) as a tool, to achieve a political end.

2.8 Wars and armed conflicts

According to Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, war is a period of hostile relations between countries, states, or factions that leads to fighting between armed forces, especially in land, air, or sea battles; it has also been defined as an organized and often prolonged armed conflict that is carried out by states or non-state actors; it is characterized by extreme violence, social disruption, and economic destruction.

War presupposes the total breakdown of peace where negotiations regarding differences inherent in humanity cannot be resolved at a round table instead, concerned parties take to arms. The consequences of war far outweighs the gains derivable thereof and same poses a serious threat to mankind not only in East Africa, but globally.

Nobel Laureate, Richard Smalley (2008) while underscoring the threat posed by war identified war as the 6th (of ten) biggest problem facing humanity for the next 50 years.

It is on record that the deadliest war in history, in terms of the cumulative number of deaths since its start, is the Second World War, with 60 - 85 million deaths (Wallinsky 1996). Further, it has been said of World War II that "one of the starkest illustrations of the effect of war upon economies" and the Great Depression of the 1930s ended as nations increased their production of war materials to serve the war effort and the financial cost of World War II is estimated at about a trillion U.S. dollars worldwide (Mayer 2000) making it the most costly war in capital as well as lives.

It is on record that "By the end of the war, the European economy had collapsed with 70% of the industrial infrastructure destroyed. (Pilisuk Rountree 2008). Property damage in the Soviet Union inflicted by the Axis invasion was estimated to a value of 679 billion rubles. The combined damage consisted of complete or partial destruction of 1,710 cities and towns, 70,000 villages/hamlets, 2,508 church buildings, 31,850 industrial establishments, 40,000 miles (64,374 km) of railroad, 4100 railroad stations, 40,000 hospitals, 84,000 schools, and 43,000 public libraries in the words of *The New York Times*, 9 February 1946, Volume 95, Number 32158.

With respect to soldiers subject to combat in war, they often suffer psychological and physical casualties, including depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, disease, injury, and death. According to Richard Gabriel "In every war in which American soldiers have fought in, the chances of becoming a psychiatric casualty - of being debilitated for some period of time as a consequence of the stresses of military life - were greater than the chances of being killed by enemy fire.

Psychiatric casualties manifest themselves in fatigue cases, confusion states, conversion hysteria, anxiety, obsession and compulsive states, as well as character disorders (Grossman 1996). With reference to the rationale for wars or what are the motivations, Levy Jack (1989) submits that there is no scholarly agreement as to the most common motivations for war. Motivations may be different for those ordering the war than for those undertaking the war.

2.9 Gaps in the literature

The literature reviewed in this research confirms that there are indeed threats to the human person and such threats being natural or man-made. Also, the emphasis which was hitherto centered on state welfare and capability to protect the citizens has shifted to the human person.

However, the bulk of the said literature that were available and reviewed in the study are foreign based and there few if any in East Africa, by so doing, this study shall in a way fill the existing gap and serve as a platform for further research on the key theme of threats to humanity.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter generally explains the methods and approaches used by the researcher in carrying out the study. It deals with the research design, population, sample size, research instrument, validity and reliability of data, data gathering procedures, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

3.2 Research design

This is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. This is a descriptive research, and in the main, a fact-finding study where researcher has prior knowledge of the problems (threats to the human person) to be investigated.

The study adopts descriptive comparative research method because the said method attempts to describe, explain and interpret, compare and contrasts conditions of the present, that is, "what is". The purpose of descriptive research is thus to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at specific place(s), in this instance, threats to the human person in East Africa. Descriptive research is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, differences or relationships that exist, opinions held, processes or events that are going on or trends that are manifestly evident.

This study relies on data generated through secondary sources and which said data shall be analyzed in the following chapter with the view to bringing to focus, the existence of threats to the human person.

3.3 Research population and size

The study essentially covers some countries in East Africa region namely, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and secondary data on threats to man were gathered for the afore mentioned countries.

3.4 Data collection method

As earlier stated before now that secondary sources of information is the main source of data for this research, by so doing, all pertinent data were derived from textbooks, journals articles and the internet. Secondary data is data that already exists (Glaser, 1963). Consequently, the secondary data analyst is not involved in the recruitment of participants or in the collection of the data. Heaton (2004) defines secondary data analysis as 'a research strategy which makes use of pre-existing quantitative data or pre-existing qualitative data for the purposes of investigating new questions or verifying previous studies'.

Using secondary data can save time that would otherwise be spent collecting the needed data and money; which of course may not be available, however, some pertinent criteria must be met such as, is the data current, does it apply to the time frame envisaged by the researcher, is the data useful to the research, can the data be verified and is it dependable and accurate?

Heaton (2004) points out that secondary data analysis is an effective means of analyzing data when there is difficulty accessing a hard-to-reach sample, and when dealing with particularly sensitive issues and rare phenomena.

Another benefit includes enhancing quality control by verifying original research, thus adding to the transparency, trustworthiness and credibility of the original findings. Others take a more pragmatic view and consider the re-use of existing data an efficient way of conducting research as it eliminates the need to spend time recruiting and gaining access to participants (Corti, 2008; Trochim, 2006); it is also considered in order to minimize the time and financial expense associated with data collection (Corti, 2008), e.g. recording device, transport and transcription costs.

Having said all the above, secondary data have been critiqued as a loss of control over data collection (Brewer 2006, Szabo & Strang 1997), lack of knowledge and information around the interview experience, and the inability to raise questions and probe about emerging themes in subsequent interviews (Bishop 2007; Szabo & Strang 1997).

Adherents of secondary data use amongst other advantages asserted that it is economical: gathering new data and analyzing them can be costly which includes but not limited to cost for labor, materials, postage, and advertising. Further, it is submitted that secondary data are efficient: gathering new data can take a good deal of time and energy (Sorensen, 1996). In addition to creating the data collection instrument and identifying the population or sample selection, which takes a lot of thought and skill, gathering primary data can take anywhere from a few weeks to, in the case of a longitudinal study, years. Even after data are gathered, time must be spent compiling and analyzing them.

Above all, secondary data are easy to access because they are readily available thereby obviates the trouble of generating new data for research purposes.

This research is not persuaded by the arguments of critics of secondary data given the fact there are six countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) under investigation in East Africa, the geographical distances between the countries and more importantly, the central issue (threats to humanity) under study, makes secondary sources of information the most reasonable option at the disposal of the researcher.

3.5 Validity and reliability of data

It is settled that though the advantages of secondary data are considerable, they are not without drawbacks as earlier highlighted. In order to reduce to the barest minimum the inherent errors in the sources of information, this research made use of scientifically credible sources, in other words, information from the press except very reliable ones, either in print, electronic and visual forms were rarely used.

Source bias was duly recognized because of vested interests since persons and organizations responsible for data gathering and compilation may, present a diametrically opposed data to the reality on the ground or factual representations. As much as possible, data from bias free organizations such as universities research

reports and international agencies such as World Bank, WHO, IMF, UNDP, FAO etc. who produces a plethora of credible secondary data were used.

The ensure reliability of data, current statistics were used to take care of changes in events which vary over time.

3.6 Ethical consideration

Authors quoted in this research were acknowledged through citations and referencing.

3.7 Limitations of the study

The most important drawback of this study lays in data collection, said data being obtained from secondary sources. Researcher could not authenticate the accuracy of information obtained and as such made use of the data as they were obtained. In addition, there are no local or indigenous data, thus, the foreign available records from credible sources had to be relied on.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents analyses and interprets the data collected through secondary sources about the presence of threats to the human person in East Africa; essentially, it identifies and categorizes the threats which are subsisting in terms of whether such threats are natural or man-made and illustrates the various findings regarding the objectives so as to draw conclusions and recommendations.

4.1: Climatic change (natural threat) resulting in food shortages.

Table 3: International response to food shortages as a result of drought and Al Shabaab insurgency in East Africa and neighboring countries

Funding Status Horn of Africa Crisis

Country	Requirements (million US\$)	Committed (million US\$)	% met
Kenya	741	480	65%
Djibouti	33	19	56%
Somalia	983	732	74%
Ethiopia (non-refugees)	398	291	73%
Ethiopia (refugees)	246	112	45%
Miscellaneous funding	741	76	
Total	2402	1710	71%

Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 2011

Adverse climatic change brings forth severe drought as a result of lack of rainfall and acute scarcity of water which in turn negatively affects animal and plant survival. As a result of the drought that hit some parts of East Africa between July 2011 and August 2012, according to *Associated Press* publication of 29th April 2013 and *Fews Net*, it is estimated that 50,000 - 260,000 human lives were lost besides countless animals and plants that were reported dead.

The above unfortunate development called for humanitarian intervention tagged "The Horn of Africa crisis" which prompted many organizations including but not limited to

ActionAid to launch an appeal fund of GBP 1.5 Million to ameliorate the impact of the scourge, occasioned by the drought.

