

**EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY:
CASE STUDY OF GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been represented to any other university.

Signature_____ Date_____

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C153/OL/CTY/32265/2016

This project has been submitted with my approval as the Kenyatta University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dad, the late Mr. Francis Namulanda Nyongesa, for teaching me at an early age that my mind will always need books as a sword needs whetstone, a lesson that remains tremendously useful.

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Foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor Dr. Wilson Muna of the School of Humanities and Social Studies, Department of Public Policy and Administration at Kenyatta University. I am very grateful Dr Muna's useful comments, remarks and engagement throughout my learning, researching and writing this project.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABI	Association of British Insurers
AIAI	Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami
CDC	Centre of Disease Control
CTED	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DFID	Department for International Development
DOHMH	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTD	Global Terrorism Database
GTI	Global Terrorism Index
IPICT	International Policy Institute for Counter Terrorism
ICU	Islamic Courts Union
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
KES	Kenya Shilling
LISA	Local Indicators of Spatial Association
NIS	National Intelligence Services
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
TFTA	Tunisian Federation of Travel Agencies
START	Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNISA	University of South Africa
US	United States
USDHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
WIR	World Investment Report

OPERATING DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Political Economy is an analysis of how political forces influence the economy and economic outcomes of a given location.

Terrorism is the threat or use of violence by a group or individual(s) to disrupt the stability of a polity in order to achieve their political or social objective(s).

County is an administrative and political unit of the forty seven devolved units in Kenya.

Government a group of people confined within a country, trusted with the common good of many people, of which they are a part. They exercise collective sovereign and political power by presiding over customs, laws and institutions and also administer public policy.

NGO refers to a non-profit organization, comprising a voluntary group of citizens; that organizes itself on a local, national or international scope, while operating independent from the host government; and seeks to address political and social issues in a chosen area.

Key Informants are individuals whose skills, knowledge, experience or reputation, and input as respondents to the research, is valuable and critical to the viability of the research findings.

Geography is a connection of space and place and the relationships between people and their environments. It is both the physical properties of area and the human societies spread across it.

Physical infrastructure is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function.

Private property is movable possessions, and includes tangible (appliances, car, furniture, jewellery) and intangible (bonds, right to a benefit, shares or stocks) items whose ownership belongs to the individual.

Human capital is the collective skills, knowledge, including other intangible assets of individuals that can be used to create economic value for the individuals, their employers, or their community.

ABSTRACT

Ever since 1970, Kenya has experienced more than 440 terrorist related attacks in different parts of the country. As at the end of 2017, Garissa County which is in the Northern part of Kenya, had been hit at least 53 times, putting the County second only to Nairobi County in terms of the lion's share of the total number of terrorist attacks in Kenya. This study set out to investigate the effects of terrorist related attacks on human capital, physical infrastructure, and private property and its consequent effect on political economy. It examined the negative, disruptive and destabilizing effect of terrorist acts upon the conditions necessary for production, distribution and consumption, within Kenya's political economy. In particular, the study adopted a rational choice theory and an instrumental theory to explore terrorism's causes, the effects of terrorist attacks on the local household economy, and more specifically examined how terrorism affects households' economic choices and spending patterns in Garissa County. The study, carried out in two administrative units, Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies, with a total population of 53,994 households, adopted a descriptive survey design incorporating qualitative data collected through interviews, and quantitative data collected by administering questionnaires. The study also incorporated data from government and non-government reports as well as online sources. The study area covered. Participants comprised 215 respondents, including 175 households and 40 key informants drawn from governmental and non-governmental organisations. Data collected was analysed for descriptive statistics (frequencies, means and percentages). Findings indicate that terrorism related activities in Garissa County had negatively affected human capital through death of citizens, injuries, immobility of skilled labour and some health complications. It was also found that terrorist attacks damaged infrastructure such as transportation and water systems, trading centres, school facilities, communication networks and the electric grid. In addition, findings show that private properties were destroyed to the detriment of socio-economic status of the residents as well as triggering escalation of commodity prices. More specifically, this study confirmed a positive correlation between increased terror attacks and a less vibrant political economy in Garissa, largely as a result of the negative effect of terror attacks to household economies. These findings offer additional context to which (non)government agencies can review and guide appropriate policy development in the quest to mitigate terrorism's consequences.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Terrorism pursues its social or political goal through violent intimidation of people residing in a given location. Essentially terror attacks are intended to place overbearing pressure on government to give political and/or social concessions. The ripple effect of the intimidation often extends beyond the area targeted by the violence. Some scholars (Kruger, 2007) argue that even though terrorist attacks focus on a small area of a country's stock of capital, the aftermath normally has outward expanding political and economic consequences.

In their study on countries' terrorism risk, World Markets Research Centre's Global Terrorism Index (GTI) proposed that any terrorist attack triggers several events that negatively affect the elements of political economy such as human and physical capital as well as trade. Terrorist attacks affect political economy by directly harming human capital through loss of life, injuries and/or forced migration; as well as destruction of physical capital by destroying infrastructure. The attacks also stifle trade by disrupting free flow of labour, goods and services (GTI, 2003).

Chukwurah & Okechukwu (2015) point out that worldwide empirical data demonstrates that political economies of nations, including sub-nations, are adversely and variously affected by terrorist-related attacks. The effects are normally quantified in terms of money and vary according to nature of attack, size of area attacked and other intermediary factors. The world has experienced several costly terrorist attacks. For instance, the effect of the 1993 Bishop-gate bombing in United Kingdom was estimated (ABI, 1993) at \$ 907 million insurance value. These

figures were quantified from estimations of damage to infrastructure, human casualties, and individual property damage.

Also, Enders & Sandler (2005) write that IMF estimated direct costs worth \$21.4 billion following September 11, 2001 attack in United States while Navarro and Spencer estimated \$53 billion loss in terms of capital stock. In the Asia region, it was observed that between the years 2009 and 2011, the local economy was largely affected negatively through shelling, curfews and firing; which destroyed agricultural produce including fruits; reduced accessibility to commodities, spiked prices, caused unemployment and caused reduction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan (Khan, 2011; Hyder, Akram & Padda 2015).

Africa also is a victim of terrorist activities that continue to hurt the political economies of the targeted areas. In 2014, the GTI declared “Boko Haram” operating in Nigeria as one of the deadliest terrorist groups recognized worldwide. The group cells that operate in the West African territories that include Chad and Cameroon, are responsible for a staggering loss of human capital estimated at 6,664 deaths (START, 2015). In a study on “Impact of Boko Haram” in Nigeria, (Edobor, 2014) it was observed that the group’s terror activities reduced business activities, destroyed physical and human resources and hindered greater productivity in affected countries. Adebayo (2014) points out that over \$ 1 billion was budgeted for and used to counter Boko Haram activities within Nigeria in less than two years alone; resources that could have been diverted to what Nigeria desperately needs - development programs.

In addition, according to TFTA (2015) following the attacks by the ISIL on Tunisia in 2015, a decline from 3% to 1% was experienced in the Gross Domestic Product for the period and a 45% decline was witnessed in the tourism sector, translating to revenue loss by \$1.1 billion. Similarly, a report (UNCTAD, 2012) estimated that the domestic economy in Nigeria’s

countryside, especially Boko Haram targets, lost a whopping \$3.7 billion FDI as a result of Boko Haram terrorist activities.

In East Africa, particularly Kenya, studies on the impact of terrorism on the economy of the country reveal that terrorism disrupts economic activities, destroys infrastructure, kills people, stifles FDI and foreign exchanges, destabilizes incomes from tourism and hospitality industry, affects general production and distribution and ultimately causes job losses among others (Fletcher, 2008; Kinyanjui, 2014; Muna, 2017). Other researchers observe that terrorist attacks targeting marketplaces affect day to day human economic activities such as production, distribution and trade in goods and services. This in turn disrupts market through commodity price fluctuations as well as erratic consumption and savings. The disruption caused by terrorist attacks may result in loss of jobs, low incomes, decreased household purchase power, scarcity of commodities and business losses; cumulatively causing devastating harm to household economies (Blomberg, Gandhi & Hess, 2012).

During terrorist attacks, individual properties such as vehicles, houses, business stock among others are also destroyed. For instance, in 2013, when terrorists attacked Westgate Mall in Nairobi, the ensuing fight with Kenyan security personnel/ forces resulted in \$78 million of insured property losses. It was also pointed out that Kenya lost an estimated one billion Kenyan Shillings in that week. As if not enough, 500,000 direct jobs and 2,500, 000 indirect jobs were at stake, with accompanied loss of human life, injuries and disruption of marketplaces. The job losses directly affected the area economies. The Kenya Government stepped up its efforts to increase security by allocating \$1.24 billion to Defense and National Intelligence Service (NIS) and \$1.41 billion to the State Departments of Interior and Co-ordination of National

Government. Were it not for terrorist threat, this amount of money would have been directed towards development oriented and welfare activities (Gitu, 2003; Kinyanjui, 2014; Muna, 2017).

Other researchers concur that terrorist attacks have adverse effects on the political, economic and social fabric of the targeted areas, weakening the areas' ability to combat poverty. In the aftermath of terrorist attacks, loss of human capital, damage to infrastructure, and damage of private property, cumulatively and negatively impact the political economy of targeted area. However, their influence on the political economy varies from situation to situation and based on the type of attack and weaponry used. Additionally, terrorism increases transaction costs of doing business and that affects the level of investments. The fear that acts of terrorism can damage one's assets and business premises, leads to investors withholding from investing in areas and countries affected by terrorism (Makinda, 2007; Schneider, *et al.* 2009; Zalman, 2013; START, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kenya has had several terrorist attacks dating back to 1970s, and in the period between 1980 and 2015, there were at least 440 terrorist attacks in Kenya. The terrorist-related violence spiralled in 2011 following Kenya's military entry into the alleged terrorist hotbed, Somali. As a result, more than 1,400 people were killed and at least 5,800 others were left wounded. Six major Kenyan cities were the centre of more than half of the attacks: Nairobi recorded 76 attacks, Garissa witnessed 53 attacks, Mandera witnessed 50 attacks, Mombasa recorded 27 attacks, Wajir witnessed 23 attacks and Dadaab experienced 17 attacks. In 2015, a terrorist attack on Garissa University College left 148 dead and more than 79 students injured.

Several researches on terrorist activities have been carried out and available data reveals that previous studies focused on aspects such as the geographies of terror and on topics such as

social cohesion, tourism, foreign policy, investment and economic cost. However, there appears to be a dearth of documented research on the effects of terrorist activities on the political economy, particularly in Kenya. More specifically, there is not much research focus on the effects of terrorist activities in Garissa County.

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study's objective was to examine the effects of terrorism related attacks on the political economy of Garissa County, Kenya.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

Specific objectives of this study included:

- i. To investigate the effects of terrorism related loss of human capital on the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County.
- ii. To investigate the effects of terrorist destruction of infrastructure on the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County.
- iii. To investigate the effects of terrorist damage to private property and disruption of trade on the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County.

1.3.2 Research Questions

This study strived to respond to the following questions:

- i. What is the effect of terrorism related loss of human capital to the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County?
- ii. What is the effect of terrorist destruction of infrastructure on the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County?

- iii. What is the effect of terrorist damage to private property and disruption of trade on the political economy of targeted areas of Garissa County?

1.4 Assumptions of the Study

This study assumed that terrorism is a challenge to economic activities and economic outcomes in Garissa County. The study assumed that Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies were fairly representative of Garissa County generally. It similarly assumed that findings from this research area can be extrapolated to other terrorist affected areas that share socio-economic and demographic similarities with Garissa County. This study also assumed that interviewees were responding accurately to research questions. In addition, this research assumes it captured accurate information on loss of human capital, destruction to infrastructure, and damage of private property. The researcher assumes that a sense of insecurity was not a significant hindrance to the research exercise and that all the respondents cooperated and responded to questions and interviews willingly and appropriately.

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

This study was justified because previous studies on terrorist-related activities in Kenya have not focused on sub-national, but on the national effects. In particular, this study on Garissa County was justified because the County is second in terms of geographies most affected by terrorist activities in Kenya. The locations of study Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies have borne the biggest burden of terror activities in Garissa County. Also, this study was justified because political economy is an important framework in understanding terrorist attacks' effects on citizen's economic choices and government's allocation of resources.

In addition, this study was justified because most of the studies carried out on the effects of terrorist attacks so far have focused on social cohesion, foreign policy, economic costs,

foreign direct investments, and tourism, among others, but not much literature exists on the effects of terrorist activities on Kenya's political economy generally, or household economies particularly. Further, this study was significant because apart from generating additional researched literature on terrorists and terrorist activities in Kenya, it specifically illuminates the effects of terrorist attacks on the political economy of Garissa County. It is envisaged that development stakeholders at the County, National Government and International agencies will use the findings as a guide to policy development or review in the quest to mitigate terrorism's consequences in the County.

In particular, these findings will be particularly significant to the Kenyan government, scholars, NGOs, private investors, Churches, Mosques, the affected community, social institutions, and international community in so far as understanding the political, economic and social impacts of terrorism at sub-national level. These findings will also provide information needed by various agencies in developing interventions aimed at preventing terror as well as tackling its effects. Furthermore, this study provides useful reference material in guiding future academic and non-academic research on the impact of terrorism. Lastly, these findings will especially be critical to decision making for both national and County governments, non-governmental organizations and the people of Garissa County.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was carried out in Garissa County in Kenya. This study focused on residents in areas that had directly experienced terrorism related attacks; on County and national government officials as well as individuals working with Churches, Mosques and NGOs in the County. This study preferred these persons given that they are in a strategic position to provide

the information sought. The study investigated the effects of terrorist activities on Garissa's political economy as a result of loss of human capital; destruction to infrastructure; and damage of private property.

