

TERRORISM ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS IN  
LAMU COUNTY, KENYA

BRIGITTE MORAA MOBISA  
C50/CTY/PTY/20455/2010

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## DECLARATION

**Student:** This Project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Brigitte Moraa Mobisa

C50/CTY/PTY/20455/2010

**Signature**\_\_\_\_\_

**Date**\_\_\_\_\_

**Supervisor:** This Project has been submitted for review with my approval as University Supervisor.

Dr. Linnet Hamasi, PhD

**Signature**\_\_\_\_\_

**Date**\_\_\_\_\_

**Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies**

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## **OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS**

<b>Community livelihoods</b>	Refers to the sources of income where communities in Lamu County draw their earnings to sustain their lives economically to obtain things like food, water, shelter, clothing, and other basics of existence.
<b>Effects</b>	Refers to attributes associated to the aftermath of a terror activity.
<b>Terrorism activities</b>	Refers to criminal activities committed by individuals, groups, or organizations with the aim of frightening or harming others or furthering a particular political, intellectual, religious, or social agenda.

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CIDP</b>	County Integrated Development Plan
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GTI</b>	Global Terrorism Index
<b>IEP</b>	Institute for Economics and Peace
<b>KDF</b>	Kenya Defence Forces
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

## ABSTRACT

Terrorism poses a global threat to security and public safety, impacting local, national, regional, and global levels, often endangering state stability. Counterterrorism strategies are crucial for mitigating these risks. The Kenyan Police are actively involved in countering terrorism due to the growing presence of terrorist organizations and persistent attacks in Kenya. This study aims to assess the nature of terrorism in Lamu County, evaluate its impact on local livelihoods, and analyze the strategies implemented to reduce terrorism in the region. The rational choice theory and the relative deprivation theory informed the conceptual structure that was used in this study. The study used a mixed technique approach as part of its descriptive survey research design. The general public, NPS, religious leaders, the council of elders, and administrators (County Commissioners and Chiefs) in Lamu County were the target demographic. Both probabilistic and non-probabilistic sampling techniques were used in drawing 400 respondents for the interviews and questionnaires. Mombasa County served as the location of the pilot study. By calculating the coefficient of correlation between the two administrations, the validity of the instruments was assessed. Using triangulation, consultation, and discussion with supervisors, the validity of the tools was examined. This study used content analysis and descriptive statistics to analyze the data, combining qualitative and quantitative methods. In summary, the Lamu County, Kenya, terrorism study demonstrated the disruptive consequences of terrorism on community livelihoods. It investigated the effects on diverse sectors such as tourism, agriculture, education, and public services. The findings underscored the importance of holistic measures that address security concerns, give socioeconomic assistance, and boost infrastructure and service delivery. The study revealed that terrorism has a considerable negative impact on Lamu County's socioeconomic fabric. It emphasizes the significance of identifying the demographic characteristics of the afflicted community, as well as the need for coordinated efforts to reduce the impact of terrorism and create resilience. According to the study's results, stakeholders such as government agencies, security forces, and development groups should collaborate to implement comprehensive solutions. Security measures, socioeconomic support, infrastructural development, and community engagement should all be part of these programs. Lamu County may aim for a more safe and prosperous future by tackling the fundamental causes of terrorism and assisting affected populations.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The introductory chapter includes information on the background of the investigation, the problem statement, the objectives, the research questions, importance and justification, the scope of the study, as well as its restrictions and delimitations.

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Terrorism dates back to ancient Rome and Middle relating to socio-cultural values and norms that some individuals wish to impose on others through violence according to Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP, 2019). Lamu County relies on fishing, agriculture, and tourism, which are all affected by terrorism. The terrorist threat has devastated these sectors. Hotels, restaurants, and businesses have lost money due to fewer tourists due to attacks. Farming and fishing have been halted for safety reasons, causing food shortages and lower household income.

Researchers are interested in domestic extremist groups' links to global terrorist networks and the risk of the war spreading to adjacent nations. Scholars assess Lamu County's counterterrorism policies to handle terrorism's issues. Government responses and security standards affect indigenous peoples, studies say. Researchers seek to know how Lamu County citizens have gained terrorism resilience. Investigations may help reduce terrorism's detrimental effects on livelihoods and quality of life. The academic community has studied Lamu County's humanitarian needs. Help delivery efficiency in

affected populations is studied. Peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and reconciliation are being studied as long-term solutions to Lamu County's conflict.

Terrorism has been on the global agenda since 1960s drawing the fight against terrorism from a national agenda to a global agenda identified as international terrorism. International terrorism has drastically advanced in terms of how they plan and execute the terror attacks which have become more lethal with terrorisms using sophisticated weapons to create destruction of property leading to underdevelopment and economic loses as well as deaths of citizens who are critical assets of economic growth in any state.

In the United States of America terrorism acts have been vibrant through the bombing of government buildings, multinational companies, the kidnapping, assassination, and the confrontation of international community (Mirza & Verdier, 2014). These acts affect both the country's economy and investment portfolio as resources are diverted military expenditure and low confidence from uncertainties caused by terror activities.

In Nicaragua state-sponsored terrorism has been witnessed where rebels were provided with financial, logistical and military (Onwudiwe, 2017). Terrorist target government political and economic structures as a way to create fear, intimidation and disrupt economies, exerting pressure and fear to gain a political goal as Onwudiwe conceptualizes terrorism as intimidation or fear created to government or people so as to achieve a political or social goal.

Pakistan lies amidst a terrorism torn region witnessed through insurgencies, militia movements and terrorist attacks for decades resulting from petrodollars influence that spreads the jihadist ideology (Zakaria, Jun & Ahmed, 2019). The ideology influences

terrorism to be so deep into the state that it affects economic development. The disruption of state economy is a measurable indicator of success in achieving terror on the population. In addition, the terrorist are in a position to manipulate the state thus causing anarchy leading to market tension.

The Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions terrorism continues to be a serious threat with Mali, the republic of Niger, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burkina Faso as countries with the largest deaths associated to terrorism according to the Global Terrorism Index (GTI, 2022). Four motivating factors have been identified to be in association to terrorism including that violent terrorist activities occurring due to social, national, religious extremism and exclusion (Parker & Sitter, 2016). These motivating factors occur as waves globally and sometimes simultaneously depending on terrorist groups' needs and goals. The 2022 GTI acknowledges an increase in attacks although having a decline on the impact of terrorism.

Kenya, the Horn of Africa and Tanzania have been the most affected states by the threat of terrorism (Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2019). In Kenya, terrorism both domestic and international has been associated with mostly Kenya-USA state relations and Islamic population creating devastating threats of terrorists in the Kenyan coastal region that have resulted to deaths and injuries, as well damage on properties. This is a clear indication of how the insurgency of terrorism affects economic development and contributes to underdevelopment and hence, terrorism has an intertwined relationship with economic development and sustainability, evident in the recent terrorist activities in Kenya which have triggered poverty indicators such as unemployment, FDI, tourist and infrastructural development.



According to Nyagah, Mwangi, and Attree (2018), the battle between Kenya and Al-Shabaab began in Lamu and grew over time, leading to the Kenyan military's invasion of Somalia. A British couple was abducted by Al-Shabaab in September 2011 from a hotel close to the Lamu interior. A French woman was taken hostage from another hotel by the Islamist organization three weeks later. Such measures demonstrated that the terrorist organization intended trouble for the nation, which served as the impetus for the KDF to begin *Operation Linda Nchi*, which went into force on October 14, 2011. On the other hand, terrorism has also led to economic challenges where hotels being bombed are forced to close business and international tourists are scared to visit Kenya leading to economic losses for the Kenyan government and its citizens.

Terrorist attacks have occurred in Lamu County over the years, drawing the attention of a number of stakeholders, including the corporate sector, government, religious organizations, civil society, and the regional as well as global world. Building capacity, police raids and patrols, ambushes, and intelligence collection have all been requested in response to the focus. Notwithstanding the mitigation measures put in place by the government, acts of terrorism have flourished in the country, claiming lives and destroying property. Because of their own shortcomings or poor implementation in Lamu county's anti-terrorism campaign, counterterrorism measures have not produced results that have been satisfactory. There hasn't been enough scholarly research done to determine how terrorism has affected Lamu County's way of life.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The increase in terrorist attacks in Lamu has had devastating effects on infrastructure, tourism, investment and economic development. These attacks and insurgency of violent extremism has contributed to a hostile investment environment that has seen the government redesign its budget allocation towards national security, citizens' households and livelihoods disrupted and shunned away FDI. Terrorism in Lamu County has its own unique traits and dynamics, and it's important to have a firm grasp on those aspects in order to effectively counter them.

There must be an examination of the economic disruptions, social disintegration, and psychological anguish suffered by the local populace as a direct and indirect result of terrorist attacks. There is a pressing need to evaluate the effectiveness of current anti-terror strategies and policies by looking closely at their effects on community safety and human rights protection. This study aims to improve our understanding of counterterrorism efforts in the region by examining these interrelated factors and providing recommendations for policymakers and security experts that will make Lamu County a safer and more prosperous place to live in the future.

There has been a notable increase in research focused on terrorism and violent extremism since the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attack in the United States, particularly in Africa, where adolescent radicalization and violent extremism are prominent issues. The littoral region of Kenya has been recognized as a region that fosters violent extremism on account of its close proximity to Somalia, which serves as a sanctuary for Al-Shabaab. The littoral region of Kenya is enclosed by four counties, namely Kilifi, Kwale,

Mombasa, and Lamu. Terrorism has become deeply ingrained in Lamu County, where Al-Shabaab asserts accountability in support of the Kenyan government's intervention in Somalia. In a video segment titled "Reclaiming Muslim Lands under Kenyan Occupation," the terrorist organization asserts that Lamu County is classified as a region of Somalia.

An emerging terrorism strategy characterized by division and mobilization around local political issues such as religion, politics, ethnic identity, and territory has emerged in response to this claim. These terrorism activities include the Mpeketoni attack targeting non-Islamic persons (15<sup>th</sup> July 2014), village attacks targeting ethnic communities in Hindi and Gamba in neighboring Tana County, 23 June 2014, an attack on a passenger bus (Malindi and Lamu, 9 July 2014) among others. The terrorism activities have been considered strategic to inflame grievances and polarize the region along localized politics. The attacks have disrupted the access to education, health, delayed infrastructural development of roads, electricity, water, and other amenities. The radicalization and extremism in the county has left families without loved ones, robbed youth of their potential, increased poverty and marginalization of the county. Irrespective of a number of government interventions, terrorism has still been witnessed a course that this study seeks to investigate through the impacts of terrorism on livelihoods in the County of Lamu which has been the focus of Al-Shabab attacks in the coastal region.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 Main Objective**

The study's primary goal was to evaluate how terrorism affected Lamu County's community livelihoods.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The study objectives included:

- i. Determine the characteristics of acts of terrorism in Lamu County.
- ii. Analyzing the effects of terrorism on the livelihoods of communities in Lamu County.
- iii. Evaluate the strategies put in place to reduce terrorism activities in Lamu County

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The research questions for this study include:

- i. What is the nature of terrorist activities in Lamu County?
- ii. What is the impact of terrorism on the livelihoods of communities in Lamu County?
- iii. What are some of the strategies put in place to reduce terrorism in Lamu County?

## **1.5 Significance and Justification of the Study**

The study investigated the specific impact of terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County. It sheds light on how terrorism affects the economic activities, social fabric, and overall well-being of the affected communities. A multitude of intricate matters encompassing economic ramifications, societal implications, security considerations, and human rights issues. Through its thorough examination of the various effects, this study has the potential to make a substantial contribution towards the advancement of successful interventions and methods aimed at alleviating the adverse repercussions of terrorism on impacted populations. Such knowledge is crucial for designing effective interventions and strategies to mitigate the negative consequences and support affected communities.