From Table 3, out of the estimated USD 2402 Million budgeted to tackle the drought, only USD 1710 was committed representing 71% of the needed fund. The reasonable inference that could be drawn is that if there were no humanitarian intervention, more lives would have been lost ditto animals and plants and this confirms that adverse climatic changes certainly pose threat to human survival.

4.2: Disease (natural threat): HIV & AIDS Prevalence in East Africa

Table 4:

Country	HIV Prevalence (%)
Kenya	6.1
Uganda	7.2
Tanzania	5.1

Source: Avert Organization / UNAIDS (2013) 'Global Report 2013'

4.3: HIV and AIDS Statistics 2011 in East Africa - extract from UN Global Report

Table 5:

Country	People living with HIV/AIDS	Adult (15-49) prevalence %	Women with HIV/AIDS	Children with HIV/AIDS	AIDS deaths	Orphans due to AIDS
Burundi	80,000	1.3	38,000	19,000	58,000	120,000
D R Congo	560,000	1.6	300,000	86,000	40,000	510,000
Kenya	1,600,000	6.2	800,000	220,000	62,000	1,100,000
Rwanda	210,000	2.9	110,000	27,000	6,400	170,000
Uganda	1,400,000	7.2	670,000	190,000	62,000	1,100,000
Tanzania	1,600,000	5.8	760,000	230,000	84,000	1,300,000
Total deaths					248,400	5,320,000

Source: UNAIDS 'Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2012'

Although there many diseases that pose threat to human life, this study focuses on HIV and AIDS being the latest and most potent of all diseases that knows no bounds in terms of race, color or other diving lines of humanity.

In Tables 4 and 5 regarding prevalence and statistical breakdown of infection and ultimately the death of the afflicted, the figures of 248,400 for death and 5,320,000 in

one year resulting in children being orphaned underscores the threat which this disease pose to mankind, in other words, if antiretroviral treatments were not discovered and huge sums of funds were not channeled to education with respect to prevention, too many lives would have been lost. HIV and AIDS negative effects are not anchored on death but have pervasive socio-economic implications such as when the afflicted is a bread winner, the dependents especially the children are thrown into the world of uncertainty regarding school attendance, feeding etc. The afflicted also becomes a burden to the society as they cannot be productive but instead becomes a burden to the over stretched social amenities such as healthcare.

4.4: Human Development Index (HDI) in East Africa (natural threat) - extracted from List of Human Development Index in Africa

Table 6:

Rank		HDI		
Rank in Africa	Rank Worldwide	Country Estimates	New 2014	Change compared between 2014 report and 2013 report
18	147	Kenya	0.535	0.004
21	151	Rwanda	0.506	0.004
26	159	Tanzania	0.488	0.004
30	164	Uganda	0.484	0.004
43	180	Burundi	0.389	0.003
49	186	DRC	0.338	0.005

Source: "Key to HDI countries and ranks, 2013". Human Development Report United Nations Development Programme.

HDI as the name implies is a measurement of general welfare of the citizens between two or more countries which takes into cognizance how long a person is expected to live; his access to education, health, standard of living and access to other social economic infrastructures. HDI stratifies countries into three namely developed, developing, or underdeveloped countries.

This study is of the view that if a country's HDI is medium or high, then peace and security of the nation and its citizens is guaranteed. Unfortunately, most African countries are rated as low human development category including Nigeria, the biggest

economy and most populous African country; all the countries in East Africa also falls into this category per Table 6 with Kenya leading with 0.535. The implication of this rating of course means that both the governments and the people must work together to achieve being rated as developing countries; it is by so doing that peace and security can be guaranteed.

4.5: Arms exports to East Africa - extract from imports to all countries 2010-2013

Value in USD Million

Table 7

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Burundi	2	0	0	0	2
DRC	153	0	11	0	163
Kenya	82	14	52	1	149
Rwanda	0	0	5	13	17
Tanzania	0	75	153	25	253
Uganda	37	471	219	20	747

Source: Stockholm Institute International Peace Institute (SIPRI) 2013

There is no record that any of the East African countries manufacture arms but as a result of internal insurrection or external aggression, practically all the member states have at one time or another beefed up their security arsenals. Table 7 shows the official figures for military spending and depicts that Burundi and Rwanda are relatively low in armament.

It should however be pointed out that large importation of arms aids arms proliferation because not all arms are recovered from military personnel after a combat operation; this development adds to the growing worry as arms and ammunition control seems to have fallen below citizen's expectations. It should be added that the long militant history of most East African countries accounts for large flow of arms in circulation. This study notes with worry that funds which ought to be channeled towards developmental issues such as educational and welfare such as health are diverted to arms and ammunitions; it has been touted by critics and human rights organizations that the defense budgets of some East African countries is larger than health, education and housing combined.

4.6: Terrorist attacks (man-made threat) - Incidents of terrorism Worldwide

Table 8

Parameter	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Attacks worldwide	14,415	11,663	10,968	11,641	10,283
Attacks resulting in at least 1 death, injury, or kidnapping	11,085	8,361	7,874	8,259	7,453
Attacks resulting in the death of at least 10 individuals	353	234	236	193	193
Attacks resulting in the death of at least 1 individual	7,229	5,040	4,761	4,704	4,502
Attacks resulting in the death of only 1 individual	3,982	2,870	2,695	2,691	2,550
Attacks resulting in the death of 10 individuals	7,186	6,623	6,207	6,937	5,781
Attacks resulting in the injury of at least 1 individual	6,231	4,831	4,530	4,724	4,333
Attacks resulting in the kidnapping of at least 1 individual	1,156	948	882	1,118	795
People killed, injured or kidnapped as a result of terrorism, worldwide	71,803	54,290	58,720	49,928	43,990
People killed as a result of terrorism, worldwide	22,720	15,709	15,311	13,193	12,533
People injured as a result of terrorism, worldwide	44,103	33,901	32,660	30,684	25,903
People kidnapped as a result of terrorism, worldwide	4,980	4,680	10,749	6,051	5,554

Source: US Dept. of State - Country Report on Terrorism 2011 July 31, 2012

4.6.1 Terrorist attacks - 11,952 INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM WORLDWIDE IN 2013

Table 9: Showing some part of the incidents

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-10-15	Syria	Al-Bab	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	0	1	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Iraq	Baghdad	Unknown	4	0	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Unknown	0	7	Police, Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	India	Khaira	Maoists	0	0	Business
2013-12-31	India	KaliaAtal	Maoists	0	0	Telecommunication
2013-12-31	Afghanistan	Farah	Unknown	1	0	Police
2013-12-29	Thailand	Bangkok	Unknown	0	5	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Philippines	Nabalawag	Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)	Unknown	Unknown	Military
2013-12-31	Philippines	PaiduPulangi	Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)	Unknown	1	Military
2013-12-31	West Bank and Gaza Strip	Beit El	Israeli Extremists	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Nigeria	Maikatako	Fulani Militants	2	16	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-12-30	Afghanistan	Marjah district	Unknown	4	0	Unknown
2013-12-31	Iraq	Baghdad	Unknown	2	0	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Iraq	Baghdad	Unknown	4	10	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-31	Central African Republic	Bangui	Anti-Balaka Militia	0	0	Military
2013-12-31	Italy	Naples	Unknown	0	1	Government (General)
2013-12-31	Pakistan	Karachi	Unknown	0	0	Government (General)
2013-12-31	Pakistan	Warah	Unknown	1	0	Journalists & Media
2013-12-31	Chile	Unknown	Unknown	0	1	Business
2013-12-31	Northern Ireland	Armagh	Unknown	0	0	Private Citizens & Property

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.2 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 10

Country: (Burundi)

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-07-13	Burundi	Karuzi	Unknown	3	2	Business, Private Citizens & Property
2013-05-18	Burundi	Gatumba	National Liberation Front (FNL) (Burundi)	2	10	Transportation
2012-07-09	Burundi	Birohe	Unknown	0	4	Private Citizens & Property
2012-07-06	Burundi	Mugutu	Unknown	2	18	Business
2012-03-07	Burundi	Gihanga	Unknown	3	0	Police
2012-02-15	Burundi	Musongo	Unknown	1	0	Private Citizens & Property
2011-09-19	Burundi	Bujumbura	Unknown	36	20	Private Citizens & Property
2011-08-10	Burundi		Unknown	1	5	Private Citizens & Property
2011-08-02	Burundi	Rumonge	Unknown	3	0	Police
2011-07-04	Burundi	Bujumbura	National Front for the Revolution in Burundi (FRONABU-Tabara)	0	0	Police
2011-07-04	Burundi	Bujumbura	National Front for the Revolution in Burundi (FRONABU-Tabara)	0	0	Police
2011-06-22	Burundi		Unknown	1	0	Private Citizens & Property
2011-06-22	Burundi		Unknown	2	0	Transportation
2011-05-29	Burundi	Kanyosha	Unknown	4	5	Government (General)
2010-11-23	Burundi	Cankuzo	Unknown	2	0	Police
2010-09-15	Burundi	Bujumbura	Unknown	7	11	Business
2010-06-29	Burundi	Kabezi	Unknown	2	2	Military
2010-06-28	Burundi	Bujumbura	Unknown	0	0	Government (Diplomatic)
2010-06-28	Burundi	Bujumbura	National Liberation Front (FNL) (Burundi) (suspected)	0	2	Military