The study involved both male and female participants and the main criterion for enlisting them in the study was that they reside and have experienced or witnessed a terrorist attack in the County. This study was carried over a period of five months from the time of approval.

This study faced a number of limitations: the sensitivity of the topic of study raised suspicion and security issues for the researcher. In addition, sensitivity of the topic likely affected responses, data availability and accuracy of data collected. Also, the cost of logistics and the time it took to gather relevant data likely affected quality of data. Further limitations included the fact that Garissa County has a unique environment uncharacteristic to other parts of the country. Due to the difference in operational environment and regional demographic disparities from County to County or region to region, generalization of the study findings may be limited in relation to other areas or the whole country. This study also relied highly on questionnaires as the main tool of data collection, and thus, findings face challenges linked to reliance on questionnaires; including the fact that the researcher may not have been able to tell if a respondent is providing honest response or not. However, the researcher used triangulation approach to mitigate the effect of these limitations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of past studies in respect to the effects of terrorism on the political economy. It covers empirical review research beginning at global level, and narrowing down to Africa, then East Africa and finally Kenya, where the study area is situated. The topics covered include: effects of terrorism related activities on human capital, infrastructure, and private property. The review is from past studies, publications, journals and books. The chapter contains the empirical review in summary and points to gaps in literature where any are noted.

2.2 Effects of Terrorism on the Political Economy

2.2.1 Effects of terrorism on the political economy - a global perspective

In a 2008 study, economists Walter Enders and Todd Sandler argue that terrorism affects the economies of both developing and developed countries. The study shows that central to terrorists' activities is the idea of creating vulnerability for individuals, businesses and public goods of the targeted areas or nation. This vulnerability in turn depresses government's disposition to allocate meaningful resources necessary for major development projects in terror prone areas. Besides loss of life, injuries and forced migration of labour, this sense of vulnerability is particularly damaging to trade, investment and economic environment as economic activities are relocated to less-terror-prone areas or nations. The decline in investments and trade normally lead to difficulties as nations incur numerous economic and non-economic

costs resulting from loss of life, destruction of infrastructure and damage to property from terror attacks (Enders and Sandler, 2005).

In the wake of terrorist acts, the consequences take different forms. These may include physical damage to infrastructure such as bridges, buildings, electrical grids, or even communication systems, computer networks and software; and economic disruption, for instance, suspension of trade, banking, and supply systems. Also, a terrorism related attack is likely to result in loss of human capital through displacement, migration, injuries and deaths. The attacks lead to expats, skilled individuals and foreigners fleeing the hotspots and, in some cases, may be hostile to a specific gender thus hindering the affected's engagement in self-development and meaningful work and thereby resulting in underutilization of human resource (Schneider, Bruck & Meierriecks, 2009). The attacks may in addition lead to wastage of government resources in the recovery period and towards security-related expenditures; cause restriction of people's movement, erratic consumption and low investment in the affected location which in turn affects the fiscal framework. Further, attacks on government institutions may cause physical destruction of schools and colleges, resulting in disruption of learning and education which has short and long term impact on human development of a given area (Baum & Lake, 2001; Scheneider, et al., 2009; Ngwodo, 2010; Folbre, 2012).

In a research carried out by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis in collaboration with American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, they explored whether terrorism had also affected the political economy that extends far beyond the scene of violent act itself. The study reveals that the deployment of terrorist activities as political force does affect the conditions under which production, distribution and consumption occur within a given geography. Apart from the destruction of infrastructure and causing death, injuries and flight of

skilled workers, it also disrupts economies, damages private properties, diverts development funds to counter-terrorism and weakens political support for an area vis a vis national resource allocation. In addition, terrorist attacks hurt a nation's economic growth, ability to attract investment and trade flows – which are the ingredients of political economy (Subhayu, 2014). In another study, (DFID, 2009) the researchers argue that political economy varies from continent to continent, country to country, region to region or even one area to another. However, political and economic subsystems of political economy which control population, and which allocate and generate products to a population within a territory over a period of time, are comparatively the same (DFID, 2009).

In a study (Blomberg, 2004) on the financial cost of terrorism in Europe, it was revealed that terrorism has a large negative political force on the economic growth in Europe. The study that focused on a period between 2004 and 2016 shows that terrorist related attack on its 28 EU member states led to the loss of around €180 billion in GDP terms. The study goes on say that this cost estimates are an underestimation of the overall costs of terrorism because the researchers lacked data to quantify costs of other factors and besides, the study does not include recent terrorist attacks that happened in 2016 and 2017 due to inadequate evidence on costs at that moment in time.

In another study (Gaibulloev and Sandler, 2008) on the impact of terrorism and conflicts on income per capita growth in Asia between 1970 and 2004, the researchers' findings revealed that transnational terrorist attacks had a “significant national growth-limiting effect”. In Pakistan, (Khan, 2011) a study on the social, political and economic effects of the war on terror between 2009 and 2011 reported that there was a significant negative relationship between terrorist activities and economic growth, social progress, and political advancement. The study

noted that terrorism had affected the economic growth of the country by lowering its foreign direct investment, capital formation, and increased risk perception.

2.2.2 Effects of terrorism on the political economy - an African, East African and Kenyan perspective

In Africa, the terrorism phenomenon seems to be spiralling out of control largely due to limited military resources and the usual economic challenges of third world countries. Also, the spread of terrorist activities on the continent is blamed on apparent economic deprivation that attracts many young people into joining extremist groups. While relatively new on the continent, the rate at which extremism activities are spreading across the continent: from Boko Haram in West Africa to Islamic State in North Africa and Al-Shabaab in East Africa, presents a gloomy picture - that the situation is getting worse (START, 2014).

In one study, (Efobi and Asongu, 2016) it is estimated that since 2009, Boko Haram killed more than 10,000 in Nigeria and forced displacement of almost half-million people from their homes. The researchers also point out that terrorism is hampering GDP growth and economic performance in the northern part of Nigeria. In addition to counter-terrorism and the massive resources required to manage Boko Haram, the Nigerian government estimates that billions of dollars are required to rebuild destroyed infrastructure in the north. In Tunisia, because of attacks by the Islamic State, the country's projected GDP growth for 2015 was slashed from 3% to 1%. The country also experienced 45% decline in its tourism sector, resulting in about a \$ 1.1 billion drop in revenue. The dwindling fortunes in the tourism sector affected investor confidence, affecting Tunisia's economy, reducing output, fiscal revenue and foreign reserves. The threat of terror is so severe such that Chad's soldiers joined forces with

French troops to fight terrorists in Mali, and now they are working with those of Nigeria and Cameroon in fighting Boko Haram. The fight against terror continues to strain countries in Africa. For instance, while Chad was granted \$170 million in debt relief, that money is now being used to finance the fight against terror.

In East Africa, Al Shabaab continues to stage attacks to raise its profile, recruit and to solicit for funding. The extremist group continues to take advantage of apparent political and economic exclusion of Muslim minorities in the region and therefore continues to gain sympathy. In Somali, Al Shabaab controls large parts of the country where it taxes trade and businesses to fund its operation. As a result of Somali being a terrorist hotbed, the country remains one of the world's failed states, with a moribund political economy. In reaction to the threat posed by the group, the AU mission in Somali (AMISOM) deployed 22,000 peace support soldiers at a cost of billions of dollars, resources that could have been used to spur economic development in the region. In Uganda, terrorist activities are not prevalent. However, in 2010 a terrorist attack on the country's capital city left about 74 people dead and hundreds injured. The aftermath affected business activities, impacting on projected growth. In reaction to the terror threat, the country invested massive resources in military preparedness funds that could have been directed elsewhere. In Tanzania, Al Shabaab has linked up with militant groups in staging attacks on police and churches which resulted in loss of lives and injuries (Keller, 2005, Rabasa, 2009; Magogo, 2017).

In Kenya, the country has experienced terrorism since 1970s. However, it is for the period between 1980 and 2015 that there exists reliable data - showing that there were at least four hundred and forty terrorist attacks. The data shows that more than 1,400 people were killed and at least 5,800 others were left wounded as a result of such terrorist attacks. The situation

threatened to spiral out of control in 2011 following Kenya's military entry into Somali. The increased military expenditure resulting from the urgency to protect Kenya from terror attacks has sky-rocketed security related expenditure to almost \$100 billion shillings per annum. Apart from redirecting funds towards counter-terrorism, terrorist destruction of infrastructure and disruption of trade and economic activities, hurts the general health of the economy. The threat of terrorism continues to cripple the growth of Kenya's tourism industry. In the aftermath of terrorist attacks, travel advisories from Western nations slowed down access to overseas markets as well as affected tourists visit to the country. In 2003, the country was estimated to have lost over \$128 million per week as a result of panic from terror attacks. In addition to loss of revenue, the country also lost 500,000 direct jobs and another 2.5 million indirect jobs. Other studies on terrorism in Kenya, have also revealed the effects of terrorism in terms of casualties, psychological fears, crippling of tourism and hospitality industry, increased cost of living, increased cost of business as well as increase in the cost of government security (Gitu, 2003; Fletcher, 2008; Kinyanjui, 2014; Muli, 2016; Muna, 2017).

This study is investigating how terrorist's pursuit of their objective(s) causes loss of human capital, destruction of infrastructure, and damage to private property as well as disruption of trade thereby negatively effecting the political economy of a given sub-nation or nation.

2.3 Loss of Human Capital and the Political Economy

Human capital is essential to development, being a necessary factor of production, and is concerned with people's health, knowledge, skills and motivation. It is the labour necessary for production and distribution. Geographies prone to terrorist attacks tend to suffer labour flow limitations as a consequence of displacement, migration and loss of labourers to injuries and

deaths. This is especially injurious to political economy when the loss of human capital is largely of skilled labourers as this affects productivity of the area and which in turn affects government and foreign investment.

In one study, (Lama, 2005) using the context of the “United States’ 9/11 terrorist attack” the researcher observed that post the terror attack, people feared another attack and therefore stayed away from work as well as there being some general displacement as workers moved away. This in effect caused labour supply shock, which led to an escalation of labour costs as a result of the diversion of labour resources and the migration of skilled and non-skilled labourers. The research developed a schematic on the economic impact of terrorism as set out in the illustration Figure 2.1 and which this study adopts.

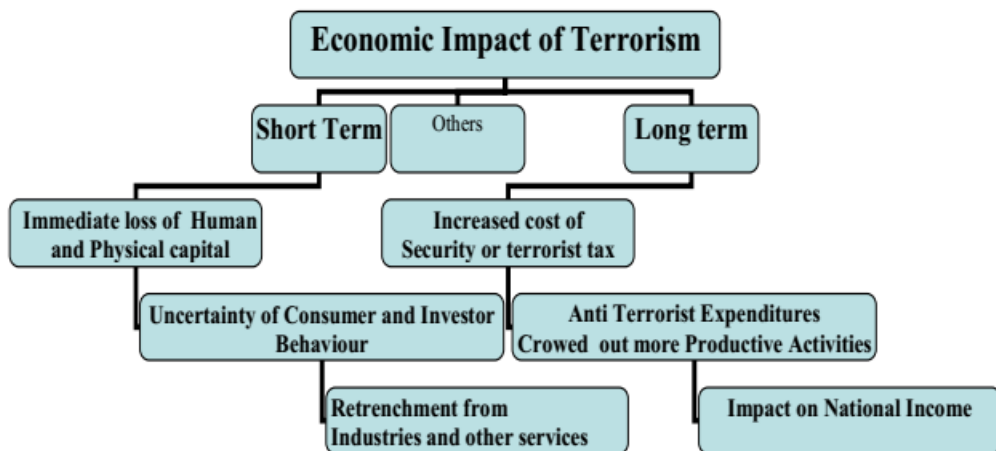


Figure 2.1: Economic Impact of Terrorism (Lama, 2005)

In another study (Becker and Murphy, 2001), on the United States situation post the “September 11 attack”, researchers revealed that terror attacks affected human resource management and realized that the attack had cost about 0.2% or \$25- 60 US Dollars’ worth of

human and non- human capital. In addition, studies carried out in Bali and Kenya revealed that loss of lives as result of terrorist activities means loss of human capital, and this weighs on the economy as it raises the cost of labour with a consequent effect of discouraging private investment and also distorting consumption patterns.

The study also revealed that migration and displacement of labour distorts not only production but also distribution and consumption. For instance, in Kenya, terrorist activities in the Northern part of Kenya have resulted in relocation of skilled labourers such as doctors, nurses, teachers, among others. Learning institutions were also affected as children and students got scared of going to local learning institutions.

In general, terrorism affects the behaviour of individuals which may lead to increased or decreased consumption, thereby affecting market equilibrium (Barth, McCarthy, Li and Yago, 2006; Muli, 2016). In some research, (Un.org, 2018) it was noted that the rising costs of labour and the related effects, largely distorted business activities within Nairobi and Mombasa, Kenya. Also, there was a disruption of human activities as a consequence of fear of terror which led to the distortion of subsidiary sectors of business; including those that support touristic operations such as hospitality, farming, curios, embroidery and crafts.

In another study, (Almond and Currie, 2011) it was postulated that terrorism affects human life development even at critical stages of gestation. This is because terrorist related shocks negatively affect birth outcomes as stress during the first phases of pregnancy results in poor birth weight in children. It follows that terrorism not only results in human capital loss, but also affects the development of human capital.