Lamu County has unfortunately experienced incidents of terrorism, including attacks by extremist groups. The study allowed for a detailed examination of the unique challenges faced by the communities in the area. This localized perspective enables policymakers, organizations, and researchers to gain insights that can be utilized to address the specific needs of the affected communities in Lamu County.

Understanding the impact of terrorism on community livelihoods informs policymakers and security agencies about the need for comprehensive counterterrorism measures. It helps highlight the interplay between security, development, and community resilience. By examining the specific effects on livelihoods, the study contributes to policy recommendations and strategies that promote both security and sustainable economic development.

The study contributes to the identification of resilience factors within the affected communities. It explored how communities respond and adapt to the challenges posed by terrorism activities, thereby uncovering strategies and mechanisms that enhance community resilience and empowerment. These findings inform programs and initiatives aimed at strengthening the capacity of affected communities to withstand and recover from such adversities.

The study on terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County, Kenya contributes to the existing body of knowledge on the impacts of terrorism. It adds to the academic literature by providing empirical evidence and insights from a specific geographical and socio-cultural context. This research serves as a foundation for future studies and comparative analyses in similar settings.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This research was restricted to Lamu County-Lamu is one of the six counties found that the coastal region of Kenya. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Somalia to the north-east, Garissa County to the north, Tana River County to the south, and the Indian Ocean to the south. The county has only two sub-counties and both were the epicenter of this study focusing on the effects of terrorism on community livelihoods.

The study collected a variety of data using quantitative and qualitative methods. This included statistical analysis, surveys, interviews, and case studies. This strategy gave a complete picture of the topic. The scope, resources, and complexity of the issues under consideration will determine the length of this inquiry. Thus, the research project may have taken years from planning to distributing findings and suggestions.

The study was representative of the coastal region that has counties like Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale and Lamu Counties, where terrorism attacks have been witnessed in various locations and in numerous times. The study location gave a clear discussion on the study topic as it strived to understand the increased terror attacks and why the attackers prefer coast region compared to other regions in Kenya.

### **1.7 Limitation and Delimitations**

The investigation was hampered by community perceptions about regional terrorism. Lack of credible and complete data on terrorism and community livelihoods in Lamu County was a major issue. Due to the sensitive topic and security considerations, it was difficult to find accurate and current information.

Participant sample size and representativeness hindered the study's conclusions. Security and logistical limits to particular locations or groups made it difficult to get a diverse and representative sample that effectively represents the impacted communities in Lamu County.

Terrorism data collection and interpretation were vulnerable to subjectivity and bias. Researchers avoided personal biases and ensured data collecting was objective and rigorous.

Security threats, logistical issues, and a lack of data may prevent the study from accounting for the attacks' pervasiveness. This flaw may prevent the study from accurately assessing terrorism's geographical expansion and impact in Lamu County. The study's data coverage may have been limited, sampling and geographic biases may have

interfered with data quality, and "few travels" may have been due to resource constraints. This restriction may limit the study's ability to accurately report how terrorism has affected Lamu County residents' lives. The prevalent fear of IEDs in the area may have limited access to some sites, influenced respondents' willingness to participate, biased responses, and raised safety concerns for the research team and community members. Due to these constraints, the study may have failed to analyze how IEDs have hurt Lamu County residents' livelihoods.

The focus of the research was Lamu County, Kenya. The geographical demarcation was predicated on the dynamics and context of each county. Nevertheless, the implications of the findings for nations characterized by distinct socio-political, cultural, and economic circumstances were limited. Temporal limitations prevented the study from capturing the immediate and recent effects of terrorism on the livelihoods of communities. The delineation provided a momentary depiction but failed to account for enduring consequences or developments.

Other aspects of livelihood were omitted from the study, which instead focused on psychological well-being, social disruption, and economic repercussions. While this delineation enabled a more precise examination of selected livelihood attributes, it failed to capture the complexity of the relationship between terrorism and community livelihoods. The study collected data via questionnaires and interviews. Some methods were limited and did not capture all community livelihood experiences and viewpoints related to terrorism.



The study ensured respondents' privacy and anonymity. Beyond that, location advantage refers to the strategic benefits and opportunities a particular geographic location offers to the research endeavor, internalization refers to the process by which the research expands its presence beyond its set boundaries and becomes involved in international community activities, and ownership advantage refers to the unique and valuable assets, capabilities, or resources a research process possesses.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The chapter covers the literature review guided by study objectives. These objectives were categorized thematically to include conceptualization of terrorism, nature of terrorism activities, effects of terrorism to community livelihoods and strategies to reduce terrorism. Further, the chapter addresses the theoretical as well as the conceptual frameworks of this study.

#### **2.1. Empirical Review**

##### **2.1.1 Conceptualization of Terrorism**

The subject of terrorism is a matter of contention that intrigues policymakers and academics alike, due to the lack of consensus among state and non-state actors who seek to define it in a way that serves their own political and strategic objectives. Terrorism, according to Das (2022), is the unlawful application of force against civilians for political advantage; furthermore, it is a methodological approach to warfare rather than an ideology that is employed to instill fear not only among the targeted individuals but also among the general public. The academic conceptualization of terrorism engenders three distinct attributes: the systematic application of violence against a specific population in order to instill fear and influence behavior; the utilization of threats and violence as a means to convey a message, communicate, and attain social control; and the instillation of fear through the application of excessive force.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 defines terrorism as the deliberate invocation of force by a subgroup with the intention of exerting political influence over a larger population. Kenya enacted the Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012) with the objective of safeguarding against acts or threats of violence intended to further political or social objectives (Bailey, 2019). Terrorism is characterized by four attributes: the utilization of violence to achieve political objectives; disruption of established norms and values; instilling terror through targeted assaults; and a focus on human life, infrastructure, psychological well-being, and political dimensions of society.

In addition to affecting the economic stability of communities, terrorist acts may also have adverse effects on other aspects. The literature review investigated the impact of terrorist attacks on the living conditions of individuals residing in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. By analyzing case studies from various nations, this review provided a comparative comprehension of the economic, social, and psychological effects of terrorism on local communities. By increasing our understanding of the interrelatedness between terrorism and its effects on the livelihoods of communities, this research contributes to the body of knowledge and can guide the development of more efficacious policies and interventions.

The regions of Peru that experienced Maoist insurgent activity under the Shining Path from the 1980s to the early 2000s witnessed significant disruptions to their local economies (Starn & La Serna, 2019). Agriculture, commerce, and tourism were all profoundly impacted by the terrorist organization's assaults, which included infrastructure destruction, infrastructure explosives, and human casualties. Fear and instability caused by the presence of the Shining Path, according to Starn & La Serna (2019), deterred

investment and development, leading to a decline in employment and revenue. By leveraging their control over drug trafficking routes to instigate violence and corruption, they exacerbated the preexisting economic hardships in these regions. Local economies in Peru continue to be influenced by the Shining Path's acts of violence.

Mulholland (2020) asserts that communities in Northern Ireland were profoundly affected by The Troubles, a period of conflict that spanned from the late 1960s to 1998. The violence, explosions, and sectarian strife that characterized the conflict hindered economic activities and fostered an environment characterized by dread and instability. Consequences for businesses included repeated closures, a dearth of customers, and infrastructure damage. Unemployment rates rose and investment in the region declined (Mulholland, 2020). During the Troubles, tourism was severely impacted by the unrest. The conflict continues to have economic and social repercussions in Northern Ireland, despite the conclusion of the peace process. Residents are diligently striving to reestablish their established way of life.

The rural economies of India have been profoundly affected by the Naxalite uprising (Sundar, 2019). Agriculture, which provides sustenance for numerous rural communities, has been disrupted due to the armed conflict that is predominantly concentrated in impoverished areas. The disruption of transportation infrastructure, such as bridges and roads, by Naxalite extremists has impeded trade and slowed economic expansion. As a consequence of the violence, communities have been uprooted and have lost their homes and means of subsistence, according to Sundar (2019). Furthermore, the perpetuation of

poverty and underdevelopment is facilitated by the reluctance of investors to invest in regions where they perceive a lack of security.

Dreadful socioeconomic effects have resulted from the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria (Ndimele, 2020). The group's bombings, abductions, and assaults on villages have resulted in significant loss of life, destruction of numerous structures, and forced displacement of a large number of individuals from their residences. The region has experienced food shortages and an increasing dependence on aid as a consequence of the insurgency's interference with agriculture, a critical sector. As stated by Ndimele (2020), assaults targeting educational institutions and other learning environments have hindered the progress of human capital and deprived children of an education. Moreover, the insurgency has impeded economic progress, apprehended investors, and contributed to an increase in unemployment. The battle against Boko Haram underscores the criticality of reinstating social cohesion and revitalizing local economies in Nigeria.

The once-thriving tourism industry in Kenya has been significantly disrupted by the presence of the terrorist organization Al-Shabaab (Watch, 2019). Including wildlife sanctuaries and tourist-favorite regions, the gang has been responsible for resort assaults, bombings, and abductions. As a direct result of these terrorist attacks, the number of tourists has decreased, as prospective visitors are understandably more circumspect. Kenya has experienced economic setbacks in the tourism sector, leading to unemployment and diminished opportunities for the local populace. The revitalization of Kenya's tourism sector and the restoration of public trust are heavily reliant on measures to enhance security and provide a secure environment for tourists.

### **2.1.2 Nature of Terrorism Activities**

The nature of terrorism is majorly categorized with the locality of the perpetrators. Terrorism activities take two forms which include international and domestic with the International terrorists being those who target states or international aspects of society while domestic terrorists focus on issues on individual goals or interest. In this view, the study focused on domestic terrorism in Lamu County and its effects on the community livelihoods of the community.

According to National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism (2021) racial, ethnic, political, social and religious ideologies are the major motivations to violent extremism and conflict alongside threat from anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists. These from anti-government include self-proclaimed “militias” and militia violent extremists, anarchist violent extremists and any other individual or group opposed to legislative, regulatory, or other actions taken by the government. Other anti-government extremist are motivated to violence by ideological issues such as abortion, animal rights, environmental, or other grievances of ideological influences.

According to Abbas & Sulehria (2021), the dynamics of terrorism have evolved to modern tactics that not only make victims suffer but attract global attention. Terrorist have adopted media platforms to attract media attention in most of their activities. The availability of technical equipment and accessibility of advanced technological media platforms gives them opportunities to create images that guarantee maximum impact. Despite most countries opting for prohibition of journalist and media to report on terrorist activities it has proven difficult in control of access to information. In addition modern

democracies are characterized by freedom of expression and active political and social institutions that prevent governments from blocking media reporting on terrorist activities thus, governments are faced by the dilemma of democracies freedom of expression and instrument of media by terrorists.

Goertz & Streitparth (2019) acknowledges that the nature of terrorism activities varies depending on the intended goal or objective that it intends to impact; the question of its nature remains conceptualization of terrorism. There are two schools of thought, one of which considers the perpetrators of terrorist attacks while the other focuses on the acts themselves. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, the nature of terrorist activities included both actors and terrorist attacks.

### **2.1.3 Terrorism Activities and Community Livelihoods**

The effects of terrorism activities not only extend to loss of human life and property but also disruption of the economy (Iqbal, Bardwell, & Hammond, 2019). Terrorism activities have both direct and indirect cost on economy with direct costs of violence being immediate losses associated with terrorist attacks such as human life, damaged property, infrastructure, and disrupted trade. Indirect costs of violence are the after losses arising from terrorism attacks such as cost of increased security, insurance and others that affect the daily operations of business environment. These indirect costs have long term effects as they eventually lead to a decline in the growth in the country's GDP, inflation, lost FDI as well as unemployment.