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.3 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 11:

Country: (Congo (Kinshasa))

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-12-30	Congo (Kinshasa)	Kinshasa	Unknown	16	Unknown	Military
2013-12-30	Congo (Kinshasa)	Kinshasa	Unknown	16	1	Airports and Aircraft
2013-12-30	Congo (Kinshasa)	Kinshasa	Unknown	8	Unknown	Journalists & Media
2013-12-25	Congo (Kinshasa)	Kamango	Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	40	16	Private Citizens & Property
2013-11-04	Congo (Kinshasa)	Bunagana	M23	4	10	Private Citizens & Property
2013-10-29	Congo (Kinshasa)	Lubumbashi	MayiMayi	4	Unknown	Military
2013-10-29	Congo (Kinshasa)	Lubumbashi	MayiMayi	6	9	Military
2013-10-18	Congo (Kinshasa)	Goma	M23	0	0	Government (Diplomatic)
2013-10-11	Congo (Kinshasa)	Rumangabo	M23	0	0	Government (Diplomatic)
2013-09-29	Congo (Kinshasa)	Beni	Al-Shabaab, Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	Unknown	Unknown	Private Citizens & Property
2013-09-26	Congo (Kinshasa)	Mabenga	M23	Unknown	Unknown	Private Citizens & Property
2013-08-21	Congo (Kinshasa)	Goma	M23	Unknown	Unknown	Military, Private Citizens & Property
2013-07-14	Congo (Kinshasa)	Oicha	Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)	0	3	Government (Diplomatic)
2013-05-22	Congo (Kinshasa)	Goma	M23	1	4	Private Citizens & Property
2013-05-20	Congo (Kinshasa)	Muntaho	M23	19	27	Military
2013-05-07	Congo (Kinshasa)	Unknown	Unknown	1	2	Government (Diplomatic)
2013-04-24	Congo (Kinshasa)	Chishadu	Colonel Albert Kahasha Militia	20	Unknown	Military, Private Citizens & Property
2013-03-23	Congo (Kinshasa)	Lubumbashi	Mai Mai Simba Militia	15	0	Military, Government (General)
2013-01-05	Congo (Kinshasa)	Rutshuru	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)	0	0	Tourists
2012-12-01	Congo (Kinshasa)	Goma	Unknown	0	Unknown	Other

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.4 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 12

Country: (Kenya)

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-12-30	Kenya	Dadaab	Al-Shabaab	0	4	Police, NGO
2013-12-25	Kenya	Ukunda	Unknown	1	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-12-25	Kenya	Likoni	Al-Shabaab	0	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-12-25	Kenya	Likoni	Al-Shabaab	0	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-12-18	Kenya	Unknown	Al-Shabaab	2	4	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-13	Kenya	Wajir	Al-Shabaab	1	17	Private Citizens & Property
2013-12-14	Kenya	Nairobi	Al-Shabaab	4	36	Transportation
2013-12-12	Kenya	Mombasa	Al-Shabaab	0	0	Tourists
2013-12-10	Kenya	Liboi	Al-Shabaab	9	2	Police
2013-12-06	Kenya	Unknown	Unknown	1	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-12-03	Kenya	Unknown	Unknown	1	3	Government (General)
2013-10-20	Kenya	Mombasa	Unknown	1	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-10-19	Kenya	Kilifi	Unknown	1	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-10-17	Kenya	Ifo	Al-Shabaab	0	6	Business
2013-10-03	Kenya	Mombasa	Unknown	4	1	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-09-29	Kenya	Dadaab	Unknown	0	5	Business
2013-09-26	Kenya	Dadaab	Al-Shabaab	0	0	NGO
2013-09-26	Kenya	Mandera	Al-Shabaab	2	3	Police
2013-09-25	Kenya	Wajir	Al-Shabaab	1	4	Business
2013-09-21	Kenya	Nairobi	Al-Shabaab	72	201	Business

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.5 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 13

Country: (Rwanda)

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-09-14	Rwanda	Kigali	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)	1	8	Private Citizens & Property
2013-09-13	Rwanda	Kigali	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)	1	14	Private Citizens & Property
2013-07-26	Rwanda	Kigali	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)	3	32	Private Citizens & Property
2013-03-26	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	1	8	Transportation, Private Citizens & Property
2012-11-27	Rwanda	Rubavu district	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)	7	3	Private Citizens & Property
2012-03-30	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	0	3	Private Citizens & Property
2012-03-30	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	0	3	Private Citizens & Property
2012-03-23	Rwanda	Musanze	Unknown	1	5	Transportation
2012-01-24	Rwanda	Gitarama	Unknown	0	10	Transportation
2012-01-03	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	2	16	Private Citizens & Property
2011-07-13	Rwanda		Unknown	0	21	Private Citizens & Property
2011-01-28	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	2	28	Private Citizens & Property
2010-08-11	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	0	7	Private Citizens & Property
2010-07-13	Rwanda	Butare	Unknown	1	0	Government (General)
2010-05-15	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	0	4	Transportation
2010-05-15	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	2	28	Private Citizens & Property
2010-03-04	Rwanda	Kigali	Unknown	0	16	Private Citizens & Property
2010-02-19	Rwanda	Kigali	Hutus (suspected)	1	10	Transportation
2010-02-19	Rwanda	Kigali	Hutus (suspected)	1	10	Business

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.6 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 14

Country: (Tanzania)

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2013-09-13	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Unknown	0	1	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-08-23	Tanzania	Segerea	Unknown	0	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-08-08	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Unknown	0	2	Educational Institution
2013-06-15	Tanzania	Arusha	Unknown	4	20	Private Citizens & Property
2013-05-05	Tanzania	Arusha	Jumuiyaya Taasisiza Kiisl am (Community of Muslim Organizations)	3	60	Religious Figures/Institutions, Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-02-19	Tanzania	Kianga	Unknown	0	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2013-02-17	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Muslim Renewal	1	0	Religious Figures/Institutions
2010-05-16	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Individual (suspected)	0	0	Government (Diplomatic)
2008-01-05	Tanzania	Muhimbili	Unknown	0	2	Journalists & Media
2004-03-29	Tanzania	Zanzibar City	Unknown	0	0	Government (General)
2002-01-24	Tanzania	Unknown	Unknown	17	0	Private Citizens & Property
2002-01-19	Tanzania	Unknown	Unknown	7	0	Private Citizens & Property
2001-08-30	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Unknown	0	0	Unknown
2001-02-17	Tanzania	Pemba	Unknown	1	0	Government (General)
2001-02-08	Tanzania	Kigoma	Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD)	1	Unknown	Other
2001-01-16	Tanzania	Chake Chake	Civic United Front (CUF) (suspected)	0	0	Government (General)
2000-12-00	Tanzania	Chake Chake	Unknown	0	0	Government (General)
2000-09-29	Tanzania	Unknown	Gunmen	0	0	Government (General)
1998-08-07	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Al-Qa`ida	11	85	Government (Diplomatic)
1997-02-24	Tanzania	Arusha	Unknown	1	0	Private Citizens & Property

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

4.6.7 Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country

Table 15

Country: (Uganda)

DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
2010-12-00	Uganda	Bwera	Unknown	0	0	Business
2010-11-10	Uganda	West Nile	Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) (suspected)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2010-11-07	Uganda	West Nile	Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) (suspected)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2010-08-10	Uganda	Kampala	Unknown	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2010-07-11	Uganda	Kampala	Al-Shabaab	60	35	Private Citizens & Property, Private Citizens & Property, Private Citizens & Property
2010-07-11	Uganda	Kampala	Al-Shabaab	15	36	Private Citizens & Property
2009-10-30	Uganda	Kampala	Al-Shabaab (suspected)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2009-03-15	Uganda	Kampala	Unknown	11	0	Airports and Aircraft
2008-08-18	Uganda	Kampala	Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2008-08-16	Uganda	Panyangara	Karamojong Warriors (suspected)	1	1	Transportation
2008-08-15	Uganda	Amgamwa	Karamojong Warriors (suspected)	1	6	Transportation
2008-06-14	Uganda	Pagei	Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2008-04-28	Uganda	Nyamyenzi	Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) (suspected)	1	0	Private Citizens & Property
2008-04-22	Uganda		Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (suspected)	0	0	Private Citizens & Property
2008-02-15	Uganda	Katholhu	Unknown	0	4	Business

Source: Global Terrorism Database - START University of Maryland, USA 2013

Note: Recent figures for Uganda are not available as at the time of this report.

