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RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SECURITY, DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN SECURITY MANAGEMENT AND POLICE STUDIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY AND CORRECTION SCIENCE OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY, 2022
DECLARATION

The project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in any other university.

Signature: …………………………… Date 28/02/2022

The project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature: …………………………… Date 28/02/2022

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my dear husband and son, brother and my sisters for their invaluable support in my studies. To my Dad Mr. Samuel and Mum Mrs. Felistus, I love you all for giving me the courage and determination to wither the storms to the course. God Bless You.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this opportunity to thank the Almighty God for taking this opportunity to earn a Degree of masters of security management and police studies and directing me to the end of this project. Special thanks and gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Casper Masiga, for the support, advice, guidance, encouragement, and unremitting dedication he has shown to me throughout this study. I would also like to thank the faculty members of the School of Security, Diplomacy and Peace studies, especially the Faculty of Security and Correction Science, and fellow students who have contributed to this research.

Finally, I valuable support from all participants and informants who participated in the survey, and all other people who were directly or indirectly involved and provided the foundation for conducting this survey. May God bless you.
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
<td>Armed Forces of the Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>Anti-Terrorism Assistance</td>
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<td>GTD</td>
<td>Global Terrorism Data</td>
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<td>JTTF</td>
<td>Joint Terrorism Task Force</td>
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<td>MNLF</td>
<td>Moro National Liberation Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCTC</td>
<td>National Counter-Terrorism Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>New People’s Army</td>
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<td>NSAC</td>
<td>National Security Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>TIP</td>
<td>Terrorist Interdiction Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCDP</td>
<td>Uppsala Conflict Data Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Plan</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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ABSTRACT

Garissa County is prone to terrorism activities. Frequent terror attacks in Garissa County have had economic effects on the livelihoods of local people in Garissa County. The survey sought to determine the effects of terrorism on the living conditions of Garissa County residents, obstacles encountered by the government in curbing terrorism in Garissa County and; identify the best strategies to mitigate or curb terrorism in Garissa County. The study targeted residents, chiefs, national police officers and women groups who have been in Garissa sub-county which is in close proximity to Garissa University College where a terror attack occurred in 2015. A sample size of 399 was obtained from 163,914 residents in Garissa sub-county. The survey utilized random and purposive sampling to select the study participants. Data was collected using questionnaires, scheduled interviews and focus group discussions. Quantitative data was analyzed by means of descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in forms of means, percentages, and standard deviations. Qualitative data from the interviews and Focus Group Discussions was tape recorded, and analyzed qualitatively and presented in narratives. The study found that the effects of terrorism on residents are broad ranging from health issues to economic problems; terrorism diminishes the living conditions of the residents in Garissa County. Terrorism event diminishes the quality of life by creating anxiety and uncertainties, chasing away investors and entrepreneurs who create employment opportunities, hence reducing income levels. The study finds that counter-terrorism mitigation strategies namely law enforcement, nyumba-kumi practices (ten households) and community policing work only to a moderate extent. However, the study finds that intelligence led policing is an effective method of curbing terrorism hence; counter-terrorism measures can be based upon it. The study proves its value to a number of stakeholders such as, the government, Kenya police, residents and future researchers, by recommending on how to improve counter-terrorism mitigation strategies and consequently reduce terrorist attacks leading to improved quality of life. The study particularly recommends the government to focus on intelligence led community policing, to improve information flow and sharing, create research platforms which checks for vulnerability and commit to improving security related technology.
## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Counter-terrorism</strong></td>
<td>alludes to the military strategies, practices, procedures, and system that government, military, business, law authorization and organizations use to combat or mitigate terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihood</strong></td>
<td>refers to the means of supporting life or existence. This involves means of sustaining social and economic aspects of lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social-Economic</strong></td>
<td>refers to aspects that are economic and social in nature that are affected by terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies</strong></td>
<td>refer to action plans of mitigating or curbing terrorism incidence and provide security, peaceful and cohesive lives between individuals, communities and states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrorism</strong></td>
<td>alludes to the planned use or danger of utilization of brutality by people or sub public gatherings to get a political or social goal through the terrorizing of a large audience, past that of the immediate victim.</td>
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

From a victim perspective, the implications of terrorism have led to multiple human right violation which are experienced individually, collectively, or societal with survivors undergoing both mental, psychological, and social traumas depending on their proximity to points of victimization, age, gender, social, religious, and political affiliation (Zalman, 2013). Apart from the immediate impacts of terrorism, it produces disruption to the country’s economy, that may be experienced days, months, or a year after the terrorism incident. Significantly, terrorism alters economic behavior since money for development is channeled towards addressing insecurity. The primary objective of criminal justice system is to address both primary and secondary victimization through appropriate measures, which diminish victim’s exposure to victimization through collaboration, and intelligence led policing. To provide justice for the victims, an understanding of the harm they suffered and the needs emanating from such harm is important. Resource mobilization and youth unemployment are some of the challenges towards counter-terrorism, which should be made a policy for both the National and County governments.

According to Global Terrorism Data (2020), the normal annual death toll over the last 20 years is 21,000. The loss of life in the world went from a minimum of 7,827 in any year of 2010 to a maximum of 44,490 in 2014. Deaths from terrorist crackdowns fluctuated from 0.01% to 0.02% in the 1990s and mid-2000s. It expanded to 0.08% in 2014. The previous drop in 2017 was 0.05%. Therefore, 2017 was a reasonably high year for terrorist extremist deaths, but not at its peak (GTD, 2020). Illegal intimidation movements also vary from place to place. According to GTD (2020),
95% of the 26,445 terrorist deaths worldwide in 2017 occurred in Africa, South Asia and the Middle East. It accounts for less than 2% of deaths in the United States, Europe and Oceania.

When Islamic al-Qaeda attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, the United States was mostly afflicted by terrorism. However, the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 killed 3,000 people and launched a large-scale US campaign to counter the crackdown on terrorism. From around September 11, jihadists have killed 107 people in the United States. This loss of life was comparable to that caused by an illegal threat on the far right, with 114 death sentences executed. In addition, on April 15, 2013, a bombing of the Boston Endurance Race (BMB) occurred, two bombs exploded near the final destination, three spectators and police officers were killed, and 264 people were killed. The observer was injured. The attack was carried out by two brothers from the Chechen Foundation. This has been the most important fear-based oppression behavior in the United States since 9/11, and unlike previous threatening behaviors that generally targeted the local business community, the BMB has 23,413 sprinters and 1 million viewers. Focused on the game you are in. Many of them were families and adolescents (Box, 2015). The United States has also recently seen attacks fueled by dark rebel / patriot philosophies and philosophical sexism. Those who believed in these philosophies executed 12 and 9 one by one, and those with a far-left perspective killed one.

In the Philippines, the Armed Forces of the Philippines have fought in the Philippines for quite some time. These donated rallies cover a variety of developments, including radical rallies that defend the majority of governments and financial and social rights. The New People's Army (NPA) is an armed force of the Communist Party of the Philippines, a separatist demanding autonomy for Mindanao, the South Island of the country, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). These rallies were involved in a recent notable terrorist
attack on August 24, 2020, with various casualties caused by two explosions in Holo, Sulu (Quirante, 2020).

Similarly, Syria was overwhelmed by illegal threat volume, especially with the rapid attacks on Guerrilla strategies and security power of Iraq. Alqaeda bundle has been rebuilt itself according to Ali Lia Lia strategy and Syria's ASSAD system. Sleeper cells during sleep are clearly ready to handle attacks including bombing and death. According to Syria's satisfaction weakness, division from terrorism war decreased 40% in 2018. The declined demit element reflects the removal of the radical movement of the ISIL terrorist, which is lost for additional decomposition of Syria as another meeting. In 2018, deaths ascribed to ISIL arrived at their least level since 2013, and declined by 68% since topping in 2015. As a whole, these three assemblies represent 77% of the irregular end in 2018 (Dalton, 2016).

Africa faces the same threat of war on terror as the rest of the world. Anyway, Africa seems to be more powerless in the fight against terrorism, especially for many reasons due to weak governments, porous borders and powerless security agencies. In Nigeria, Boko Haram has been the biggest threat in the last decade. Boko Haram, one of Africa's largest Islamic attack groups, was formed in 2002 but began brutal practices in 2009. The rally led to manipulator attacks on heavy and political rallies near police and the military, and reckless attacks on the residents of the industrial estates and towns involved. The Boko Haram emergency seriously threatens the survival of the Nigerian nation. This is due to the scale of formal and informal resettlement, coupled with financial damage to the region (Olanrewaju, 2019). Waner (2012) claims that when a group of people were able to step into the place of worship and set fire through the windows, they reached a tough turning point in the life of the country.
In East Africa, Africa, Al-Shabaab operating in Somalia has been rampant killing several people in Somali, Kenya and Uganda and causing instability. It is believed that the group was formed in the 1990s, after the fall of Said Barre’s 1969–1991 regime. Al-Qaeda alliance mobs operating from Somalia's "failed states" have been behind many attacks, especially over the past five years. A terrorist attack in Egypt in 1992 resulted in the collapse of 43% of the travel industry. It also affected the country's economy (But and Ap, 2017).

The history of terrorist attacks in Kenya dates back to mid-1975, when the first bomb exploded in independent Kenya. In February 1975, there were two explosions at a travel agency near central Nairobi the Starlight Club, and the Hilton Hotel. This was followed by another bus bombing in Nairobi on March 1, 1975, killing 30 people (Rhaman, 2016). The terrorism then subsided over the next five years, but on December 31, 1980, there was another attack on Nairobi's Norfolk Inn, owned by a celebrity in the neighboring Jewish community. The bomb resulted to death of 20 people of a several nationalities, injured 87 more, and destroyed a significant part of the west wing. In 1998 when the US consulate was besieged by Al-Qaeda which focused the US, residents left more than 200 individuals passed on in these attacks and hundreds more were injured. In September, 2013 radical attack on the Westgate Shopping Mall in Nairobi stood out as truly newsworthy and killed 67 people from almost twelve nations all the world, while emphasizing the standing of Kenya as a for terrorism, brutal fanaticism, and factionalism (Rhaman, 2016). Six significant Kenyan urban areas and towns were the centre of the greater part of the attack: Nairobi 76 attacks, Garissa 53 attacks, Mandera 50 attacks, Mombasa 27 attacks, Wajir 23 attacks and Dadaab 17 attacks. In 2015, a terrorist attack on Garissa University College left 148 dead and more than 79 students injured (Mogire, Mkutu & Alusa, 2017).
Kenya also failed to authorize explicit anti-terrorism legislation, but decided to fight terrorism in several other ways, including establishing a national security intelligence agency with the help of the United States Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program; Established the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) in 1998 and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in 2003. In 2004, the National Security Advisory Board (NSAC) was abolished. Additional actions commemorate US support. A Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) that innovates on-screen investigators at airport terminals and border crossings. Despite these measures to curb terrorism, the public is afraid of another terrorist attack.

Modern terrorism is tremendously costly, both in terms of money and social life. In Kenya, Benmelech (2012) stated that the actual extinctions and losses suffered by horrific attacks are aimed at causing economic, political, social and psychological harm to victims. Instability has led to higher labor and product costs (Zalman, 2013), and the public and private sectors have since been affected by the increased labor and product costs due to weaknesses that have adversely affected Kenya's economy. Added a layer. In addition, it affects a country's ability to fight poverty and oblivion, as the wealth that would have been spent on education is diverted to the war on terrorism (Zalman, 2013). Regular terrorist attacks in Kenya have a financial impact on the region and the country as a whole, causing a shortage of 55.8 million KES (Kenyan shillings) annually (UNDP, 2017). Mombasa County accounts for 65% of tourism industry visits and is Kenya's most affected county (Buigut, 2017). A participant in Momanyi (2015) study of the effects of the al-Shabaab raid in Kenya said they could not bear to pay the rent and the business was depressed due to the decline in visitors touring the area.