Wickramasekera *et. al.*, (2015) acknowledges that direct costs of violence have monetary costs to the victim, perpetrator and society. These direct costs include expense by victims

due to injuries and loss of life, incarceration of perpetrators, and police, judiciary to society however, indirect costs are difficult to measure as they are more psychological like pain, fear, pain as well as loss of well-being. The effect of terrorism activities on economies and livelihoods depend on the scale and frequency of attacks within a state and these threats not only affect the economy but also investment, tourism, infrastructure development and consumption patterns. Therefore, the ability of economy to reallocate resource, divert public and private resource to counter these adverse effects as a protective measure to the economy.

The estimation of monetary cost arising from terrorism need to be calculated similar to economic cost of violence (Bandyopadhyay, Sandler & Younas, 2017). Although different approaches have been used for cost estimation of violence such as hedonic pricing approach to show housing prices as noted by Gaibullov & Sandler (2008), with effects on FDI and GDP touching on trade and terrorism. Despite having various theory and assumptions for estimating monetary cost of violence a guideline needs to be provided that gives the summation of both the direct and indirect costs of incidents of violence calling for the study that will focus on counter-terrorism strategies that shall offer interventions to reduce these effects on both direct and indirect cost of violence. This study therefore examined the effects of terrorism on livelihoods but also strategies that are enacted to reduce terrorism activities in Lamu County.

#### **2.4 Strategies to Reduce Terrorism**

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) framework offers guidance through the principles of counter terrorism (Mihir, 2020). The OSCE guideline



provides a comprehensive that is supported by the international community and addresses manifestations of terrorism. It promotes a multilateral approach to counter-terrorism at all levels of government, international and regional organizations, public-private partnership, private sector, civil society and media. The OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and pertinent UN Security Council resolutions serve as the direction and support for these activities. The study therefore related these comprehensive strategic guides to identify some of the strategies that the government has used to reduce terrorist activities in Lamu County, evaluating their viability.

The theory implicit in this context is the "Multilateral Approach to Counter-Terrorism" theory, which proposes that multiple stakeholders, including governments, international and regional organizations, public-private partnerships, civil society, the media, and the private sector, should collaborate and coordinate their efforts to combat terrorism. According to the theory, a comprehensive approach to counterterrorism necessitates the participation and collaboration of numerous national and international actors. It is predicated on the notion that worldwide frameworks and principles can provide direction for a comprehensive strategy that effectively combats terrorism.

The multilateral approach to counter-terrorism theory is pertinent to the investigation concerning the reduction of terrorist activities in Lamu County as it furnishes a structural framework for assessing the tactics implemented by the governing authorities. It implies that in order to effectively combat terrorism, a comprehensive approach, as recommended by the OSCE and the United Nations, might yield superior outcomes than a unilateral or isolated methodology.

As suggested by the mention of OSCE and international frameworks, the theory of the multilateral approach to counter-terrorism emphasizes the significance of cooperation, a comprehensive strategy, and international direction in combating terrorism. However, this approach is not without its drawbacks, including issues of coordination, evaluation, resource allocation, and sovereignty. While this theory offers a valuable lens through which to examine the reduction of terrorist activities in Lamu County, its practical application must be tempered with an awareness of its limitations.

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

The study used relative deprivation theory and rational choice theory to assess the impacts of terrorism on livelihoods in Lamu County. These two theories guided the understanding of the effects of terrorism on community livelihoods describing the political, social and economic spheres of life in a community. The theories provided a conceptual lens through which to understand and analyze the complex interactions between terrorism and its impact on the local community.

### **2.5.1 Relative Deprivation Theory**

According to Gurr's relative deprivation hypothesis from 1970, rebellions occur when individuals are unable to tolerate their position in life (Gurr, 2003). Greater disparities between the material well-being of the wealthy and the poor have recently been theorized to be the cause of a new age of political violence that will intensify as globalization not only spreads poverty to new areas but also makes it easier for those who believe they are the victims of globalization to communicate with one another. One explanation is that, especially among members of an oppressed underclass, either absolute deprivation or

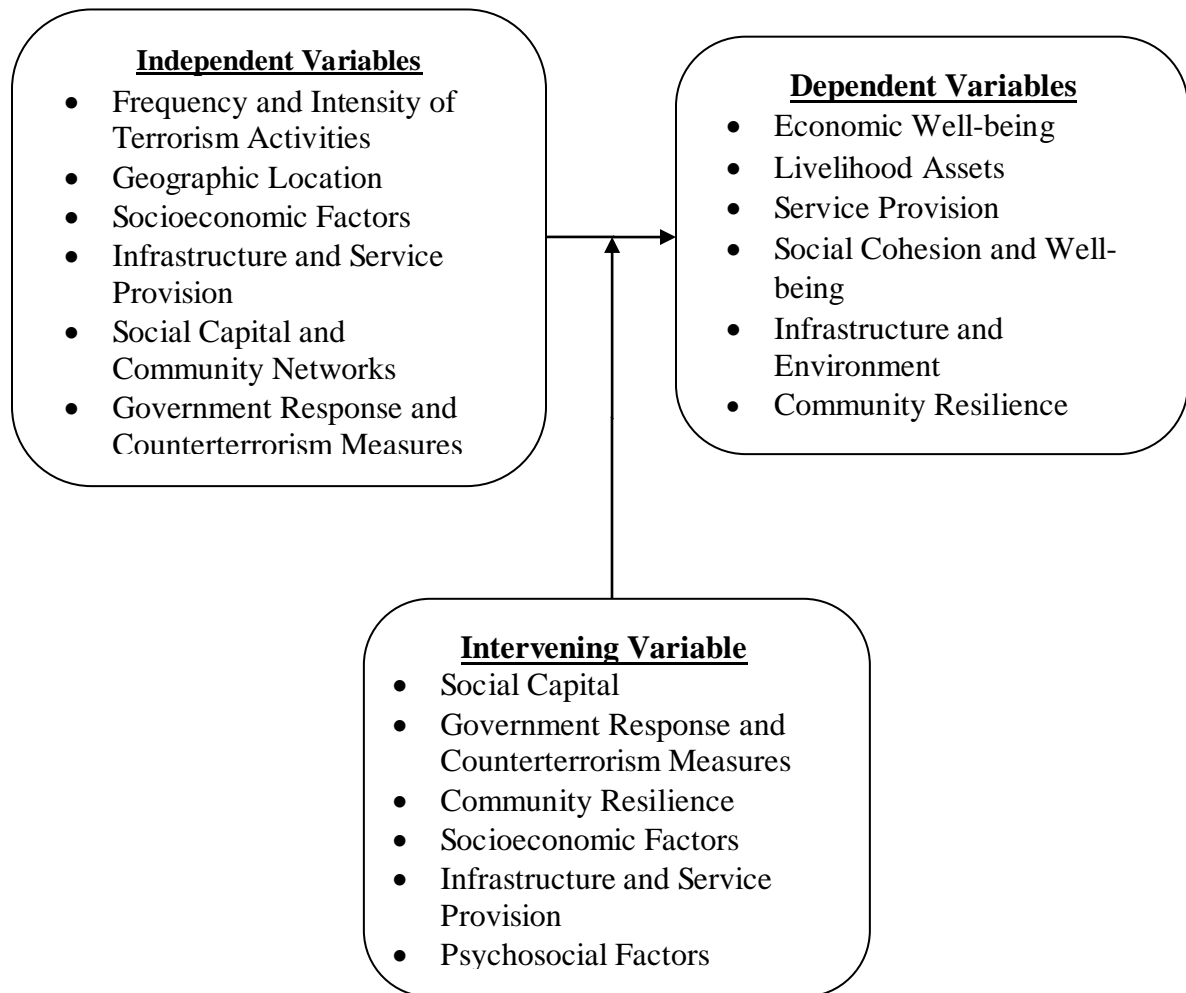
relative economic imbalance sparks terrorism. The idea that terrorism is caused by economic inequality has also been put forth.

### **2.5.2 Rational Choice Theory**

Adam Smith (1776), a self-centered actor, claimed that in a free market economy, the invisible hand is guided by self-interested competition. The rational choice theory is built on the rational actor hypothesis. According to the rational choice theory, individuals make decisions based on logical analysis and their own personal goals. The optimization of one's own interests is what led to these outcomes. It is hoped that using rational choice theory will lead to outcomes that give people the most benefit and satisfaction given the limited number of options available to them.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

As shown in figure 2.6, the conceptual framework shows how terrorism and community livelihoods are related. This relationship is influenced by a variety of people, organizational factors, events, and experiences, including strategies, regulations, rules, and procedures, as well as personal characteristics and the external environment.



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Author, 2022**

## **2.7 Conclusion**

The study literature review was thematically reviewed as per the study objectives. The study identified the research gaps that the study focused on in assessing the impacts of terrorism on community livelihoods in the County of Lamu. The theoretical and conceptual frameworks that guided the study considered the political, social and economic spheres of lives in a community. These three spheres of live were used to assess the effect of terrorism on the lives that the community in Lamu County.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The research design, study area, target audience, sample size and sampling method, research tools, pilot test, validity and reliability, data collection and analysis, and ethical issues are all covered in this chapter.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A descriptive design was adopted to assess the effects of terrorism on livelihoods in Lamu County, Kenya this was because it aligned with the research objectives, the nature of the research question, and the available resources. As a plan to depict how the problem of investigation was solved, the design systematically defined the population and situation under inquiry (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006). Descriptive research design is substantial since it gave a comprehensive analysis of the sensations of the study through establishing value, attitude, and suggestions. It was also useful as it was used in analyzing non-quantified issues.

#### **3.2 Study Area**

The research was carried out in two Sub-Counties of Lamu County, which are Lamu East and Lamu West that were purposively selected based on a careful consideration of the research objectives, feasibility, and access to necessary data and resources. These Sub-Counties are divided into County wards to include Lamu East with seven County wards

(Witu, Bahari, Hindi, Basuba, Hongwe, Mkunumbi and Mpeketoni) and Lamu West with three Wards (Faza, Pate and Kiunga). The study used the administrative wards as the basic unit for the study.

### **3.3 Targeted Population**

The target demographic included household heads to represent the general public, community and religious leaders, civil society, anti-terror police, police officers and government officials. The study used personnel who were deployed within the county wards especially those in government. They identified at least three individuals from the specific target groups from each County ward.

The study's objectives, practicality, and available resources led to the selection of a target population of 143,920 people. In Lamu, Kenya, there are 37,963 households, according to the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the county (2013–2017), with a mean household size of 3.7 people and a population density of 23 people per square kilometer. Therefore, study used household heads to represent the general public that shall participate in the study.

**Table 3.1: Target Population**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Target</b>
Households representing the General Public	37,963
Civil Society	30
Anti-Terror Police	30
Police Officers	30
County Administrative Officers	30
Community Leaders	30
Religious Leaders	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,143</b>

**Source: Author, 2022**

Table 3.1 provides an overview of the various categories comprising the target population of the research study. Each of these categories offers significant contributions in terms of viewpoints and understandings pertaining to counter-terrorism endeavors in Lamu County. However, the largest possible sample size of randomly selected households was used to reflect the population at large.

### **3.4 Sampling Technique**

Sampling techniques are the methodologies used in research to pick a subset or sample from a broader population. This selection is done in order to draw inferences and conclusions about the entire population. The use of these approaches is critical in the field of research since they allow for the efficient and cost-effective collecting of data for researchers, especially when examining populations that are either large or difficult to access.

Cluster sampling entails dividing a population into discrete clusters, which might be based on geographical regions or schools, among other things. A random selection of clusters is done in the context of study, followed by data collection from all individuals inside those selected clusters. This methodology is typically used when sampling clusters rather than individual elements is more practical.