2.4 Destruction of Infrastructure and the Political Economy

Infrastructure is a fundamental system and facility that serves a country or an area for flow of goods and services. It is a necessary system and facility for a given area or geography's economy to function. It is the mechanism through which commodities and services necessary for sustenance of societal life are produced and distributed (Dvorkin, 2017). Terrorist attack on the infrastructure disrupts the processes of production and distribution of goods and services. The attractiveness of systems and facilities such as banking, transportation, telecommunications, schools, energy supply and water supply as terrorists' targets, the consequent disruption of proper functioning of public services and the possibility of ensuing chaos in societies, has led the UN 15 Member Council to reiterate "the call for improving efforts towards securing and protecting relatively obvious targets such as public arenas and infrastructure" (Fulmer, 2009; UN News, 2017).

A study, (Caruso and Schneider, 2011) revealed that one of the immediate and aftermath impacts of terrorism was physical destruction of urban infrastructure such as schools, trading centres, libraries, energy and water infrastructure, and communication networks. This damage has the effect of incapacitating social and economic activities in the affected areas. While in another study, (Chukwurah, Ogbeje and Eme, 2015) researchers found that terrorism related physical damage on infrastructure affected key service sectors, hospitals, hotel industry, parks, recreational suits and even schools. The widespread terrorism related damages in Northern Nigeria forced students, doctors and foreigners to move southwards to peaceful states. The hospitality sector, such as hotels and parks, recorded low visitors and all these signify losses to the Northern Nigeria economy.

According to a report (Africa Security Review, 2015) on “*Terrorism, Insurgency, Kidnapping, and Security in Africa’s Energy sector*” by the University of South Africa (UNISA), a highly complex set of infrastructure is what efficiently produces and supplies sources of energy, which includes refineries, pipelines, fuel cisterns, terminals, rigs, flow stations, manifolds, pump stations, electrical energy pylons, processing plants, vessels and tankers. The destruction of the infrastructure has a paralyzing effect on a wide range of operations that is critical to an economy.

Also, according to a report in 2017 by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) terrorism causes physical damage to critical infrastructure. The main types of critical infrastructure mentioned by CTED include: energy, transportation, water-supply and internet related infrastructure. CTED used an example of Algeria, where on 16 January 2013; heavily armed terrorists stormed the isolated Tiguentourine gas facility at In Amenas, Algeria, which lies deep in the Sahara desert and physically damaged its critical infrastructure. In this regard, CTED recommended physical protection of critical infrastructure for this would lead to target-hardening, which is intended to make it harder for terrorists to strike against selected targets. In the same study, CTED notes that following the capture of the Ramadi Dam in May 2015, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) drastically reduced the water for the irrigation systems and treatment plants in the predominantly Shiite downstream provinces of Babil, Karbala, Najaf and Qadisiya, which are among Iraq’s most important agricultural centres, thereby putting the food security of the entire country at risk.

Additionally, a study on “*The Impact of Al-Shabab Terrorist Attacks in Kenya Eastleigh estate in Nairobi*”, revealed that frequent terrorism in this area had negatively affected the market system. The Eastleigh area is considered a business hub where people with small

businesses from different parts of the country come to buy goods at a wholesale price and then resell them at retail prices in their respective business locations.

2.5 Damage of Private Property and the Political Economy

In the aftermath of terrorist acts, the immediate costs can be measured in terms of the economic value of property destroyed by such terrorist incident. The property destroyed may be an item or many items in a business premises or even a residential area. The estimate of economic value is normally done by considering present market value of the destroyed property.

In a study (Grossi, 2009) on property damage and insured losses following the 2001 terrorist attack of the US World Trade Center, it was found that there was extensive property damage during the attack, greatly setting back the individuals, businesses and investors in the area. The researchers indicated that there was an estimated \$22.7 billion loss to property damage in and around the World Trade Center complex as a result of the attacks.

In another study (Waxman, 2011) the researcher points out that terrorist attacks carried out through suicide bombers result in immediate destruction of property. Similarly, Enders and Gary (2012) observed that the most immediate effects felt after terrorist attacks included the destruction of the structures, reduction of commerce, destroyed goods, and other indirect loss of property. The researchers noted that property destruction hurt the eagerness amongst prospective investors, with direct consequences for the economy. Other researchers, (Gatimu, 2014; Wong, 2015) pointed out that terrorism adverse affected properties. In the study (Gatimu, 2014) of economic and social impacts of terrorism in Eastleigh, Nairobi County, Kenya, it was established that most business persons opted to close down or move into the Central Business District, implying lower investments around Eastleigh area. Casual workers lost their jobs, some

of them moving anywhere else nearby as prices and operation costs of business rose sharply, especially because people saw the need for installing secure measures to safeguard property.

UNDP 's *“Articulating the pathways of the impact of terrorism and violent extremism on the Kenyan economy”* revealed that terrorism led to among others, property decline, decline in economic growth and decreased productivity. Businesses experienced exponentially increased costs while; insuring against terrorism, installing security strategies and hiring cheaply available labour. The report suggests that in 2013 and 2014, terrorist attacks greatly affected business operations in the Nairobi City and Mombasa Port City. Also, in the aftermath of the Westgate Mall terrorist attack, a leading insurance agency's CEO is on record in a local daily saying that following increased terrorist activities property insurance premium had hiked and investors in the real estate had come to the realization of the need to insure against terrorism.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study was supported by *Rational Choice Theory (RCT)* by Janice Gross Stein and Raymond Tanter and *Instrumental Theory of Terrorism* by Crenshaw M. Hermann. The two theories were used to investigate the specific socio-political and economic behaviours of terrorist attacks in Garissa County. The former helped to explain economics while the latter to elucidate socio-political choices made by terrorists.

2.6.1 Rational Choice Theory

Researchers Stein and Raymond (1967) are renowned for their use of rational choice theory in studying economic impacts of terrorism. The researchers argue that terrorists, their actions and consequent damage demonstrate that perpetrators appear to calculate the desired impact of their terror action as they pursue their set political goal. Despite being considered by

many to be inhumane and irrational, terrorists are nevertheless human beings who commit their acts of terrorism based on reasoned ideology that most often stem from religious beliefs.

According to rational choice theory, it is argued that any behavior is rational if it is goal-oriented, reflective and consistent across time and different choice situations (*ibid*). Rational choice theory is based on the notion that man is a reasoning being who weighs the costs and benefits of choices and therefore makes decisions based on rational calculations. In this study, it is postulated that terrorists make choices and decide on strategic location of attacks to inflict maximum pain and it is the totality of this pain (economic, social and political) that hurts the political economy of Garissa County.

Other rationalist theorists (Lohmann, 2008) point out that the theory does not describe the choice process rather that it predicts the outcome and pattern of choices. They hold that terrorists usually carry out “cost-benefit analysis and constrained utility maximization” before perpetrating an attack. The argument that terrorists seek to minimize costs is useful in understanding choices of weapons and personnel deployed in terror attack. Most attacks in Garissa County have been carried out using Improvised Explosive Devices, which are easily assembled, less costly and effective for lone suicide attack. RCT effectively explains the motivations, behaviour and thinking of terrorists, terrorist groups and even government leadership as they attempt to tackle terrorist threats.

2.6.2 Instrumental Theory of Terrorism

The proponent (Crenshaw, 1988) of this theory presupposes that terrorism comprises acts resulting from premeditated decisions of political actors (terrorists). This theory defines terrorism as a deliberate action targeted at changing government’s policies rather than an archetypical warfare where parties at war attempt to defeat one another militarily. The decision-

making mechanism of terrorist organizations bases its logic on a cost-benefit analysis, evaluating the cost and benefits of their actions. The theory argues that a terrorist organization is conceived as acting to attain political ends; and therefore violence from terrorism is nothing more than deliberate acts used as a means to achieve political mileage and inflict economic sabotage.

Another researcher (Grüne-Yanoff, 2012) posits that governments and other actors domestically and internationally are viewed by terrorists as contenders who also take actions in a strategic manner. Terrorist groups therefore set out to change these actors' policies, activities and decisions with the use of violence. The success of terrorism according to this theory is the attainment of the objectives of the group in question, by use of violence.

The Instrumental Theory of Terrorism is thus suitable for this study as it explains the destructive nature of terrorist attacks and the publicity motive to force mass migrations. It also explains why terrorists attack infrastructure and other socio-economic nerves of a government for instance schools or tourism industry. The instrumentalist nature of attacks assumes that if terrorists can cause the government to hurt economically, it is a sure way of forcing the government to change its policy towards the objectives of the organization (*ibid*).

2.6.3 Conceptual Framework

This section presents a diagrammatic representation of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

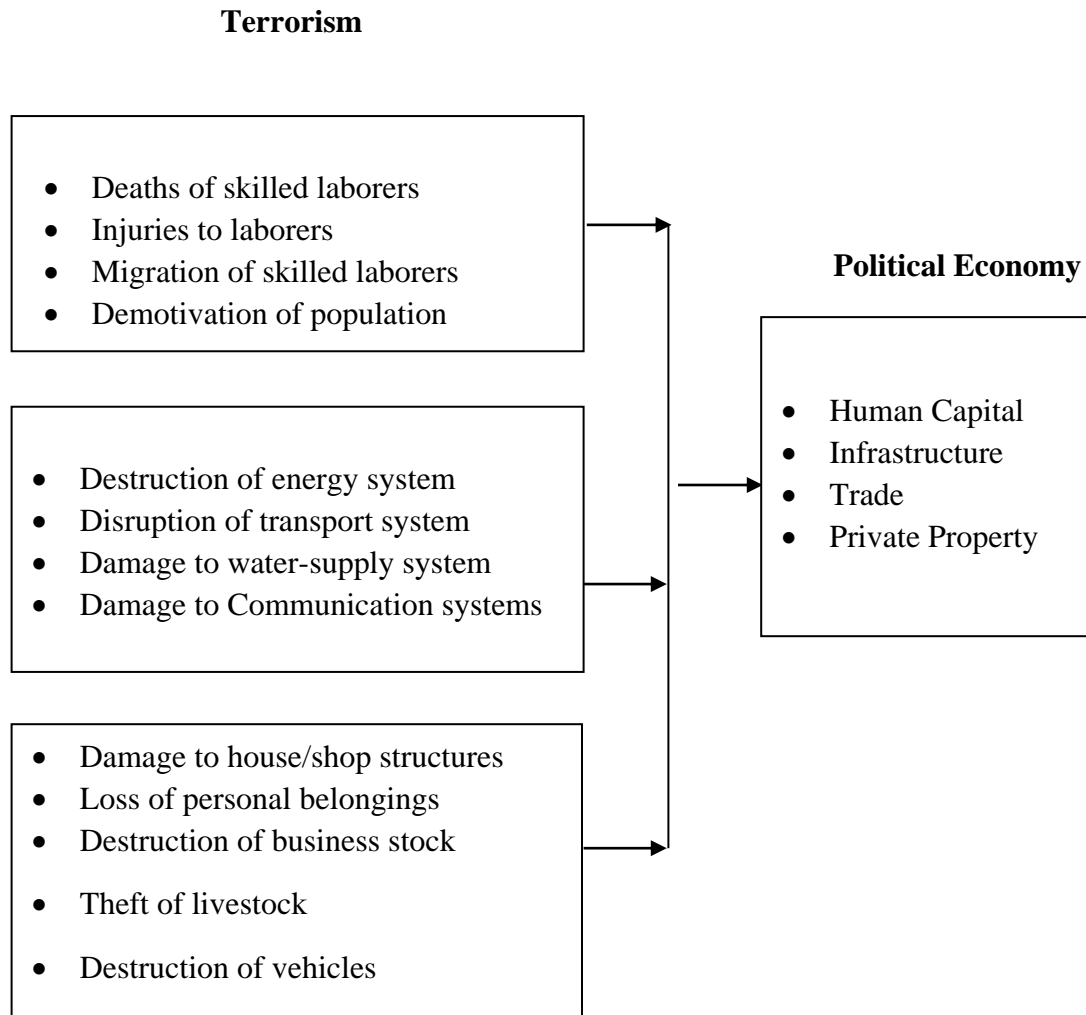


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.7 Research Gaps

Previous studies on terrorism in Kenya have focused on concepts such as cohesion, foreign policy, security and tourism among others, but not much research has been carried out in relation to terrorism's effect on the political economy. Besides, as much as Garissa County has experienced numerous terrorist attacks, there is little research that has specifically focused on the County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the steps that were followed to arrive at the research findings in tandem with the study objectives, research questions and to address the research problem. The chapter outlines the research design, target population, sampling frame, sampling procedure, research instruments, pilot testing, data collection procedures, and how the collected data was processed, analysed and the study findings presented.

3.1 Research Design

A research design reflects the process that involves the overall assumptions of the research, the method of data collection, and analysis. It is the roadmap for carrying out a research study (Churchill & Peter, 2007). This study adopted the descriptive survey design which is defined as a process of collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in a study. This approach is essential to the study in collecting data on behaviour, attitudes, values and characteristics (Mugenda, 2008). Through the design, the views of the respondents on the effect of terrorism on the political economy were captured. The survey design was appropriate because it allowed for use of both descriptive and inferential statistics.

3.2 Variables

This study's dependent variable is the political economy of Garissa County. On the other hand, the independent variables of the study are the consequences of terror activities in a given

location. All the independent variables were useful in understanding effects of terrorism on the political economy on targeted areas of Garissa County.

3.2.1 Research Methodology

The researcher isolated and investigated the effects of terrorism on the political economy; explored the relationship between the variables, and contends that observations noted in this study are repeatable. This study adopted both qualitative and quantitative research approaches with the help of questionnaires and interview schedules.