The name of Garissa county was heard globally on April 13th 2015, when the Garissa University was attacked by terrorist leaving 148 people dead. However, this was not the first terrorism attack
to be experienced in the county although was the deadliest. According to International Crisis Group (2014), there were a number of indiscriminate attacks on police, business people and religious institution. For instance, in 2011, Al-shabaab fired at General Service Unit (GSU) water tank in border town of Liboi leading to retaliation attack; On 13th October 2011, two foreign doctor were kidnapped from Dadaab refugee camp; On 5th November 2011 there was attack on East Africa Pentecostal church leading to death of an eight-year-old girl; In January 2012, there was another attack in a remote police camp in Gerille killing seven people, and kidnapping three. This was followed by series of attacks with nearly five incidence reported every month (Daily Nation (2015). On October 13, 2019, 11 police officers were killed in Liboi in Garissa County. In 2020, 4 attacks were directed to both police and military personnel at borderer control, causing death and destruction of police resources (Mutahi & Oosteram, 2017). Economic development might slow down in Kenya with continued terrorism threat based on the aspect that Somalia is the immediate geographic proximity where the terrorist group responsible for the attacks- Al-Shabaab resides (Mohamed, 2016). This has been the case in Garissa County.

According to Momanyi (2015), civilians are affected at any stage of the attack. Innocent lives are lost meaninglessly, or individuals lose relatives in battle. As a result, Kenya looks helpless in the face of powerful and relentless al-Shabaab, feeling fear, darkness and defenselessness. The geopolitical position of Galissa County brings to the fore a call for caution against potential terrorist attacks, but such activities are relevant with respect to all universally recognized common freedoms. It should be carried out according to the purpose of the United Nations Security Council.

While current research focuses on the effects of terrorist terrorism on individuals in different countries, current research focuses on smaller areas of Garissa County, which are vulnerable to terrorism. Terrorist attacks limit the growth and development of all targeted areas and can affect
people's lives and, as a result, their quality of life. This study seeks to understand the impact of terrorist attacks on the lives of residents of Galissa County. Against this background, the current survey aims to assess the dynamics of terrorism and its impact on people's lives from 2015 to 2019.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the containment and eradication of terrorism through the efforts of the Kenyan government and cooperation with other organizations such as the United Nations, some counties such as Mombasa and Garissa are still vulnerable to terrorist activity. Garissa saw numerous attacks in Garissa County in 2015, including an attack on Garissa University College on April 2, 2015, killing at least 148 people.

The current rate of terrorism has multiple effects, which can be experienced at many interrelated levels, individually, collectively and societally. Terrorist attacks bring about numerous financial and social results. Terrorism in Kenya has made harms the foundation, natural misfortune, ecological harms, loss of trust on the lookout and government, social disturbance, disappointment of banking, exchange and supply framework. This has resulted to people living in fear of loss, trauma and other related physiological aspects which undermine economic production and social cohesion.

Ideally, people should live in a peaceful environment free of chaos and protected by law and order. When the conditions of social security are supplied, there is social cohesion and economic development due to free interactions. However, in the presence of terrorist attacks, this economic development and social cohesion cannot be achieved. Thus, the intention to study the implications of terrorism on people livelihoods and how it can be mitigated in Garissa County. This study
contributes to mitigating the acts of terrorism and consequently helps restore social cohesion and economic development in Garissa County hence improving the livelihoods of residents in Garissa.

1.3 General Objective of the Study

The aim of the survey was to assess the implications of terrorism from 2015-2019 on the livelihood of the people of Garissa County.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The following objectives guided the study;

i) To assess the effects of terrorism on the living conditions of Garissa County residents.

ii) To establish the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies on mitigating terrorism in Garissa County.

iii) To determine the challenges, the government faces in mitigating terrorism in Garissa County.

1.4 Research Question

The following research questions guided the study;

i. What are the effects of terrorism on the living conditions of Garissa County residents?

ii. What is the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies on mitigating terrorism in Garissa County?

iii. What are the challenges the government is facing in mitigating terrorism?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

The damages caused by terror activities to the economy are well known and documented in literature, however, the literature on the effects of terror activities on the livelihood of affected
people is thin, especially in Kenya. Recognizing the sensitivity of research in this area and the welfare of the people, there was a need to carry out a research to address the literature gaps and also inform security and welfare policies. Therefore, the present survey seeks to determine the socio-economic impact of terror attacks and create more awareness and understanding regarding the effect of terrorist. This study is helpful to Kenyan government in a sense that it contributes on knowledge regarding the implications of terrorism. The study is of great value in helping people understand the effects of terrorism and might provide insights on how to gain confidence and carry on with their activities without fear. The study gives insights on how to counter terrorism by implementing terrorism mitigation practices which allows the people of Garissa to have confidence and trust with each other hence improving social cohesion and economic growth. This study information is especially crucial for the police officers who will understand the implications of terrorism and ways to mitigate it hence ensuring enforcing those strategies to ensure peace in Garissa County.

The recommendations arising from this study may assist the government when formulating public and foreign policies on counter-terrorism. The government of Kenya at large benefits from the empirically established social economics impacts of terrorism in Kenya. The findings can be used in formulating diversified strategies against terrorism risk. Non-governmental organizations such as the fourth estate and civil society are considered to be the most important interest groups for good governance and the strongest force to monitor the government, and how terrorist activities can be carried out and stand to benefit from the findings of the survey on how terror activities can be controlled and their adverse effects are minimized.
They will notify their decision and also play their duty of “pressure groups.” The other researchers and academic institutions will utilize the results of this research as a basis for more research on the impact of terrorism on social economic development in Africa particularly in Kenya.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This survey focus is entirely under the security management and police studies. The survey was on the ‘effects of terrorism on the livelihood of the people from 2015-2019’, conducted in Garissa County, and specifically focused on residents of Garissa constituency who are in close proximity to the place of Garissa terror incident. The study focus was on residents and members of the public in close proximity to Garissa University College, chiefs and national police situated in the region and took place in months of July, August and September 2021. The study limited itself to the concept of terrorism and its implications, livelihood and social economic effects of terrorism, strategies and challenges of counter-terrorism.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The generation of responses was constraint by language barrier. This is so because the researcher was interviewing persons from different tribes who may not speak or understand the national language. In that case, the researcher and the participants communicated by the help of a translator who understands both languages. The translator and interpreter were sourced locally in Garissa town. Additionally, participants were guaranteed that the data was only utilized for academic purposes and that the research is interacting with them in good faith. This addressed the limitation and participants’ fear that they are being victimized.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter consisted of theoretical framework, empirical literature review that's related to this study and the conceptual framework.

2.2. Theoretical Framework

Terrorism is one of the significant threats to peace, stability, and security that limits the enjoyment of human rights and social-economic development. According to Martin & Weinberg, (2016), terrorism is a tactic of the weak, without a justification irrespective of the motivation.

This study was supported by the strategic Theory of Terrorism advanced by Neumann & Smith (2007) and the Contemporary Deterrence Theory by Wilner, A. (2014). According to Neumann & Smith (2007), strategic theory is very important in this study because it explains the impact of terrorism on people's lives through the strategic actions of terrorism and the challenges governments face in containing terrorism. Strategic theory was complemented by contemporary deterrence theory that explains aspects of anti-terrorism.

2.2.1 Strategic Theory of Terrorism

The strategic theory of terrorism was developed by Neumann and Smith (2007). According to Neumann and Smith (2007), strategy is a process, constantly adapting to situations and changes in the world where opportunities, uncertainties and ambiguities dominate. Violence is the basic strategy terrorists use to reach their goals. They use collective violence, such as mass assault, as a form of protest, urged by a range of social, economic and political issues to seek justice and express dissatisfaction. Strategic theory of terrorism point out that terrorism is an organized form of
violence with collective responsibility. It also shows that terrorists make decisions to achieve future conditions on how to use their coercion or persuasive power to control and harm people in general situations according to their policies. The calculated relationships between methods, objectives, and means are rational configurations of strategies used to achieve a set of short-term and long-term goals.

Terrorist decisions also include the choice of targets, tactics, and timings, which are influenced by the strategic environment, political climate as well as their opponents. Additionally, terrorism in this view is perceived as a means to an end (Menkhaus, 2013). The popular perspectives are that terrorism means are associated with forms of violent insurgency attacks signifying indiscriminate acts against civilians and government. Therefore, as a strategic act, terrorism makes use of violence to injure the public through bombing, kidnapping, and maiming among others which in return affects the social and economic activities of the strategic environment. Since terrorism is many-sided and dynamic, it is however not limited to a particular precise group like the non-state or religious groups or means such as vehicle bombs or landmines to achieve a strategic goal. Significantly, Martin & Weinberg, (2016), indicates that terrorism has been regarded as an instrumental choice of the weak made by a rational organization (the terrorist) to achieve a defined set of external objectives through instilling fear to the public, attacks on religious and security groups, and kidnappings that generally limit socio-economic growth.

The strategies used by terrorists are meant to maximize their strength while minimizing their weaknesses. Also, terrorists use their preferred means based on anticipated consequences such as biological loss, economic loss, loss of entrepreneurship and trust in the government and market, and increased fear which affects the livelihoods of the people through employment loss (Neumann & Smith, 2007). Low incomes and a shortage of domestic and foreign investors are also areas of
interest. Terrorist decisions are subject to internal logic that is different from external purposes.
Therefore, this theory is based on an accurate and informed worldview of terrorist groups' strategic and tactical decisions, where decision makers handle incomplete information and thus a conditional view of the work environment.

According to National Commission on Terrorism (2015), the government faces a myriad of challenges in countering terrorism. These challenges range from increased radicalization due to a high rate of unemployment, alarms failing to work, intelligence gaps as well as internal disagreements which indicate a failure of a well-calculated move by the government to addressing terrorism. Successful anti-terrorism campaigns, such as community policing, can strategically fail and, if published, could attract more members to the cause of terrorism over time (Byman, 1998).

Strategy is directly related to time. This is very important for terrorists to attack. For example, if historical timing is appropriate, small acts of terrorism can have a large strategic impact that becomes part of the continuity of the strategic environment. Even if it fails, strategic effects are part of the interaction between the changing framework and the strategic environment that will affect future behavior (Miller, 2013). Terrorists take advantage of this when governments and security forces fail to recognize and prepare for the magnitude of changes that are taking place in society, such as technological advances. Therefore, governments need to be aware of the speed of change in the internal environment, its leaders, institutions and organizations and keep up with these dynamics in order to respond to the events of terrorist development.

The strategic effect of terrorism is to diminish the economic welfare of the targeted residents. As such the strategic theory by Neumann & Smith, (2007) is very significant in this study because it expounds on the effects of terrorism on the livelihoods of the people through strategic acts by terrorists as well as the challenges the government faces when mitigating terrorism. Besides, given
the terrorist’s strategies and their capabilities to adapt to the dynamic world, make it hard for the governments to cope with terrorism acts. This is partly due to changing governments and internal environment of government institutions, which makes it difficult to track the terrorism acts; hence the theory is also important in explaining the challenges that the government face to counter terrorism.

2.2.2 Contemporary Deterrence Theory

Contemporary deterrence theory according to Wilner, A. (2014) indicate that the human and political genocide was associated with World War I, and why historians, military strategists, policy analysts, diplomats, and politicians collapsed. He points out that it is natural to try to understand why the collapse occurred. The theory is that people are encouraged to get joy and stay away from pain. Crime can be stopped by then by increasing the certainty (probability), speed (quickness), and reality (ratio) of the actual order of its execution. This idea continues to outline the rationale for modern deterrence theory, which is contained in the broader theory of social learning and rational choice (Naggin et al., 2019).

Contemporary deterrence theory recognizes some important complications, such as specific and general deterrence, absolute and restrictive deterrence, and the distinction between actual and perceived punishment. In addition, they recognize that the deterrent effect of legal punishment can depend on a variety of other factors, including the threat of exorbitant punishment (Naggin et al., 2019).