On the basis of available records and gory experiences of persons exposed to terror attacks, recently, the issue of terrorism has occupied the front burner of international relations. Terrorists are everywhere and no nation is immune to their deadly attacks. Table 8 depicts terror activities carried out in the year 2007 to 2011 as totaling 68,970; this figure to say the least, is alarming and indeed worrisome, indeed, terrorism pose a serious threat to humanity. The motive of the terrorists seems shrouded in religion but this has been uncovered by research as basically political.

With special reference to terrorism in East Africa, Tables 10 -15 shows how each member state of East Africa was attacked by several terror groups and organizations with premeditated motive of destruction of both private and public institutions. Two countries in East Africa namely Kenya and Uganda are particularly targeted by the Al-Shabaab terrorists and this development has raised security alert; this study notes the effective security apparatus put in place by the Ugandan government which had contained the overtures of the terrorists in that aside from the 7th November 2010 attacks, all other moves by the terrorists were foiled, the story is not the same with Kenya where the activities of terror groups are on the rise leading to serious fear amongst the citizens.

At this juncture, it is necessary to discuss the peculiar features of the terrorists so as shed light on same and aid citizens to easily identify them with the view of reporting likely terror incidents.

4.7 Characteristics of terrorists groups

Although there is no universally accepted definition of terrorism, the term however suggests political violence or insurgency primarily. Terrorists kill people or destroy property for political purposes and their tool is the employment of various weapons from the use of their hands to knife or any tool that could put an untimely end to human life. According to Wilkinson and Stewart (1987) there is a general recognition that terrorism is a specific method of struggle rather than a synonym for political violence or insurgency, terrorism can be described as a kind of weapons system. It is indeed insightful to describe terrorism as the weapon of the poor. Terrorism is more likely to be

used by 'poorer' groups who need to bring an expensive political change because terrorist activities induce lower costs but may bring significant political changes.

It is not a subject of controversy that terrorists have their operational bases in failed or failing states and as a matter of fact, they operate thereat and there-from targeting innocent victims in other jurisdictions. A failing or failed state is one where the government has lost control of peaceful governance; in such states, anarchy reigns rather than tranquility.

In a study carried out by the National Consortium for the study of Terrorism (NCST), Dept. of Homeland, USA in the years 1970 to 1997, twenty five (25) most active terrorist organizations in the world were thoroughly examined with the view to finding out whether they operate in failed states. Three of these organizations were operating in states that were classified as failed for 20 years or more; 15 of the organizations were in countries classified as failed for 10 or more years; and to lend credence to the above study, examples of terrorists operating in failed states abounds, such countries includes but not limited to Somalia, Afghanistan, Iraq and Yemen; this is what the law classify as *res ipsa loquitur*, which means "the fact speaks for itself" - bearing in mind that the states mentioned are indeed failing or have failed.

Terrorists use weapons and have capability of developing weapons of mass (WMD) destruction, with reference to weapons, the above stated study also compared the 20 most active organizations to the 20 most active that used some form of weapons with WMD potential. The use of weapons in fact distinguishes terrorists in that terror and weapon is Siamese twin - it is the weapon that causes trepidation in the peoples' heart.

The attack pattern of terrorists is similar which is carried out with the use of arms and is packaged as a surprise and targeted at innocent citizens to deliver the maximum damage at the least cost.

Terrorists attack is political in aims and objectives thus a terrorist act, is a political act or is committed with the intention to cause a political effect. Clausewitz statement that "war is a continuation of policy by other means" is taken as a truism by terrorists. Terrorists

merely eliminate the intermediate step of armies and warfare, and apply violence directly to the political contest. Interestingly, terrorists use religion or culture to disguise their real motive but empirical studies carried out has proven beyond any iota of doubts, that the fundamental motive behind terror attacks is political.

The attack of terrorists is designed to have psychological impact beyond the victims and targets, the targets unfortunately are victims but they are not the real targets of the terrorists, the said innocent and harmless citizens that are affected after terror attacks were designed to send signals to the government, concerned authorities, military or decision making elites that the populace are in a state of danger. This development induces fear in the populace which is one of the intents of the terrorists and by so doing, this cause a disconnection between the citizens and the authorities which in turn gives the feelings to the populace that the government in power is grossly incapable of protecting their lives and properties.

The hallmark of terrorists is coercion, violence or the threat of violence which naturally puts the victims or prospective ones in a state of perpetual fear for their lives and limbs. A good example is in hostage taking, when hostages are held, such victims are at the mercy of the terrorists, the hostages are coerced into doing the wants and desires of their captors (terrorists), also, the threat of eliminating the lives or maiming the hostages usually follows if certain conditions are not met by the concerned authorities, this eventually leads to negotiation and hard bargaining, at the end, the hostages may be released safely and unharmed but the coercion and threat of violence induced on the hostages, remain evergreen in the memory of the captors forever.

One outstanding characteristic of terrorists group is the high level of dynamism associated with their operations; terrorists constantly expand their arsenal of mechanisms using modern means of attack and reacting to changes in protective systems and more importantly, learning from their past mistakes; besides the foregoing, the complex and global nature of their activities are indeed a cause for concern for all the people of the world. Terrorists demand change, revolution or alteration of the *status quo* - a school of thought is of the view that "no rational human being terminates

peoples' lives and destroys valuable properties to keep things the way they are". A closely related characteristic of dynamism of terrorists group is that they readily change their tactics; as the world is trying to keep them at bay, they are also formulating new means to aid their operations; recent examples were hiding of bombs in the underpants of Nigerian born Umar Farouk Abdulmuttalab on a US bound plane in December 2009 as well as hiding bombs in ink cartridges of cargo planes belonging to UPS and Fedex (courier companies) destined for USA

Another feature of terrorists' organizations is that their actions are deliberate, well planned and highly premeditated and intended to achieve specific goals; it involves extensive preparation in terms of men, materials and funds with the active support of their communities or places from where they operate. The media attention and scholarship dedicated to study of terrorism is akin to a drop of water in the ocean compared with large amount of money and the groups of people involved - who finance operations, procure or manufacture weapons, conduct target surveillance and analysis, and deliver trained terrorists to operational areas. It is on record that the 9/11 attack on the USA was deliberate, extensive, expensive and well planned to hit the affected targets.

Terrorist groups because their activities are inherently illegal, use the channel of international crime as a vehicular instrument or tool in carrying out their nefarious activities thus making them *participes criminis* (partners in crime) in cross border or inter-continental crimes. This channel includes the illegal arms trade, prostitution, currency and or money laundering, smuggling, human trafficking and the notorious drug trade. The money realized from illicit trade such as arms and drugs are used to finance terrorists' activities globally, but for the channel of international crime and illegal funds accruing from illegal international trades, terrorism would not have been prevalent in the society, as it is today.

Another feature is that they usually operate with centralized control; there is a chain of command where authority flows from the top hierarchy of the organization to the lowest echelon; meanwhile, the operative cells are dispersed across the globe taking into

cognizance the financial capability of the terror group involved. Al Qaeda terrorist organization headquarters was based in Afghanistan / Pakistan axis but was reputed to have cells in fifty five countries of the world but each of evil cells take instructions from the headquarters which leaves no one in doubt as to who is in charge; the command chain is akin to the military operation where it is generally accepted that "authority is from above"

It should be mentioned at this juncture that one of the intractable problems which terrorism presents to mankind today is that they operate under cover which has been dubbed "conspiratorial cell structure", terrorists are by so doing successfully employing "guerrilla and hit and run" tactics without detection. Terrorists have no identifying signals; they do not even have the decency to wear nice bright visible uniforms which of course make identification of terror groups practically difficult. This norm of no identifying signals undoubtedly enable terrorist to "melt back" into the civil population after pulling off their deadly and ruinous attacks.

A recent but striking characteristic of terror group is the taking undue advantage of globalization and adapting the sophisticated global trend to their benefit; the advancements in communication, finance, science and technology are used by terrorists in their illegal operations, regarding communication, a terrorist can sit anywhere in the world, send and receive signals / messages that will further their motives; besides that, the unfettered access to the internet where the manufacture and or procurement of WMD is possible has greatly put mankind in danger; today, the world is confronted with the threat of electromagnetic, cyber, biological, chemical, radiation and flammable terrorism any of which could cause paralysis, asphyxiating, bleeding and eventually wipe off the human race within a very short period of time. With regards to the sophistry of easy means of weaponry in the arsenal of terrorists, indeed, the world is sitting on a keg of gun powder capable of exploding anytime.

Terrorism is invariably perpetrated by sub-national groups or non-state actors who are reacting to perceived, whether real or imagined deprivation or denial, compared with the

population of the world, terror groups are small indeed but they are potentially lethal and constitute imminent threat to the entire human race, in fact, generations yet unborn.

One other feature associated with terrorist groups is media exploitation which has to do with the fact that terrorists derive immense satisfaction and sense of self-glorification as a result of media publicity that follows immediately after a successful attack.

It should be carefully borne in mind that the innocent victims of terror attacks are not the target per se, as such, the impact and message of terrorism is meant to hit at constituted authorities. Newshounds are always eager to be the first to report the "breaking news" and the terror groups of course capitalize on the anxiousness of the media to showcase their deadly attacks knowing fully well that any successful attack is a credit to terror group and a setback and discredit, to the concerned government or institution.