Qualitative approach provided an understanding of underlying reasons, trends in thoughts, opinions, and motivations. The data collected provided insights into the research problem and informed clarity of hypotheses for quantitative research.

On the other hand, quantitative approach provided quantifiable data on the research objectives; which data was transformed into usable statistics (Kothari & Garg, 2014). The data was also useful in quantifying attitudes, opinions, behaviours, and defining variables so as to generalize results on to a larger population. The survey design was appropriate as it allowed for use of both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. It was therefore appropriate in examining views of the respondents on the effect of terrorism on the political economy.

The study also relied on secondary sources of data such as government publications, previous studies and news reported online and in mainstream media, of terror incidents in Garissa County from November, 2011 to December, 2017. The significance of the period was based on the date when Kenya's military incursion commenced in Somalia heralding heightened Al Shabaab terrorist activities in the country. The information collected included the site of the

attacks, nature of attacks, the victims, infrastructure targeted, individual property damaged and nature of disruption of people's livelihoods.

The integrity of source and the information collected was fact-checked through 'Key Person Interviews' and observation. The key persons interviewed included Deputy County commissioner, County government officials, and selected NGO officials working in the affected areas. These respondents were selected because they are well informed and have information about terror activities in the County. The major challenge in performing these interviews was time delays and lack of enthusiasm by some respondents to grant the interviews because of the sensitive nature of the study. The researcher endeavoured to assure the respondents that the information they provided will be treated as confidential and their identities will not be revealed.

3.3 Site of the Study (Map-Appendix VI)

This study was carried out in Garissa County of Kenya. The County has a total area of 44,175 Kilometres square (17,056 Square Mileage) and according to the last census (2009), the area has an estimate population of 623,060, and about 98,590 households. However, a 2017 KNBS report places the total population at 700,050 consisting of 376,285 males and 323,765 females. It is located in the former Northern frontier district and borders the Republic of Somalia to the East, Wajir County to the North, Isiolo County to the West, Tana River County to the South East and Lamu County to the North West. The map of the County is provided in the appendices section. According to the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Garissa County is one of the 47 devolved government units in the Republic of Kenya and has six constituencies namely, Fafi, Garissa Township, Lagdera, Dadaab and Ijara.

The County is divided into seven sub-counties, namely, Fafi, Garissa T, Ijara, Lagdera Balambala, Dadaab and Hulugho. The County is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and according to KNBS the County has three main livelihood zones namely; pastoral-all species (85%), pastoral cattle (5%) and agro-pastoral (7%). Formal employment/business/petty trade constitutes 3% of the population. The County has a high poverty index of 54.5%. The researchers preliminary studies from open source intelligence revealed that hotspot geography of terror in Garissa County include: Shifta camp near library in Garissa town, Fafi center in Fafi; DRC Night Club in Garissa town; Garissa University in Garissa town; Ijara Village in Ijara, Ifo Refugee camp in Dadaab; Mosque in Hagadera Refugee camp in Dadaab; Kwa Chege hotel in Garissa town, Garissa town near First Community Bank, and Mugdi Market in Garissa town.

The study was carried out in two constituencies namely Garissa Township and Dadaab. According to 2017 KNBS projections, the areas have a population of 116,953 and 152,487 people respectively and 32,118 and 21,876 households respectively. They also boast of the highest population density because of their well-developed infrastructural facilities. The two constituencies were chosen because they were easily accessible to the researcher, permitted instant rapport with the respondents and were a good fit for the study objectives (Singleton, 1993).

In addition, the areas are urban centres with high population density, considerable infrastructure, relatively higher propertied population as well as productive population. Garissa Township is also the administrative centre for the North Eastern region. Most importantly, majority of terrorist attacks have been largely spread within these two sub-counties of Garissa County.

3.4 Target Population

The target population comprised of 53,994 total households in Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies of Garissa County, areas that majority of terrorist attacks are spread (KNBS, 2017).

3.5 Sampling

Simple random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample for residents and purposive sampling in the selection of government officials. The technique is defined as a method of sample selection which gives each possible sample combination an equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population has an equal chance of being included in the sample (Kothari and Garg, 2014).

The sampling frame is a comprehensive list of all the sampling units from which a sample can be selected. The sampling frame was made of a total of 53,994 households in Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies. The sample was proportionately distributed to the two constituencies according to their respective number of households. The sample was selected using simple random sampling which means that each possible sample combination was given an equal probability of featuring. Hence the entire population had an equal chance of being included in the sample.

3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample size for customers was calculated using a scientific formula by (Kothari, 2004) as outlined below:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pqN}{e^2(N-1) + Z^2 pq}$$

Where:

n = is the sample size for a finite population

N= size of population which is the number of household heads

p = population reliability (or frequency estimated for a sample of size n), where p is 0.5 which is taken for customers' population and

p + q= 1 e: margin of error considered is 10% for this study. Z α /2: normal reduced variable at 0.05 level of significance z is 1.96

According to the above formula, the sample size for customers is:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 53,994}{(0.1)^2 (53,994 - 1) + [(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5]} \\ &= 174.61653424 \\ &= 175 \text{ household heads} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, 175 household heads were used for the study. The total households were distributed between Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies as locations that bore a disproportionate burden of terrorist related attacks in the County. The study also involved interviewing 40 key informants drawn from the areas' political representation i.e. National and

County government officials (See Appendix VII) as well as relevant local and international non-government organizations (See Appendix VI) working in terrorism affected areas. Therefore, a total of 215 respondents were involved in the study.

3.6 Research Instruments

Data was collected using interview schedules and questionnaires containing both structured and unstructured questions. The research also incorporated secondary research materials from government reports and online sources.

3.6.1 Interviews

The researcher carried out interviews where precise and open-ended questions were posed in face to face contact with respondents. Additional interviews were with key persons from selected area political representation, National and County government officials (See appendix VII) and also from relevant NGOs (See appendix VI) working in Garissa Township and Dadaab Constituencies. The key persons responded to questions in respect to the three research objectives.

3.6.2 Questionnaires

In addition, the researcher administered questionnaires on 175 respondents proportionately selected from Garissa Township and Dadaab constituencies. The study explored and collected data in respect to the research objectives. Questionnaires were preferred for their suitability and easy administration. Using questionnaires, information can be collected from a

large sample, confidentiality is upheld, one saves on time and there is no opportunity for interview bias.

It is also suitable for data collection because it allows the researcher to reach a large sample within limited time and ensure confidentiality of the information given by the respondents (Kisilu and Delno, 2006). A lot of care was taken to minimise the limitations of collecting data using questionnaires and interviews.

3.6.3 Secondary data

The research examined data already gathered by previous research, academic articles, NGO and government reports and mainstream media, among others. The secondary data was gathered in respect to the objectives of the research i.e. reviewing human capital loss, destruction to infrastructure, and damage to private property as a result of terrorist attacks. The secondary data was preferred because it provided foundation for the current research, provided an opportunity for the current research to serve as a build up on existing research, often leads to better results, and also saves time and money.

3.7 Piloting Study

The purpose of pilot testing was to establish the accuracy and appropriateness of the research design and instrumentation (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2007). Pilot testing was carried out in Garissa town amongst (10% of the sample), 22 respondents. Care was taken so that participants in the pilot study did not form part of the subsequent main study. The results of the pilot exercise were used in enhancing the quality of the research instruments.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity of Research Instruments

Before data was gathered, the research instruments were checked for validity (Drost, 2011). The research supervisor checked for content validity and confirmed sufficiency of the sample representation. In addition, the research supervisor was instrumental in ensuring that each research objective was met through clarity of research questions. In order to maintain relevance and proper interpretation, there was a thorough check of the questionnaire (Kimberlin & Winterstein, 2008).

3.8.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

The reliability of the measures undertaken in this study was put to the test using Cronbach's alpha; where a score was correlated with subsequent scores attained using the same instrument. Computation was then done to determine correlation; the higher the value attained, the higher the reliability. A value above 0.7 is highly accepted. The following are the results for instrument reliability computed using the Cronbach Alpha tests. The case processing summary shows that there were 22 instruments administered at this stage.

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	22	100.0
Cases Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	22	100.0

a. Listwise: deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table 3 shows that the Cronbach Alpha for the 33 questionnaire items was 0.714. This value was higher than the recommended 0.7, and therefore, the questionnaires were accepted and adapted for use.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.714	33

3.9 Data Analysis Procedures

The primary and secondary data was grouped and rationalized to remove errors and ambiguities and ensure that the responses are complete, accurate and suitable for further processing. Qualitative data obtained from the open-ended interviews was analysed and thematically grouped together. The main themes and patterns in the responses were identified and analysed to determine the adequacy, usefulness and consistency of the information. The quantitative data was categorized, coded, and analysed. Responses in the Likert scale were assigned numerical values to make quantitative analysis possible.

The data was then electronically entered and analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 software to give both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics were useful in summarizing and presenting data as well as interpretation using frequencies, means and percentages. Pearson correlation r was used to establish the association between the independent variables and was subjected a 0.05 test significant value. These techniques show the direction and magnitude of the association between the independent variables and the dependent variable (Mugenda, 2008). The results were presented in form of tables and charts.

3.10 Data Management and Ethical Considerations

3.10.1 Data Management

The researcher used the SPSS version 23 owing to its proven security and safety. Both quantitative and qualitative data was sorted and keyed into the program and stored in a permanent form both in the hard disk and external media store. It was subjected to restricted access by use of a password, though in a form shareable in the future upon authorization by the researcher. In other words, the data is backed up and safe from sudden loss or corruption. Data remains accessible and comprehensible in the near, middle, and distant future. The researcher made sure that data is stored in formats that will allow opening and reading the data in the future. Data was stored both in PDF/A (Archival PDF and CSV Databases (SPSS). Management of the data collected was done according to the University regulations.

According to scholars, (Friedhoff, Meier zu Verl, Pietsch, Meyer, Vompras, and Liebig, 2013) management of data from research is also part of the task in order for a research to be termed efficient and one that meets standards. The process of data management started with the organisation of data, from its entry to the research cycle through to the dissemination and archiving of valuable results. This was aimed at ensuring reliable verification of results.

3.10.2 Ethical Considerations

In order to meet ethical standards, the researcher was required to acquire a letter of introduction from the National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation. Respondents were given a letter of introduction for them to understand the study. In addition, the letter was attached to each questionnaire and was provided to key persons before interviews. The purpose of the investigation was outlined and respondents were assured of confidentiality in the process

and product. The respondents were duly made aware that the study is only for academic determinations and that it is not obligatory for them to respond (*Appendix IX: Ethical Consent Form*).

Respondents were then given a chance to participate in the study after giving their informed consent and were free to refrain at any time from the study. Respondents were further assured of anonymity and confidentiality for all the information shared. The researcher ensured anonymity by keeping answers, names and locations of participants discrete so as to ensure psychological comfort.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and findings of the study. Included in the chapter are the descriptive analysis results and inferential results from questionnaires and interviews administered on household heads and key informants from the study location. The study deploys various techniques in presenting the data such as percentages, charts and frequency tables. The data is analysed on the basis of the research questions and geared towards meeting the research objectives. The result is arranged chronologically according to the objectives. The chapter also contains analysis of qualitative data captured from inferential statistics.

4.1.1 Respondents Response Rate

The researcher conducted focused interviews with 36 out of 40 targeted key persons, translating to 90% response. Also, out of the 175 questionnaires distributed, the study was able to get a response from 169 respondents, translating to 97%. This is adequate for analysis and reporting as the acceptable response rate for on-paper surveys is 75% (Dommeyer, Baum, Chapman, and Hanna, 2002; Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). On this basis the attained percentage was good and found satisfactory to the researcher. Findings for questionnaires are tabulated in table 4.1.1

Table 4.1.1: Respondents response rate

Questionnaires	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Reached	169	97
Unreached	6	3
Distributed	175	100

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the findings in respect of questionnaires administered and the demographic characteristics of the respondents. These include gender, age, how long the respondents had stayed in the study area, respondents' highest attained academic qualification, and household's socio-economic status following latest terrorist attacks.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The findings in respect to gender of the respondents were as presented in Table 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.1

Table 4.2.1: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	80	47.3
Female	89	52.7
Total	169	100.0

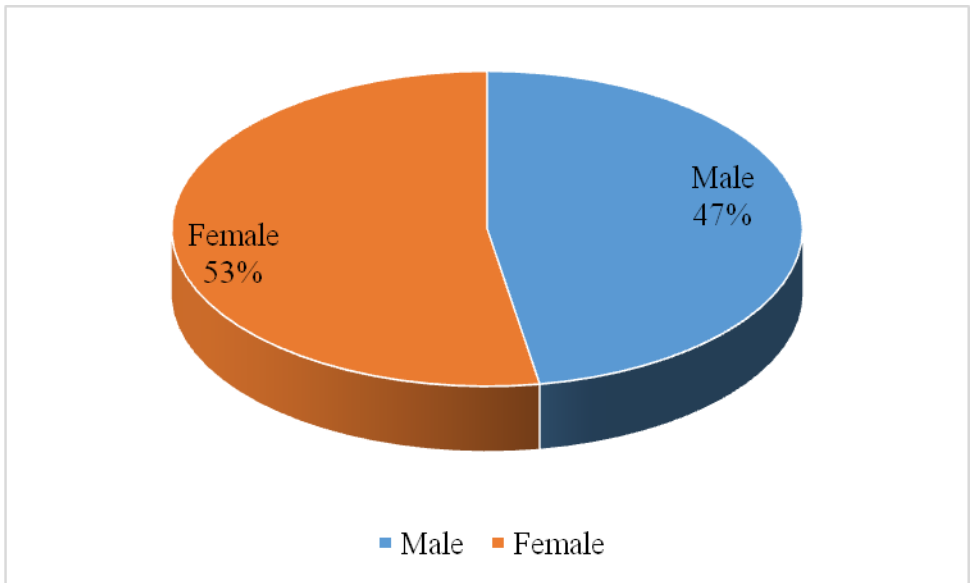


Figure 4.2.1: Gender of the Respondents

The findings in Figure 4.2.1 show that 53% of the household heads interviewed were female, while 47% were male. This implied that most of the respondents were female. However, the difference between the two genders was not significant enough to negatively skew the responses. More so women are usually the most vulnerable during an attack. They are susceptible to vices such as rape and physical harm. The study was thus able to collect views from both genders, given the fair distribution in the sample.

4.2.2 Respondents' Age in Years

The respondents were asked to indicate their age and to which the response was as provided in Table 4.2.2.

Table 4.2.2: Respondents' age in years

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21- 30 years	58	34.3
31- 40 years	76	45
41- 50 years	30	17.8
51-60 years	5	3
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.2.2 show that 45% of the respondents belonged to the age group of 31 to 40 years, 34.3% belonged to 21 – 30 years' age group, and 17.8% indicated the age group of 41 to 50 years, while 3% were aged between 51 and 60 years old. This implied majority of the respondents were aged 40 years or below. This according to most economics researchers is the most productive segment of a population. Furthermore, according to another study (Momanyi, 2015) a substantial number of persons greatly affected with terrorism related activities and their effects were young people. The youth represent the most energetic and productive group of the population.

4.2.3 Length of Stay in the Study Area

The questionnaire respondents were asked to indicate for how long they had lived in Garissa County, the study area, and the response was as provided in Table 4.2.3.

Table 4.2.3: Length of stay in the study area

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 - 5 years	25	14.8
5 - 10 years	28	16.6
11- 15 years	52	30.8
15- 20 years	24	14.2
Over 20 years	40	23.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings show that 30.8% of the respondents indicated they had lived in Garissa County for a period between 11 and 15 years, 23.7% indicated that they had lived there for a period of over 20 years, 16.6% indicated a period of 5 years to 10 years, 14.8% indicated a period of 1 to 5 years, while 14.2% indicated that they had lived in Garissa County for a period of 15 to 20 years. This implied that majority of the respondents had lived in the County for a period long enough to be able to comprehend the effects of terrorism related attacks on the political economy of Garissa County.

4.2.4 Highest Attained Academic Qualification

The questionnaire respondents were asked to indicate their highest attained academic qualification and the response was as provided in Table 4.2.4 and Figure 4.2.4.

Table 4.2.4: Highest attained academic qualification

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No formal education	19	11.2
School Certificate	57	33.7
College Certificate	47	27.8
Diploma	17	10.1
Degree	17	10.1
Masters	9	5.3
PhD	3	1.8
Total	169	100.0

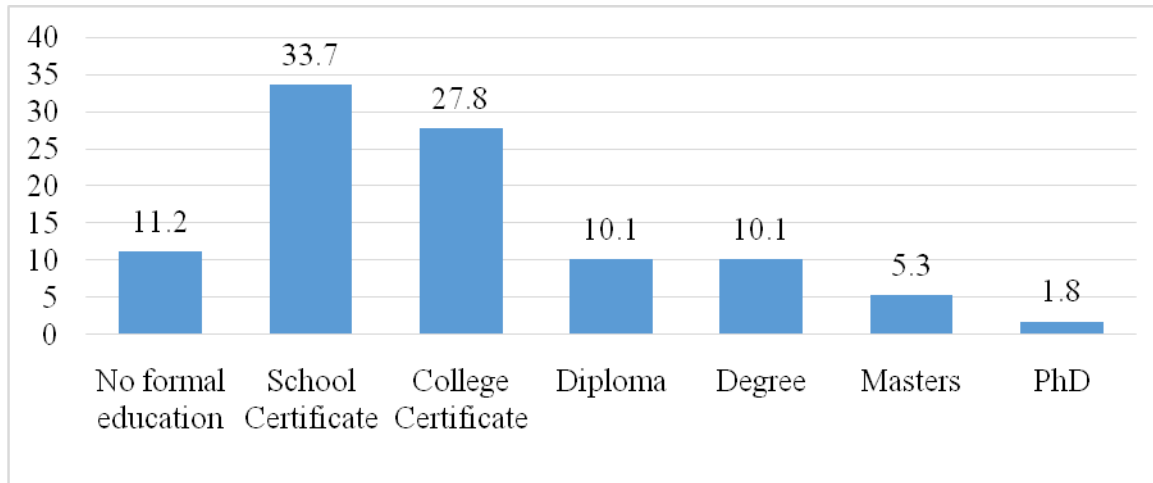


Figure 4.2.4: Highest attained academic qualification

The findings show that 33.7% of the respondents indicated that their highest level of education attained was a school certificate, 27.8% indicated a college certificate, 11.2% had no formal education, while the rest of the respondents had attained either a diploma or above. This

indicated that there were low levels of academic qualification attained among members of Garissa County. A study (AlfredoJiménez, et al., 2015) on impact of formal education on entrepreneurship reveals that formal education increases formal entrepreneurship as a consequence of higher self confidence born of understanding how to manage risks, and therefore enhanced human capital.

4.2.5 Household’s Socio Economic Status

The questionnaire respondents were asked to describe their household’s socio economic status following latest terrorist attacks in Garissa County. The responses were as provided in Table 4.2.5.

Table 4.2.5: Household’s socio economic status

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Static	25	14.8
Worsened	144	85.2
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.2.5 show that majority of the respondents (85.2%) indicated that their household’s socio-economic status had worsened following the latest terrorist attacks in Garissa County. The rest of the respondents indicated that their socio-economic status had remained static. This shows that an overwhelming majority of the residents of Garissa had experienced worsened socio economic status. In another study, (Hussain and Sarma, 2019), it was pointed that post terrorist attack survivors suffered dwindled social-economic status exacerbated by inadequate government support.

4.3 Effects of Terrorism Related Activities on Human Capital in Targeted Areas of Garissa County.

This section presents the findings in respect of objective one which sought to establish the effects of terrorism related activities on human capital in targeted areas of Garissa County.

4.3.1 Deaths in General

The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent terrorist attack had resulted in deaths in general. The results were as provided in Table 4.3.1.

Table 4.3.1: Deaths in general

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Extent	0	0
Small Extent	5	3.0
Moderate Extent	8	5.0
Large Extent	131	78
Very Large Extent	25	19
Total	169	100.0

Table 4.3.1 shows that majority of the respondents (78%) indicated that terrorist attacks had resulted in deaths to a large extent, 5% indicated that it was to a moderate extent while 3% indicated that it was to a small extent, if not to no extent. This implied that terrorism related activities resulted in death of citizens to a large extent. The findings are in agreement with another report (UN News, 2017) in Afghanistan, which revealed that terrorism related attacks

led to deaths of local citizens and tourists. Loss of human lives meant loss of requisite social capital and manpower for sustaining the political economy.

4.3.2 Injuries due to Terrorist attacks

The response with regard to what extent terrorism related activities inflicted injuries to the residents was as presented in Table 4.3.2.

Table 4.3.2: Injuries due to Terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	7	4
Moderate Extent	9	5
Large Extent	135	80
Very Large Extent	18	10
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.3.2 show that majority of the respondents (80%) indicated that terrorist attacks resulted in injuries to a large extent, 5% indicated that it was to a moderate extent, while 4% indicate that this consequence was to a small extent. Many people sustain injuries during terrorist attacks as shown by various researchers. With sustained injuries they are not able to effectively engage in meaningful economic activities. The findings are in tandem with the Global Terrorism Database (GTB) claim that terrorist attacks normally inflict injuries on innocent by-standers (GTB, 2013). Another research highlights terrorism related injuries resulting from a terrorist attack in Kenya that took place in December 1980 when a bomb exploded outside Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi leaving 20 dead and 85 injured (Wafula, 2014).

4.3.3 Disabilities Due to Terrorist Attacks

The response on the extent that terrorism related activities resulted in disabilities among the residents, was as presented in Table 4.3.3.

Table 4.3.3: Disabilities due to Terrorist Attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	90	53
Moderate Extent	55	32
Large Extent	24	14
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.3.3 show that majority of the respondents 53% indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in disabilities among the residents to a small extent, 32% indicated the extent was moderate, while 14 % indicated that the effect was to a large extent. The implication was Garissa terrorist attacks resulted in not so many disability incidents. However, this is contrary to a report by the Commonwealth, in respect to a suicide bombing in the north-eastern city of Maiduguri, Nigeria (The Commonwealth, 2017). Here the report revealed that disabilities due to terrorist attacks were almost inevitable considering the fact that terrorists targeted many innocent people, subsequently killing and maiming them during the attack.

4.3.4 Health Complications Due to Terrorist Attacks

The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent terrorist attack had resulted in health complications. The results were as provided in Table 4.3.4.

Table 4.3.4: Health complications due to Terrorist attacks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	8	4.7
Moderate Extent	11	6.5
Large Extent	147	87
Very Large Extent	3	1.8
Total	169	100.0

The findings show that 87% of the respondents indicated that terrorist attacks resulted in health complications to a large extent, 6.5% indicated the effect was to a moderate extent, while 4.7% indicated that the effect was to a small extent. This implied that majority of the respondents agreed that the attacks caused health complications. Health complication slowed down individuals' capability and flexibility to engage in productive economic activities. The findings are in agreement with other studies that have pointed out that post terrorist attacks brought about declining health characterized by mental health problems and chronic disease management. The strain in access to basic healthcare in general is difficult to quantify with precision (North, 2008; Deboutte, 2017).

The findings are also in agreement with the responses provided by the Garissa County and national government officials who mentioned that some of the main areas in loss of human capital included resultant health complications such as injuries, chest pain complaints, psychological trauma and increased cases of high blood pressure. The non-government officials concurred with government officials that terrorist attacks had caused several deaths, but the most worrisome effect was shock in labour market following migration of skilled labourers as

well as uncertainty over education as a result of teachers who had vowed not to return back to their work location following the terrorist attacks.

4.3.5 Effect of Terrorist activities on Migration of Skilled Labour

The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent terrorist attacks resulted in migration of skilled labour. The results were as provided in Table 4.3.5.

Table 4. 3.5: Effect of terrorist activities on migration of skilled labour

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	11	6.5
Moderate Extent	110	65.1
Large Extent	32	18.9
Very Large Extent	16	9.5
Total	169	100.0

The findings in the Table 4.3.5 show that majority of the respondents (65.1%) indicated that the terrorist attacks resulted in migration of skilled labour from the County to a moderate extent, 6.5% indicated that the effect was to a small extent, while 28.4% indicated that the effect was to a large extent. The implication was that somehow the attacks resulted in mobility of skilled labour from the affected zones. When skilled labourers such as teachers, engineers, economists and contractors migrate from an area, the economic progress of the area is compromised.

This is in agreement with the findings of (Hussain and Sarma, 2019) who reported that terror bombs caused significant migration of skilled workforce and another study (Beutell et al.,

2018) that examined the consequences of terrorism in the 9/11 USA attacks and found that migration of skilled labour was a major consequence of the attack.

4.3.6 Displacement of General Population

On the extent of the effect of terrorist attacks on displacement of the general population, the results were as presented in Table 4.3.6.

Table 4.3.6: Displacement of general population

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate Extent	133	78.7
Large Extent	36	21.3
Total	169	100

The findings show that 78.7% of the respondents indicated that the terrorist attacks in Garissa County resulted in displacement of the general population to a moderate extent, while 21.3% indicated that the effect was to a large extent. This implied that the attacks somehow led to displacements of residents out of fear. Displacement of the general population meant disorganization of their source of livelihood, upsurge in unemployment, and disruption of market and school activities. People were found struggling with coping mechanisms at the expense of serious economic activity.

This finding corroborates a report by *Humanitarian Foresight Think Tank on North Eastern Region of Kenya* which showed that due to recent terrorist attacks by Al-Shabaab, many non-local teachers and health workers have refused to return to the area, leaving behind large gaps in the health, education and nutrition sectors (Humanitarian Foresight Think Tank, 2017).

A similar situation was reported in Nigeria, due to Boko Haram terrorist attacks that traumatized populations forcing them to flee to refugee camps in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger (Alle, 2015; Chukwurah, 2015).

4.3.7 Comparison of Effects of Terrorism Related Activities on Human Capital

Means were computed to determine the human capital aspects that were most greatly affected by terrorism related activities, and the results were as presented in Table 4.3.7.

Table 4.3.7: Comparison of Effects of Terrorism Related Activities on Human Capital

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Deaths of labourers	169	1	5	3.64	.883
Injuries of labourers	169	2	5	3.79	.901
Disabilities of labourers	169	2	4	2.23	.577
Health complications on labourers	169	2	5	3.86	.504
Migration of skilled labourers	169	2	5	3.31	.733
Displacement of general population	169	3	4	3.21	.411
Valid N (listwise)	169				

The results in Table 4.3.7 show that all the aspects of human capital except disabilities recorded a mean score above the 3.0 neutral mean score. This implied that all the responses were skewed towards large extent. This therefore means that terrorism related activities had destroyed the area's human capital to a large extent. The results show that the four most adversely affected aspects of human capital included health complications (3.86), injuries (3.79), deaths in general

(3.64) and migration of skilled labour (3.31). Injuries, deaths and migration of skilled labour translated into shortage of requisite workforce in the economy.