Purposive sampling is a sampling approach that involves the deliberate selection of individuals or groups from a population based on the researcher's discretion or specified criteria. Subgroup analysis is useful for academics who want to explore a specific subset within a community or who are having difficulty reaching the complete population.

According to Kenya Population and House Census (2019), Lamu County community is composed of Boni, Ormas, Swahilis, Arabs, Koreni and other migrant communities. The total population of the county is 143,920 and 37,963 households. Purposive sampling technique allowed the researchers to deliberately select participants who could provide valuable information and perspectives relevant to the research objectives. The selection of these participants was guided by the specific goals of the study and the need to capture a comprehensive understanding of Lamu County's diverse community and its involvement in counter-terrorism efforts.



**Table 3.2: Lamu County Administrative Wards**

<b>Sub-County</b>	<b>County Wards</b>
<b>Lamu West</b>	Shella
	Mkomani
	Hindi
	Mkunumbi
	Hongwe
	Bahari
<b>Lamu East</b>	Witu
	Faza
	Basuba
	Kiunga

**Source: Lamu County CIDP, 2013-2017**

Both purposive and cluster sampling techniques were used in this study. Purposive sampling was necessary since it only involves participants that the researcher perceives to have the required information were interviewed; this is because not all people had the specific information required in relation to the research topic. This sampling technique was used on community and religious leaders, civil society, anti-terror police, police officers and government officials.

Clustering sampling technique was useful as the study was sensitive in nature thus requiring an insider in order to locate participants. In situations where the researcher was not able to meet some key informants; convenient sampling was adopted however from the households in County wards.

### 3.5 Sample Size

The study considered the Yamane (1967) formula to draw a sample size that represents the total population under inquiry, considering the fact that the target population is large enough.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 1}$$

Where  $n$  = sample size

$N$  = Population size

$e$  = Margin of error (Study margin of error calculated at 5%)

Therefore given: Population size ( $N$ ) = 38, 143

The margin of error ( $e$ ) = 5% (0.05),

The study sample size was calculated as follows

= 400 respondents.

**Table 3.3: Sample Size**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Households representing the General Public	37, 963	374
Civil Society	4	4
Anti-Terror Police - Unit Head	3	3
Police Officers – County and Sub County Commanders	3	3
County Administrative Officers	13	13
Community Leaders-Council of Elders Chairperson	1	1
Religious Leaders-Secretary Generals	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38, 143</b>	<b>400</b>

**Source: Author, 2022**

Civil society organizations are vital to community development and counter-terrorism activities. You purposefully chose a small sample of four civil society figures to provide insights on civil society's role in resolving security and counter-terrorism issues. The heads of anti-terror police units have specific counter-terrorism knowledge and experience. You chose all three-unit commanders because they each bring a unique and important perspective to the law enforcement community.

County and sub-county police chiefs play important roles in the law enforcement hierarchy. Because their views into counter-terrorism coordination are critical, you chose all three commanders to obtain thorough information. Local government and public administration are the responsibility of county administrative officials. A sample size of 13 officers was chosen to ensure a thorough picture of their involvement in county issues.

The Chairperson of the Council of Elders is a powerful figure in the community. You choose this person to learn about traditional leadership and community dynamics in

counter-terrorism efforts. Religious leaders frequently play an important role in community life. You chose two Secretaries General to study the role of religious institutions in combating terrorism and building peace. Based on the research objectives, available resources, and the need to capture a varied variety of opinions within the community, a total sample size of 400 was chosen. The samples chosen in each category represent major stakeholders whose perspectives are useful in understanding Lamu County's counter-terrorism activities.

### **3.6 Research Instruments**

The research instrument used in the study were both questionnaire and interview guides. The questionnaires were selected because many respondents could be reached within a short time. These were employed on the identified households in each Ward. The questionnaires were designed to evaluate the effects of terrorism on livelihoods in Lamu County. Both closed ended and unstructured questions were used in data collection. The use of questionnaires in this study was because of their scalability, flexibility, and convenience.

The research employed the use of interviews especially on community and religious leaders, civil society, anti-terror police, police officers and government officials. Direct interviews provided better cooperation and low refusal rates from the interviewees offering high quality response from these respondents who are in authority within the community.

### **3.7 Pilot Test**

The research instruments were tested prior to their employment in sourcing for the data. A pilot test, a small-scale run of all procedures for use in the main study was conducted in Mombasa County to authenticate if the instrument to be used were suitable in accordance with the goals of the study, adequacy of the time allowed and for explanation. The items in the questionnaire were developed to represent each variable in the research (Biddix, 2009). A pre-test was conducted on the items and its measurements by checking various results obtained from focus groups.

Researchers examine the collected data, evaluate the efficacy of the research instruments, and identify any issues or problems that arose during the pilot phase. They may revise and refine the questionnaire or data collection instruments in light of this feedback to ensure that they are valid, plain, and dependable. Researchers utilize the pilot test to ascertain that the instruments are appropriate for the intended purposes and inquiries of the study. Instruments are modified in order to guarantee that they measure the variables of interest with precision.

Additionally, the pilot test assists scientists in determining whether the allotted time for data collection is adequate. In the event that it is determined that the allocated time is insufficient, modifications may be implemented to the schedule for data collection. The pilot test can be employed by researchers to ascertain whether data collectors require any additional training, thereby guaranteeing their readiness to carry out the primary study. The objective of the pilot is to detect and rectify any potential problems, inaccuracies, or obstacles that may arise during the data collection phase. In order to ensure that data

collection is as precise and efficient as possible, adjustments and refinements are made in preparation for the main study based on the direction in which the data collected during the pilot points.

### **3.8 Validity and Reliability**

#### **3.8.1 Validity**

Cohen & Crabtree (2006) note validity as measure of how effectively a test takes the supposed measurement. To ensure the validity of the research tools in the study, the researcher employed triangulation, using multiple methods or sources, and consulted with their supervisor. These strategies collectively aimed to enhance the quality and trustworthiness of the research findings by ensuring that the data collected accurately reflected the intended measurements and research objectives. Through the application of triangulation, the researcher ensured the tools are aligned to the study draw. Further, consultations and discussions with the supervisor were conducted.

#### **3.8.2 Reliability**

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) reliability depends on the accuracy of the research findings and results. In this study, 10% of each group of respondents was employed to examine the reliability of the instruments in accordance with Mugenda & Mugenda's (2003) ideas. This ensured that the tools utilized in collecting the data provided consistent and accurate results over repeated trials.

### **3.9 Data Collection**

This research included both primary and secondary data. Primary data was sourced through interviewing the respondents using question guide this ensured the process had uniformity. Notes were taken during the interviewees.

The data obtained from primary sources was supplemented and verified with secondary data obtained from the Kenya National Archives, Postmodern Library at Kenyatta University, books, government report documents, newspapers, journals, the internet, theses and dissertations, magazines, and any discrepancies or similarities. Analyses of correlation were performed on secondary data.

### **3.10 Data Analysis**

Collected data was edited and analyzed with by the aid of SPSS package version 28. Data was checked and edited to attain completeness, clarity, legibility, suitability, and relevance (Golafshani, 2003). This entailed checking for the non-response and acceptance or dismissal of answers, which were pre-coded prior to research.

The data was collected by questionnaire administration, codified, and organized, after which the data was presented descriptively to provide useful meanings through tables and charts which helped to explain the relationship between the variables of study. Presentation was carried out descriptively in tabular form depicting frequencies and percentages. Using this technique, the collected data provided useful conclusions on the theme being investigated

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher made sure that the necessary research authorities were consulted in order to be granted authorization to collect information from the field the organizations included Kenyatta University Graduate School, National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) to the Lamu County Government.

The effects of terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County are adverse and some respondents were reluctant to share information. Therefore, the secrecy concerning the respondents was maintained accordingly, through the researcher clarifying the reason behind collecting data and how the data is to be utilized thereafter thereby assuring the respondents that data collected was handled with extreme confidentiality.

The respondents' participation in the study was out of one's free will, the researcher did not coerce anyone by any means to participate in the study. This ensured the upholding of the principle of voluntary participation in research.

### **3.12 Conclusion**

In this chapter, the research methods that were used in gathering data were clearly defined. It also covered the techniques that were used in analyzing the data collected from the study area. The main intent for this research was to pinpoint the effects of terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter examines observation and interview data. The analysis clarified how terrorism affects people. SPSS analyzed data. Data was shown in tables and charts. Integration of qualitative and quantitative data is required for interpretations. The study was quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative study had 391 complete replies. The study studied how terrorism affects community livelihoods, so age, gender, education, and socioeconomic status were included. Household heads, significant others, and opinion leaders dominated polls and interviews.

#### **4.1 Demographic Characteristics**

Different demographic groups may be affected by terrorism. For instance, terrorism may affect women and men differently depending on their community roles. Understanding these differences allows you to tailor programs and policies to each group's needs. To understand the consequences of terrorism on different groups, a study must assess participant demographics. This understanding helps create policies, targeted interventions, and resource allocation that improve counter-terrorism efforts and community aid.

391 respondents from the villages of Boni, Mtangawanda Ishakani, Mararani, Kiangwe Mpeketoni, Mangai, Pandanguo, and Kiwayu, contacted one-by-one. Male and female respondents who are members of the household as well as household heads took part in

the exercise. Studying the gender, age, and level of education of respondents in a study on terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County, Kenya provided valuable insights and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of terrorism on different segments of the population.

#### **4.1.1 Distribution by Gender**

Examining the gender of respondents allowed for an exploration of potential gender-specific vulnerabilities, experiences, and coping mechanisms in the face of terrorism activities. It helped identify any differential impacts on men and women, as well as their roles in community resilience and recovery. Gender analysis shed light on gender disparities, power dynamics, and the specific needs and challenges faced by different genders. The distribution of respondents' ages and genders is shown in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Distribution by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	183	47%
Female	208	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100%</b>

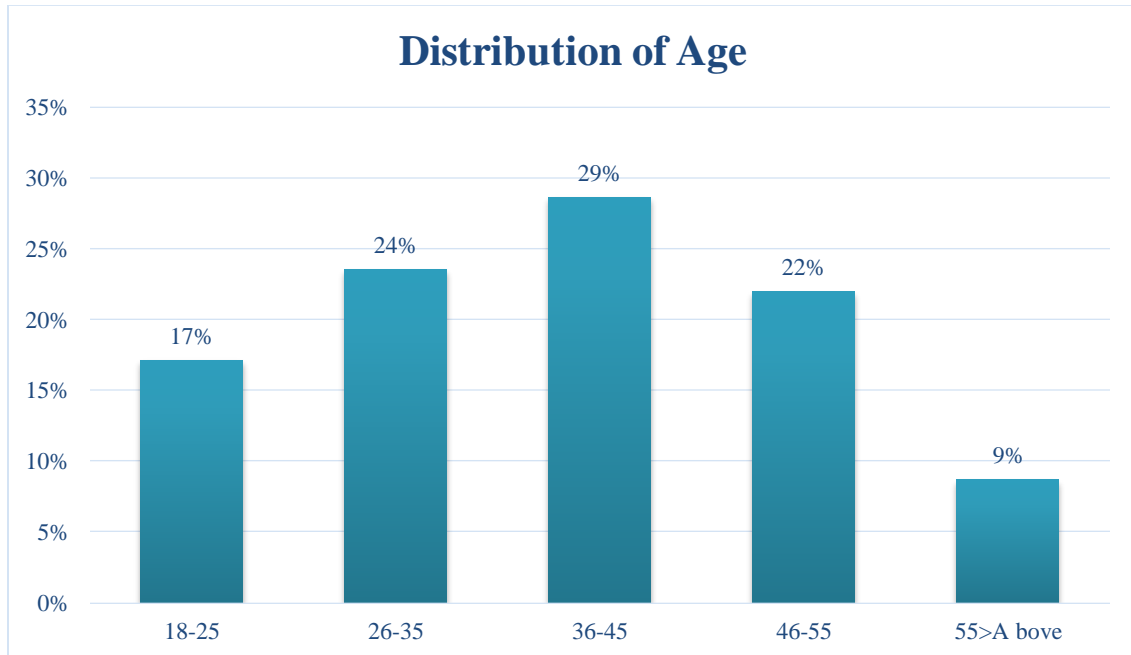
**Source: Author, 2023**

The information gathered made it clear that 208 of the responders were female, while 183 were male. The accessibility and/or availability of women at the family level was considered a contributing factor to the greater response rate for female respondents, as men were frequently away from home. Additionally, after being evicted from their home villages, the majority of male-headed households could have left the villages to support

their families, which means that individual household members could have survived outside of the communities.