Whichever parameter is employed to judge terrorism, it is wholly illegal. It is immaterial whether terrorist classify themselves as insurgents as military or paramilitary or as armed wing of a civil society, the underlying issue is that, an illegal act cannot be legalized under any justification. The illegality of the means adopted which produces crime against humanity as evident in arson, murder and kidnapping, installation of trepidation on innocent citizens' souls and wanton destruction of costly and valuable infrastructures, is a distinguishing characteristic which are forbidden and punishable under different judicial systems.

Adherents or converts of terrorism are inextricably tied to the apron and strings of the terror organization and have strong identification of individuals with the organization, its leadership and goals. This palpable affiliation or characteristic which could be sensed or felt even by casual observers is not unconnected with indoctrination of the adherents and same accounts for why the converts do not question the rationale or authority of the commanders, whenever they are chosen to go on a suicide mission.

The last but not the least of the characteristics of terrorist group is that they targets economic institutions with the intent of ruining the economy of the affected countries.

The purpose of terrorist group is to cripple the economy knowing fully well that if the economy of the target country or institution is ruined, no meaningful progress can be made by the affected country or institution. A typical example was the Al Qaeda's hijack of civil aircrafts to attack the twin building of World Trade Organization on 9/11/ 2001.

By distinguishing terrorists from other types of criminals and terrorism from other forms of crime, we come to appreciate that terrorism is:

- Ineluctably political in aims and motives
- Violent - or, equally important, threatens violence
- Designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target
- Conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or identifying insignia) and
- . Perpetrated by a subnational group or non-state entity (Bruce Hoffman 2006)

Before now, the salient characteristics of terrorists have been discussed and hereunder it is submitted that "Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them."(UN Doc. A/Res/60/49)

4.8 Death toll in East and West DR Congo by Age and Sex

Table 16:

East	Total reported (weighted %)		5 yrs and old				Young children	
			Male	Female				
Fever/Malaria	498	26.3%	116	21.0%	83	18.2%	299	34.2%
Other/unknown	395	21.4%	187	34.2%	144	31.1%	64	7.9%
Diarrhea	174	9.1%	59	10.3%	35	6.6%	80	9.7%
Acute respiratory tract infections	136	7.5%	37	6.7%	35	7.5%	64	8.1%
Neonatal death	142	7.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	142	15.5%
Tuberculosis	129	6.6%	69	11.5%	54	11.4%	6	0.7%
Measles	115	5.5%	11	1.7%	10	2.1%	94	9.9%
Malnutrition	75	4.0%	11	2.1%	10	2.3%	54	6.3%
Anemia	71	3.2%	8	1.4%	11	2.4%	52	4.8%
Meningitis	55	2.8%	18	3.2%	15	3.1%	22	2.3%
Accident/injury	45	2.4%	30	5.2%	11	2.5%	4	0.6%
Maternal	42	2.3%	N/A	N/A	42	9.1%	N/A	N/A
AIDS	27	1.2%	9	1.1%	18	3.5%	0	0
Violence	11	0.6%	10	1.8%	1	0.2%	0	0
Total ·	1915	100.0%	565	100.0%	469	100.0%	881	100.0%
WEST								
Fever/malaria	268	27.7%	51	19.5%	47	21.2%	170	35.0%
Other/unknown	232	22.8%	111	39.9%	80	34.1%	41	8.5%
Diarrhea	86	8.9%	14	5.3%	10	4.6%	62	12.8%
Tuberculosis	68	6.8%	37	13.4%	23	10.5%	8	1.6%
Neonatal death	62	6.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	12.9%
Acute respiratory- tract infections	55	5.5%	11	4.2%	11	4.6%	33	6.6%
Anemia	41	4.3%	5	2.1%	1	0.4%	35	7.2%
Malnutrition	41	4.3%	8	2.9%	10	5.3%	23	4.5%
Accident/injury	35	3.4%	22	8.1%	6	2.5%	7	1.3%
Meningitis	30	3.2%	6	2.1%	2	0.9%	22	4.7%
Measles	29	2.9%	1	0.4%	3	1.6%	25	4.8%
Maternal death	26	2.8%	N/A	N/A	26	12.7%	N/A	NA
AIDS	8	0.8%	4	1.4%	4	1.6%	0	0
Violence	3	0.3%	2	0.6%	0	0	1	0.2%
Total ·	984	100.0%	272	100.0%	223	100.0	488	100.0%

All percentages are weighed proportions

N/A = Not applicable.

Source: International Rescue Committee: Mortality in DRC An ongoing crisis p.10 2006/7 Congo Mortality Survey.

4.9 UNITED NATIONS Figure of death toll in Democratic Republic of Congo

According to the UN "The Congo conflict has been dubbed the world's deadliest since World War II, causing 5.4 million deaths, in a widely cited study. But a research group is challenging those figures, saying proper survey techniques would cut the number in half.

The figure of 5.4 million deaths since 1998 has become widely used since it was publicized by the International Rescue Committee, a private relief agency. The figures jolted the U.S. and U.N. into elevating the Congo crisis on their agendas. The U.N. Security Council cited IRC's figures in the process of deciding to raise a peacekeeping force for Congo, which has now grown to over 20,000 troops, the U.N.'s biggest peacekeeping operation.

With respect to wars and armed conflicts, of all the man made threats to humanity, wars and armed conflicts are the most potent capable of wiping off human existence given the speed at which human lives are wasted in war situations in addition to the concomitant consequences of wars which at the beginning of hostilities, may not be intended or anticipated by the actors and which consequences includes but not limited to hunger, diseases, violence, accidents and destruction of valuable properties and cultural artifacts.

Wars have spiral negative effects; they engender a cycle of calamities, for example, during a war situation, agricultural activities are disrupted whereby food production is hampered, ditto other economic activities, this development of course leads to food shortages occasioning malnutrition which in turn catalyzes several diseases to thrive as a result of the human body lack of needed nutrients and antibodies to fight against diseases.

Table 16 shows some the effects of war in Democratic Republic of Congo as evident in a host of avoidable diseases that accompany wars. Further, the United Nations figure regarding casualties estimated at 5.4 million deaths (though disputed) goes a long way to confirming that wars and armed conflicts definitely pose a serious threat to human

lives, to drive home this assertion, the UN said that "The Congo conflict has been dubbed the world's deadliest since World War II"

4.10: Severity of threats

Up to this point, it has been established that there are threats facing the human race especially in East Africa as elsewhere in the globe. However, the impact of each of the identified threats, whether natural or man-made, differs in their severity or consequences flowing from such threats.

The United States of America Security Report entitled "International crimes affecting US Interests" has profiled threats, and on top of the list is Terrorism, others are drug trafficking, alien smuggling, trafficking in women, children and arms etc.

This research given the proportion of destruction and or damages that could be inflicted on humanity, place wars and armed conflicts as the most potent of all the threats; the UN figure on death toll regarding the war torn Democratic Republic of Congo and associated consequences such as malnutrition, diseases, violence and wanton destruction of properties is in support of this assertion. Besides above, the carnage that followed the Second World War shall remain evergreen in the memory of mankind; ditto, the number of lives reported lost due to Arab-Israeli armed conflict also lend credence to the submission that wars is indeed number one threat to human existence. Next in the line of severity of threats is terrorism - a man-made threat which today is a household name.

At this juncture, it is necessary to earmark that the concept of global security is inextricably linked to national security, whereas national security used to be the central focus in international political arena, there has been a paradigm shift to the effect that the human person presently occupy the cynosure in international politics; as elsewhere pointed out before now, presently the security of world citizens is threatened by lull in the economies of most nations including the highly industrialized ones, this development has been aggravated by extant poverty, disease, hunger, violence and human rights abuses.

The perceived neglect and sometimes the lackadaisical attitude of some countries to their citizens' welfare, and the fact that some states had failed totally has given an impetus for ferocious agitation by the concerned citizens and the accompanying frustrations, has in turn occasioned unprecedented violence making some to see suicide missions as a lucrative venture.

In the foregoing state of anomie, the security of the human person wherever he chooses to be, has never been thus threatened; life is no longer safe, thus, aside from the litany of natural and man-made threats, of late, no one knows when the next bomb would explode as a result of terrorist attacks, by so doing, it is important to state that the theoretical framework on which this research is premised, that is, the "multi-sum principle" propounded by Nayef Al-Rodhan has been proved to the effect that, the concept of peace and security is no longer narrowly viewed or construed as a "state issue" but as that of the "human person" in the realization that if the security of any person(s) is threatened, then the security of the regional or international community is also under threat.

The "multi-sum security principle" advocates that regional or global security has five dimensions namely, human security, environmental security, national security, transnational security and trans-cultural security.

The human security concept forms the foundation and or basis for a better understanding of the needs of the human person - thus, the individual, rather than the state is the reference point, *ipso facto*, the cynosure of attention in international arena today is person-centric rather than the state-centric notion of security earlier in vogue.

The United Nations Development Program's 1994 Human Development Report is considered a milestone publication in the field of human security, with its argument that insuring "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear" for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity. The "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear" thesis as defined by the Human Development Report rests on seven pillars of personal, community, food, health, environment, political and economic security. Personal security in particular aims to protect people from physical violence, whether

from the state or external states, from violent individuals and sub-state actors, from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults. For many people, the greatest source of anxiety is crime, particularly violent crime of which the major subset today is terrorism.

With respect to environmental security, the environment constitutes all the external factors influencing life and activities of the human person; by this reasoning, human beings depends on the environment for survival because if the air, land and sea resources are degraded or polluted, life would be impossible, environmental security's purview thus addresses the variety of threats posed by environmental events and trends to all living things specifically directed to individuals, communities or nations. It focuses on the impact of human conflict and international relations on the environment, or on how environmental problems cross national boundaries or borders. In linking the environment and security as same, the United Nations has submitted that environmental degradation, inequitable access to natural resources and the trans-boundary movement of hazardous materials can lead to conflict and pose a risk to human health and national security.

For national security, this study hold the view that after threats against the human person and community might have been held at bay, the next line of security to be vigorously pursued is national or state security. It is not a subject for debate that mankind and community are sheltered within a geographical bound of a state; as such, if such states where the human person and community are situate is in a state of insecurity, the human person and the communities of residence are indeed, insecure.

Transnational security is that threat which is pervasive, that is, not confined to a single nation or state but includes and extends over several geographic boundaries. Questions about security - what drives it and what undermines it - shape global politics. Terrorism, conflict, environmental catastrophe, weapons of mass destruction and weak states are all security issues that dominate policy-making in international politics, and increasingly impinge on the daily lives of individuals.

Trans-cultural security is that which cuts across cultures or are found in more than one culture; there are divergent opinions that the West and America are superimposing their

cultures on the whole world, a development tagged as “clash of civilizations” by Samuel Huntington’s famous prophecy; as a result, in the Arab world, there is mounting evidence of Islamophobia. This research recognizes and gives due credence to the concept of “cultural diffusion” but same has consequences such as where one culture is super-imposed on another wherefore the adherents of the subdued culture, feels a sense annihilation leading to resentments and in extreme cases, creates a fertile ground for unfettered violence.

4.11 Comparative analysis of threats in East Africa

At this juncture, it is necessary to compare and contrast the levels of threats within the countries in East Africa sub region so as to bring to the fore the prevalence of the threats under study. This exercise in the main would clearly show how each of the countries should direct their attention by fashioning appropriate strategies to minimize the threats.

From Table 5: HIV and AIDS Statistics 2011 in East Africa, Uganda has the highest percentage (7.2) in terms of prevalence of the deadly virus followed by Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, DRC and Burundi respectively, but it is interesting to note that the manifestation of the disease resulting to death is highest in Tanzania, followed by Kenya and Uganda in juxtaposition, with Burundi following and DRC and Rwanda showing the least recorded number of deaths.

The breakdown of HIV and AIDS Statistics 2011 in East Africa is also in tandem with Table 4: HIV and AIDS Prevalence UNAIDS 2013 Global Report which shows that Uganda has the highest prevalence of 7.2%, Kenya 6.1% and Tanzania 5.1%.

With reference to Human Development Index (HDI) which is a measure of wellness of the citizens per figures in Table 6: Human Development Index (HDI) in East Africa, Kenya is *primo inter pares*, that is, the first in East Africa ranking 18 in Africa and having 0.535 as at 2014 with Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi following respectively; DRC comes last on the table and it is not a surprise that this is so when cognizance is taken of the fact that DRC has been embroiled in a protracted civil war and which said war is still ongoing as at the time of writing this research report.

In terms of armament, per Table 7: Arms exports to East Africa - extract from imports to all countries 2010-2013, Uganda is on top investing USD 747 Million within the period under review and with the highest expenditure in 2011 reflecting USD 471 Million. The critics who insist that defense expenditure in Uganda is over and above investments in health and education need not waste their breath and time because this figure is what the law tag as *res ipsa loquitor*, that is, the fact speaks for itself.

Following Uganda is Tanzania with expenditure of USD 253 Million and DRC USD 163 Million and Kenya USD 149. Rwanda is second to the last with USD 17 Million expenditure and Burundi with meager sum of USD 2 Million as military spending in four years under review.

At this point, it is pertinent to examine the newest and latest of the threats and of course the most potent that has occasioned fear in the heart of the people not only in East Africa but across the globe, the household name popular known as terrorism.

Going by the report of Table 10: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (Burundi), in 2013, only 2 terrorists' attacks were recorded involving 5 fatalities and 12 persons were injured. This makes Burundi the least threatened in terms of terrorism compared with other East African countries under study.

Table 11: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (DRC), in 2013, there were 19 terrorists' attacks involving 150 fatalities and 72 people were injured with most of the attacks directed at government institutions.

The numbers of attacks for Kenya are many, as a matter of fact; Kenya is the most vulnerable to terror strikes of all the East African states, due to space pressure, the total number of attacks for period under study cannot be accommodated; however, Table 12: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (Kenya), shows that in 2013, there were 20 terrorists' attacks involving 100 fatalities and 286 people were injured with most of the attacks directed at foreign institutions and businesses; it is important to remark that the 21st September 2013 Shopping Mall incident in Nairobi attracted global attention and it remains the most deadly of all the terror attacks in Kenya till date. The Al-

Shabaab group whose is headquartered in Somalia is responsible for most of the attacks against the state of Kenya.

Rwanda is relatively free of terrorists attacks when its records are juxtaposed with other countries in East Africa, in Table 13: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (Rwanda), in 2013, there were 4 terrorists' attacks involving 6 fatalities and 72 people were injured with most of the attacks directed at private citizens and properties.

For Tanzania, the available record per Table 14: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (Tanzania), shows that in 2013, there were only 7 terrorists' attacks involving 8 fatalities and 83 people were injured with most of the attacks directed at religious institutions, private citizens and properties.

The record for Uganda is not up to date and this is indicated as a footnote in Table 15: Terrorist attacks in East Africa: Report by Country: (Uganda), however, the figures available for 2010, shows that there were 6 terrorists' attacks involving 75 fatalities and 71 people were injured with most of the attacks directed at private citizens and properties.

From all the foregoing, it is manifestly clear that the human person is in danger as a result of terrorists' attacks in East Africa, a development which is a cause for concern; in order to lessen the exposure of citizens to the threat of terrorism, a lot needs to be done by all and sundry, governments alone cannot effectively tackle the menace of terrorism more so, because the trend is not peculiar to East Africa; a detailed recommendation with regard to terrorism is made at chapter 5 of this study.

4.12 Measures in place to minimize threats

In consonance with the objectives of this study, this section briefly evaluates the measures in place to minimize threats to the human person in East Africa.

With respect to adverse climatic changes, it is unfortunate that combustion and energy use is done with reckless abandon; necessary laws and regulations are not in place, and where they are, they flouted with impunity. Deforestation is done without care, the leasing of Mabila forest in Uganda recently which heated the polity and generated serious controversy, is a typical example of the nonchalant attitude of government towards the preservation of the environment.

Regarding diseases, the policies of governments to say the least is disappointing, there is dearth of researches and development schemes, hospitals are have no facilities and are underfunded and medical personnel are poorly paid.

As elsewhere pointed out, governments massively invests in arms and ammunitions - a development rooted in the wisdom or lack of same by governments, regarding security of the states.

Terrorism has taken a center stage in the regional politics largely because there are bottled up feelings partly attributable to massive unemployment of healthy and agile youth. Religious embers are fanned by clerics and insurgents thereby complicating the already tension soaked polity.

Incentives are given to wars as a result of sit-tight regimes, corruption and monopoly of natural resources by governments in power; all the foregoing highlighted disconnection between the people and their governments has exacerbated the threats to the human person in East Africa.

CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The last chapter of this study discusses the major findings, draws conclusions and proffers recommendations with the view to minimizing threats to the human person as well as improving the quality of life to which East African citizens and foreigners' domiciled threat, are entitled. These are premised on the objectives of the research and are stated as follows.

5.1 Discussion of findings

5.1.1 Existence of threats

On the existence of imminent dangers posed to mankind within the East Africa region in the form of threats, this study found out that there is indeed threats to mankind. This assertion is justified by Table 1: East Africa's conflicts 1945 - Present which clearly depicts armed ethnic conflicts that led to the loss of millions of human lives, permanent bodily injuries and incapacities besides the irreparable destruction of valuable properties; mention is hereby made of civil wars which plagued the countries under study and unfortunately, there is still war going on in Democratic Republic of Congo, the consequences of which is affecting the entire region in terms of refugees, arms proliferation and increased waves of criminal activities including but not limited to murder, armed robbery, arson and rape.

Further, Table 16: Death Toll in West and East Congo lend credence to presence of threat occasioned by diseases as a result of war engendered by breakdown of law and order whereof the machinery of the state has collapsed and needed social welfare for the people remains a mirage.

Aside from war, the latest threat which pervades the regional life of the people of East Africa today is terrorism; this is exhibited in Tables 10 to 15 showing terrorists' attacks in all the countries under study. Life is no longer safe as citizens do not know when the next bomb would explode or when any of the terror groups would open fire on innocent citizens.

5.1.2 Categories of threats

In the preceding chapters, given the empirical data adduced in the tables as well as the interpretation thereof, it has been established that there are threats with which the human person is confronted; the threats are categorized into natural and man-made whereof the natural threats for the purpose of this study are those which are beyond the control of man, included in this category are climate change, diseases, food shortages, poverty and underdevelopment whilst the man-made threats includes but not limited to arms trafficking, terrorism and wars and armed conflicts.

5.1.3 Severity of threats

With regards to the potency of each category of identified threats to the human person, this research submits that manmade threats are more severe than natural threats on the basis of the available data and information at the disposal of the study, the manmade threats portends the likelihood of decimating the human race, not only that but also, there is the danger that humanity may be extinct from the earth's surface if adequate and timeous measures are not taken.

5.1.4 Strengths and weaknesses of measures against threats

This study is of the view that threats though concomitant with life, but nonetheless could be lessened if adequate preventive measures are in place; but preventive mechanisms may fail and in that case, strategies to minimize the consequences of threats so as to ameliorate human pains and pangs. Suffering should at least be fashioned out. As succinctly remarked in section 4.11 of this study, there appears to be no concrete measures or mechanisms in place to frontally confront the identified threats, the people in authorities only seems to react to pockets of threats whenever and wherever they occur. In this hopeless state of affairs, the human person is left at the mercy of the threats.

5.2 Conclusions

From the research findings *vis a vis* the objectives of this study, the following conclusions have been established.

Regarding the existence of threats to humanity in East Africa, this study concludes that there are threats given the copious facts and figures exhibited in this study before now.

With regards to the variants of threats with which humanity is faced, it is the conclusion of this study that there are natural and manmade threats.

On the severity of each of the categories of threats, this study asserts that manmade threats are more potent than natural threats and that war and incidents of terrorists' attacks are the most potent of all the threats understudied.

This study also concludes that measures in place to minimize threats whether natural or manmade are grossly inadequate and cannot effectively put threats at bay.

5.3 Recommendations

Basis the existent of threats and their categorization into natural and manmade, their severity and measures put in place, the following recommendations are proffered:

With respect to climatic changes and food shortages, it is settled that the effect being felt globally today is brought about by the unfettered release of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. There is no controversy that the more green vegetation we have, the more clement climate we shall have access. This is because our waste product in the form of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is consumed as food by plants; in other words, human activities which destroy the forests for agricultural and developments purposes must be minimized. Closely related to above is the recommendation that there is need for every house hold to plant trees around the home not only for aesthetics, but for the purpose of reducing the global warming and adverse climatic changes.

Efficient energy management is also recommended as a panacea to mitigate the menace of global warming because the huge amount of energy used for domestic purposes such as powering homes, in cooling homes, running businesses and the huge industrial energy usage contributes immensely to global warming; efficient energy management presupposes the use of less energy which of course does not reduce the value of satisfaction derived from energy used.

Huge cuts in transportation emissions is highly recommended because the transportation sector's emissions from vehicles especially in East African cities are enormous; and the trend is not likely to abate especially in developing economies where the dream of young person(s) just starting life, is to own a car. Alternatives to reduce emission from transportation are the use of vehicles that use low amount of fuel (fuel economy), better still, electric rail transportation is highly recommended.

The use of renewable energy sources which does in any way cause the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is also recommended as a means of mitigating the adverse effect of climate change and global warming; this includes but not limited to energy sources such as wind, water and sun, aside from generating clean energies at lower costs, these sources considerably alleviate the menace of environmental pollution. It is notorious fact that nuclear energy has dual use, that is, military and peaceful use; it is in the light of this development that this study advocate for the use of nuclear energy for power generation, given its less destructive consequences on the environment. This study, while on one hand in favour of the use of nuclear energy because of its inherent risk of diversion for military build-up and use, posits that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) closely monitor the authorized use so as to avert unintended consequences.

Resources transfer in terms of capital and knowledge is essential to effectively tackle climatic changes; the rich and industrialized countries must be prepared to make sacrifices in order to attain the desirable goal of global sustainable development; the least developed and the developing countries are mostly responsible for forest degradation but the proceeds thereof, are sold at ridiculous prices to the developed

world, yet, the developed countries guard jealously their natural and forest reserves; to achieve a healthy balance on the way to achieving a reversal of global warming, the "haves" must be willing and ready to help the "have not's"

In view of the fact that humanity cannot do without diseases, measures to mitigate its effect appears the only reasonable solution in the circumstance. Given the alarming figure alluded to in Chapter Four regarding HIV / AIDS scourge, this study recommends that reckless life and casual sex should be avoided. In addition, good feeding with a balanced diet should be made habitual more so when balanced diet has been proven to be the means of keeping diseases at bay in that the human body's immunity is higher in the light of good feeding. Regular medical checkup, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene as well physical exercises are also recommended in that medical checkup leads to early detection of life-claiming diseases, personal and environmental hygiene negate the intake of poisonous food, water and air while regular exercise keeps the body in shape thereby avoiding excessive accumulation of fat. Further, the doctor's advice must be strictly adhered to, in order stay fit and healthy.

Besides all the foregoing, there are some diseases which are new and only called names because of their outward manifestations and not for the pathological or anatomical inclinations, for example, "nodding disease" in Karamoja Region of Northern Uganda; in addition, today, some diseases are tagged by medical science as "unknown and incurable" which clearly leave no one in doubt that little is known of these category of diseases; it is in the light of this knowledge gap that this study strongly recommend that serious attention should be directed to medical research and development with the view to finding answers to numerous diseases plaguing mankind in East Africa.

Poverty and underdevelopment as elsewhere pointed out before now are a twin concept, each influencing one another simultaneously; to alleviate the pervading poverty in East Africa, it is not negotiable that there must be access to gainful employment opportunities; where white and blue collar jobs are not feasible, then, the provision of vocational training and development centers cannot be shoved aside alongside other projects aimed at constructively engaging the people. Education is the

cornerstone for self and societal development, and that, this study strongly recommends.

The situation in developing economies of which East Africa is a part is akin to "winner takes all" the regimes in power maintain a stranglehold on power to the exclusion of the majority who are denied participation in their socio economic and political destiny; this research submits that lessening the wave of poverty and underdevelopment calls for allowing the participation of the majority, to have a say in their destinies.

Having proffered recommendations for natural threats in the preceding paragraphs, at this juncture, it is necessary to discuss suggestions aimed at mitigating threats occasioned by man.

With particular regard to arms trafficking, arms and ammunition are manufactured in developed countries of the world with USA as the largest exporter of arms, if the big and highly industrialized countries of the world desire that arms trafficking should stop, it shall without doubt be so, in other words, stopping the flow of weapon is recommended by this research as a means of achieving peace; as long as people rightly or wrongly have access to arms, violence shall be deep seated in our midst and peace shall surely elude mankind.

Added to above is the recommendation that the stock of arms and ammunitions that are illegally in existence should be destroyed; an incentive to that effect can be offered using the case of disarmaments of rebel groups in Karamoja Region by the government of Uganda and in the same vein, people in Mozambique have benefited from an innovative arms destruction program founded by Anglican Bishop Dinis Sengulane. The project tagged "Transforming Arms into Tools" has collected and destroyed over 600,000 weapons and instead offered useful tools in exchange for weapons. In the main, farmers have received plows, schoolchildren have exchanged bullets for notebooks, and many people have received bicycles or building materials for turning in caches of guns and grenades.

This study further recommends that arms exporting countries should enforce strict export control measures, more importantly; there is need in that the developed world must as a matter of urgency strictly regulate military aid because of the consequences of same after insurgency.

At the international level, there seems to be no binding instrument regulating arms, a gulf, which seems to have aided proliferation of arms and ammunition; in the light of this development, this study *inter alia* recommend that the proposed *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) - an international instrument which will unify and consolidate the current obligations of states under international law should be timeously put in place so as to regulate internationally, all arms and dealers in same whether importers and exporters who shall be required by the said international instrument, to abide by the same high standards regarding the purchase, sale, use, management and transfer of arms for whatever purposes.

Religion as elsewhere pointed out in this study, is a set of strongly held beliefs, values, and attitudes that somebody lives by, further, religion can be seen as an institutionalized or personal system of beliefs and practices relating to the divine; at the extreme, religion has been described as the opium of the people. This study is on all fours with and recommends the solution for religious conflicts propounded by the George Washington University tagged the "Four Ds," which respectively are: (a) Disavowal (b) Discuss (c) Develop and (d) Delegate. Disavowal of violence is the first step which urges all political and religious leaders and followers as well to dissociate themselves from violence, the discussion stage deals with initiating interfaith and intercultural discuss which will build bridges that draws people closer, the development stage is the means by which open discussion and greater inter-faith understanding can exist in the future whilst the delegation stage is the maintenance of the system put in place.

This research is unrepentant that wherever in the world there is lack of education, gainful employment, social services, poverty, gender disparity or inequality, pervasive corruption, unfettered exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeois, entrenched class systems and tribal conflicts and in the absence of social, political, economic stability,

justice and equality for all, prosperity and lack of an overall optimism and sense that the world can a better place if humans are empowered and engage each other with empathy and ethical treatment...religious fanaticism fills the void.

A lot of attention has been devoted to terrorism in this study and terrorism like all violent reactions inherent in humanity is not without roots; it is settled that "you cannot cure an effect without removing the underlying causes." This study thus holds the view that the extremist clerics are responsible for fanning the embers of religious violence inducing by way of indoctrination, young men and occasionally women, to embark on suicide missions; interestingly, these extremist clerics never involve their own children in these suicide missions. In the interest of the present day society and for the sake of incoming generations, these extremist clerics are the root causes of terrorism and of course, the most dangerous, if all aspects of terrorism were to be carefully analyzed. It is in the light of this development that this research recommends that all nation-states having a stake in regional and global peace must keep a close check on these clerics and decisively deal with them.

It is not a subject of debate that finance is the back-bone of any enterprise whether profit making or not; to effectively lick the terrorists, this study recommends that all funding of the terror groups should forthwith be tracked and stopped by East African states and further that all forms of aids coming to the region must be closely monitored and accounted for in order to ensure that they are actually applied for the very purpose(s) for which they were given.

Aside from other recommendations, this study is favourably disposed to tightening the security regarding the entrance of foreigners suspected of having links with terrorism or those that cannot convincingly justify their intent of traveling to other countries. It is the belief of this research that if the enemy does not have foothold in countries wherein they hope to wreak havoc, the chances of carrying out their nefarious activities is greatly undermined; thus strict immigration rules might go a long way to deterring the terror ring, of their goals.

All said, terrorists are not ghosts, they are human beings who are shielded by others sympathetic to their illegal acts, and this is where the fight against terrorism in East Africa is a fight by all East African citizens and inhabitants wherefore each and every individual must report terrorists in our midst because of our collective and better tomorrow.

The foregoing submission has succinctly been expressed in the famous quote that *"Actionable intelligence is essential for preventing acts of terrorism. The timely and thorough analysis and dissemination of information about terrorists and their activities will improve the government's ability to disrupt and prevent terrorist acts and to provide useful warning to the private sector and our population."* - "USA Department of Homeland Security"

As elsewhere underscored in this study, terrorism has occupied the front burner of East African regional politics and discuss, it has reached the zenith and taken over the control of all threats; *ipso facto*, terrorism is a regional phenomenon, given all the unassailable assertions regarding terrorism, it is hereby recommended that same should be accorded a regional attention by way of formulating a treaty on anti or counterterrorism measures involving all East African state parties.

With due respect to diversity of opinions and variations in human positions, this research submits that "if we are to close our eyes so as to let the devil pass, the angel might also pass." The analogy in the foregoing maxim is while trying to deal with terrorism as a common enemy; we must not lose sight of the tenets of human rights. Thus, suspects of terrorism must be given fair treatment and not until prosecution proves his case, should any form of punitive measure taken against suspected terrorists for whatever reason(s).

This research makes a radical departure from all others before it that foreclosed any form of peacemaking with the terrorists; hence, one outstanding recommendation of this study is **compromise and concession** on the side of both parties that would most likely lead to a peaceful resolution of terrorism. This study holds the view that it is

always better to “jaw jaw” than “war war” because after war, people will still need to sit at a round table and discuss on the way(s) forward.

For the protracted war in DRC, this research welcomes the United Nations intervention for the deployment of Peace Keeping Force, but that is not enough given the carnage extant thereat, it is recommended that the UN should deploy its Police Force and more importantly, embark on mediation to bring the warring parties to negotiation of an enduring peace agreement, not only that but also, now is the time to stop further export of arms to the war-torn country for if the troops on either sides have no arms and ammunition, the war shall definitely end in no time.

It is also strongly recommended that disarmament and demobilization of the combatants should be a top priority of the United Nations and East African Community.

Finally, this research is of the view that if the recommendations herein are implemented, most of the threats to human survival shall be drastically reduced if not eliminated and the propensity of annihilation of humanity shall appreciably be lessened.

5.4 Areas for further research

The research has also opened a window of opportunity for further study on the subject of threats to mankind, especially manmade threats, which should be a continuous exercise until solutions that would make life better, easier and less threatening for the human person, are found.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR (DVC) COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREE AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

Dear Sir / Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MR. AJAYI, EMMANUEL FEMI GBENGA (REG MCR/36704/113/DF), TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT YOUR LOCATION / OFFICES.

Mr. Ajayi, Emmanuel Femi Gbenga is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master Degree in Conflict Resolution.

He is currently conducting a research for his dissertation entitled: The threats to regional peace and security: The case of East Africa.

Your offices have been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly

APPENDIX II: PROPOSED BUDGET

SERIAL NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION ITEM	QUANTITY REQUIRED	UNIT COST (SHS)	TOTAL COST (SHS)
1	Research fee	1	500,000	910,000
2	Laptop	1	3,200,000	3,200,000
3	Orange Line Internet Every where Package (airtime) For data card)	5	25,000	125,000
4	Travelling to and from Makerere University		120,000	120,000
5	Travelling to and from Busoga University		350,000	350,000
6	Airtime	3	25,000	75,000
7	Stationery	4 reams	12,000	48,000
8	Secretarial services	1 Secretary	75,000	75,000
9	Research reports	4	15,000	60,000
	TOTAL			5,963,000

APPENDIX III: TIME FRAME

Serial No	Activity	Time by month									
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
1	Identification of the Research Topic										
2	Writing of the Proposal										
3	Submission of the Proposal										
4	Hearing of the Proposal by the Thesis Panel and allocation of Supervisor										
5	Correcting Proposal after hearing										
6	Researching for the topic										
7	Searching for requisite materials										
8	Data collection via secondary sources										
9	Data processing and analysis										
10	Interpretation and analysis of data										
11	Writing the Final Thesis Report										
12	Defense										

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

Name AJAYI, Emmanuel Femi Gbenga
Nationality Nigerian
Mobile Phone +256 755954662
Date of Birth 3rd October 1961
E Mail ajayi.efg@gmail.com

Personal Profile

I am a dynamic person full of vigor. My career objective is to develop myself and irrevocably contribute meaningfully to the society and leave it better than I met it. I am a teacher of many years standing and I hold the view that education is the cornerstone of human development; a means must be fashioned to deliver same to individual recipient(s) because of inherent differences in environment, culture, social and economic backgrounds.

Education & Training

Master's Student in Conflicts Resolution, KIU 2014
Lagos State University, LL M (Corporate & Maritime Law) 2004
Nigerian Law School, Barrister at Law (B L) 2000
University of Ibadan, LL B (Hons), 1998

Work Experience

Teaching and Research:

Senior Lecturer, PG Sch., Faculty of Law, Kampala Intl Univ. Jan.2011 - Date
Senior Lecturer, University of London External Degree, Nigeria 2009 - Date
Senior Lecturer, Lagos State University, Ikorodu Campus 2006 - 2009
Senior Lecturer, University of Lagos, 2003 - Date
Lecturer, Nigerian Institute of Personnel Management 2003 - 2006
Lecturer, Nigerian Institute of Marketing 2003 - 2006

Barrister and Solicitors / Management Consultancy Experience

Managing Partner, Gbenga Ajayi & Co Barristers & Solicitors 2005 - Date
Managing Consultant, Gbenga Ajayi & Associates 2005 - Date

Corporate experience:

Head, Commercial Import & Export, Safmarine Nigeria 2001 - 2005

Sales & Marketing Manager *Compagne Maritime Belgium* Transport 1996 - 2001

Commercial Manager, Elder Dempster Agencies 1995 - 1996

Sales Manager, Maersk Nigeria Ltd 1993 – 1995

List of Published Articles

The protection of refugees under international law: A myth or reality?

See: <http://www.africanmjjournal.com/journal/online> ISSN: 2311-0802

See also: African Multidisciplinary Journal, 2014, Vol. 2, Issue 2

Why the Security Council has failed to break the cycle of conflicts and wars in Africa

See: http://www.africanlawlibrary.net/search/overall-search?p_auth=EbZ0NF0t

Other activities

Excellent Computer Skills in:

Microsoft Words / Excel, Power Point Presentation

Excellent Written and Oral Communication in English Language, Teaching, Studying, Reading, Gardening / Farming, Music & Traveling, Care of the old, the needy and the infirm

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