4.4 Effects of Terrorism Related Destructions on Infrastructure in Hotspot Areas in Garissa County

This section presents the findings in respect to objective two which sought to establish the magnitude of terrorism related damages on physical infrastructure in hotspot areas in Garissa County.

4.4.1 Damage to Energy System

The response as to what extent terrorism related activities had resulted in damage to energy systems was provided in Table 4.4.1.

Table 4.4.1: Damage to energy system

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	7	4.1
Moderate Extent	113	66.9
Large Extent	41	24.3
Very Large Extent	8	4.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.4.1 shows that 66.9% of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities had resulted in destruction of energy system to a moderate extent, 24.3% indicated that the effect was to a large extent while 4.1% indicated that effect was to a small

extent. This implied that the terrorism related activities' physical damage of energy system was neither high nor low. According to non-government and government officials, the most commonly used source of energy among the residents is firewood and kerosene. The officials further added that the County had installed solar power systems in institutions such as health facilities, schools and watering points. It is the damage to the solar energy system that affected the functionality of the connected facilities and institutions.

Like many economies, energy systems in Garissa County remain the engine of economic and social development. The study findings are not in agreement with another study which showed that energy systems were often targeted by terrorists who are keen on the disruption of proper functioning of public services (Fulmer, 2009; Chukwurah, 2015). However, this research noted that destruction of energy system affected provision of essential public services dependent on solar energy supply.

4.4.2 Damage to Transport System

The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent terrorism related activities in Garissa County resulted in destruction of transportation system. The response was as provided in Table 4.4.2.

Table 4.4.2: Damage to Transport System

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	10	5.9
Large Extent	156	92.3
Very Large Extent	3	1.8
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.4.2 show that an overwhelming 92.3% of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in destruction of transportation systems, while 5.9% indicated that the effect was to a small extent. This implied that terrorist attacks had a great effect on transportation systems. The government officials in the department of roads indicated that the bus transport system had been affected as terrorist had made it habit to hijack buses and terrorize passengers. They also indicated several buses had been burnt causing huge loss of properties. In 2017 *Washington Post* article, expert on terrorism matters, Amanda Erickson notes that “public transit is a plum target for terrorists”.

While another expert Lois Beckett writes in *The Guardian* that frequent attacks on the subway “reveals security challenge for transport systems”. Professor Brian D. Taylor, a *Director of the Institute of Transportation Studies* writes in *Terrorist Attacks and Transport Systems – ACCESS Magazine. (2019)* that “Increasingly frequent and deadly bombings of public transit systems have put transportation officials around the world on edge. Buses and trains in London, Madrid, Moscow, Paris, Tokyo, and dozens of other cities have been the unlucky sites for terrorist attacks in recent years”. Other past studies show that specific targets for terrorists include airports, trains, ferries, and surface transportation (Jackson, Dixon & Greenfield, 2007; Imf.org, 2018).

4.4.3 Damage to Water-Supply System

The response as to the extent of physical damage to water supply systems was as provided in Table 4.4.3.

Table 4.4.3: Damage to Water-supply Systems

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	118	69.8
Large Extent	19	11.2
Very Large Extent	32	19
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.4.3 show that 69.8% of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities in Garissa County, resulted in disruption of water-supply systems, while the rest (30.2%) indicated that the effect was to small extent. This implied that somehow, these attacks had an effect on the water supply systems. This could be because the water supply systems in Garissa County were not targeted during the attacks but displacement of workforce may have interrupted the operations at the water supply.

The researcher noted from comments of non-government officials that most parts of County are generally susceptible to perennial water shortage. However, County officials pointed out that following terror attacks in Dadaab and Garissa town the areas experienced unusual water shortages due to workers displacement. By and large, this phenomenon is not the cause in some of the attacks across the world, where drinking water supply systems are vulnerable targets for which counter-terrorism measures are necessary (Maiolo *et al.*, 2018).

4.4.4 Damage to Communication Networks

The response as to the extent of physical damage to communication networks was as provided in Table 4.4.4.

Table 4.4.4: Damage to Communication Networks

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	5	3
Moderate Extent	7	4.1
Large Extent	143	84.6
Very Large Extent	14	8.3
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.4.4 show that 84.6% of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities in Garissa County, resulted in damage to communication networks, 4.1% indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent, while the rest (11.3%) indicated that the effect was to small extent. This implied that according to majority of the residents, terrorism related activities resulted in destruction of communication networks. The County commissioner noted that on several occasions Al Shabab militants had blown mobile telephone masts plunging the County into communication blackout.

The researcher noted from media reports that majority of the County's communications and data network infrastructure is not fortified against attack. Also, these communication infrastructure are located on exposed geographies such as hills making them susceptible. Therefore, if there's any physical damage to them, the computing and communication capabilities disrupted during an attack are not likely to be recovered in an attack. The findings

are in line with concerns, plans and priority of global cooperation in protecting and securing communication system and other critical infrastructure as a counter terrorism strategy (Sieber, 2006; Jcs.mil, 2018).

4.4.5 Physical Damage to Electric Grid

The response as to the extent of damage to electric grid was as provided in Table 4.4.5.

Table 4.4.5: Damage to Electric Grid

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	126	74.6
Moderate Extent	19	11.2
Large Extent	11	6.5
Very Large Extent	13	7.7
Total	169	100.0

This study noted that according to the Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022), electricity is available in Garissa, Ijara, Dadaab, Bura East, Balambala and Modogashe, parts of Garissa County and their environs with only 1.5 per cent of the population having access to electricity. The findings in Table 4.4.5 show that 11.2% of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in physical damage to electric grid to a moderate extent, 14.2% indicated that the effect was to a large extent, while 74.6% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a small extent. This implied that according to majority of Garissa residents, terrorist attacks caused little noticeable physical damage to the area's electric grid.

This research noted that low connectivity to power grid may explain why damage to electric grid was not felt by majority of the residents. However, other studies in developed countries such as the United States of America, points to vulnerability of the power grid and urges that the security of electric power system is in urgent need of attention. The power grid is inherently physically vulnerable because it is spread over hundreds of miles and many key facilities are unguarded (Savenije, 2014; Depot.ceon.pl., 2018).

4.4.6 Damage to Trading Centres

The residents were also asked to indicate the extent of physical damage to trading centre infrastructure and the result was as provided in Table 4.4.6.

Table 4.4.6: Damage to Trading Centres

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	23	13.6
Moderate Extent	30	17.8
Large Extent	107	63.3
Very Large Extent	9	5.3
Total	169	100.0

According to the findings in Table 4.4.6, majority of the respondents (63.3%) indicated that physical damage to trading centres was to a large extent, 17.8% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to very large extent, while 13.6% indicated that the resultant physical damage to schools was to a small extent. The implication was that the physical damage of terrorism related activities to trading centres according to majority of Garissa residents was to a great

extent. In 2017, The United Kingdom advisory titled “*Counter terrorism protective security advice for shopping centres*”, it was pointed out that “Shopping centres may be targeted by terrorists because they are not only crowded but owing to the nature of the sites are usually locations with easy access”.

The researcher noted that several media report and expert commentaries isolated trading centres as soft targets for terrorist attacks. The County officials mentioned that attacks that took place in market areas had caused tremendous damages to buildings and market infrastructure, as a result of direct damages or some resulting from stampede. They also indicated their security challenges in securing and protecting shopping centres from attacks. The goal of today’s terrorist is not only to target civilians and spread fear, but also to turn city residents against each other, as well as destroy trading centres (Muggah & Aguirre, 2016; Imf.org, 2018).

4.4.7 Damage to Schools

The response as to the extent of physical damage to schools was as provided in Table 4.4.7.

Table 4.4.7: Damage to schools

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	10	5.9
Moderate Extent	35	20.8
Large Extent	124	73.3
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.4.7 show that majority of the respondents (73.3%) of the respondents indicated that physical damage to schools was to a large extent, 20.8% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent, while 5.9% indicated that the resultant physical damage to schools was to a small extent. It emerges from the findings that the resultant physical damage from the schools was to a large extent. The County officials pointed out that threats of attack on school facilities had affected learning and in cases where attack took place on learning facilities was greatly damaged. The example given was Al Shabaab militants attack on Garissa University facility.

The findings are in tandem with worldwide research reports that reveal shocking data on school and university terror attacks. For instance, in a study by *Global Terrorism Database* it was reported that terrorist attacks on schools and colleges are increasing steadily threatening millions of children around the world. The study looked at data from 1970 to 2013 and shows a sharp increase from 2004 onwards. The study also notes 3400 terrorist incidents which targeted educational establishments in 110 countries.

4.4.8 Comparison of Effects of Terrorism Related damage on Infrastructure

Means were computed to determine the extent to which physical infrastructure experienced the greatest extent of physical damage from terrorism related activities, and the results were as presented in Table 4.4.8.

Table 4.4.8: Comparison of terrorism related damage to infrastructure

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Energy systems	169	2	5	3.30	.623
Transportation systems	169	2	5	3.90	.496
Water-supply systems	169	3	5	3.49	.795
Communication networks	169	2	5	3.98	.494
Water systems	169	2	4	3.76	.562
Electric grid	169	2	5	3.83	.652
Trading centres	169	2	5	3.60	.788
Schools	169	2	5	3.78	.727
Valid N (listwise)	169				

The results in Table 4.4.8 show that all the damage of infrastructure recorded a mean score above the 3.0 neutral mean score. This implied that all the responses tilted towards large extent. This therefore means that terrorism related activities had destroyed the area's infrastructure to a large extent. The results show that the three most adversely affected forms of infrastructure included communication networks (3.98); transportation systems (3.90); electric grid (3.83); and schools (3.78). This corroborates with a report by Hajor and Ombati, a report for Nation Media Group and Standard newspaper, who pointed out that Safaricom communication masts were destroyed by Somalia based Al-Shabaab militant group in Ijara and Fafi in Garissa County (Ombati, 2017; Hajor, 2017).

Government officials also pointed out that there was extensive damage to communication networks and transportation systems, in particular it was indicated that residents did not feel safe to travel using roads. They also noted that water supply disruption could have resulted from labour disruption. The respondents gave an example of the Safaricom

communication masts destroyed by the Al Shabab militia. The destruction of communication had crippled crucial services such as mobile money transfer, businesses and free flow of information. The geography is largely served by road transport and therefore disruption of road transport has serious ramification on the general flow of goods and services.

4.5 Effects of Terrorism Related Damage to Private Property

This section presents the findings in respect to objective three which sought to determine the extent of damage to private property in affected areas of Garissa County.

4.5.1 Destructions of House Structures

Garissa County residents were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had damaged house structures and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1: Destruction of House Structures

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	14	8.3
Large Extent	142	84
Very Large Extent	13	7.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.5.1 show that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (91.7%) of the respondents indicated that destructions of house structures due to terrorism related activities was to a large extent, while 8.3% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent. The findings show that almost all the residents indicated destruction of house structures in Garissa County was to a large extent. This questionnaire finding differed

with government and non-government officials' feedback which did not agree that people's dwellings were destroyed.

The researcher noted from Kenya National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) report, and one of local dailies The Standard, that the houses that may have been destroyed were the rentals at shopping centres that served both as business premises and residence (Ombati, 2017). The researcher did not come across previous study findings that showed terrorists attacked a purely residential area such as a housing estate.

4.5.2 Damage to Household Properties

The residents were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had damaged household properties and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.2.

Table 4.5.2: Damage to household properties

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	15	8.9
Large Extent	125	74
Very Large Extent	29	17.2
Total	169	100.0

Table 4.5.2 above shows that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (91.2%) of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities had damaged household properties to a large extent, while only 8.9% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent. The findings show that to large extent household properties were damaged during terrorist attacks. These findings resonate with the NCTC report and the feedback in Table 4.5.1 above where respondents reported that there was considerable destruction of house structures.

This study observes that the Kenya National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and Standard newspaper reports that attacks in shopping centres resulted in damage to household properties may have come about as a consequence of the attack having been on house structures that served both as residential and commercial premises.

4.5.3 Destruction of Shops

The residents in the study area were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had resulted in the destruction of shops in Garissa County and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.3.

Table 4.5.3: Destruction of shops

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	32	18.9
Large Extent	124	73.4
Very Large Extent	13	7.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.5.3 show that 81.1% of the respondents indicated that destructions of shops in Garissa County due to terrorism related activities was to a large extent, while 18.9% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent. The findings show majority of Garissa residents had observed that destruction of shops were to a large extent that cannot be overlooked. This finding resonates with the general fact that terrorist groups have the tendency to physically destroy productive assets as well as redirect resources away from productive uses. The local dailies, Standard newspaper, also carried an investigative piece that

painted a picture of destruction of shops and other properties. Similar findings are chronicled in a study following Boko Haram attack in Abuja, Nigeria (Chukwurah, 2015; Orinde, 2017; Ombati, 2017).

4.5.4 Destruction of Business Stock

The residents in were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had resulted in the destruction of business stock in Garissa County and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.4.

Table 4.5.4: Destruction of Business Stock

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	14	8.3
Large Extent	115	68
Very Large Extent	40	23.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.5.4 show that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (91.7%) of the respondents indicated that destruction of business stock in Garissa County due to terrorism related activities was to a large extent, while 8.3% of the respondents indicated that the resultant effect on business stock was to a moderate extent. The findings show that almost all the respondents indicated destruction of business stock was to a large extent. The finding is consistent with findings in Table 4.5.1, Table 4.5.2 and Table 4.5.3, and this is because destruction of house structures that served both as residential and commercial premises means that business stock was also destroyed.