Contemporary deterrence theory generally acknowledges and joins an expanded comprehension of prevention. Terrorism is the challenger normally characterized as the entertainer being prevented and his undesirable activity stay the chief center, however the way wherein a protector
or the entertainer doing the hindering controls a particular conduct is extended to incorporate contentions that rest past the extent of traditional deterrence theory. Researchers, Jenkins (2008) and Levi (2008) propose that a scope of assailant action from converting rough belief systems to instilling and selecting people, and from supporting aggressiveness to organizing explicit attacks can be stopped by an assortment of customized threats.

Rather than zeroing in on qualities related with traditional state-based deterrence, like power, regional control, political uprightness, effective reaches, and monetary strength, deterring terrorism places accentuation on focusing on the qualities that assailants treasure, similar to exposure, operational and strategic achievement, vital and strategic triumph, authority, bunch cohesiveness, trust and fellowship, well known compassion and social acknowledgment, strict and political authenticity, esteem, individual brilliance, opportunity of development and places of refuge, riches, and other material resources (Jackson & Pisoiu, 2018). Appropriately, however a dominant part of terrorist bunches needs customary regionally based resources against which traditional dangers of discipline and reprisal may be given (Lebow, 2020). Terrorists do hold and look to ensure different things that states can take steps to hurt, confine, or annihilate like regional tractions and safe houses, weapons reserves, pirating courses, successful and appealing pioneers, or state-based facilitators (Jackson & Pisoiu, 2018). Furthermore, relatedly, on the grounds that some terrorists’ resources rest past the domain deserving of military or dynamic annihilation alone, the coercive interaction associated with preventing psychological warfare regularly depends on non-motor instruments that target non-actual assets and resources. For instance, states may join, fortify, constrain, or persuade neighborhood, local, unfamiliar, and virtual networks; elites and strict or ancestral seniors; youth and college based social developments; and NGOs or common society entertainers to control social disappointment with, and disdain of, a specific terrorist group.
This is an element of discouragement by delegitimization, where terrorists’ political, philosophical, or strict reasoning’s and expectations that rest past dynamic annihilation are utilized against them to influence public opinion, stem enlistment, change conduct, and deflect support for political viciousness (Jackson & Pisoiu, 2018).

In this context, this theory explores strategies and technologies that extract terrorism, and thus helps in the discussion of counter-terrorism strategies and recommendations. Significantly, proponents of deterrence believe that people will determine the law after calculating the benefits and results of actions and results that people should follow the law. However, as only those perpetrators that have not been retrieved are not included in the knowledge of law enforcement agencies, they are defective that they do not bold, and cause major challenges to the mitigating terrorism. As a fact, general deterrence may not be effective in the long run if the government doesn’t address the youth problem leading to radicalization the society.

### 2.3 Empirical Review

This section reviews the empirical studies conducted on the subject and context of terrorism and their effects on social-economic aspects of life vis-à-vis the study objectives.

#### 2.3.1 Effect of Terrorism on the Livelihoods of People

In the repercussions of terrorist acts, the quick expenses can be estimated regarding the financial worth of property obliterated by such terrorist incidents. The property obliterated might be a thing or numerous things in a business premises or even a local location. Current illegal intimidation has a high financial value (Menkhaus, 2013). In inspecting the financial impacts of mass-loss dread assaults, one ought to separate between two sorts of impacts – immediate and aberrant. Direct
monetary impacts incorporate, bury alia, remuneration for direct harm brought about by an attack, including harm to property or from individual wounds (Kirui, 2020).

Terrorism warfare makes unforgiving blows the travel industry area and the lessening in global flights, the relaxation business likewise endured (Lowe, 2020). A decrease in the tourism industry harms restaurants, clubs, cafes and so forth The circumstance in Israel following the rush of fear assaults from 2000 to 2003 gives an especially material contextual analysis in understanding the financial repercussions of psychological oppression. The process started with an end in the travel industry following the terror attacks, which prompted a monetary downturn for the whole relaxation industry. The sad mind-set in the business area brought about by the fear assaults immediately influenced the capital market and from there on the commercial sector (Bilgen and Karahasan, 2017).

According to Bryson and MacKerron (2018) working paper, the impact of international level terrorism varies with the nature of the incident, and the time that has lapsed since the incident. The research discovered significant impact on people's transitory satisfaction and somewhat bigger consequences for uneasiness levels, yet the impacts are brief and are generally kept to occurrences that lead to the numerous demises of casualties and incidents. These impacts anyway are evident inside regions just as across areas, recommending that assumptions related with narratives of confined brutality don't plan people for the impacts of terror attacks.

In Israel, Waxman (2018) the scholar calls attention to that fear monger assaults brought out through self-destruction aircraft bring about prompt annihilation of property. Additionally, Enders and Gary (2012) saw that the quickest impacts felt after fear monger assaults incorporated the obliteration of the constructions, decrease of business, annihilated products, and other aberrant loss
of property. The scholar noticed that property obliteration hurt the excitement among forthcoming financial backers, with direct ramifications for the economy.

Clark, Doyle and Stancanelli (2016) assessed the effect of the 2013 Boston Marathon Bombing on singular prosperity, in light of a randomized proportion of prosperity. Utilizing a consolidated relapse intermittence plan with contrasts in-contrasts, whereby the 2012 Boston long distance race fills in as a counterfactual, the investigation discovered a decrease in prosperity of the extent of a 0.79, which is identical to the decrease in prosperity related with an ascent in the yearly joblessness rate by around two rate focuses. The research discovered more grounded impacts for women and those living in close by States (Clark et al., 2016).

Gatimu, (2014) pointed out that terrorism affects harmful properties. According to a Gatimu (2014) survey on the economic and social impacts of terrorism in Eastleigh, Nairobi County, Kenya, most businessmen chose to close or relocate their central business district and venture in the Eastleigh region. Suggests a decrease in. Indifferent workers lose their jobs and some move to other nearby locations, especially as individuals recognize the need to adopt safe measures to protect their property, resulting in soaring corporate and running costs.

Kirui (2019) study discovered supported that terrorism adverse contrarily affects the economy of Kenya and expectations for everyday comforts of individuals and the travel industry being the most affected industry prompting diminished income and joblessness. The investigation recognized neediness, joblessness and minimization as explanations for the ascent in fanaticism and radicalization that prompted terrorism adverse in Kenya. According to Akanyisi (2014) terrorism has serious and negative multifaceted social and economic impact on the well-being of this country. On the social front, many Kenyans have lost their loved ones as a result of fatalities caused by terrorism; survivors have been rendered physically challenged due to terrorism. Kenyans
have been subjected to psychological torture and fear for their public safety and Human security. For instance, previous terrors in Mombasa and Eastleigh have led to fatalities and disabilities making it hard for the affected people to go by their normal lives. Additionally, due to fear caused after terrorist events, transportation has been altered. Majority of people ought to stay at home rather than risking their lives in such livelihoods. Also, targeted attacks where Christians are isolated and killed has created hatred against muslim affecting the social life between the two religions.

Additionally, Kirui (2019) study found that over 500,000 Kenyans have their jobs connected to the tourism industry hence this subsequently leads to laying off workers; terrorism scares away potential investors who would have invested were it not for the threat, a lot of money has been redirected for security purposes and this directly leads to economic underdevelopment, which in turn encourages the reliance of foreign aid. Aftermath of the Eastleigh terror attack, the majority of the businesses were closed and investors were scared away. This affected the income of residents and consequently their living standards since they cannot find a job to sustain them.

Iyekekpolo (2017) study on Boko Haram in Nigeria found that farmers who were affected by terror attacks lived with disabilities and confronted various difficulties that sway their capacity to keep farming. As per the investigation farmers experience handicap brought about by injury or ailment, which might be physical, intellectual, or emotional in nature after fear assaults by Boko Haram. There is an acknowledgment that the government assistance expenses of outfitted clash stretch out past the direct monetary impacts to the mystic and enthusiastic costs it causes on people. Another writing looks to distinguish the disutility of equipped struggle by assessing the impacts of terrorism on people's abstract prosperity. Romanov et al. (2012) study tracked down that the quantity of nonmilitary personnel fatalities in the participant's own city is contrarily related with Arab Israelis'
life fulfillment. They likewise report an affectability test utilizing joy as the reliant variable. The inquiry pose: "Over the most recent 30 days how frequently did you feel cheerful?" This inquiry was catching reflexive prosperity instead of flashing prosperity, however estimated more than 30 days as opposed to "life". The investigation discovered no connection between Jewish Israeli prosperity and the quantity of terrorist-related fatalities.

2.3.2 Challenges in Mitigating Terrorism

Terrorism has been perhaps the most squeezing political issues during the last 50 years. Its many-sidedness, economical lethality and eccentricism make counteraction and control troublesome, exorbitant and inconsistent. One of the challenges that faced Kenya on attainment of Independence was to deal with Somali’s irredentism. Somalia’s irredentism was an attempt to actualize the agenda of Greater Somalia, that of uniting all the Somalis living in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. While the Somalis living in Kenya’s Northern Frontier District (NFD) had expressed their desire to join their brothers across the border, Kenya evoked the doctrine of territorial integrity vis-a-vis the Somalia greater Somalia initiative (Luengo-Cabrera, & Pauwels, 2016). Additionally, there has been no adequate enforcement of machinery to secure compliance by state parties that fail to live up to their obligations. The UN lacks political authority to secure such compliances from the sovereign states for example there is no internationally sanctioned regulation for the control of reproduction of weapons (Lind et al., 2015).

According to Parker, Pearce, Lindekilde, & Rogers (2017) study on challenges for effective counterterrorism communication, there is a developing concern about small-scale, low complexity terrorist attack, and the challenges they present for security administrations, unveil coproduction of safety progressively fundamental. Their examination depended on interviews with thirty master experts, investigates difficulties related with correspondence intended to forestall radicalization,
prohibit assault arranging and alleviate the effects of a terrorist attack in the United Kingdom and Denmark. The scholar contended that correspondence to guarantee that the public(s) knows about the job they can play will be key to this. Their investigation found that exchange between the counter- counter-terrorism challenges and the contemporary terrorist setting are examined, featuring that new, or adjusted, interchanges and approaches might be vital. However, since the study did not focus on the challenges of counter terrorism in Kenyan context, there is a need for identifying those challenges which will allow mitigation of terrorism in Kenya.

Additionally, National Commission on Terrorism (2015) presented a report on countering the changing danger of international terrorism and featured a portion of the difficulties against that drive. As indicated by the report, a ton of the fault is coordinated to the public authority disappointments which incorporates disregard of obligation yet additionally duty so ineffectively characterized or so questionably assigned that activity gets lost. The difficulties are likewise show themselves in holes in knowledge, the alert that neglects to work, yet in addition the caution that has gone off so regularly it has been detached. It incorporates the unalert guardian, and direct hesitation, yet additionally choices extended by internal conflict.

In Nigeria Ramdeen (2017) contends that disregarding counter- counter-terrorism methodologies, the danger is still especially pervasive. Military mediation has brought its own difficulties, as a high number of regular citizen fatalities and harm to foundation. The examination announced that where military offensives occurred, towns were emptied, leaving individuals without their occupations and bringing about large number of individuals being uprooted. Most as of late, in January 2017, six regular citizens were executed and more than 200 harmed when a Nigerian military fly erroneously bombarded a camp for dislodged individuals. Given the difficulties and threats that outcome from military intercession, substitute methodologies should be considered for
instance, a double track approach where intercession is utilized along with military mediation, or other delicate force approaches. Even though the study succeeded in giving another perspective of challenges in counter-terrorism, it actually digresses from the main topic which is challenges inhibiting eradication of terrorism and instead it provides the collateral damages resulting from fighting against terrorism.

In Kenya, Kariuki (2019) studied difficulties of battling local illegal intimidation in Kenya: A young radicalization viewpoint. The investigation utilized an intentional inspecting with a most extreme variety procedure, information was gathered through interviews with 34 youthful Kenyan guys, 4 of whom were associated with 4 psychological warfare episodes in Kenya since 2011. Extra information was gathered through openly accessible information and strategy explanations. The examination uncovered that youthful Kenyan guys are captivated with monetary offers by al Shabaab, and dealt with social issues that required arrangements, and members accept the public authority of Kenya ought to more readily shield them from al Shabaab moves. The study did not look into challenges related to governance hence it was limited in scope.

2.3.3 Terrorism Mitigation Strategies

The root causes of both war and conflict fall into four major categories: perceived threats, cultural and religious differences, wealth and power, political differences, and ethnic and social issues. (Macionis, 2009). If the difference is unacceptable or the problem is not resolved, these particular things can lead to frustration and ultimately aggression. In this regard, Anti-Terrorism proposes practices, strategies, procedures and systems adopted by authorities and their agents in response to terrorist threats (Adebayo, Adeyemi & Musa, 2015).
According to McAleenan (2019) the Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security in September 2019, US faces an undeniably unpredictable, and developing, danger of terrorism and focused on brutality. As per the report by U.S division of Homeland Security (2019) the office has encountered clear achievements in its main goal to defeat unfamiliar fear monger foes. Among the systems utilized in U.S incorporate denying the psychological militant section, halting them at the line or even before they arrive at it (McAleenan, 2019). Although these strategies employed by the U.S department of homeland security are in line with the contemporary deterrence theory, it is yet to be established whether Kenya government and department of security enforces the same measures especially in Garissa County which is more prone to terrorism due to porous border.

Additionally, Rehman, Nasir & Shahbaz (2017) empirically examined the viability of different counterinsurgency approaches utilized in Pakistan. As per the scholar any counterinsurgency methodology can have three impacts: discouragement, crippling, and retaliation. Viciousness will increment if the retribution impact exceeds the prevention and debilitation impacts; if the discouragement and weakening impacts are predominant, the converse is valid. Pakistan has utilized three kinds of counterinsurgency measures to check viciousness: international agreements, military activities, and a blend of military attacks (activity Zarb-e-Azb) and the National Action Plan (NAP). Their investigation utilized information for the period between 1974-2015 and the outcomes from Negative Binomial Regression models propose that international agreements have no critical impact on viciousness, though military tasks increment savagery, recommending the predominance of the retaliation impact. Then again, activity Zarb-e-Azb, supplemented by the National Action Plan, produced dominance impact, prompting a huge decrease in brutality (Rehman et al., 2017).
The outcomes of the Rehman et al. (2017) study were powerful, and surprisingly more grounded, for a subsample of the post-9/11 period. These discoveries support the thought that a powerful counterterrorism technique requires a professional military activity upheld by strong political backing. However, the findings cannot be applied in the Kenyan context and specifically in context of Garissa County. This is because, even though some strategies employed by Pakistan are also applied in Kenya, the level of execution and efficacy differs. Additionally, this study does not seek to establish the effectiveness of strategies of counterterrorism in Garissa County but rather to explore them and academically commentate on them.

In Kenya, Magogo (2012) analyzed the adequacy of counter psychological warfare techniques in Kenya, a contextual analysis of Eastleigh area in Nairobi. The survey included descriptive design, information was analyzed, insightful measurements were made, and the basic methods initially used were risk management strategies, policing, intelligence, and random searches in Eastleigh. It turned out that it was an attack. The study also identified some challenges that limit the effectiveness of anti-terrorism strategies in the Eastleigh region. This study recommended other actions that could be included to mitigate anti-terrorism challenges, such as education, modernization, implementation of anti-terrorism laws and policies, and increased public participation. Since Magogo (2012) explicitly focused on Eastleigh region, the focus on terrorism, terrorism impact, strategies and challenges of mitigating terrorism should be on other regions such as Garissa County. Additionally, the study by Magogo (2012) was conducted years ago and given that terrorism is dynamic, its effect, strategies and challenges of counter-terrorism may vary with time.

In addition, intelligence activities have been investigated, contemplated, and gradually however consistently changed. Gonzalez, Schofield, and Herraz (2015) focused on reorganizing the
cognitive framework at the government level. Nonetheless, comparative efforts have been made to improve knowledge activities on state and neighborhood regulatory requirements. Such upgrades allow state and neighboring regulators to assume some of the security of the country. Perhaps more importantly, improved knowledge activity will further support the approval of neighborhood regulations in dealing with "traditional" crime.

Viable knowledge activities can be applied to fear of local danger and fraud as well, so national security and prediction of cheating in the neighborhood are basically not independent. “On the Beat” stakeholders are an excellent asset of data on social events across potential threats and vulnerabilities. In any case, state and neighboring regulatory enforcement insights tasks are regularly plagued by a lack of basic data approaches, methods, social processing and assessment.

Insight Driven Policing is a collaborative effort in terms of evolving knowledge activities, community-organized policing, and critical thinking that the field has long believed to be useful (Gonzalez et al., 2015). In order to carry out knowledge-based policing, police organizations need to review current regulations and practices. Knowledge needs to be integrated into the organizational system to reflect local issues and issues. Data sharing should be a strategy, not a casual practice. In general, findings should depend on the quality of the information survey (Gonzalez et al., 2015). Further development of scientific strategy, readiness and technical assistance needs to continue.
2.3.4 Summary and Gaps

Empirical literature has revealed that terrorism obtains reaching consideration because of its financial effects in any country where terror acts happen. Because of their mental, financial and social significance the point warrants consideration. Most researches directed in the past zeroed in on the impacts of terrorism on the tourism industry area in developing nations like the USA and Europe and the spotlight is by all accounts on the assaults that are huge with huge property annihilation. While, the examinations are crucial in having a fundamental comprehension of the marvels, the current investigation zeros in additional on a particular smaller region in Garissa County that is viewed as terror prone. Additionally, majority of the studies conducted did not show the implication of terrorism on the livelihoods of the people since most of the studies reviewed the economic and social effect of terrorism in urban areas.

Further, the studies reviewed differ in this study in regard to country, regions and time they were conducted. Owing to the dynamism of terrorism, what happens in other country or region may not apply to what’s happening in Kenya and particularly in Garissa County. First, this is because Garissa county geographic proximity to Somalia, home of Al-shabaab exposes it to constant terrorist attacks and therefore the effects on residents’ livelihoods and social economic life may be adverse in comparison to other regions. Secondly, given the rise of technology terrorism activities have also been innovated creating more challenges to mitigate them hence studies conducted years ago may not be relevant today and consequently strategies of counterterrorism may have changed. Therefore, this study is informed by the knowledge and contextual differences and seeks to improve the understanding of terrorism, its impact on resident’s livelihoods, strategies and challenges of counterterrorism in the context of Garissa County and in the context of 2020s decade.
2.4 Conceptual Framework

This serves as the basis for understanding the causal or correlational examples of interconnections across the experience. It is utilized to diagram potential strategies or to introduce a favored way to deal with a thought or an idea (Collis and Hussey, 2014). Figure 2.1 presents the conceptual framework of the research.

**Independent Variable**
- Terrorism:
  - Porous border
  - Technological challenges
  - Inadequate of law enforcement resources
  - Media and Communication
  - Collateral Damages
  - Financial resources

**Strategies of Counter-terrorism**
- Intelligence led policing
- Community policing
- nyumba Kumi Initiative
- more patrols at the borders
- collaboration
- youth empowerment

**Dependent Variable**
- Livelihoods of the people:
  - Business opportunities
  - Employment opportunities
  - Income levels
  - Resources availability
  - Security
  - Education level
  - Health facilities
  - Political liberty
  - Religious freedom

**Intervening Variables**

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

As shown in figure 1, this study seeks to establish the implication of terrorism on people livelihoods. The independent variable of the study is implications of terrorism and the dependent variable is the livelihoods of people. The livelihood is conceptualized in terms of economic sustenance, living standards and social well-being factors which are very important for quality of life. The economic sustenance after the terror attack examined opportunities such as business,
investments, income opportunities, adequate resources and business closures indicated as lay-offs (Collis & Hussey, 2014). The living standards looked into the security perceptions, housing, drug abuse as a traumatic response, health living, life satisfaction and desire for education. On the social well-being front, the study delved into individual happiness levels, political liberty, fair opportunities, religious division and mistrust. The independent and dependent variables were intervened by strategies of counter-terrorism.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology was utilized in the research. It highlights the research design, study area, target population, sampling procedure and sample size, instruments, validity and reliability, data collection and data analysis techniques, logistical and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The research utilized the descriptive research design. Descriptive design explains the association between independent and dependent variables and provides a detailed description of these variables relevant to the study hypotheses. As per Cooper and Schindler (2011) descriptive design is appropriate if the study aim is to identify characteristics, correlations and relationship between variables. The design laid out the foundations for the examination of terrorism impacts on Garissa County people livelihoods. Additionally, this research seeks to describe the effects of terrorism and terrorism dynamics on the livelihood of people in Garissa County. The research addressed the questions how and who is affected by terrorist acts and the extent of effect on the livelihoods of people in Garissa County.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Garissa County (Appendix I) which is located at latitude -0.4528° S and longitude 39.646° E. It is part of Africa and the southern hemisphere. Garissa has a hot semi-arid climate due to the low elevation and distance from cooler coastal areas. The daytime
temperature typically rises above 33 °C (91 °F) every day. Garissa County is mostly inhabited by ethnic Somalis. The study specifically targeted residents with close proximity to Garissa University where the terror attack occurred. Garissa is the biggest County in the former North Eastern Province of Kenya. From 2019 census, it has population of 841,353 and a land area of about 44,753 km² (17,279 sq mi). Due to its geographical position, the county is in close proximity to Somali country which is an in point of terrorist hence making the countable suitable for this study.

3.4 Target Population

This is a collection of components for which we want to draw some conclusions (Cooper and Chindler, 2011). This is the specific population for which you need data. The target audience for this survey includes residents and the general public, local chiefs and police who live in the immediate vicinity of Garissa University College. In this regard, 163,914 residents in the Garissa area are the target population for the survey. This demographic was chosen to represent the county and to have specific knowledge of the lives of people in the area after the 2015 terrorist attacks.
Table 3.1 Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Category</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chiefs</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>&lt;%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>163,501</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,914</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author (2021).

3.5 Sampling Techniques

After determining the target group, the survey included a probabilistic sampling plan and a random sampling method. Random sampling is a sampling method in which survey participants are randomly selected from the entire population (Crossman, 2012). This sampling method is appropriate because participants are equally likely to be selected (Crossman, 2012). The survey conducted random sampling to select residents in the immediate vicinity of Garissa University and agreed to participate in the survey.

Non-probabilistic sampling techniques were also used to select participants for the interview session. In this study, targeted sampling was used to select the main informants interviewed for qualitative information: police chiefs and police commanders. Purposive sampling, also known as subjective, judgmental, or selective sampling, is a type of non-stochastic test in which a scholar selects an individual from a population to participate in a study based on his or her own judgment (Kothari, 2015).

3.6 Sample Size

A sample is a representation of the entire target population. Its purpose is to estimate unknown characteristics of the population (Kothari & Gaurav, 2014). Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula is
commonly used in research to estimate sample size. In this study, the Krejcie and Morgan formula was used to determine the sample size from the primary data.

\[
S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2(1-P)} \tag{3.1}
\]

Where \( S \) is the ideal sample size, \( X^2 \) is the table value of chi-square for one level of freed at ideal confidence level which is 1.96x 1.96= 3.841. \( N \) is the populace size while \( P \) is the populace proportion assumed to be 0.5 as this will give maximum sample size and \( d \) is the level of precision communicated as a proportion 0.05.