#### 4.1.2 Distribution by Age

**Figure 4.1: Distribution by Age**



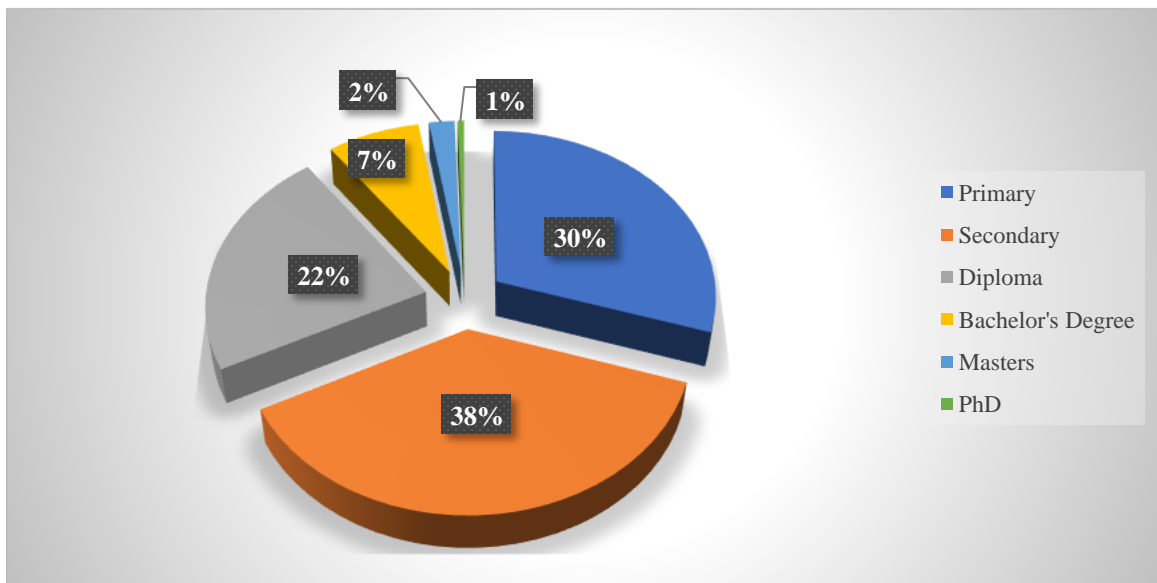
**Source: Author, 2023**

According to Figure 4.1, respondents were mostly between the ages of 36 and 45, with younger respondents, who were between the ages of 26 and 35, coming in second. Respondents aged 46 to 55 came in third while the youth of who are not household heads, between the ages of 18 and 25 came in fourth. Respondents aged 56 and above, made up the group with the lowest percentages. The age of respondents was crucial in understanding how terrorism activities affect different age groups within the community. Different age cohorts had distinct vulnerabilities, coping mechanisms, and resilience capacities. For example, children and youth experienced disruptions in education and

psychosocial well-being, while older adults faced economic hardships and limited access to resources. Analyzing age-related variations informed targeted interventions and support systems for different age groups.

#### 4.1.3 Respondents Level of Education

According to Figure 4.2, the secondary level of education was the highest degree of education for most respondents, followed by the primary level at 117. The level of education of respondents was relevant for understanding the impact of terrorism on human capital, economic opportunities, and social mobility. Education influenced individual's ability to adapt to changing circumstances, seek employment, and access resources and support networks. Analyzing the level of education helped identify educational disruptions, skill gaps, and potential barriers to livelihood recovery and development.



**Figure 4.2: Level of Education**

**Source: Author, 2023**

## **4.2 Nature of Terrorism Activities in Lamu County**

The Nature of Terrorism Activities in Lamu County presents a complex and multifaceted challenge that demands a comprehensive understanding and effective strategies for mitigation. Located along Kenya's northeastern coastline, Lamu County has become a region of strategic significance in the context of counter-terrorism efforts. The county's unique geographical and socio-political characteristics have made it susceptible to various forms of terrorist activities, particularly from extremist groups such as al-Shabaab.

### **4.2.1 Causes of Increased Terror Attacks**

Al-Shabaab, a Somali-based extremist organization, has historically posed the greatest threat in Lamu County, Kenya, where terrorist attacks have transpired. Ahead of the year 2007, al-Shabaab has launched attacks against the infrastructure, population, and security forces of Lamu County. Utilizing suicide bombings, shootings, and IED attacks, among others, the terrorist organization has instilled dread in the local populace and wreaked havoc. Due to the porous frontier separating Kenya and Somalia, Lamu County is a prime location for terrorists.

### **4.2.2 Strategies of Attack and Infiltration**

Terrorist organizations are capable of infiltrating and smuggling supplies through Lamu County due to its expansive coastline and strategic location near the permeable Kenya-Somalia border. Terrorists can traverse the county with relative ease due to its numerous desolate and isolated areas.

Recently, a series of attacks have been attributed to extremist organizations in Lamu County. Armed assaults, ambushes, and bombings are among the tactics employed, with the intention of causing damage to both civilians and security personnel. As a result of these attacks, thousands of individuals have been displaced, a significant number of people have been slain, and the local populace has been instilled with widespread fear. A sense of instability has resulted from the recurring violence, impeding social cohesion and progress in the region.

#### **4.2.3 Target of Attack**

In Lamu County, roads, telephone lines, colleges, and other public facilities are frequent targets for terrorists. The purpose of the attacks is to impede economic operations, erode governmental legitimacy, and cause disturbances to routine daily routines. The findings suggest that the act of targeting infrastructure not only leads to immediate devastation, but also has extensive ramifications for regional economies encompassing commerce, tourism, and agriculture.

Lamu County additionally harbored indications of extremist networks and ideology, both of which played a role in radicalization and recruitment. Vulnerable people, particularly disillusioned youth, may be influenced to participate in terrorist activities or affiliate with extremist organizations due to the allure of extremist narratives. The findings of this research underscore the crucial significance of counter-radicalization initiatives and activities that are conducted at the community level.

Terrorist activity in Lamu County has exacerbated pre-existing intercommunal tensions, resulting in confrontations among various ethnic and religious factions. Extremist

organizations exploit these divisions to fuel their own violence and further destabilize the region, according to the research. Resilience and recovery within a community are impeded by the discord and mistrust that ensue.

#### **4.2.4 Hot Spots**

The detrimental impact that terrorism has on the local economies of Lamu County stands out as a particularly noteworthy finding of the study. Particularly hard impacted are the tourism, agricultural, and fishing sectors, which are all vital to the local economy. The outcomes underscore security concerns, trade and transportation disruptions, and the subsequent consequences of diminished economic prospects, low salaries, and elevated unemployment rates.

#### **4.2.5 Frequency of Attacks**

Research has established that terrorism in a given region incurs significant direct financial costs (Sandler and Enders, 2008). Sandler and Enders (2008) assert that the direct financial ramifications of terrorism in a particular geographic area of a country are significant. The strategy makes sense given that this region lacks the resources to sustain a more prolonged and coordinated invasion.

**Table 4.4: Lamu Terror Attacks**

<b>Date of Attack</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Weapons Used</b>	<b>Casualties</b>
15-6-2014	Mpeketoni	Gun and explosives	65 Killed
17-6-2014	Poromo in Witu	Explosives	15 Killed
23-6-2014	Taa in Pandanguo	Guns and machetes	5 Killed
5-7-2014	Hindi	Guns and explosives	12 Killed
5-7-2014	Gamba	Explosives	9 Killed
18-7-2014	Mpeketoni Centre	Guns and explosives	7 Killed
21-7-2014	Omoyo bridge	Guns	5 Killed
14-6-2015	Baure village and military camp	Guns and explosives	15 Killed
	Milimani	Guns and explosives	6 Policemen Killed
1-2-2016	Bondeni and Izizo Pandanguo	Guns and explosives	3 Killed
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>142</b>

**Source: Police Records at Lamu County Headquarters (2023)**

As a result of terrorist threats, residents of Lamu were compelled to leave their residences and relocate to more recent and secure settlements. Much money has been lost as a consequence of the compelled relocation of enterprises. Villagers who had previously engaged in agriculture in the vicinity of the forested area abandoned their pursuits and relocated due to the persistent peril. Due to the perilous condition of the woodlands, indigenous communities that previously subsisted through foraging and gathering are no longer able to do so.

The Kenyan government has taken numerous security measures in response to the terrorist threat, including the construction of a border wall along the Kenya-Somalia border and the deployment of additional security forces. The government has



implemented external assistance in its efforts to combat terrorism and has formed partnerships with regional allies to impede the operations of al-Shabaab. As stated by a critical informant in an interview:

*The recurrent violent attacks, targeting of critical infrastructure, recruitment of vulnerable individuals, inter-communal tensions, and the adverse impact on livelihoods paint a grim picture of the challenges faced by the local population. Understanding these findings is crucial in formulating effective strategies for countering terrorism, promoting community resilience, and facilitating sustainable development in Lamu County. It requires a comprehensive and integrated approach involving security measures, social interventions, economic revitalization, and fostering community cohesion. By addressing the root causes of terrorism activities and prioritizing the needs of affected communities, stakeholders can work towards a safer and more prosperous future for Lamu County*

*(KII 1, April, 2023)*

#### **4.3 Effect of Terrorism on People’s Social-economic Activities**

The effects of terrorism on people's livelihood are profound and far-reaching. Terrorism, defined as the deliberate use of violence or threats to create fear and advance a political, religious, or ideological agenda, has become a global concern in the 21st century. Its impact on individuals, communities, and societies goes well beyond the immediate physical harm it inflicts. This introduction will delve into the multifaceted ways in which terrorism influences people's livelihood.

##### **4.3.1 Effect of Terrorism on Displacement and Community Livelihood**

This subsection's data collection was based on secondary data and key informant responses. This section's core informants provided the majority of the qualitative data that was gathered. As a result, opinions from field assessment suggested that acts of terrorism have got a significant negative impact the socioeconomic ways of the local inhabitants as

well as the entire region. Attacks that are directed against socioeconomic structures and sources have a cascading effect on those in the lower strata of society. The evacuation of residents from the damaged area to safer grounds is the direct effect of terrorist actions, according to a study approved by Sandler and Enders (2008). This wastes resources that could be used for infrastructure development.

In places like Lango la Samba in Nyongore, Milimani near Dondori, Maleli in Witu, and Pandanguo, and Boni forests, farming activities that were once practiced are no longer being carried out. This source further suggests that many people stopped farming the moment they relocated and are now working in a variety of small enterprises to support themselves. Several of the displaced residents have resorted to looking for work in secure quarries and construction sites. Over 2504 people, as shown in the chart below, have left their original houses and sought safety in brand-new, secure camps. Following the 14<sup>th</sup> June attack in Baure, many people have fled their homes and have resulted in operating out of surrounding shrubs and trees, a resident of the impacted area commented. Other families have entirely abandoned their homes and moved elsewhere.