It is also consistent with local media reports and another study, (Chukwurah, 2015), on Boko Haram destruction of business stock in Abuja, Nigeria. In addition, it is consistent with

African Trade Insurance Agency report that terrorist attack at Westgate resulted in hundreds of millions of shillings worth of business stock damage (Africa Trade Insurance Agency, 2014).

4.5.5 Loss of Livestock

The residents in were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had resulted in loss of livestock in Garissa County and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.5.

Table 4.5.5: Loss of livestock

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Moderate Extent	31	18.3
Large Extent	113	66.9
Very Large Extent	25	14.8
Total	169	100.0

According to County government, a mix of livestock; camels, sheep, goats, cattle and donkeys are reared in the County (County Government of Garissa, 2014). The findings in Table 4.5.5 show that majority of the respondents (81.7%) of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in loss of livestock in Garissa County to a large extent, while 18.3% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent. This implied that majority of Garissa residents had observed that due to terrorist attacks; they had to a large extent experienced heavy loss of livestock. The interview with government and other County officials on loss of livestock contradicted questionnaire feedback.

The government officials indicated the loss of livestock in the County “cannot be squarely blamed on terrorists in strict sense” as it is an insecurity problem that is largely known

to be a result of inter-tribe cattle rustling. However, local dailies reports tended to agree with questionnaire findings but that was clarified by government and non-government officers who observed that there are isolated incidents where some households lost their livestock as a result of terrorists raiding and making away with livestock such as camels, cows and goats.

4.5.6 Damage to Crops

The residents in the study area were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities had resulted in damage to crops in Garissa County and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.6.

Table 4.5.6: Damage to crops

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Moderate Extent	29	17.2
Large Extent	126	74.6
Very Large Extent	14	8.3
Total	169	100

The findings in Table 4.5.6 show that majority of the respondents (82.9%) of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in damage to crops in Garissa County to a large extent, while 17.2% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent. This implied that majority of Garissa residents had observed that farmers in the area experienced crop loss, due to terrorist attacks. This finding is consistent with non-governmental officers' feedback that after an attack no meaningful farm work can go on out of fear and therefore resultant crop loss or failure.

The researcher noted that given County reports did not indicate that the study area was engaged in substantive farming, meaning there is little crop farming in the area, the economy of the area may not have been affected much. Also, the destruction of the Safaricom’s telecommunication masts may have interfered with use mobile platform to share agricultural information with farmers in the County (County Government of Garissa, 2014).

4.5.7 Damage to Vehicles

The residents in the study area were asked to indicate what extent terrorism related activities in Garissa County had resulted in damage to vehicles and the response was as provided in Table 4.5.7.

Table 4.5.7: Damage to vehicles

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Small Extent	12	7.1
Moderate Extent	14	8.3
Large Extent	125	74
Very Large Extent	18	10.7
Total	169	100.0

The findings in Table 4.5.7 show that majority of the respondents (84.7%) of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities in Garissa County resulted in damage to vehicles to a large extent, 8.3% of the respondents indicated that the effect was to a moderate extent, while 7.1% indicated that the damage on vehicles was to small extent. The finding is consistent with the fact that in most cases, terrorist attacks normally choose targets that inflict painful financial costs, and no wonder they target properties such as vehicles and buildings

(Chukwurah, 2015; Orinde, 2017). Garissa’s Deputy County Commissioner reported that it is mostly police vehicles that terrorists are fond of setting ablaze during attacks. He also pointed out that in incidences where the terrorists have hijacked public transport sometimes they shot at the vehicle but did not cause major damage. The researcher also noted that there are few navigable roads in the County and, as corroborated by a non-government official, this likely explains why there was less damage to vehicles.

4.5.8 Comparison of Effects of Terrorism Related Damage to Private Property

Means were computed to determine the types of individuals’ properties that experienced the greatest extent of damage from terrorism related activities, and the results were as presented in Table 4.5.8.

Table 4.5.8: Comparison of damage to private property

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Destructions of house structures	169	3	5	3.99	.401
Damage to household properties	169	3	5	4.08	.505
Destruction of shops	169	3	5	3.89	.505
Destroyed business stock	169	3	5	4.15	.546
Loss of livestock	169	3	5	3.96	.576
Damage to crops	169	3	5	3.91	.498
Damage to vehicles	169	2	5	3.88	.680
Valid N (listwise)	169				

The results in Table 4.5.8 show that all the types of individual's property recorded a mean score above the 3.0 neutral mean score. This implied that all the responses skewed towards large extent. This therefore means that terrorism related activities had destroyed individuals' properties within the study area, to a large extent. The results show that the three most adversely affected types of property included destruction of business stock (4.15), damage to household properties (4.08) and destructions of house structures (3.99).

Non-government and government officials mentioned that terrorists had mercilessly damaged business activities by destroying shops and trading centres, business stock and properties of poor citizens. The officials pointed out that terrorists occasionally raided the villages in the County and made away with livestock for slaughter for their consumption or trade. The villages that are prone to attacks live in panic and therefore they have neglected their normal small scale crop farming. All these pressures on the area continue to impoverish the locals.

The accounts are in accord with African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI) report that said nearly 86 per cent of the money or Sh4.3 billion was paid to Sony Holdings Limited, the owners of the building that was heavily damaged in the September 2013 attack (African Trade Insurance Agency, 2014). Also the Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) indicated that following Westgate Mall attack property damage affected individual tenants who had lost stock and shoppers' personal property including motor vehicles and undocumented property (Insurance Regulatory Authority, 2014).

4.6 Effects of Terrorist Activities on Select Indicators of Political Economy

The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent select indicators of political economy had been affected by terrorism. Means were computed for comparison purpose as provided in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Effects of terrorist activities on select indicators of political economy

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Human Capital	169	2.00	5.00	3.0414	.60114
Infrastructure	169	2.00	5.00	3.0296	.59187
Private Property	169	2.00	5.00	3.0414	.78190
Valid N (listwise)	169				

The findings in Table 4.6 show that select indicators of political economy: Human Capital, Infrastructure and Private Property recorded mean scores above the 3.0 neutral mean scores. This shows that the indicators were significantly affected by terrorism related activities. Therefore, all these findings show that political economy of Garissa County had been affected by terrorism related activities to a large extent.

Non-government and government officials in the County described the effects of terrorism on economy as very devastating. Terrorist activities had interfered with the implementation of the strategic plans and also interfered with the legislation process as disruption of normal life kept the political environment very fluid. The officials described the process of rebuilding the destroyed economic and social structures, as too costly for the County

government. According to the officers, the area remains very insecure because of a sustained terrorist threat.

Also, the officials indicated that owing to destruction of communication networks and energy systems, functional institutions such as health facilities, schools and colleges had been affected and to the extent that some of them had closed down for fear of attacks. There are cases where some parents are withdrawing their children from school because they fear terrorists might attack learning institutions and this has devastating long term consequences to the political economy.

According to the government officials the legislative productivity had been compromised as County Assembly took long to reconvene fearing for their security. Stakeholders participation in the process was not guaranteed as most of the skilled and knowledgeable in the area had migrated to other towns and in some cases even as far as Nairobi County. According to officers at the County, the implementation of the County's strategic plan had been disrupted frequently thus killing the political will and participation.

County officials were quick to point out that foreign investors had avoided the area for fear of losses. Subsequently, there was no meaningful investment in the region following the attacks resulting into job losses and reduced income levels across the County. The officials added that the effect of terrorist attacks had a direct effect on the neighbouring counties as there was reduced economic activity between the County and her neighbours.

4.7 Correlation between Terrorism Related Activities and Political Economy

4.7.1 Correlational Results on Loss of Human Capital

The results for Pearson correlations between human capital and political economy were as presented in Table 4.7.1.

Table 4.7.1: Correlational results on loss of human capital

		Human Capital	Political Economy
Human Capital	Pearson Correlation	1	.188*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.014
	N	169	169
Political Economy	Pearson Correlation	.188*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	
	N	169	169

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings in Table 4.7.1 show that the Pearson correlation results between human capital and political economy were as follows. There was a positive Pearson correlation at ($r = 0.188^*$, $p = 0.014$). This shows that there was an association between effects of terrorism related activities on human capital and political economy. The golden rule is that the association between the variables is significant at the 0.05 level. Given that, the p value (0.014) was less than the test significance level ($p < 0.05$), this association is statistically significant. The findings demonstrate that terrorism consequences such as deaths, resultant disabilities just to mention but a few affected the political economy of the area.

4.7.2 Correlational results for terrorism related damage to infrastructure

The results for Pearson correlations between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy were as presented in Table 4.7.2.

Table 4.7.2: Correlational results on damage to infrastructure

		Damage to Physical Infrastructure	Political Economy
Damage to Physical Infrastructure	Pearson Correlation	1	.183*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.018
	N	169	169
Political Economy	Pearson Correlation	.183*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	
	N	169	169

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings in Table 4.7.2 show that there was a positive Pearson correlation between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy at ($r = 0.183^*$, $p = 0.017$). This is to say that there was a link between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy. Since, the p value (0.014) was less than the test significance level ($p < 0.05$), this association is statistically significant. The findings show that the consequences such as damage to infrastructures for example systems transport, water, electricity and communication had an effect on the area's political economy.

4.7.3 Correlational Results for Terrorism Related destruction of Private property

The results for Pearson correlations between terrorism related destruction to private property and political economy were as presented in Table 4.7.3.

Table 4.7.3: Correlational results for terrorism related destruction of private property

		Damage to Individual property	Political Economy
Damage to Individual property	Pearson Correlation	1	.166*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.031
	N	169	169
Political Economy	Pearson Correlation	.166*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	
	N	169	169

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.7.3 shows that there was a positive Pearson correlation between damage to individual property and political economy at ($r = 0.166^*$, $p = 0.031$). This shows that there was an association between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy. Given that, the p value (0.031) was less than the test significance level ($p < 0.05$), this association is statistically significant. The findings demonstrate that the more terrorism caused damage to household property, house structures, shops, business stock and loss of livestock, the greater the effect to the area's political economy.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study. The main objective of the study was to examine effects of terrorism related attacks on the political economy of Garissa County, Kenya. The chapter contains a summary of the study findings, the conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

According to the findings most of the respondents were female and a majority of the respondents were aged 40 years or below. Most of the residents participating in the study had lived in the County for a period long enough to be able to comprehend the effects of terrorism related attacks on the political economy of Garissa County. The study also reveals that there were low levels of academic qualification attained among the residents of Garissa County. More so, an overwhelming majority of the residents of Garissa County had experienced worsened socio economic status and environment was not conducive for self development.

5.2.2 Effects of Terrorism Related Activities on Human Capital in Targeted Areas of Garissa County

The study found that to a large extent, terrorism related activities negatively affected the area's human capital. Specifically, these activities resulted in death and injury of citizens, to a

large extent. The findings also show that terrorist attacks in the County resulted in not so many disability incidents. The findings show that majority of the respondents agreed that the attacks caused health complications. It emerges that somehow the attacks resulted in significant mobility of skilled labour from the affected zones; and that the attacks somehow led to displacements of residents out of fear. From the findings, it is also shows that the four most adversely affected aspects of human capital included health complications (3.86), injuries (3.79), deaths in general (3.64) and migration of skilled labour (3.31). There was a positive Pearson correlation at ($r = 0.188^*$, $p = 0.014$), thus, shows that there was an association between human capital and political economy.

5.2.3 Effects of Terrorism Related Damage on Infrastructure in Hotspot Areas in Garissa County

The study established that majority of the respondents indicated that terrorism related activities had resulted in damage of infrastructure to a moderate extent; that terrorist attacks had a great effect on transportation systems, while their effect on the water supply systems was to a moderate effect. According to majority of the residents, terrorism related activities resulted in damage of communication networks. The results also show that majority of Garissa residents, terrorist attacks caused noticeable physical damage to the area's electric grid. The physical damage of terrorism related activities to buildings at the trading centres and schools was found to be to a significant extent. The results show that the three most adversely affected forms of infrastructure included communication networks (3.98); transportation systems (3.90); electric grid (3.83); and schools (3.78). There was a positive Pearson correlation between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy at ($r = 0.183^*$, $p = 0.017$). This is to say that there was a link between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy.

5.2.4 Effects of Terrorism Related Damage to Private Property

The findings show that an overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that destructions of house structures, household properties, destruction of business stock and shops due to terrorism related activities, was to a large extent. The study also found that most of the residents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in loss of livestock in Garissa County, to a large extent. It was also established that majority of the residents indicated that terrorism related activities resulted in low crop production and some damage to vehicles in the County. The three most adversely affected types of property included destruction of business stock, damage to household properties and destructions of house structures. There was a positive Pearson correlation between damage to individual property and political economy at ($r = 0.166^*$, $p = 0.031$), and therefore, there was an association between damage to physical infrastructure and political economy.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that terrorism related activities in Garissa County had negatively affected human capital through death of citizens, injuries mobility of skilled labour and resultant health complications and in this respect the political economy of the County was greatly affected.

The study also concludes that the magnitude of terrorism related damages on infrastructure in hotspot areas in Garissa County was high. The areas' infrastructure, transportation systems, water supply systems, communication networks, electric grid, trading centres and schools were greatly affected by terrorism related activity and therefore affecting the areas' political economy.

Further, the study concludes that the extent of damage to private property was large and this was to the detriment of the socio-economic status of the residents. The effect was greatly felt through the destruction of house structures, shops, vehicles and business stock; loss of livestock and crops.

From the computed Pearson correlation results the study concludes that there was an association between damage to private property and political economy of Garissa County. Further, the computed Pearson correlation results the study concludes that there was an association between damage to infrastructure and political economy of Garissa County.