The population size for this study is 163,914. The sample size \( S \), is therefore:

\[
S = \frac{3.8416 \times 163914 \times 0.5 (1 - 0.5)}{0.05^2 (163914 - 1) + 3.8416 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)} = 399 \text{ Respondents}
\]

\[
S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2(1-P)} \tag{3.1}
\]

A sample of 399 participants from the target population of 163,914 residents in the Garissa Sub-county was used. Kothari (2009) argues that sample sizes greater than 30% of the total population are considered appropriate representatives of the population under study and often provide reliable results.

3.6.1 Inclusion Criteria

This study includes only the residents of Garissa Sub-county and residents who have stayed in the region since 2015. The study excludes residents who are below the age of 18 since they may not be well conversant with the impact of terrorism.
3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The survey utilized questionnaire, interview schedules and Focused group discussion.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were utilized to gather primary data from the study participants. The key advantage of questionnaires is that they are convenient in data collection involving a large participants sample sizes. They are also good at capturing data which cannot be straightforwardly noticed like feelings, realities, assessments, mentalities, convictions and characters of the participants (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). As indicated by Mugenda and Mugenda (2012), polls can gather a lot of data in a sensible space of time hence they are appropriate for this study. Additionally, questionnaires help produce quantitative information that was important in developing the terrorism and livelihood nexus.

3.7.2 Scheduled Interviews

Scheduled interviews were conducted to well informed and key resourceful individuals from Garissa County who gave valuable insights on the topic of study. In this study key informants were all the chiefs and OCS in Garissa sub-county. To this end, interview guides consisting of a series of questions will be utilized to get information from the key informants. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) scheduled interviews are appropriate method of data collection which allows the researcher to get into the root of the study problem by giving the participants the latitude to express their feelings, perceptions and beliefs which cannot be captured in other methods of data collection such as questionnaires. Additionally, Kothari (2014) affirms that interview schedules are a decent wellspring of direct information from the distinguished examination local area who
gave legitimate data, delicate and secret issues that may not be given in questionnaires. The responses from key interviews were recorded for future transcription and analysis.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussions

This study utilized focus group discussions which targeted the women groups, youth groups and police officers at different police stations. One of the key reasons of using FGDs is that they allow the participants to concur or differ with each other so it gives an information into how a gathering contemplates an issue, about the extent of appraisal and contemplations, and the anomalies and assortment that exists in a particular neighborhood far as feelings and their experiences and practices. Also, they were used to comprehend the ramifications of study revelations that cannot be explained statistically hence provide comprehensive understanding of the study problem (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2014).

3.8 Pilot Study

Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) describe pilot study as a mini version of a full scale analysis or a sample run to plan the entire study. As per Kothari (2015) size of the sample need to carry out a pilot study should be 1 percent to 10% of the actual research sample size. Given the main study sample size of 399, the pilot study maximum sample size was 39.9 participants which was rounded off to 40 participants. The pilot study was conducted in Wajir County which is in close proximity to Garissa County. The choice of Wajir County is because it shares similar characteristics with Garissa County in terms of exposure to terrorist attacks.
3.8.1 Validity of the Research Instruments

Validity shows the degree to which the test estimates what it should quantify (Cresswell, 2013). This research utilized a content validity index to check for the intelligent progression of the assertions in the questionnaires, scheduled interviews and focus group discussion instruments whether they reflect the study objectives and constructs stipulated in the conceptual framework. This was done by discussing the investigation, in this case with an expert supervisor, and evaluating the equipment in terms of how to characterize the quality of the investigation's expectations.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability refers to the degree to which a device produces stable results from intermittent measurements. Babbie (2011) has established reliability guidelines for determining the level at which estimates are independent of dimensional error. This study used the responses of pilot survey participants to establish and maximize the consistency of the survey equipment. To check for reliability, the study employed cronbach alpha method. The FGD reliability was ensured by constructing the questions from the empirical literature. In that regard, since the authors of those empirical literatures had tested for reliability, by extension, the FGD questions were deemed reliable. In this research, the responses of the participants of the pilot study was used to establish and maximize the consistency of the research instrument.

3.9 Data Analysis

The research instruments produced both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, frequencies, percentages and standard
deviations and inferential statistics such as correlation and regression analysis. Descriptive statistics give simple summaries about the populace sample and the measures used to make it simpler to decipher the information highlights (Gravetter and Wallnau, 2016). The analyzed data was displayed through charts, frequency tables, and charts. Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussion was coded and information with similar meaning were classified into themes. The researcher organized the responses in categories of recurring themes and patterns and present them in narratives. This information was used to give insights regarding study objectives.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher acquired an introductory letter that was used at the relevant office to complete the exploration. Informed consent, where the researcher gives the members enough information in regards to the examination before the organization of the exploration instrument happens. The scholar likewise clarified the upsides of the investigation to the members. Accordingly, participants consent was out of their own choice, liberated from any compulsion or promises of advantages unlikely to result from the cooperation. Lastly, the moral thought on classification and obscurity should occur where the analyst will guarantee privacy and namelessness of the members during the research process cycle and after.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section reports the response rate, as well as, an overview of demographic characteristics, while the analysis of the findings and discussions is reported in line with the three objectives of the study.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted residents and members of the public in close proximity to Garissa University College, chiefs and national police situated in the region. The total number of questionnaires administered was 2399 which was the sample size of the study. As shown in Table 1 below, a total of 298 questionnaires were fully filled and returned.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Rate</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of questionnaires distributed</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaires collected</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaires lacking</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data.

There were 298 questionnaires that were fully filled out and returned, accounting for 74.7% of the total number of questionnaires distributed. As per the Carvajal and Hardigan (2016), a return rate greater than 60% is sufficient for use in analysis. Additionally, four chiefs and five OCS participated in scheduled on-one-one interviews, while two youth groups, two women groups and a group of police officers in three police stations were involved in focus group discussion. This is
because, on matters regarding security the security personnel are more informed and hold relevant information required to fulfill the objective of this study. In addition, the youth and women groups were also sought after because they possess crucial information about security perspectives and perceptions in the community in regard to implications of terrorism.

4.3 Demographic Information

This section describes the characteristics of the study participants such as gender, level of education, age, place of residence, religion, and position in the community to create awareness on the participant’s position on the effects of terrorism.

4.4.1 Participants Gender

The participants were asked to indicate their gender and the results are presented in Table 3.

Table 4.3. Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data

As shown in Table 3, the female participants dominated the study at (140) 64.9% compared to the male participants at (259)32.1%. All participants filled this question. Nevertheless, the Table suggests that both genders were well presented and contributed to the study findings on implications of terrorism on livelihoods of Garissa County residents. This indicates that terrorist do not discriminate any gender during terror attacks.
4.4.2 Participants Level of Education

The second question on the questionnaire was the participants’ level of education. The question explored the distribution of level of education and the results were shown in Table 4.

Table 4.4 Participants Level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>399</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data

Table 4 shows that majority of the participants indicated the other option as their level of education (192)48.1%. The option other, could suggest that either they were either at primary or university level. Additionally, a good number of participants had secondary school education, 178(44.6%), while only 28(6.9%) had college level of education. The results imply that most of the participants understood the issues of terrorism and their implications to their livelihoods such as lay-off and economic crises hence fit to participate and answer the study questions. This was in line with Gatimu, (2014) who found that majority of his study participants were casual workers and held secondary school level of education.

4.4.3 Age of the Participants

The third question on the demographic section in the questionnaire was on the participants’ age brackets. Table 5 shows the age distribution of the participants.
Table 4.5 Participants Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>21 to 30 years</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 to 40 years</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 to 50 years</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data Survey

As revealed in Table 5, majority of the participants came from the age bracket of 40 to 50 years 232(58.1%), followed by age bracket of 21 to 30 years 90(22.66%) and 21 to 30 years at 90(22.66). None was from above age 50 and five participants did not indicate their age. The result suggests that participants from age 21 to 50 years were well presented in the study. According to Iyekekpolo (2017) and Kirui (2019) the even distribution of participants’ age shows that everyone can be affected by acts of terrorism. This has been the case in Garissa county where both the youth and elderly are susceptible to terrorism attacks.

4.4.4 Participants Residence

The survey sought to investigate whether the participants were actually the residents of Garissa County or not so as to ensure reliability and validity of the research and the results are presented in Figure 1 below.
The results shown in Figure 1 above indicate that 75.86% of the participants were residents of Garissa County and 24.14% indicated that they were not residents. The result implies that a bigger proportion has an understanding of Garissa County in terms of the implications of terrorism and how it affects their living standards and way of life.

### 4.4.5 Participants Religion

The study sought to establish the religion of the participants which was important given the perceived existing association of Muslim religion with terror attacks. The findings are shown in Figure 2 below.
Figure 4.2 Religion Distribution Chart

Figure 2 shows that majority of the participants were Muslims at 37.93%, and the rest of the participants were equally distributed as Christians, Africans/tradition and Atheist at 20.69% each. A high number of Muslims participated in the study because the residents of Garissa County are mostly Muslims. However, other religions are also well presented which reduces the biasness of responses and makes them more reliable by capturing views of different religions. Akanyisi (2014) established that there were targeted attacks where Christians are isolated and killed has created hatred against Muslim affecting the social life between the two religions. Similarly, Romanov et al. (2012) study found that the number of civilian fatalities in the participant’s own city is negatively correlated with Arab Israelis’ life satisfaction. This suggest that when it comes to terrorism, religion is a sensitive matter which should not be taken lightly.

4.4.6 Position in the Community

The last question on the demographic information was the position the participant holds in the community. The question was designed to capture the distribution of various positions in the
community as well as the participants and whether people involved in security of the County are understand the implications of terrorism. Figure 3 shows the analysis results.

Figure 4.3 Positions in the Community

Figure 3 shows that the participants’ positions are fairly distributed with Civilians at 37.5, government officials 33.62% and professionals at 28.88%. This suggests that the study was able to capture views from different people in the community.

4.5 Effect of Terrorism on Living Conditions of Garissa County Residents

The study first objective was to establish the effect of terrorism and its dynamics on the living conditions of Garissa County residents. First, the participants were asked to indicate their thoughts on the effects of terrorism in Garissa County and rate on a likert scale of 1 to 5, with 1 and 2 indicate disagreement while 4 and 5 indicated agreement. In addition, participants who ticked 3 were not sure about the question or their answer.
Table 4.6 Descriptive Statistics on the Social-Economic effects of Terrorism in Garissa County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist incidences lead to loss of life</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist incidents have decreased entrepreneurship and confidence leading to layoff</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High frequency of terrorist attacks lead to loss of income due to closure of business</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist attacks lead to destruction of property</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist increases fear, anxiety, and reduces trust in government institution</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey Data

As shown in Table 6, the majority 82.8% of the participants were in agreement that terrorist incidences lead to loss of life through both indiscriminate and targeted attack. Similarly, the participants 81.7% agreed that terrorist incidences decrease investors’ confidence leading to layoff in Garissa County, and a mean of 1.8 indicates agreement. This is also reported by Kirui (2019) who averred that over 500,000 Kenyans have their jobs connected to the tourism industry hence this subsequently leads to laying off workers after terror attacks effect on the tourism industry. Additionally, the majority of the participants 89.7% agreed the hat high frequency of terrorist attacks affects their income-generating activities leading to low income that can barely support the family hence reliance on foreign aid. Overall, terror attacks affect the economic well-being of residents through closure of business, and loss of income after closure of businesses in Garissa County. Moreover, 93.1% of the participants also agreed that increased terrorism incidents have led to destruction of property. As a fact, whenever terrorist attack, the immediate impacts are on the people and property. Finally, participants were almost divided on whether terrorists’ attacks increase fear and anxiety and diminish confidence in government institutions. Majority of the
participants 52.1% disagreed that terrorist increases fear and anxiety during and after attack while a significant 47.9% of the participants indicated that fear and anxiety is inevitable. The explanation to those who agreed can be explained by the fact that terrorist’s modus operandi of is not predictable since they can attack any time of the day increasing fear of victimization, while those who disagreed perhaps were influenced by series of indiscriminate attacks which were witnessed in the region. The results agreed with the views of key informants and focus group discussions.

One of the key informants from officer commanding stations said:

“There is a heightened threat of terrorism, including terrorist kidnappings, across Kenya and not only in Garissa County. Recently, they appear to have cooled a bit or changed their strategies because there are a lot of terrorist kidnappings here in Garissa County.” Key informant: Chief.

Another participant from women group discussion said:

“Terrorism activities are common here in Garissa. Every day we fear something bad like what happened in Garissa University will happen. The recent events of terrorism in Garissa have been mostly kidnapping of young boys.” Focus Group Discussion Participant from women groups.

The results imply that terrorism incidents affect the livelihoods of the people through death, fear and anxiety, closure of business institutions leading to low income and huge reliance on foreign aid as well as destruction of property. Consequently, a lot of funds are diverted to fight insecurity which affects other aspects of life such as increased poverty, ignorance and youth unemployment which acts as a catalyst for radicalization.

The analysis suggests that terrorism is common in Garissa County especially attacks in crowded places to achieve their target in form of publicity and impacts they aimed for. This result concurs with the assertion of Mutahi and Oosteram (2017) who asserted that despite government efforts, terrorism is still rampant in areas such as Garissa and Mombasa County.
The participants were asked to describe their household's social economic status following the latest terrorist attacks in Garissa County. The question was designed to check whether the participants’ livelihood was in any way affected and the findings are presented in Figure 4 below.

![Figure 4.4 Social Economic Status](image)

As shown in Figure 4, majority of the participants (55.6%) said that their social economic status worsened following the recent terror attacks in Garissa County. Additionally, a huge percentage (40.52%) said that their social economic status remained static while significantly low number of the participants said that their social economic status improved following the latest terror attacks in Garissa County. The question on the status of social economic following the recent terror attacks in Garissa County was followed by a question on the social economic areas affected and to what extent. The findings of the analysis were presented in Table 7.
Table 4.7 Social Economic Status of Residents Following Terrorists Attacks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>ME</th>
<th>GE</th>
<th>LE</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment opportunities</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>58.60%</td>
<td>31.90%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income levels</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>10.30%</td>
<td>61.20%</td>
<td>24.60%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources availability</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>15.50%</td>
<td>46.10%</td>
<td>37.90%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>13.40%</td>
<td>49.60%</td>
<td>36.60%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
<td>57.80%</td>
<td>30.60%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>4.70%</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
<td>12.10%</td>
<td>52.20%</td>
<td>29.30%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political liberty</td>
<td>11.60%</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
<td>19.00%</td>
<td>39.70%</td>
<td>17.20%</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
<td>16.80%</td>
<td>34.10%</td>
<td>28.90%</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business opportunities</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
<td>10.80%</td>
<td>17.70%</td>
<td>35.30%</td>
<td>27.20%</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.93</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Where NE indicates no extent, SE indicates small extent, ME indicates medium extent, GE indicates big extent and LE indicates large extent.*

**Source: Survey Data**

The participants were asked to indicate to what extent the above social economic areas were affected after terrorism incidences. Majority of the participants indicated that employment opportunities were affected to great and large extent (90.5%). Also, the income levels of the participants were affected to a great and large extent (85.8%), while 84% indicated that resource availability were affected to a great and large extent. In regard to education levels, 88.4% or a mean of 4.1 showed that majority of the participants believed it was significantly affected. In addition, majority (81.5%) of the participants believed that health facilities were affected to a great and large effect, while 56.9% of the participants believed that political liberty was affected to large and significant effect. The results also revealed that religious freedom was affected to great and large effect (63%), while 62.5% of the participants indicated that business opportunities were affected following terrorism incidences. Overall, the aggregate mean of 3.93 suggests that majority of the participants believe that terrorist incidences affect social economic aspects to a significant
extent. The standard deviation indicated that the responses did not significantly deviate from the mean.

Besides, the participants reported that after decline in employment opportunities, their income was adversely affected. With decline in inflows of investments following recent terrorist attacks in Garissa County, normal business dealings and consumption activities also declined resulting into low income. This is also reported by Kirui (2019) who averred that over 500,000 Kenyans have their jobs connected to the tourism industry hence this subsequently leads to laying off workers after terror attacks effect on tourism industry. Not only does terrorism affect the economic aspects of the residence, but also the social life.

According to the participants’ education was affected following terror attacks. Following the Garissa University attack, the university was closed consequently affecting the continuation of any form of education in the university. Besides, the participants noted that most parents in fear sending their kids to schools because they might be kidnapped and transformed into terrorist. In addition, the participants’ consistently mentioned fear when asked to explain how their health was affected. From the theme of fear, it can be implied that perceptions of future threats, traumatic experiences and uncertain economic and safety conditions affected their health and well-being. In this case, anxiety can be considered a health issue as

Additionally, the key informants and FGD participants were asked to describe the effects of terrorism on economy of Garissa County. The common theme included businesses which were impacted negatively, loss of employment opportunities, lack of economic growth,
The key informant said:

“Terror attacks, whether successful or unsuccessful create instability and fear among the employers. Employers who are mostly investors after a terror incidence tends to avoid the place and its vicinities hence leaving the job opportunities. No investor would like to invest their money and set a job creating opportunities in places that are known to be terrorist zones. Unfortunately, Garissa County is one of those zones where employers avoid.” Key informant 2.

Additionally, on the same question participants in FGD agreed that terror attacks make the employers run away and desert the place. One focus group participant said:

“After the Garissa University terror attack, many employers and business people from other counties escaped and left the area. Because of insecurity, employers fear that they are not immune to terror attacks and that they can do better anywhere, where their businesses are protected. This leaves job opportunities low.” FGD participant 2.

Additionally, in regard to business a number of key informants and focus group discussion pointed out that businesses tended to dry out after terror attacks. One of the key informants said:

“What can be said about economic impact of terrorism is that they affect the businesses. The business people leave, mostly because the area is insecure but also because of negativity, consumer sentiments and uncertainty. I can say that businesses are most affected in terms of economic wellbeing of the residents.” Key informant 3.

Additionally, another participant from focus group discussion said that:

“I believe that the recent terror attacks here have been the reason as to the low economic development here in Garissa County. First, I must point out that with every terror attack, there is loss of lives, and loss of properties in some cases which creates uncertainty, and fear for every person to indulge in in economic activity that requires physical structures. The closure of businesses usually results to adverse consequence of unemployment.” FGD participant 7.

The analysis results suggest that terror attacks increase the likelihood of the county population to report that business and buying conditions are worse than they were before the attack, hence; significantly lowering the job opportunities. These results are in line with the idea that successful attacks lead to fear and decrease entrepreneur confidence as pointed out by Gatimu (2014). Overall,
terror attacks affect the economic well-being of residents through closure of business, and loss of income after closure of businesses in Garissa County.

4.6 Strategies of Counter-terrorism

The study sought to identify the strategies that the government employs to counter terrorism activities in line with the second objective of the research. The participants were asked to indicate the extent they believed that the government counter-terrorism strategies were effective and the results of the analysis were presented in Table

Table 4.8 Government Counter-terrorism Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>ME</th>
<th>LE</th>
<th>GE</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>StD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence Led Policing</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>20.30%</td>
<td>20.70%</td>
<td>27.90%</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>15.50%</td>
<td>21.30%</td>
<td>33.20%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyumba Kumi initiative</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>23.40%</td>
<td>11.60%</td>
<td>43.10%</td>
<td>21.80%</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>21.30%</td>
<td>31.70%</td>
<td>29.60%</td>
<td>27.40%</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrol along the boundaries</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>20.30%</td>
<td>20.70%</td>
<td>37.90%</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where NE indicates no extent, SE indicates small extent, ME indicates medium extent, GE indicates big extent and LE indicates large extent. StD is the Standard deviation (deviation from the mean).

Source: Survey Data

As shown in Table 8, majority of the participants believe that the government counter-terrorism strategies are effective, although not to a great extent. The responses seem to be evenly distributed from small extent to great extent. For instance, 20.3% of the participants believed that intelligence led policing was effective only to a small extent, while 20.7% believed it is effective only for medium extent and only 20% believed that law enforcement was effective to a great extent. Similarly, community policing was effective to a large and great extent at 21.3% and 33.2% respectively. Nyumba Kumi initiative seems to be effective to a large and great extent as revealed
by big percentage of participants who indicated large and great extent, 43.10% and 21.8% respectively. Besides, a significant percentage believed that collaboration was effective to large and great extent (29.6% and 27.4% respectively) while 21.3% and 33.2% indicated that they believed community policing was effective to a large and great extent respectively.

The participants were asked to explain how law enforcement affect dynamics of terrorism in Garissa County. A common theme established is that they help reduce the frequency of terrorism to a large extent. According to the participants, police collaborations with the people and organizations where most of the attacks are targeted has helped reduce the frequency of terrorism. However, in regard to nyumba kumi initiative, the participants seemed to be divided. A number believed it is a futile strategy while others believed that it was constructive and helps reduce the frequency of terror attacks. Some participants believed that nyumba kumi initiative is not effective because everyone is not involved especially the youths who are targeted as recruits of terrorism groups. Another group believed that with nyumba kumi initiative people are more united against one course, which is terrorism hence possibly improving human security. Additionally, community policing received positive explanations from the participants. The participants appeared to concur that community policing is an effective method of tackling terrorism by enhancing trust and information flow between the police and law enforcers and the community at large. The participants explained that interactions with police help reduce fear and uncertainty. These results concur with that of Adebayo et al., (2015) on the effectiveness of community policing, tactical law enforcement and collaboration with organizations to improve security.

Additionally, the key informants and the FGD participants were asked questions regarding the counter terrorism strategies. They were asked what are some of the counter-terrorism strategies and below are some of the responses:
“I think nyumba kumi initiative is one of the policies established by the government. But also the existing community policing has intensified in this region.” Key informant 5

Another participant said:

“One of the strategies employed is that the government have tightened the security around this place. There are more police officers who are also collaborating with big businesses such as hotels and schools where most of the attacks are being directed.” Key informant 4.

Additionally, focus group participants also mentioned the Kenyan soldiers deployment in Somalia. One of the participants said:

“In regard to government counter strategies, we can say that deployment of KDF in Somalia has helped tighten the security a little bit. Especially in the borders between Kenya and Somalia. This is one of the strategies that I think has limited the frequency of terror attacks in Garissa and other regions that borders Somalia country.” FGD participant from youth group.

“Personally, I think guarding the borders strictly can solve the problem of terrorism in Garissa and Kenya at large. Al shabaab should be prevented to cross the Kenyan borders at all cost” FGD participant from women group.

Additionally, the key informants and FGD participants were asked whether they believe those counter-terrorism strategies are effective. The following are a number of responses:

“Personally, I believe most of the strategies are working. For example, the increase in community policing in my opinion is effective way of creating trust among the police, improving information circulation and bringing the sense of security, which in turn drives the terrorist away. Community policing also help reduce the narrative that terrorist attack other religions but Muslims and this reduces the animosity between different religious groups, which terrorist take advantage of.” FGD participant from youth group.

Another participant had a rather sceptical view of nyumba-kumi initiative effectiveness. He said:

“Nyumba Kumi is one of the strategies that I both think it is working to some extent but can be improved. I personally, think that the initiative excludes the young people who are also recruitment targets by terrorists. What nyumba-kumi does is create vigilance in the community and this reduces the chances of a terror attack happening if people can observe and report unusual activities in the community.” Key informant 3.
A similar perspective was also reported in one of the focus group discussion. According to one participant, even though nyumba-kumi (ten house-holds) initiative is important, the manner in which it is conducted is that elders and people with families excludes the youths, who are very critical in matters of security. The participant said:

“The lack of youth involvement in nyumba kumi policy creates friction with the elders because youths are viewed as criminals. I believe that if the youth can keep tabs on each other, and ensure that those engaging in criminal activities are well checked, then this can aid in improving security.” FGD participant from youth group.

Overall, the results suggest that law enforcement, community policing, nyumba kumi initiative and collaboration are to some extent effective in curbing terrorism. However, to improve their effectiveness, much needs to be done. For instance, nyumba-kumi initiative policy makers and enforcers can devise a way to ensure total inclusivity in the community without excluding any group. The results are in line with that of Magogo (2012) who found out that community policing is key in improving security. Additionally, Ndono, Muthama and Muigua (2019) advocated for nyumba-kumi initiative restructuring which involves all the members of the community without discrimination.

4.7 Challenges the Government Faces in Mitigating Terrorism

The study also sought to investigate the challenges that the government faces in mitigating terrorism in Garissa County in line with the third objective of the study. These are perceived as barriers towards the strategies of countering terrorism. Table 9 shows the summary of the results.
Table 4.9 Challenges the Government Faces in Mitigating Terrorism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>StD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsecure borders</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological Challenges</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of law enforcement resources</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and communication</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collateral damages</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial damages</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where NE indicates no extent, SD indicates strongly disagree, D indicates disagree, N indicates Neutral, A indicates Agree and SA indicates Strongly Agree. StD is the Standard deviation (deviation from the mean).

Source: Survey Data

According to the results, majority 79.3% of the participants indicated that unsecure borders are one of the challenges the government faces in mitigating terrorism. Additionally, 93.1% of the participants agreed that the government faces technological challenges in mitigating terrorism, while 86.2% of the participants agreed that lack of law enforcement resources is among the challenges and 72.4% of the participants noted that media and communication poses as a challenge of mitigating terrorism. While just 45.5% of the participants agreed that collateral damages are one of the challenges to mitigating terrorism. Similarly, just 45.5% of the participants agreed that financial damages are a challenge to terrorism mitigation.

The participants were asked to explain how the above challenges are a challenge to mitigation of terrorism. The participants cited that porous or insecure border is a challenge because terrorist from Somalia can easily get in and out of the country. According to the participants, a terrorist is able to transport their terror equipment in and out of the country especially during night time. In regard to technological challenges, one of the common issue is the use of technology and especially use of internet by terrorist to recruit and conduct their operations. The participants argued that the use of social media accounts contribute to the growth and development of terrorism and it is
difficult to track and stop them. In addition, the use of the Internet to further terrorist purposes disregards national borders, amplifying the potential impact on victims. In regard to lack of law enforcement resources, the common theme from the participants’ explanation is lack of resources. Implied from the participants’ context, terrorism is activities are broad hence requires extensive law enforcement resources including investigative powers and techniques, and cross-countries co-operations. The participants cited the shortage of law enforcers in Somalia and Somalia Kenya borders as one of the challenges. In addition, the participants noted that media and communication plays crucial role in creating publicity that the terrorist targets. They explained that high media publicity serves as an achievement of terrorist objectives.

Moreover, key informants and focus group discussion were engaged and interrogated regarding the challenges the government faces in mitigating terrorism. Among the common themes are insufficient funds to improve law enforcement and also curb other challenges of counter-terrorism strategies. One participant said:

“Although police officers have in the recent past received increased pay, the salaries are still insufficient to cater for their needs. Compared to other security personnel and public servants, police pay is very low and this has been used by some of the officers as a justification for their engagement in facilitation of criminal activities including terrorism” Key informant 4

This sentiment was also echoed in focus group discussion. One of the participants in FGD said:

“I believe that Kenya government does not take the issue of security seriously and the allocated budget is low for law enforcement and security matters. The lack of enough police officers to secure the borders is a result of low funding. The police officers should be paid well for jobs like border security.” FGD participant

Additionally, lack of public support emerged as a key challenge that is limiting government counter-terrorism strategies. The following is a quote from one of the key informant.
“The nyumba Kumi initiative is a failing attempt of countering terrorism and this is so, because there is no cooperation from the community members. People in the community mainly perceive the task of countering terrorism to be purely the work of the police officers. Therefore, they make minimal efforts to be vigilant especially in relation to terrorism.” Key informant 3: Chief

The view of poor cooperation between the police officers and the community was also shared by the FGD. According to one of the participants, lack of collaboration is one of the underlying challenges of effective counter-terrorism. He said;

“In relation to counter-terrorism, communities have a key role to play but the problem is they do not understand their role in policing. People in the community most of the time view police as their enemy rather than their friend and this creates friction in terms of collaborating and cooperating to ensure the security prevails.” FGD participant.

Another issue pointed out is lack of employment for the youths and the increased youth radicalization. The following is a quotation of one of the key informants.

“Terrorist achieves their objectives because they can have new recruits who are unemployed in the community and as previously mentioned, who are excluded from the nyumba-kumi initiative. Unemployment plays a key part in recruitment of young people to terrorist groups. Due to lack of income, they are promised good amount of money, which acts as an incentive to join the terrorist groups.” Key informant 5: Chief.

In addition, lack and as well easy availability of technology as challenging aspect of counter-terrorism practices. One key informant said;

“One of the reasons why terrorism mitigation strategies are not effectively working is because of technology. Terrorist, just like other people are able to use technology to their favour. They use media for publicity and to further their objectives. They use financial technology for criminal transactions, and internet for communication. It is difficult to track all their moves” Key informant 3: Chief.

Another participant said;

“When you think of terrorism, you also think about modern technology which is one of the reason the counter-terrorism strategies are not effective. The non-availability of modern and sufficient equipment in the counter terrorism fectors tends to handicap it in terms of its law enforcement role. The inadequacy of facilities besides limiting the efficiency of the police also endangers life in case of occurrence of terror.” Key informant 2: Chief.
Overall, the results suggest that lack of technology is a big limitation of countering terrorism. This is because the government has to outdo terrorism activities which also involve technology. To curb the challenge, the government needs to set huge funds on security matters including hiring of experts that can track terrorist internet and technological activities, police and community training regarding security issues. Additionally, it is clear that nyumba-kumi initiative has its flaws and it is not effective. As pointed out in the analysis, nyumba-kumi initiative only includes elders creating opportunities for radicalization of youths who are then recruited to terrorist groups or engage themselves in criminal activities. Furthermore, unemployment and lack of income sources among the youths is also a challenge that limits the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies. The findings are in line with that of Kariuki (2019) who found that youth radicalization is one of the contributing factors of terrorism. In addition, National Commission on Terrorism (2015) avers that counter-terrorism challenges manifest themselves in gaps in intelligence, poor or lack of community collaboration, and incompetent behaviors of security officers.

The key informants were asked their views regarding intelligence led policing as an effective counter-terrorism strategy and whether it was effective compared to other forms of counter-terrorism strategies. The most prominent perspective was that intelligence led policing is a combination of all other strategies of counter-terrorism including collaboration with the communities, community policing, integrating technology in policing, and gathering important information regarding the potential threats. In regard to the question, one of the participants said:

“Intelligence led policing; it is the way to go and an effective method of ensuring security. Policing is intelligently and strategically implemented in areas where security is critical. For instance, there is security for critical infrastructure such as big restaurants, government agencies, and institutions such as schools. Usually, these places carry a lot of people so it makes more sense to deploy tight security. This method deters terrorist
from achieving their objectives because they target crowded place where their terrorism activities can have greatest impact.” Key informant 2: Chief

Another participant said;

“I think intelligent led policing is the most effective method of mitigating terrorism. The county government and national government are more involved in ensuring that police and other departments of law enforcing and security get good training, technical assistance, forensic science and help with specialized services such as border policing, community policing, aviation, marine and SWAT. These intelligences led policing activities help reduce the chances of terror attacks happening, and if terror attacks happen, they help reduce its effects.” Key informant 5: Chief.

Another participant said;

“The duties and responsibilities of individual state law enforcement officers and investigators have changed particularly since the Westgate mall attack and Garissa University terrorist attack. The largest changes have been increased responsibilities for investigating terrorist acts, responding to terrorist events, terrorism-related intelligence gathering and conducting vulnerability assessments. Changes among state-level officers’ and investigators’ duties and responsibilities appear to have reduced the frequency and chances of terror attacks. Key informant 3: Chief

Overall, the analysis indicates that intelligent led policing is far much more appreciated as an effective method of dealing with terrorism. Intelligent led policing implies that the responsibilities of police have changed since the occurrence of recent terrorist events. One of the changes is that police are expected to collaborate and liaise with communities as a way of gathering information and terrorist related events or activities and check for vulnerabilities. Moreover, intelligent led policing seems to place significant emphasize in high impact and crowded places such as government institutions, restaurants and schools as a way of reducing vulnerability and deterring terrorist activities. The results are in tandem with that of Eastern Kentucky University (2003) which found that intelligence led policing involves responsibilities such as terrorism-related intelligence gathering, investigations and emergency response.
Consequently, both the national and the county government should work hand in hand to improve areas that pose a security threat in the county such as youth unemployment. The county government of Garissa should also educate the public on the essence of collaboration with the security agencies so as to enhance security in the region and create a safe haven for socio-economic development.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section outlines the summary of findings and conclusions in line with the study objectives. Based on the conclusions, the study states its contributions to policy and practice and areas of further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section reviews the study analysis and summarizes the findings.

5.2.1 Effect of Terrorism on Living Conditions of Garissa County

The first objective of the study was to investigate the effects of terrorism in Garissa County and the influence they have on living conditions of residents in Garissa County. The study finds that the terrorism incidences in Garissa County are associated with negative living conditions of the residents in Garissa County. Among the social-economic aspects of Garissa County residents affected are business opportunities, employment and income generation, and health well-being.

Terror attacks diminish the standards and living conditions of residents in Garissa County. The study finds that terror attacks increase the likelihood that business and buying conditions are worse than they were before the attack, hence; significantly lowering the job opportunities. Besides, the study also found that due to fear, critical areas of life such as education and health were adversely affected especially after the Garissa University attack. In particular, many schools were closed during the 2015 terrorist attack, and even after re-opening, there was still fear that similar thing will happen or children will be targeted for terrorism recruitment. In addition, the study revealed
that residents were affected in terms of health well-being which was diminished as a result of fear, anxiety and uncertainty.

5.2.2 Counter-Terrorism Strategies on Mitigating Terrorism in Garissa County.

The second study objective was to assess the strategies of counter-terrorism in Garissa County. According to the study results, among the counter-terrorism strategies include law enforcement, nyumba-kumi initiative, and community policing. The study findings revealed that these strategies are effective but not to great extent. Specifically, nyumba-kumi initiative received inconsistent review and explanation with some of the participants taking a skeptical view. The findings revealed that nyumba-kumi initiative increased youth radicalization which could potentially increase crime activities and support terrorism. Thus, policy makers and enforcers of nyumba kumi initiative can devise ways to ensure total inclusivity in the community without excluding any group.

The study found that intelligent-led policing is an effective method of dealing with terrorism. Intelligent-led policing implies that the responsibilities of police have changed since the occurrence of recent terrorist events. One of the changes is that police are expected to collaborate and liaise with communities as a way of gathering information and terrorist-related events or activities and checking for vulnerabilities. The study also found that intelligent-led policing places significant emphasis in crowded places such as government institutions, restaurants, and schools as a way of reducing vulnerability, adeterring terrorist activities.

5.3.3 Challenges the Government Faces in Mitigating Terrorism

The third study objective was to determine the challenges that the government faces when mitigating terrorism or employing counter-terrorism strategies. Among the challenges reported in the findings include lack of high technology to counter terrorist use of technology, lack of adequate
law enforcing resources, media, and communication, and youth radicalization. The results suggest that lack of technology is a big limitation of countering terrorism. This is because the government has to outdo terrorism activities that also involve technology. To curb the challenge, the government need to set huge funds on security matters including hiring of experts that can track terrorist internet and technological activities, police and community training regarding security issues. Additionally, it is clear that nyumba-kumi initiative has promoted youth radicalization leading youth led crimes. Furthermore, the results also revealed unemployment and lack of income sources among the youths are some of the challenges that limits the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies.

5.3 Conclusions

The section makes the study conclusion based on the research question in Chapter one.

The first research question was what are the effects of terrorism on the living conditions of Garissa County residents? The analysis revealed that the implications of terrorism on residents are broad ranging from health issues to economic problems. The study concludes that terrorism diminishes the living conditions of the residents in Garissa County. Terrorism event diminishes the quality of life by creating anxiety, fear, and uncertainties, chasing away investors and entrepreneurs who create employment opportunities, hence reducing income levels. Overall, the social-economic status of the affected region declines hence the living conditions also deteriorates.

The second research question was whether the existing counter-terrorism strategies were effective in mitigating terrorism activities. The study concludes that the existing counter-terrorism strategies, namely law enforcement, community policing, collaboration, and nyumba kumi initiative are effective but not to large extent. The study concludes that nyumba kumi initiative is
effective only to a small extent because it creates friction between the elders and the young people rather than uniting and collaborating against one course. In particular, the young people are condemned by the elders for their criminal activities, leading to increased radicalization of the youth hence creating an environment that facilitates terrorism activities. In regard to law enforcement, the study concludes that it is effective only to a moderate extent. The effectiveness of law enforcement is hindered by lack of adequate human resources, and funds. Especially, the lack of funds to remunerate the law enforcers leads to corruption behaviors which the terrorist can leverage to perform their vicious acts.

In regard to that question, the study concludes that intelligence-led policing is an effective method of mitigating terrorism and can be complemented by other less effective methods. One of the advantages of intelligence-led policing is that it allows collaboration with communities as a way of gathering information and terrorist-related events or activities and checking for vulnerabilities. Additionally, it places significant emphasize in crowded places such as government institutions, restaurants, and schools as a way of deterring terrorist activities and also reducing impacts in the event of terror attacks. One of the challenges of conducting intelligence-led policing is that it requires a significant amount of resources in form of human capital, technology, and criminology experts, community training resources, and changes in police responsibilities and how they interact with people in the community.

The third question of the study was what are the challenges that government faces in mitigating terrorism? In regard to the question, the study concludes that both county government of Garissa and national government faces a myriad of challenges which includes lack of high technology to deal with technologized terrorist activities, insufficient funds, inadequate law enforcement
resources, media and communication, and youth radicalization. The study concludes that lack of technology and special technological skills is a major hindrance of dealing with terrorist who also leverages technology to advance their actions. Particularly, the government finds it hard to track the online activities of terrorist such as recruitments and transactions. In addition, inadequate law enforcement resources such as sufficient police and inter-border police to man the porous borders limit the government efforts to curb terrorism. Also, the government faces challenges and a conundrum regarding how to deal with media in the event of terrorism, given that one of the main objectives of terrorist is to achieve publicity.

5.4 Recommendations from the findings

Based on the study conclusion, the implications of terrorism activities are far reaching manifest themselves in health and economic issues hence diminishing the quality of life. However, the existing counter-terrorism strategies are not sufficient in mitigating and curbing terrorism. In that regard, this study recommends the government:

1a). More importantly, the study found that youth radicalization and lack of employment results to high crime rate and recruitment of youths in terrorism groups. Therefore, both county and national government should address the issue of unemployment as it is a catalyst of terrorist activities.

1b). To address the problem of unemployment, the government should create an enabling environment where businesses and entrepreneurship can thrive.

2a). To invest heavily in intelligence-led policing which has been approved as an effective method of dealing with terrorism.
2b). The county government of Garissa and the national government ministry of interior and coordination of National government should devise policies and practices of effective intelligence-led policing, to invest in technology and solve the existing problems of inadequate law enforcing resources.

2c). In addition, the existing counter-terrorism strategies can be improved. This study particularly recommends the improvement of how nyumba kumi functions and campaign for collaborative efforts between elders and young people against criminal activities. The collaboration will help reduce youth radicalization and consequently reduce crime rates.

5.5 Recommendations to Future Studies

i) Intelligence-led policing and its effectiveness in crime management.

ii) Implication of terrorism on the economy of Kenya.

iii) Youth empowerment as a way of addressing radicalization in terror-prone areas of Kenya.
REFERENCES


Napoleoni, L. (2011). *Terrorism and the economy: How the war on terror is bankrupting the world.* Seven Stories Press.


APPENDICES

Appendix I: Garissa County

[Map of Garissa County showing various districts and livelihood zones]
Appendix II: Introductory Letter

Dear Participant,

RE: REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA FOR M.A. PROJECT

I am post-graduate student at Kenyatta University and in my final year of study. As part of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Security Management and Police Studies, I’m undertaking a research entitled ‘TERRORISM ON THE LIVELIHOOD’S OF THE PEOPLE OF GARISSA COUNTY - KENYA’.

You have been chosen to partake in the review as a respondent since you are a structure three understudy. Kindly note that you are free to or not to partake in this review. As a member you have the opportunity to suspend at any phase of the review assuming you feel that the examination will truly hurt any.

In addition, the findings of the study will surely be used for academic research purposes and to enhance knowledge in the field of security management and policing. Assuming you have decided to take part kindly sign beneath.

Thank you for your valuable time.

Yours faithfully,

Mbindyo Jedidah Ndinda

Kenyatta University
Appendix III: AUTHORIZATION LETTERS

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@kua.ke
Website: www.kua.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: C159/CTY/PT/32902/2015

DATE: 9th July, 2021

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MBINDYO JEDIDAH NDINDA – REG.
C159/CTY/PT/32902/2015.

I write to introduce Mbindo Jenedah Ndinda who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of Security and Correction Science.

Mbindo intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “Implications of Terrorism on the Livelihood’s of the People of Garissa County-Kenya (2015-2019)”. Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

EM/bn
Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

TO: Mbindo Jedidah Ndinda
    C/o Security & Correction Science Dept.

DATE: 9th July, 2021

REF: C159/CTY/PT/32902/2015

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 2nd June, 2021 entitled “Implications of Terrorism on the Livelihood’s of the People of Garissa County-Kenya (2015-2019)”. You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and progress report forms per semester. The forms are available at the University’s Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

ELLIAH MUTUA
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of Security and Correction Science

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Casper Masiga
   C/o Department of Security and Correction Science
   Kenyatta University
Appendix IV: NACOSTI PERMIT

This is to certify that Ms. JEDIDAH NDINDA MBINDYO of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Garissa on the topic: IMPLICATIONS OF TERRORISM ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE PEOPLE OF GARissa COUNTY-KENYA (2015-2019) for the period ending: 09 August 2022.

License No: NACOSTI/P/21/12227

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is Guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

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2. The License any rights thereunder are non-transferable
3. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) within one year of completion of the research
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice

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Website: www.nacostigovke
Appendix V: Questionnaire

Your ability to answer to this poll is profoundly valued. The response will be explicitly utilized for scholarly review and severe privacy will be noticed. Sympathetically don't compose your name or other distinguishing proof stamps anyplace on this paper.

Section A: General

1. Gender
   a) Male [ ]
   b) Female [ ]

2. Highest level of education
   a) Secondary level [ ]
   b) College level [ ]
   c) University level [ ]
   d) Others specify …………………………………………………

3. Kindly indicate your age bracket
   a) 21 to 30 years [ ]
   b) 31 to 40 years [ ]
   c) 41 - 50 years [ ]
   d) over 50 years [ ]

4. Are you a resident of Garissa County?
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]

5. Kindly indicate your religion
   a) Christian [ ]
   b) Muslim [ ]
   c) African [ ]
   d) Atheist [ ]
e) Other (specify)

6. Kindly indicate your position in the community.
   a) Civilian [ ]
   b) Government Official [ ]
   c) Professionals [ ]
   d) Police [ ]

SECTION B: EFFECTS OF TERRORISM

Kindly indicate your level of agreement to the following constructs on the effects of terrorism in Garissa County. The scale of agreement is 1 to represent strongly disagree, 2 to represent disagree, 3 to represent neutral, 4 to represent agree and 5 to represent strongly disagree.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect of Terrorism in Garissa County</th>
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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tr>
<td>Terrorist incidences cause death</td>
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<td>Terrorism decrease entrepreneurship and confidence leading to layoff</td>
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<td>The frequency of terror attacks lead to loss of income due to closure of business</td>
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<td>High frequency of terrorist attacks lead to destruction of property</td>
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<td>Terrorism incidents increases fear, anxiety, and reduces trust in the government institutions.</td>
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SECTION C: PEOPLE LIVELIHOOD

7. How would you describe your household’s socio economic status following latest terrorist attacks in Garissa County?
   a) Improved [ ]
   b) Static [ ]
   c) Worsened [ ]

8. To what extent has terrorism affect the following areas of life? Where 5 is very large effect, 4 is large effect, 3 is moderate extent, 2 is small extent and 1 is no extent.

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<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employment opportunities</td>
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<td>Income levels</td>
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<td>Resources availability</td>
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<td>Security</td>
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<td>Education level</td>
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<td>Health facilities</td>
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<td>Political liberty</td>
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<td>Religious freedom</td>
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<td>Business opportunities</td>
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9. How have terrorism affect employment opportunities in your area?

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10. How have your income levels changed since the major terrorist incident in Garissa County?

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11. What resources have been affected by terrorist attacks and how does it affect your livelihood?

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12. How has education been affected by terrorism in your area and what has been the impact?

13. Explain how your health has been affected by terror incidences?

14. Explain how the businesses at Garissa have been affected by terror incidences?
SECTION D: STRATEGIES OF COUNTER TERRORISM

15. To what extent do you think the following counter terrorism strategies are effective? Where 5 is very large effect, 4 is large effect, 3 is moderate extent, 2 is small extent and 1 is no extent.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
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<td>Nyumba Kumi initiative</td>
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<td>Collaboration</td>
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<td>Community policing</td>
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16. How does law enforcement affect the frequency of terror incidences in your area?

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17. Explain whether Nyumba Kumi initiative is effective in reducing incidences of terror attack in your area.

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18. Explain whether community policing and engagement is an effective method of tackling terrorism in your area.

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SECTION E: CHALLENGES OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

19. To what extent do you think the following as challenges to effective counter-terrorism? Where 5 is very large effect, 4 is large effect, 3 is moderate extent, 2 is small extent and 1 is no extent.

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<td>Unsecure borders</td>
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<td>Technological Challenges</td>
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<td>Lack of law enforcement resources</td>
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20. Do you think that unsecure borders are a challenge to effective counter-terrorism in Garissa?

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21. How do technological challenges impact the strategies of counter-terrorism in Garissa?

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22. Do you think that lack of law enforcement resources affect resources inhibit counter-terrorism strategies? If Yes, explain how

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23. Do you think that media and communication hinder counter-terrorism strategies? If yes, explain your answer.
Appendix VI: Key Informants Interview Guide

1. How do you describe the effects of terrorism on economy of Garissa County?
2. In what ways has terrorism related activities impact the livelihood of Garissa residents?
3. What are some of the current counter-terrorism measures in place in Garissa County?
4. What do you think of those counter-terrorism strategies? Are they effective?
5. What are the challenges do you think the government and law enforcers are facing in effectively implementing the counter-terrorism strategies?
6. What do you think is the best approach of dealing with and preventing terrorism in Garissa County?
7. Do you think intelligence led policing is effective way of counter-terrorism? If yes, why and how?
Appendix VII: Focus Group Discussion Questions

1. How do you describe the effects of terrorism on economy of Garissa County?

2. In what ways has terrorism related activities impact the livelihood of Garissa residents?

3. What are some of the current counter-terrorism measures in place in Garissa County?

4. What do you think of those counter-terrorism strategies? Are they effective?

5. What are the challenges do you think the government and law enforcers are facing in effectively implementing the counter-terrorism strategies?

6. What do you think is the best approach of dealing with and preventing terrorism in Garissa County?