**Table 4.2: Vacated Villages**

<b>Villages</b>	<b>People Displaced in Numbers</b>
Basuba	210
Baure	90
Bodhei	250
Ishakani	300
Jima	115
Kiangwe	260
Kiwayu	270
Mangai	190
Mararani	200
Milimani	400
Mtangawandu	110
Pandanguo	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>2504</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

The secondary data made it clear that terrorism had uprooted 2504 persons, as seen in table 4.2. Furthermore, it was clear that terrorism had an impact on peoples' socioeconomic status, which suggested that it had an impact on how they lived and diverted attention from the delivery of essential services such as healthcare. This study's findings are accordant with Rehwerder's (2015) study that claimed terrorism has a direct impact on people's lives. This is because, in the event of a terror attack, the residents of Lamu are at great risk of losing their lives. This is the most direct and obvious personal security risk.

### 4.3.2 Effect of Terror on Sources of Income and Community Livelihood

The study also purposed to look into the sources of income of the respondents as shown in table 4.3. According to an analysis of the data, the majority (260) practised either farming or fishing, while hunter, gatherers and pastoralists were 110, and 21 worked in the business world. It was believed that the county of Lamu's close proximity to the sea and its generally regular rains were to blame for the higher response rate for fishing. This conclusion indicates how terrorism has an impact on people's daily lives since respondents participate in a variety of economic activities.

**Table 4.3: Residents Sources of Income**

<b>Community Social Economic Activity</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Business	21	5%
Farming	130	33%
Fishing	130	33%
Hunting and gathering	55	14%
Pastoralism	55	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

The tourism business is the other area that offers socioeconomic activities and has been impacted, according to Somnez, Apostolopoulos, and Tarlow (1999). Tourists use their status and autonomy to escape unsafe circumstances or destinations when travel is no longer enjoyable owing to real or perceived concerns. Sandler and Ender (1992) maintain that “When terrorists attack a nation's tourist attractions, the nation is severely harmed since travelers are likely to alter their travel plans to a nation where terrorism has

occurred. This is in accordance with the travel advisories issued by foreign nations whose nationals may be the targets of the onslaught.

*Most hotels in Lamu town, Ras Kitau, Shella, Manda, Kipungani, Mkokoni and Kiwayu are currently receiving very low turnout of guests with proprietors of such facilities expressing disappointment over the dwindling fortunes in the industry. The fishing industry has not been spared by the terror menace as a number of artisanal fisher persons who depend on the fishing for their livelihood have now been forced to abandon their trade and resorted to doing menial jobs in construction industry and peddling wares. Fishermen mostly from Ishakani and Kiunga areas in Lamu East, which is the main hub and the ban on night fishing is a blow since a good catch can only be made at night. The transport sector has been crippled as most of the available roads are minefields hence a source of death trap.*

*(KII 2, April, 2023)*

According to a source, rebels had planted IEDs along the stretch of road connecting Milimani and Kiunga. Numerous fatalities and injuries have occurred in the area on various roads, including some of these. Not just the dead but also their families' abilities and incomes are being affected by this, which is becoming more prevalent.

The purpose of the study was to look into how much income respondents made and how it was affected by terrorism. Table 4.5 below presents the analysis on the collected data.

**Table 4.5: Monthly Income of Respondents before the Terror Attacks**

<b>Monthly Income (Kshs)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 5000	67
3001-4000	72
2001-3000	77
1001-2000	85
0-1000	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

As shown in table 4.5, the analysed data shows that terrorism at the household level had an impact on the respondents' level of income.

The information in table 4.5 was obtained from household respondents who claimed that since the terrorist attacks began; individual's monthly incomes had decreased, forcing them to relocate. Eighty respondents had monthly incomes between Kshs 0-1000 prior to the attacks, but afterward, their incomes fell to Kshs 0-200. Before the attacks, the Kshs 2001–3000 range dropped to the Kshs 301–400 range, the Kshs 3001–4000 range to the Kshs 401–500 range, and the Kshs 5000 and higher dropped to just over the Ksh. 500 range.

**Table 4.6: Monthly Income of Respondents after the Terror Attacks**

<b>Monthly Income (Kshs)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 500	2
401-500	4
301-400	120
201-300	135
0-200	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

### **4.3.3 Effects of Terrorism on Education**

Numerous schools in the impacted areas were closed, it was stated. The students from some of the closed schools had relocated to safe areas while others had been converted into military temporary camps. A few of the teachers from these schools had also quit their jobs. The pupils whose parents could manage to enroll them in new institutions had

also quit. Data on schools that had been shut is presented in table 4.7. This was based on information gathered from the County Education Offices in Lamu.

The goal of the study was to examine how terrorism has affected the field of education. The county education office provided secondary data that the researcher used. Table 4.7 provides a thorough analysis and explanation of the data.

**Table 4.7: Schools Closed as a Result of Terror Attacks**

<b>Closed schools</b>	<b>Pupils Displaced</b>
Basuba	600
Kakathe	220
Kiangwe	540
Maleli	176
Mararani	500
Milimani	700
Pandanguo	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>3013</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

Learning in these areas was greatly hampered, as seen in table 4.7. This was due to the fact that certain schools had been converted into temporary military camps and others had become unsafe places to be on. Another major aspect was the withdrawal of the teachers from these institutions. Also, the researcher wanted to gauge how respondents felt about how much of impact terrorism had on society. Table 4.8 below presents a clear analysis of the data that was captured.

**Table 4.8: The Disruption on Education Extent Due to Terrorism Response Rates**

<b>Extent of effect</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No effect	32	0.9%
Slight extent	58	8%
Great extent	110	9.0%
Very great extent	191	83.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

As shown in table 4.8, the majority of respondents 191 agreed that terrorism disrupted schooling to a very large extent, while 110 indicated great extent, 58 and 32 indicated moderate extent, and 110 indicated no influence. This finding demonstrates that terrorism has a significant detrimental impact on education. According to the key informant interviews, teachers of other cultures or religions outside Islam were afraid of being attacked. Terrorists also targeted specific communities functioning in the area based on their ethnic backgrounds. The performance of the education sector was severely impacted by this.

#### **4.3.4 Effects of Terrorism on Health and Community Livelihood**

Mangai Health Centre was attacked by the militia, who damaged the facilities and equipment. Patients' mattresses were burned, and the staff's motorbikes were also destroyed. As a result, health professionals left the facility. Additionally, they demolished Kiangwe's health center, crippling its operations. The few remaining ones are unable to adequately serve the locals, which has had a significant impact on the provision of health services. While Lamu Island doctors' working without borders treats the camp's residents, their safety is also jeopardized by these onslaughts. According to a source, "this



is a dreadful experience one would not desire to go through again" on the Mangai Health Centre attack, in which around 60 Al-Shabaab militants raided Mangai hamlet and set fire to the pharmacy, two motorbikes, and burned mattresses. The number of medical facilities that have either closed or been abandoned is displayed in table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Health Centers Abandoned/Closed**

<b>Location</b>	<b>No of Health Centers Closed</b>
Basuba	2
Kiangwe	1
Milimani	4
Mangai	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Source: Health Records Lamu Ministry of Health Headquarters Lamu (2018)**

Table 4.10 shows that, before to the attacks, the residents and the health centers were close by. The response rate was 95 and the longest distance was almost 4 kilometers. The others covering 0–1 kilometer and 1-2 kilometers were at 101 and 85, respectively.

After the assaults, this trend shifted, and the residents are now traveling further to get medical care. This can be explained by the militia's destruction of the majority of the health facilities and the subsequent migration of the displaced people. With a response rate of 110, the majority of residents currently travel between 21 to 30 kilometers to receive treatment. The shortest distance currently has a response rate of 85 and is between 5 and 10 kilometers. There are still some people who travel more than 40 kilometers for medical care, with a 101-response rate.

**Table 4.10: Distance to Health Facilities before the Terror Attack**

<b>Distance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 4 (km)	95
2-3 (km)	110
1-2 (km)	85
0-1(km)	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.11: Distance to Health Facilities after the Terror Attack**

<b>Distance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 40 (km)	101
21-30 (km)	110
11-20 (km)	95
5-10 (km)	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

#### **4.3.5 Effects of Terrorism on Access to Water**

Table 4.12 demonstrates that, prior to their displacement; the residents were not far from water sources.

**Table 4.13: Villagers Water Sources before the Terror Attacks**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Boreholes	4
Community taps	7
<i>Chambia</i>	110
Dams	130
Household wells	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.14: Distance to Water Points after the Terror Attacks**

<b>Distance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 40 Km	26
21-30 Km	120
11-20 Km	130
5-10 Km	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.15: Displaced Residents Water Sources**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<i>Chambia</i>	140
Dam	105
Kiunga community conservancy	130
Military water points	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.12: Distance to a Water Points before the Terror Attacks**

<b>Distance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Over 5 Km	75
3.1- 4 Km	73
2-3 Km	84
1.5-1.9 Km	78
1-1.5 Km	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

People had to travel only a short distance to use the household wells, communal taps, and dams that provided water. After the attacks, not only did the distance grow to as much as 40 kilometers, but the water supplies also changed. The Kiunga community conservancy, wells drilled by the military, dams and a concrete-built purifying plant they refer to as "chambia" are currently the only sources of water for the displaced.

#### **4.3.6 Effects of Terror on Food Security**

According to table 4.16, the majority of the displaced persons continue to practise subsistence farming in there new settlements. They also rely on food donations from friends and family as well as emergency supplies. Given their existing circumstances, food is more expensive, as shown by the comparative cost of food. Since the supply does not easily reach them due to the mined roadways, food is also difficult to get.

**Table 4.16: Food Types in Original Homes**

<b>Food</b>	<b>Number</b>
Potatoes	16
Maize	90
Fish	85
Millet	80
Meat	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.17: Food Sources**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Buying	90
Donated	86
Self grown	120
Relief	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.18: Current Situation Comparative Cost of Food**

<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Affordable	62
Expensive	108
Available	64
Hard to find	100
Same	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

#### 4.3.7 The Extent of Hunger as a Result of Terror Attacks

A lack of security in the surroundings prevented the locals from cultivating the arable land, which was blamed for the emergence of hunger. For fear of being attacked or having a security officer molested, the pastoralists who had been living in and grazing livestock in Lunge and Boni Forests were no longer able to do so. The highways that serve the local area with food had been mined by terrorists.

**Table 4.23: Extent of Hunger as a Result of Terror Attacks**

<b>Extent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No effect	14	3.6
Slight extent	53	13.6
Great extent	72	18.2
Very great extent	252	64.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

**Table 4.19: Extent in which Terrorism Affects Community's Socioeconomic Ways of Life by Key Informants**

<b>Key Informants</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
County Commissioner	1
Police	2
Chief	3
Assistant Chief	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

The residents in the affected region, according to the key sources, want the government to drive out the terrorists from their fields and reduce the number of security guards stationed there. A respondent from the police division said

*The attacks can be contained if there is sustained intelligence coordination with the community.*

*(KII 3, April, 2023)*

According to the locals, development has suffered as a result of significant resource allocations being redirected for security. A government official who was one of the key informants said that:

*...the allocation of increased national and county government resources to police and military activities constitutes a direct opportunity for development related expenditure by the state and external factors.*

*(KII 4, April, 2023)*

The area's chief and the main informant have had some of the worst experiences with the militia said:

*...the living standards have gone down and they cannot afford health services, education and afford safe transport.*

*(KII 5, April, 2023)*

A source for the police department said that:

*Terror groups are spreading propaganda of deed to whip up emotions in supporting their activities.*

*(KII 6, April, 2023)*

The call for tight collaboration with the locals has gained additional support from the informants because terrorist operations are not at all external. One of the local administrators said:

*We believe there are people in the local area those supports or are sympathizers of these groups.*

*(KII 7, April, 2023)*

**Table 4.20: Extent to Which Socio Economic Activities are Affected across Sector by Terrorism**

<b>Extent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No effect	-	-
Slight extent	107	27.3
Great extent	113	28.7
Very great extent	174	44.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

Data from the table above indicates that a larger portion of people had altered their means of subsistence. This alteration was linked to being forcibly ejected from one's native residences, where one's conventional economic practices diverge sharply from those of one's new surroundings. A relatively tiny portion may have lived in the peri-urban areas where protection is provided since they may not have felt the effects. Due to the destruction of their socioeconomic resources, the majority has been hardest hit by the attacks. Also, they had endeavored to alter their their socio-economic operations.



**Table 4.21: Extent to Which Terrorism Lead to Socio-Economic Activities Changes**

<b>Extent of Effect</b>	<b>Response Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No effect	17	4.5
Slight extent	65	16.4
Great extent	121	31
Very great extent	188	48.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

#### **4.3.6 Dusk to Dawn Curfew Effects on Socioeconomic Activities**

This table depicts that a higher number of people experienced negative effects on their sources of income. This was caused by the fact that, in such constrained conditions, very few economic activities could occur. It was suggested that people shouldn't go outside at night to protect their source of income. The few people who were unaffected might spend their nights fishing in the water.

**Table 4.22: Extent to Which Dusk to Dawn Curfew Affects Socioeconomic Activities**

<b>Extent</b>	<b>Response Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No effect	4	1
Slight extent	32	8.2
Great extent	142	36.3
Very great extent	213	54.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Author, 2023**

## **4.4 Strategies to Reduce Terrorism Activities**

Terrorism is a complex issue that involves various factors such as political, social, economic, and religious ideologies. Therefore, reducing terrorism activities requires a multifaceted approach. Reducing terrorism activities requires a comprehensive approach that involves intelligence gathering, counterterrorism operations, addressing root causes, diplomacy and international cooperation, countering extremist propaganda, and community engagement. These strategies can help to prevent terrorist attacks and promote global peace and stability.

### **4.4.1 Intelligence Gathering**

The collection of intelligence information is a critical component in the fight against terrorism. Governments must invest in intelligence gathering mechanisms to obtain information about potential threats and terrorist networks. This information can be used to disrupt terrorist activities and apprehend those involved in planning or carrying out attacks. Intelligence gathering involves the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about potential threats and terrorist activities. This information can be used to prevent attacks, disrupt terrorist activities, and apprehend those involved in planning or carrying out attacks. Intelligence agencies use a variety of methods to gather information, including human intelligence, signals intelligence, and open-source intelligence. A key informant noted:

*Investing in intelligence gathering mechanisms is critical to the fight against terrorism. Governments must allocate resources to intelligence agencies to ensure that they have the necessary tools, technologies, and personnel to collect, analyze, and disseminate information effectively. Intelligence agencies must also collaborate with law enforcement agencies and other*

*stakeholders to share information and coordinate efforts. Intelligence gathering is a continuous process that requires constant monitoring and analysis of potential threats. Governments must be proactive in their intelligence gathering efforts and stay ahead of emerging threats. The information gathered by intelligence agencies can be used to develop counterterrorism strategies, identify vulnerabilities in security systems, and enhance the safety of citizens.*

*(KII 8, April, 2023)*

#### **4.4.2 Counter Terror Operations**

Counterterrorism operations involve the use of military and law enforcement resources to prevent, disrupt, and neutralize terrorist activities. Governments must work closely with security agencies to develop effective strategies for counterterrorism operations. This collaboration involves the sharing of information, the coordination of efforts, and the development of common strategies to combat terrorism. Further, the key informant eluded that:

*Counterterrorism operations require a high level of coordination and cooperation between various agencies, including law enforcement, intelligence services, and military units. Governments must ensure that these agencies have the necessary resources, equipment, and training to carry out their responsibilities effectively. Effective counterterrorism operations require a multifaceted approach that includes both preventive measures and responsive actions. Preventive measures involve the use of intelligence gathering, border control, and surveillance to detect and disrupt potential terrorist activities before they occur. Responsive actions involve the use of military and law enforcement resources to neutralize ongoing terrorist threats. Governments must also ensure that counterterrorism operations are conducted within the framework of international law and respect human rights. This means that operations must be proportionate, discriminate, and avoid causing harm to civilians.*

*(KII 9, April, 2023)*

#### **4.4.3 Reduction of Poverty, Inequalities and Political Marginalization**

Terrorism often stems from underlying issues such as poverty, inequality, and political marginalization. Addressing these root causes can help reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies and prevent individuals from joining terrorist groups. These factors create an environment in which extremist ideologies can take hold and gain appeal among marginalized populations.

#### **4.4.4 Addressing Root Causes of Terrorism**

Addressing the root causes of terrorism is crucial in reducing the appeal of extremist ideologies and preventing individuals from joining terrorist groups. This involves taking measures to alleviate poverty and promote economic development, reduce social and economic inequality, and promote political inclusivity and participation. A household head noted that:

*Governments and other stakeholders must work to create an environment in which individuals have access to education, job opportunities, and social services. Addressing inequality and marginalization can also help to promote social cohesion and reduce the sense of alienation and resentment that can lead individuals to turn to extremist ideologies. Addressing the root causes of terrorism is a long-term process that requires sustained commitment and cooperation among multiple stakeholders. By addressing these underlying factors, governments can help to reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies and prevent individuals from joining terrorist groups. This can ultimately lead to a safer and more peaceful society for all.*

*(Respondent 1, April, 2023)*

#### **4.4.5 International Cooperation**

Terrorism is a global problem that requires international cooperation to address. Governments must work together to share intelligence, coordinate efforts, and develop

common strategies to combat terrorism. This involves sharing information about potential threats and terrorist activities, coordinating efforts to disrupt terrorist networks and operations, and developing common strategies to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks.

An informant pointed out that:

*International cooperation is crucial in addressing the global nature of terrorism. Terrorist networks often operate across borders, making it difficult for individual governments to effectively combat their activities. By working together, governments can leverage their resources and expertise to develop effective counterterrorism strategies. In addition to government cooperation, addressing terrorism also requires the engagement of civil society and the private sector. This involves promoting community engagement, enhancing public awareness and education, and promoting the use of technology to prevent and respond to terrorist activities.*

*(KII 10, April, 2023)*

#### **4.4.6 Deterring Further Recruitment**

Terrorist groups use propaganda to recruit individuals to their cause. Governments must counter extremist propaganda by promoting alternative narratives that emphasize tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for human rights. To counter extremist propaganda, governments must develop communication strategies that promote alternative narratives that are more appealing to potential recruits. These alternative narratives can emphasize the benefits of diversity and inclusion, promote non-violent conflict resolution, and celebrate the importance of human rights and the rule of law. In addition to developing alternative narratives, governments must also take steps to limit the reach of extremist propaganda. This involves monitoring social media and other online platforms where propaganda is often disseminated, and taking steps to remove or block extremist content.

An Anti-Terror Police and a key informant noted that:

*Efforts to counter extremist propaganda must also involve engagement with communities that are vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist groups. This includes promoting community-led initiatives that promote inclusion and prevent violent extremism, as well as engaging with religious and community leaders to promote alternative narratives and prevent the spread of extremist ideologies.*

*(KII 11, April, 2023)*

#### **4.4.7 Building Community Resilience**

Communities play a critical role in preventing terrorism activities. Governments must engage with communities to build trust, promote cooperation, and empower individuals to speak out against extremism. This involves creating opportunities for dialogue and collaboration between government officials, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders. By building relationships based on mutual trust and respect, governments can enhance their capacity to prevent terrorism and promote community resilience. A household head explained emphasizing that

*Community engagement efforts must also involve promoting community-led initiatives that prevent violent extremism and promote inclusion. This can involve supporting programs that provide education, job opportunities, and social services to marginalized communities, as well as promoting initiatives that celebrate cultural diversity and promote social cohesion.*

*(Respondent 2, April, 2023)*

Empowering individuals to speak out against extremism is also crucial in preventing terrorism activities. Governments must promote awareness-raising campaigns that encourage individuals to report suspicious activities and behaviors, and to seek help if they or someone they know is at risk of radicalization.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Chapter Overview**

According to the researcher's three study questions, what effect does terrorism have on people's socioeconomic ways of living in Lamu County? What kind of effects have the terrorist attacks had on the accessibility of essential public services? The final query is: How have Lamu County citizens responded to terrorist activities? They subsequently developed into the three main objectives of the determination research.

#### **5.1 Summary**

##### **5.1.1 Terrorism Activities in Lamu County**

The terrorist attacks in Lamu County have severely damaged the local economy. Terrorist violence and instability have impacted the region's most important economic sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and fishing. As a result of the upheaval, incomes have dropped, and the region's economy has barely grown.

Tourist visits to Lamu County, noted for its cultural significance and beautiful beaches, have dropped significantly as a result of recent terrorist attacks. Both domestic and international tourists have been discouraged from visiting the area due to security concerns and travel warnings. As a result of the drop in tourists, the county's economy has suffered, and many people have lost their jobs.

Many people in Lamu County depend on agriculture for their income, but this industry has been hit hard by recent terrorist attacks. Problems, such as lack of access to markets,

shattered supply systems, and the devastation of cropland and livestock, plague farmers. Because of these problems, agricultural output has dropped, food insecurity has increased, and farming communities have been hit hard economically.

The results show that many people in Lamu County have been forced to leave their homes due to terrorist attacks. People who had to uproot and move because of safety concerns lost jobs, possessions, and opportunities to participate in civic life. The displacement of people has also put a burden on the capabilities and resources of the receiving communities, making them more susceptible to and dependent upon outside forces.

Terrorist attacks in Lamu County have hampered commercial activity. Local marketplaces have been affected, and trade with neighboring nations has slowed, due to the widespread fear of attacks. There have been difficulties in maintaining business operations, especially for smaller businesses, and this has resulted in losses of capital and less business possibilities.

Communities in Lamu County have become more divided as a result of terrorism. As a result of the attacks, people are more wary of one another and have less trust in their neighbors. Emerging intergroup conflicts and differences have made life even more difficult for the local populace.

### **5.1.2 Effect of Terrorism on Community Livelihood**

Public services in Lamu County have been disrupted due to terrorist operations. Essential services including healthcare, education, and water supply have been affected by attacks on crucial infrastructure like highways, electrical lines, and communication networks. It



has been difficult for service providers to reach affected communities due to destruction or damage to infrastructure.

The results show that terrorism has severely affected healthcare delivery in Lamu County. As a result of the attacks on healthcare facilities and the widespread dread of further violence, many healthcare facilities have either shut down or reduced their services. Because of this upheaval, people in outlying or unsafe locations have less opportunity to receive medical care. The ability of hospitals and clinics to treat patients in a timely manner and during times of crisis has also been compromised.

Lamu County's educational system has been damaged by recent terrorist attacks. Many schools have been attacked, vandalized, or closed because of safety concerns. Children and young people's access to continuous, high-quality education has been compromised as a result. The results indicate that the educational disruptions have lasting effects on human capital development and the communities' standard of living.

Terrorist threats have reduced government resources and personnel in various parts of Lamu County. Security issues and risks have increased in some areas, making it difficult for government officials and service providers to function there. As a result of the government's reduced presence, many in need have been cut off from vital services.

The results show how terrorism has stymied economic growth in Lamu County. Companies and investors have been put off by the area's negative image and the difficulty of doing business there. Services for the local populace have been hampered by a lack of investment and economic development initiatives from the private sector.

Lamu County has also suffered psychological and societal consequences as a result of terrorism. Insecurity and anxiety have spread throughout the populace as a result of the dread and trauma caused by recent incidents. Negative effects on mental health, relationships, and communal vitality may persist over time.

### **5.1.3 Strategies to Reduce Terror Attacks**

The results indicate that numerous security measures have been implemented in Lamu County as a response to terror incidents. Security measures include more patrols, checkpoints, and other points of entry, as well as improved intelligence gathering and monitoring. The end goal is to keep peace and order in the impacted areas, reduce the likelihood of further attacks happening there, and speed up response times.

In the wake of terrorist incidents, people are working together more than ever before. To improve interactions between residents and law enforcement, community-based initiatives like community policing and information sharing have been put into place. The results show that public participation in security efforts improves trust, information gathering, and the ability to spot and stop possible threats before they have a chance to cause harm.

In the wake of terrorist attacks in Lamu County, authorities have worked to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement and other key players in the area. Exercises, workshops, and other forms of training for police enforcement, first responders, and other community leaders to hone their abilities are included. The research results point to the importance of capacity building in preventing and responding to terrorist acts.

In the wake of terrorist attacks, efforts to strengthen the nation's physical defenses have been prioritized. Building and fortifying police stations and military bases in key locations is one method of ensuring public safety. Efforts have also been undertaken to increase response capabilities and ensure the efficient flow of information and resources by upgrading road networks, communication systems, and other key infrastructure.

According to the results, counterterrorism methods have been developed and implemented in response to terror acts in Lamu County. Intelligence collecting, analysis of terrorist networks, interagency cooperation, and global partnerships are all part of these plans. The goal is to stop people from being radicalized and recruited into terrorist groups as well as to disrupt terrorist actions.

Socioeconomic aid has also been provided to areas hit by terrorist attacks. Humanitarian aid includes things like supplying food, shelter, and medical care to those who have been displaced or injured as a result of the attacks. The societal and economic effects of terrorism have been mitigated via the implementation of economic recovery efforts like job creation programs and support for small businesses.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the findings of the study conducted in Lamu County, Kenya, provide valuable insights into the multifaceted effects of terrorism on local economies and communities. The research highlights the significant challenges posed by terrorism, encompassing disruptions to socioeconomic activities, critical infrastructure, and essential services. It is evident that the negative impact of terrorism reaches far beyond the immediate physical harm, resonating deeply within various sectors of society.

The economic repercussions of terrorism, as outlined in the report, are both immediate and long-lasting. Industries such as tourism, agriculture, education, and public services suffer substantial setbacks, resulting in job losses, income reductions, and limited economic opportunities, especially in vulnerable sectors like tourism. Disruptions to vital infrastructure, including roads and communication networks, not only hinder economic activities but also impede the delivery of life-saving services, compounding the challenges faced by the affected population.

The study underscores the social and psychological toll of terrorism, with intercommunal tensions, population displacement, and heightened fear being notable consequences. It emphasizes the importance of community involvement, capacity-building, and effective response mechanisms in countering acts of terrorism. Moreover, the research highlights the significance of adopting comprehensive counterterrorism strategies that encompass not only physical infrastructure development but also social and economic support.

A crucial aspect brought to light by the study is the importance of understanding the demographics of the impacted community, considering factors such as age, gender, and education level. This knowledge allows for more targeted interventions and the establishment of safety nets to protect the most vulnerable members of the community, ensuring a more inclusive and effective response to the challenges posed by terrorism.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

### **5.3.1 Policy Recommendations**

- i. The afflicted population needs to be protected by the government by receiving the basic necessities, such as food supplies, to prevent them from feeling abandoned.
- ii. Institutionalizing community policing in the area is urgently needed to foster close ties with the local sheikhs, imams, and Muslim youngsters.
- iii. Minimize the disparity in wealth between the locals and other areas while fostering a strong feeling of national identity.
- iv. To lessen occurrence of terror attacks and its impact on the region, the government must implement intervention techniques in the pre, during and post event, and post-event phases. This money will go toward acquiring intelligence before the strikes.

### **5.3.2 Recommendations for Further Research**

To ascertain how socioeconomic activity can be maintained in a war environment, a more thorough investigation should be conducted. More research should be conducted to aid in the interpretation of intelligence information pieces, tactics used in recruiting terrorist, organizational structures, and their operational procedures. To prevent a decline in terrorist research, there should be collaboration between the academicians and the intelligence personnel in the field. Thus, other research techniques should be used to study terrorism.

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix I: Questionnaire**

There are four sections in this questionnaire. Information about demographics is presented in Section A. The questions that were posed to the respondent in accordance with the goals make up Sections B, C, and D.

**SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Please check the applicable box.

- Which religion do you practice?

Muslim	Christian	Traditionalist	Others (Indicate)
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- What is the highest degree you've earned?

Primary	Secondary	Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Masters	PhD
---------	-----------	---------	-------------------	---------	-----

- Which professional position do you hold?

.....

**SECTION B: Identify the nature of terrorism activities in Lamu County**

- There are many distinct situations and forms in which terrorism happens. Kindly explain some of these forms

- To what extent do you agree to the following, common features of terrorism?

1 Strongly agree, 2 Agree, 3 Moderate, 4 Disagree, 5 Strongly disagree

- A threat (to one's life, limb, or property)
- A deliberate effort to subvert democratic administration, especially by attempting to sway lawmakers and policymakers
- A strategy to targeting that is indiscriminate and intended to terrorize people on a large scale

**SECTION C: Examine the effects of terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County**

- List some of the effects of terrorism in your area

.....

- Do the effects compromise the community livelihoods? If yes kindly explain

.....

**SECTION D: Assess the strategies put in place to reduce terrorism activities in Lamu County**

- Which policing tactics are used most frequently in Lamu County to combat terrorism?

Strategy	Tick
Military	
Para military	
Community Policing	
Criminal Justice	
Integrated Policing Approach	
Intelligence Led Policing	
Others	

- How frequently do policing techniques get used in the war on terrorism? Explain.

.....

.....

- How much does the implementation of policing methods improve the effectiveness of the police?

.....

..... Thank You

## **Appendix II: Interview Guide**

There are two portions to this schedule. Information about demographics is presented in Section A. The questions that were posed to the respondent in accordance with the objectives make up Section B.

### **SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Please check the applicable box.

- What religion do you practice?
  
  - What is your highest level of education?
  
  - What is your designation?
- .....

### **SECTION B**

#### **Identify the nature of terrorism activities in Lamu County**

- There are numerous distinct circumstances and types of terrorism. Kindly explain some of these forms
  
- How much do you agree with the following characteristics of terrorism?

1 Strongly agree, 2 Agree, 3 Moderate, 4 Disagree, 5 Strongly disagree

- A risk (to life, limb, or property)

- A purposeful endeavor to subvert democratic democracy, particularly by seeking to influence politicians and policy-makers
- Targeting done randomly with the intention of instilling dread and panic among a people

**Examine the effects of terrorism activities on community livelihoods in Lamu County**

- List some of the effects of terrorism in your area

.....

- Do the effects compromise the community livelihoods? If yes kindly explain

.....

**Assess the strategies put in place to reduce terrorism activities in Lamu County**

- Which policing techniques are used most frequently in Lamu County to combat terrorism?
- How frequently are policing techniques used in the struggle against terrorism? Explain.
- How much does the implementation of policing techniques improve the effectiveness of the police?

.....

Thank You

### Appendix III: Work Plan

This is the Work plan that the researcher intends to use in the whole process of developing the project.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Action By</b>	<b>Deliverable</b>
Proposal Development	July 2022	Researcher	Proposal
Presentation of draft Proposal	August 2022	Researcher	Proposal
Revision of Proposal	August 2022	Researcher and Supervisor	Proposal
Documentations to graduate school for school presentation	September 2022	Researcher and Department	Approval Letter
Documentations to NACOSTI	September 2022	Researcher	Research Permit
Pretesting of data collection instruments	October 2022	Researcher	Data Collection Tools
Recruitment and training of 3 Research assistants	October 2022	Researcher	Research Assistants
Data collection and Analysis	October 2022	Researcher and Research Assistants	Data
Presentations of Finding	November 2022	Researcher	Draft Report
Binding thesis in KU format	November 2022	Researcher and Graduate School	Report

#### Appendix IV: Budget

<b>Items</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Printing of Questionnaires	400	400	5	2,000
Car Hire	1	5 Days	5,000	25,000
Security Personnel	2	5 Days	1,500	15,000
Research Assistants	3	5 Days	3,000	30,000
Reading Material				5,000
Data Computation & Analysis				15,000
Printing And Binding	6	6	2,000	12,000
Miscellaneous Cost				10,000
NACOSTI				3,000
<b>Totals (Ksh)</b>				<b>117,000</b>

## Appendix V: Kenyatta University Research Approval



### KENYATTA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: [dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke](mailto:dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke)

Website: [www.ku.ac.ke](http://www.ku.ac.ke)

P.O. Box 43844, 00100

NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

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Our Ref: C50/CTY/PT/20455/2010

DATE: 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2023

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

Dear Sir/Madam,


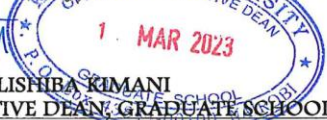
**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR BRIGITTE MORAA MOBISA – REG. NO. C50/CTY/PT/20455/2010**

I write to introduce Ms. Brigitte Moraa Mobisa who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. She is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies.

Ms. Mobisa intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “Effects of Terrorism Activities on Community Livelihoods in Lamu County, Kenya”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

  
  
**PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI**  
**EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL**

EK/nn





KENYATTA UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: [dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke](mailto:dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke)

Website: [www.ku.ac.ke](http://www.ku.ac.ke)

P.O. Box 43844, 00100  
NAIROBI, KENYA  
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2023

TO: Brigette Moraa Mobisa  
C/o Security, Diplomacy & Peace Studies Dept.

REF: C50/CTY/20455/2010

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2023 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled, "Effect of Terrorism Activities on Community Livelihoods in Lamu County, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking Forms per semester. The form has been developed to replace the Progress Report Forms. The Supervision Tracking Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

JACKSON LUVUSI  
FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies Department.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Linnet Hamasi  
C/o Department of Security Diplomacy & Peace Studies  
Kenyatta University

JL/nn

# Appendix VI: NACOSTI Permit

 <p>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</p>	 <p>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</p>
Ref No: 990187	Date of Issue: 05/April/2023
<b>RESEARCH LICENSE</b>	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Ms.. Brigitte Moraa Mobisa of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Lamu on the topic: EFFECT OF TERRORISM ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS IN LAMU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 05/April/2024.</p>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/23/24700	
990187	
Applicant Identification Number	Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
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See overleaf for conditions	

**THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013 (Rev. 2014)**  
Legal Notice No. 108: The Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

**CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE**

1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way;
  - i. Endanger national security
  - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
  - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
  - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
  - v. Adversely affect the environment
  - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
  - vii. Endanger public safety and national cohesion
  - viii. Plagiarize someone else's work
3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
4. The license any rights thereunder are non-transferable
5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
7. Excavation, filming, movement, and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
8. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
9. The Commission may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project for the purpose of assessing and evaluating compliance with the conditions of the License.
10. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy, and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) onto a platform designated by the Commission within one year of completion of the research.
11. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.
12. Research, findings and information regarding research systems shall be stored or disseminated, utilized or applied in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Commission from time to time.
13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and  
Innovation(NACOSTI),  
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,  
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA  
Telephone: 020 4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245  
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke