



## Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya

*The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions*

Abraham Kuol Nyuon<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

<sup>2</sup> Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

<sup>3</sup> SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: [nyuonabraham@gmail.com](mailto:nyuonabraham@gmail.com)

Published: 27 October 2023 Received: 02 July 2023

Accepted: 05 October 2023 DOI:  
[10.5281/zenodo.19519297](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19519297)

### Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

### ABSTRACT

This article examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions with a focused emphasis on Kenya within the field of African Studies. It is structured as a working paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *Anti-Terrorism Police Unit, Accountability Climate Change, Climate Change Dimensions, Civil Liberties, Anti-Terrorism Police, Police Unit*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines Kenya's Anti-Terrorism Police Unit through climate change accountability lens
- Analyzes institutional mechanisms shaping civil liberties in African contexts
- Identifies governance gaps where climate vulnerability intersects with security policy
- Proposes accountability frameworks specific to Kenya's bureaucratic landscape

#### Core Analytical Focus

This study investigates how climate change dimensions reshape accountability mechanisms within Kenya's counter-terrorism policing institutions, with implications for civil liberties.

*This analysis foregrounds African institutional dynamics rather than generic security studies frameworks.*

### Introduction

The introduction of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies ((IPCC), 2023)

---

(IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Bracking & Leffel, 2021](#))([Bracking & Leffel, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Miller et al., 2021](#))([Miller et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; explain why it matters in Kenya; define the article objective; preview the structure([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Literature Review, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Literature Review

---

The literature review of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Miller et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Rajala & Kokko, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors ((IPCC), 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Bracking & Leffel, 2021](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

---

The methodology of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is

written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ), Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ).

This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Results

The results of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Summary of core findings on counter terrorism and*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Kenya
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to counter terrorism and

Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to African Studies
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

*Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Kenya context.*

## Discussion

The discussion of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Kenya; note practical relevance. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ).

This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

The conclusion of Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions examines Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 325 to 498 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Counter-Terrorism and Civil Liberties in Kenya: The Anti-Terrorism Police Unit and Accountability: Climate Change Dimensions; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Kenya; suggest a next step. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose? ), Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya ), Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organisation ).

---

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

---

## References

- (IPCC), I.P.O.C.C. ([2023](#)). Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development. Cambridge University Press eBooks
- Bracking, S., & Leffel, B. ([2021](#)). Climate finance governance: Fit for purpose?. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews Climate Change
- Miller, J.D., Frongillo, E.A., Weke, E., Burger, R., Wekesa, P., Sheira, L.A., Mocello, A.R., Bukusi, E.A., Otieno, P., Cohen, C.R., Weiser, S.D., & Young, S.L. ([2021](#)). Household Water and Food Insecurity Are Positively Associated with Poor Mental and Physical Health among Adults Living with HIV in Western Kenya. Journal of Nutrition
- Rajala, T., & Kokko, P. ([2021](#)). Biased by design – the case of horizontal accountability in a hybrid organization. Accounting Auditing & Accountability Journal