5.4 Recommendations for Policy Implications

The study recommends that,

- i. The Government of Kenya should take into account the political economy implications in the adoption and implementation of a crisis management framework for managing the pre and post terrorism effect.
- ii. Considering the effect of job loss due to terrorism the government should consider providing and facilitating job opportunities for the area's unemployed youths as unemployment has been suspected to be a breeding environment for agents of terrorism.
- iii. The Government should consider allocation and mobilization of resources for the replacement and fixing of damaged infrastructure, transportation, water supply, communication networks, electric grid, trading centres and schools.
- iv. The Government should consider putting in place policies aimed towards improving the supply of basic commodities, and improvement of personal security, mitigation against job losses and buffer against alteration of consumption and savings. The Government

should boost the security sector by providing adequate security gadgets and rapid response power.

- v. The Government should facilitate revival of the businesses that lost their assets as a result of terrorism by partnering with appropriate partners for the development of insurance products and financial support such as grants or loan with little or no interest.

5.5 Suggestion for Future Studies

The present study has examined the effects of terrorism on political economy in Garissa County, Kenya. It is hereby suggested that future studies explore how to replicate the study variables in different socio-economic settings across the Country in order to establish any pertinent trends. Also, there was very little other research available on the effects of terrorism related activities on private property. Therefore, future research could robustly explores this variable.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Chapter Summary

Chapter one presents an introduction section of the study. The chapter contains background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, the scope, limitations and definition of terms.

Chapter two examines the effects of terrorism attacks on the political economy. The review for literature for this study is drawn from books, government publications and documents, reports that may have had bearing wholly or partially on the field of academic performance. The Chapter also presents the theoretical review and the conceptual framework.

Chapter three describes the research methodology used to carry out the study on the impact of terrorism on the political economy. It outlines the research designs, location of the study, the target population, sample size and the sampling procedures used. It also describes the research instruments, piloting and data collection procedures and how the data will be analysed.

Chapter four presents data analysis, interpretation and discussions. The results are presented thematically according to the study objectives. These include determining the effects of terrorist attacks on human capital, infrastructure and private property and its consequences on the political economy of Garrisa County.

Chapter five presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. The chapter also cover suggestions for further studies as well as highlight, key gaps and limitations arising from the study.

Appendix II: Research Questionnaires

Section A: General Information

1. Gender

Male [] Female []

2. What is your age bracket?

21- 30 years []

31- 40 years []

41- 50 years []

51-60 years []

3. For how long have you lived in Garissa?

1 - 5 years [] 15- 20 years []

6 - 10 years [] Over 20 years []

11- 15 years []

4. Please indicate your highest attained academic qualification

Diploma [] Masters []

Degree [] Phd []

Any Other (s), (please specify) _____

5. How would you describe your household's socio economic status following latest terrorist attacks in Garissa County?

Improved []

Static []

Worsened []

Section B: Loss of Human Capital

6. To what extent has terrorist attack in your area resulted in the following loss of human capital?
Please use the scale provided.

5=Very Large Extent

4=Large Extent

3 = Moderate Extent

2= Small Extent

1 = No Extent

		5	4	3	2	1
A	Deaths in general					
B	Injuries					
C	Disabilities					
D	Health complications					
E	Migration of skilled labour					
F	Displacement of general population					

G. How has injuries and deaths from terrorist related attacks affected your community?

H. How is the migration of skilled personnels affecting your County?

I. How has displacement of general populations affected your community and County?

J. How has terrorist attacks affected your community and County in general?

Part C: Physical Damage to Infrastructure

7. To what extent has terrorism related activities resulted in physical damage to the following forms of infrastructure? Please use the scale provided. 5=Very Large Extent

4=Large Extent

3 = Moderate Extent

2= Small Extent

1 = No Extent

		5	4	3	2	1
A	Energy systems					
B	Transportation systems					
C	Water-supply systems					
D	Communication networks					
E	Water systems					
F	Electric grid					
G	Trading centres					
H	Schools					

I. What physical infrastructures have been affected by recent terrorist attacks in the area?

J. How has recent terrorist attacks on your infrastructure affected community and County?

Part D: Damage to private property

8. To what extent has terrorism related activities physically damaged the following types of property? Please use the scale provided.

5=Very Large Extent

4=Large Extent

3 = Moderate Extent

2= Small Extent

1 = No Extent

		5	4	3	2	1
A	Destructions of house structures					
B	Damage to household properties					
C	Destruction of shops					
D	Destroyed business stock					
E	Loss of livestock					
F	Damage to crops					
G	Damage to vehicles					

H. What kind of personal properties were damage during the recent terrorist attacks?

I. What kind of personal losses were suffered by people following recent terrorist attack?

Appendix III: Interview Questions for Government Officials

1. How would you describe the effects of terrorism on economy of Garissa County?
2. In what ways has terrorism related activities led to loss of human capital in Garissa County?
3. In what ways has terrorism resulted in the physical damage to infrastructure in Garissa County?
4. In what ways has terrorism related activities in Garissa County led to damage of private property?

Appendix IV: Work Plan

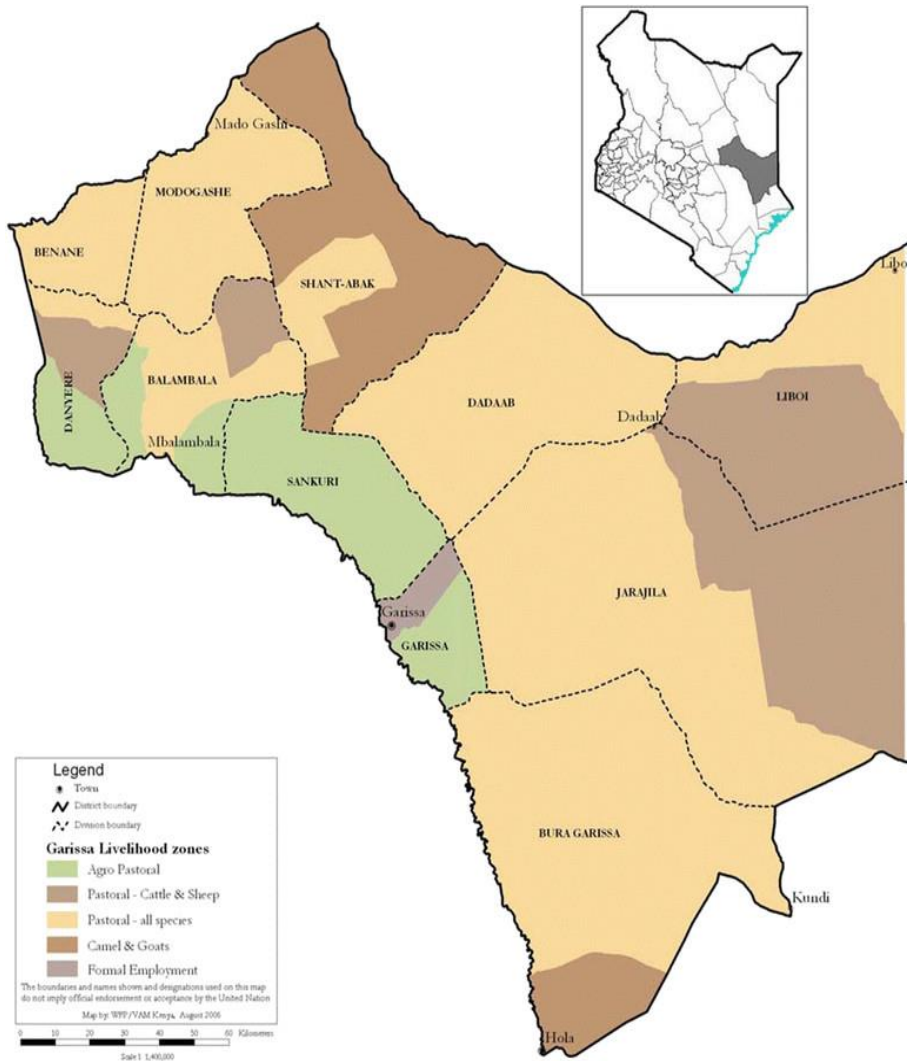
Phase	Activity	Months												Person in charge
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Literature review													Researcher
2	Proposal writing													Researcher
3	Development of Research Instruments													Researcher
4	Proposal Defense at Departmental level													Researcher
5	Proposal corrections													Researcher
6	Piloting													Researcher
7	Data collection													Researcher
8	Data Analysis													Researcher
9	Thesis writing													Researcher
10	Thesis presentation to supervisor													Researcher and Supervisor
11	Thesis defense at school level													Researcher and Supervisor

Appendix V: Budget

Activity	Item	Item No	Total (Kshs)
Proposal Development	Internet Airtime		2000
	Printing	6 Copies @ 500	3000
	Binding	6 Copies @50	300
	Printing of research instruments	10 pages x 300	3000
Data Collection	Stationery	Assorted	3,000
	Transport	Fuel	10,000
	Research permit	1	2,000
	Stationery	Assorted	2,000
	Airtime		500
	Printing Costs	Various	10,000
Report preparation	Printing services	Drafts for Examination 600 Pages	12,000
Other Consumables	Photocopying		2500
	Computer Expenses		2500
	Production of final reports	10 books	10000
Activity total			62,800
10% contingency			6,280

Source: Self

Appendix VI: Map of Garissa County



Appendix VII: Selected local and International NGO respondents

County	Constituency		NGOs	Contacts/Location	No. of Respondents
Garissa					
	Garissa Township				
		Local			5
			Pastoralist Initiative for Development and Advocacy	Sunkari Road, #413,70100, Garissa T: +254-046-3092 E:devadpastoral@gmail.com	
			Pastoralist Devt Support Organization (PDSO)	Posta Road, #489, 70100, Garissa T: +254-046-2182 E:pdso@gmail.com	
			Nomadic Research Education & Development	Biashara Street Road, #609,70100, Garissa T: +254-046-3211 E:nomadred@gmail.com	
			Rural Devt Organization for Garissa	Kismayu Road, #739,70100, Garissa T: 0724561668 E: rdd2003@yahoo.com	
		International			2
			CARE International	Posta Road, T: +254-046-4011; (20)258581	

				E:info@care.or.ke	
			World Vision International – Kenya	Kismayu Road, E: garissa@wvi.org T:+254-046-3020 # 50816-00200, Nairobi	
	Dadaab				
		Local			6
			Kenya Red Cross	South C, RedCross Road, Off Popo Road P.O. Box. 40712, 00100 T: +254 20 3950000 +254 732 137000 Contact: Hassan Ronow	
			InterNews StarFM	Biashara Street Road, #479,70100, Garissa T: +254-046-2001 E:internews@gmail.com	
			National Council of Churches of Kenya	3rd Fr, Jumuia Place, Lenana road, Nairobi # 45009 - 00100, Nairobi T: 254(20)2721249 E: garissoffice@nckk.org Contact: Lisa Burugu (Mrs)	
			The Refugee Education Trust	Posta Road, #535, 70100, Garissa T: +254-046-3801 E:info@ret.or.ke	
			Refugee	# 25340-00603,Nairobi	

			Consortium of Kenya	T: +254 719 297 750 Contact: Hassan Abdi	
			Resource Documentation & Dissemination Centre	Dadaab town Road, # 1113 – 70103 Dadaab, Kenya T: +254-046-3211 E:rddc@gmail.com	
		International			2
			World Food Programme (WFP)	UN Gigiri Compound, Nairobi T: +254 20 7622043 Contact: Abdullahi Gabara	
			Save the Children International	Matundu Close, Off School Lane, Westlands P.O. Box 27679-00506, Nairobi, Kenya T: +254 (0) 722610421 +254-046-5127 E: garissa_dr@ scuk.or.ke Contact: Jackton Masinde	
Total					15

Appendix VIII: Government & Political Representative respondents

County	Constituency	Ward/ Location	Designate Respondent	No. of respondents
Garissa			County Commissioner	1
	Garissa Township			
			Sub-County Commissioner	1
			Area Member of Parliament	1
		Galbet	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Township	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Wabari	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Iftin	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
	Dadaab			
			Sub-County Commissioner	1
			Area Member of Parliament	1
		Dertu	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2

		Dadaab	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Labisigale	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Damajale	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Liboi	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
		Abakaile	Member of County Assembly & Area Chief	2
Total				25

Appendix IX: Ethical Consent Form

Title of the study: Effects of Terrorism on Political Economy: Case study of Garissa County, Kenya.

Invitation to participate: I am requesting you to participate in the above mentioned research conducted by George Nyongesa. I understand that this research is part of research requirements of Masters of Public Policy and Administration at Kenyatta University.

Participation: My role in this project will consist of participating in one interview, lasting thirty minutes, during which I will be asked to reflect on my understanding and perceptions of effects of terrorist activities in Garissa County and respond to questions at a location and time convenient to the participant.

Confidentiality and anonymity: I have received assurance from the researcher that the information I will give in this interview will remain strictly confidential.

Acceptance: I,....., agree to participate in the above research conducted by George Nyongesa of the Department of Public Policy and Administration at Kenyatta University.

Appendix X: NACOSTI Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: **Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/18/53508/26210**

MR. ROBERT GEORGE NYONGESA **Date Of Issue : 31st October, 2018,**

of KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, 0-606 **Fee Received :Ksh 1000**

NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct

research in Garissa County


on the topic: EFFECTS OF TERRORISM


ON THE POLITICAL ECONOMY: CASE

STUDY OF GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

for the period ending:

30th October, 2019


Applicant's Signature


Phalen M.
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation