

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**TERRORISM AND ITS EFFECT ON PEOPLE'S SOCIO
ECONOMIC WAYS OF LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF LAMU COUNTY**

BY

ROBERT MAGAK OWINO

C50/80876/2015

**Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Sociology (Criminology and
Social Order)**

2018

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree or any award in any university.

Signature.....

Date.....

OWINO ROBERT MAGAK

C50/80876/2015

Declaration by the Supervisor

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

Signature.....

Date.....

DR. BENEAH MUTSOTSO

Department of Sociology and Social Work

University of Nairobi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is with deep sense of appreciation and gratitude that I thank Dr. B. Mutsotso, my supervisor, for the scholarly advice and support. I equally thank the entire academic staff at the Department of Sociology and Social work for making me understand the concept of Criminology and Social order in a more detailed manner. I am grateful to the research participants, without whose input, the study would not have been a success. Above all, I thank the Almighty God for seeing me through the period of study.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my late wife, Commissioner Mary Magak, who could have lived to share with me the academic experience. Further gratitude goes to my daughter Noel and son Lawrence for enduring my long absence from home during the time of study.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate terrorism and its effect on people's socio economic ways of life in Lamu County. The region has experienced perennial terror attacks during the period under study where the civilian and the military have borne the brunt of the attacks. There have been several deaths and injuries occasioned by these attacks to both the non- combatants and combatants. The specific objectives of the study that guided the purpose of the research included the effect of terrorism on the people's socioeconomic ways of life, effect of terror attack on provision of services, and the government and community's response to terror attacks. The study adopted the framing theory, contagion theory, and relative deprivation theory. Methodologically, the study applied a descriptive survey research design and targeted all households and key informants, such as local administration and law enforcement officers. Purposive sampling was applied as a key sampling technique. The primary data were obtained from the 110 primary respondents who were men and women who were household heads in the affected villages using standardized questionnaire. The data from the key informants were obtained from a key informant interview guide generated through qualitative data. The study analyzed the nature, strength and extent of the associations between the variables under the conceptual framework. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, which include frequency counts and percentages. Some of the results were presented using charts and tables that have been generated from the SPSS and Excel spreadsheets. Analysis of the collected data revealed that terrorism attacks have not only caused fear, but has also disrupted regular social activities. There is collateral damage to the infrastructure and forced displacements of the inhabitants due to terror activities in the region. The terror acts have impeded the provisions of essential services such as education and health, where a number of schools have been closed to give way to the makeshift military camps and learners transferred to other schools or simply denied the right or opportunity to learn. The provision of medical services has suffered the same fate as the health facilities have either been abandoned or destroyed. The study concludes and recommends that the government need to cushion the affected individuals by institutionalizing community policing in the area so that there is close working relationship between the law enforcement officers and the community

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------|--|
| DFA | : Deprivation, frustration, Aggression |
| ETA | : External Terrorists Attack |
| FBI | : Federal Bureau of Instigations |
| IED | : Improvised Explosive Device |
| IRA | : Irish Republican Army |
| IRIN | : International Regional Information Network |
| SOPS | : Standing Operating Procedures |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------------|
| DECLARATION..... | ii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | iii |
| DEDICATION..... | iv |
| ABSTRACT..... | v |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | vi |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | vii |
| LIST OF TABLES | x |
| LIST OF FIGURES | x |
| | |
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Problem Statement..... | 4 |
| 1.3 Research Questions..... | 5 |
| 1.4 Research Objectives..... | 5 |
| 1.5 Justification of the Study | 5 |
| 1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study | 6 |
| | |
| CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK..... | 7 |
| 2.0 Introduction..... | 7 |
| 2.1 The concept of terrorism..... | 7 |
| 2.1.1 Global Effect of Terrorism on the Economy | 9 |
| 2.1.2. Common Themes as the Primary Root Causes of Terrorism | 12 |
| 2.1.3. Counterterrorism Measures..... | 15 |
| 2.1.4 Effect of Terrorism on People’s Socio Economic Ways of Life in Lamu County..... | 17 |
| 2.2. Effects of Terrorism on Health Services..... | 18 |
| 2.2.1. Effects of Terrorism on Health Services in Lamu County | 19 |
| 2.3. Effects of Global Terrorism on Transport | 19 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2.3.1 Disruption of Travel and Transport in Lamu | 20 |
| 2.3.2 Damage to infrastructure and dynamism of terrorism in Lamu | 21 |
| 2.3.3. Response of the residents of Lamu to the terror attacks..... | 22 |
| 2.4. Theoretical Framework..... | 23 |
| 2.4.1 Relative Deprivation Theory | 23 |
| 2.4.2. The Contagion Theory..... | 24 |
| 2.4.3. Framing Theory..... | 26 |
| 2.5 Conceptual Framework..... | 28 |
| | |
| CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY..... | 29 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 29 |
| 3.2. Site Description..... | 29 |
| 3.3 Research Design..... | 29 |
| 3.4. Unit of analysis | 30 |
| 3.5. Unit of observation | 30 |
| 3.6 Target Population..... | 30 |
| 3.7 Sampling | 31 |
| 3.8 Data Collection | 31 |
| 3.8.1 Collection of Quantitative Data..... | 31 |
| 3.8.2 Collection of Qualitative Data..... | 32 |
| 3.9 Pre-test | 32 |
| 3.10 Ethical Considerations | 32 |
| 3.10 Data Analysis | 32 |
| | |
| CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND | |
| INTERPRETATION | 34 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 34 |
| 4.1.1 Social and Demographic Characteristics | 34 |
| 4.1.1. (a) Distribution by gender..... | 34 |
| 4.1.2 Respondents level of education | 36 |
| 4.2. Effect of Terrorism on People’s Socioeconomic Ways of Life in Lamu | 36 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 4.2.1. Effects of terror activities on education | 41 |
| 4.2.2. Extent of disruption of learning and performance..... | 42 |
| 4.2.3. Effects of terror activities on Health | 43 |
| 4.2.4. Effects of terrorism on water sources..... | 45 |
| 4.2.5. Effects of terrorism on food security..... | 46 |
| 4.2.6. Response on the extent to which dusk to dawn curfew affects socioeconomic activities..... | 49 |
| 4.2.7. Response on the extent of hunger as a result of terror attacks | 50 |
| 4.2.8. Response on the extent on which terrorism does not affect socioeconomic activities..... | 50 |
| | |
| CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 52 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 52 |
| 5.2 Summary..... | 52 |
| 5.2.1 Effects of terrorism on socio economic activities | 52 |
| 5.2.2 Effect on Service Provision..... | 53 |
| 5.2.3 Response to Terror Attacks | 54 |
| 5.3 Conclusion | 54 |
| 5.5. Recommendations..... | 55 |
| 5.5.1 Policy Recommendations | 55 |
| | |
| REFERENCES..... | 57 |
| APPENDICES | 62 |
| Appendix I: Questionnaire for Respondents..... | 62 |
| Appendix II: Key Informant Interview Guide | 75 |
| Appendix III: Map of Lamu County..... | 76 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Distribution by gender | 35 |
| Table 2: Vacated villages..... | 38 |
| Table 3: Sources of income to residents | 39 |
| Table 4: Terror attacks in Lamu: Loss of life | 40 |
| Table 5: Respondents monthly income before the terror attacks..... | 41 |
| Table 6: Respondents monthly income after the terror attacks..... | 41 |
| Table 7: Number of schools closed due to terror attacks..... | 42 |
| Table 8: Response on the extent of disruption on education due to terrorism..... | 43 |
| Table 9: Number of health centres which have been closed or abandoned | 44 |
| Table 10: Distance of health centres before the terror attack | 44 |
| Table 11: Distance of health centres after the terror attack | 45 |
| Table 12: Distance to a water source before the terror attacks | 45 |
| Table 13: Water sources for the villagers before the terror attacks | 46 |
| Table 14: Distance to water source after the terror attacks..... | 46 |
| Table 15: Water sources for the displaced residents..... | 46 |
| Table 16: The types of food in original homes | 47 |
| Table 17: Sources of food..... | 47 |
| Table 18: Comparative cost of food in current situation | 47 |
| Table 19: Response by key informants on the extent in which terrorism affects people's socioeconomic ways of life..... | 48 |
| Table 20: Response on the extent to which terrorism affects socio economic activities across sector | 49 |
| Table 21: Response on the extent to which terrorism lead to change in socioeconomic activities | 49 |
| Table 22: Response on the extent to which dusk to dawn curfew affects socioeconomic activities | 50 |
| Table 23: Response on the extent of hunger as a result of terror attacks..... | 50 |
| Table 24: Response on the extent on which religious differences do not affect socioeconomic activities | 51 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Conceptual Framework | 28 |
| Figure 2: Distribution by age | 35 |
| Figure 3: Level of education | 36 |

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

There is generally accepted definition of terrorism, where scholars have defined terrorism in different ways. According to Mathewson and Steinberg (2003), “is the premeditated use of violence, to achieve certain objectives.” Ruby (2002) defined terrorism as “as a moral and behavioral stand point. Legally, terrorism is a violation of established laws. From a moral stand point, terrorist acts are morally unjustifiable.” On the other hand, Steinberg (2003) defined terrorism from a behavioral approach as “The behavioral approach is more unifying since it defines terrorism purely by the behaviors involved, regardless of the laws or morality of those doing the definitions because the approach permits a reliable operational definition of terrorism regardless of who measures it.”

Cronin (2002) argued that “There are four major types of terrorism movements around the world; Left-wing (Leftist,) right -wing (rightist), ethno-nationalist or separatist and, religious or sacred. Each of these terrorism types has different style and mode of behavior.” Currently, according to Rapoport (2001) “religious or sacred terrorism, for example, that is perpetrated by Al-Qaeda, dominates the global stage although all four types of terrorism are capable of unspeakable brutality.” Mathewson and Steinberg (2003) contended that the first wave occurred during the break up world empires in the 17th through 19th centuries. This was first experienced during French Revolution when the Jacobins who were the ruling class in France, through their leader MacMillan Robespierre had enemies of the revolution killed.”

The second wave occurred because of decolonization in the mid-1990s and was done by non- governmental groups. These were acts by non-state actors who were using Guerrilla tactics to propel ethnic nationalism, anti-colonial sentiments. According to Cronin (2002), “Terrorist groups with a nationalist agenda had formed in every part of the world.” For example, “the Irish Republican Army (IRA) grew from the quest by Irish Catholics to form an independent republic rather than being part of Great Britain.” Similarly, “the Kurds, a distinct ethnic and linguistic in Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq have sought national autonomy since the beginning of the 20th century. The Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are members of the ethnic Tamil minority. They used suicide bombings and other lethal

tactics to wage a battle for independence against the Sinhalese majority government.” The third wave, pertains to soviet inspired “Leftist anti-Westernism in the 1950-1989 period. The fourth and current religious wave is primarily driven by the desire to over throw western neo- colonial and capitalists’ economic systems that are seen as corrupting influence of Islamic religion and societies. International terrorism became a prominent issue in the late 1960s when hijacking became a favored tactic.”

Botha (2003) stated that “ADF’s violent campaign peaked between 1997 and 2001 with 48 explosives device detonated in and around Kampala, killing approximately 50 and injuring an estimated 200 people”. The other example according to Radulescu (2014), “in Uganda is the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) which dates back to 1987, has carried out numerous atrocities directed at civilians in nearly 25-749 campaigns in the northern region operating as an ideologically apocalyptic Christian group opposing the central government. Its mode of operation has been to use violence or the threat of violence to intimidate and instill fear in the Ugandan people and more specifically the Acholi tribe.” Cronin (2002) observes “More recent cases of domestic terrorism have been seen in Nigeria, where political violence in the North carried out by the Boko Haram (BH) has claimed hundreds of lives, Somalia’s situation is looking even more grim with daily violence, a tragically consistent part of life. Furthermore, South Africa continues to experience some periodic episodes or political violence from both domestic and regional groups.”

Cronin (2002) contended that “Kenya as a country has experienced four types of terrorism that is leftist, rightist, ethnonationalist and religious. The most devastating attacks have come from ethnonationalistic and religious terrorism. The manifestation of these dominant forms of terrorism in Kenya has a definite historical sequence.” Edgerton (1989) suggested that “Ethnonationalistic terrorism was mostly experienced in Kenya towards the end of the country’s colonial rule in the 1950s, when freedom movements such as Mau Mau used terror to hasten the country’s independence.” According to Sorel (2003) “The terrorist events that took place in Kenya at that time perfectly exemplifies the maxim, one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter. While the British sought to suppress the Mau Mau terrorists, natives oppressed by colonialism saw this ragtag army as freedom fighters and supported it. The current incidence of religious/sacred terrorism in Kenya is most

bothersome because its perpetrators have no qualms about scarifying civilians in the process of achieving their objectives.”

According to Muendo (2003), “Al-Qaeda religious terrorist groups have subjected Kenya to devastating terrorist attacks in the last recent years that include the August 7, 1998 bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi which killed over 200 people and injured thousands and, the November 28, 2002 suicide bombing of the Israeli-owned paradise tourist hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, which killed 15 people and injured 80 others. Simultaneously, there was an abortive attempt to blow up an Israel, passenger jet on take-off from Mombasa international airport.”

Maina (2004) contended that “It is believed that direct motivations of terrorists to attack Kenya include the country’s close ties with Israel and Western countries, its vibrant coastal beach tourism industry that is at odds with the locally dominant Islamic religion and culture, the perception that the country’s predominantly Christian population is an obstacle to the Islamization of Eastern Africa.” The other factors facilitating terrorist attacks in Kenya as presented by Maina (2004) include the country’s coastal geographic situation and strategic location relative to Europe, Asia, and neighboring African countries, porous borders, unstable neighboring countries, especially Somalia and South Sudan, relatively open and multi-cultural society, relatively good transport and communications infrastructure, relatively advanced regional economy, relatively large Muslim population and the political and socio economic deprivation of the coastal population relative to the rest of the country.”

Irina (2012) indicates that “the terrorist phenomena are based on many reasons such as, underground economy, that support terrorist activities, corruption, high taxation and social inequalities, economic instability, social conflicts and economic reforms often affect economic stability of the countries that adopt them, so economic instability create risk factors and increase terrorist actions.” On the other hand, Enders and Sandler (2006) argued “Direct costs for example, involve the immediate losses associated with a terrorist attack or campaign and include damaged goods, the value of lives lost, the costs associated with

injuries, destroyed structures, damaged infrastructure and reduced short-term commerce.” In contrast, Enders and Sandler (2006) suggested that “indirect or secondary costs concern attack related subsequent losses such increased security costs, raised insurance premiums, greater compensation to those at high risk solutions and costs tied to attack induced long run changes in business. Indirect cost may surface as reduced growth in gross domestic product (GDP), lost foreign Direct Investment, changes in inflation or increased unemployment.”

1.2 Problem Statement

Terrorism as a phenomenon has become “a pervasive, often dominant influence in our lives. It affects the way in which Governments conduct their foreign policies and the way companies transact their businesses.” According to Enders and Sandler (2006), “terrorism causes alterations in the role and even the structure of security forces. It forces Governments, corporations and individuals to spend huge amounts of money and time to protect vital installations, public figures, citizens and even the systems of Government.” Terrorism has great influence on the way individuals travel and the places they travel to visit. It affects the manner in which individuals live their daily lives. Therefore terrorism as a phenomenon has elicited research studies by various scholars for instance, Michel Kerjan and Pedell (2006) have studied the effect of terrorism on businesses and firms at global level. Other researchers like Mokaya (2004) has done a study on the impact of Al-shaabaab terrorist attacks in Kenya and given recommendations.

Even though there are numerous research articles, theses, textbooks and scholarly Journals that address the phenomenon of terrorism, there is limited research that has fully covered how terrorism affects people’s socio economic ways of life. This study was therefore designed to fill this academic gap by investigating how terror acts has affected people’s socio economic ways of life, hampered the provision of essential social services such as education and health, disrupted travel and transport, damaged the infrastructure and occasioned fatalities and injuries in Lamu county.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions, which guided the study, were:-

- (i) What is the effect of terrorism on the people's livelihoods in Lamu County?
- (ii) How have the terror attacks affected the provision of essential social services?
- (iii) How have the people of Lamu County and government responded to terror attacks?

1.4 Research Objectives

The broad objective of this study was to examine terrorism and its effect on the socioeconomic ways of life of the people of Lamu County.

The specific objectives that guided this study were:

- (i) To find out the effect of terrorism on the people's livelihoods.
- (ii) To find out how terror attacks have affected the provision of essential social services.
- (iii) To find out how the people and the government have responded to the terror attacks.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Economic and social prosperity of any country depends on the level of interactions with the neighboring countries; however, in the cause of interactions, there are groups of individuals who exploit cross-border movements to cause insecurity. With rising insecurity through terrorists' activities, the economic and social livelihoods of the people are affected. In light of this background, it is critical to understand the effect of terrorism on the socio-economic ways of the people with a view to providing suggestions that could reduce the impact of terrorism through building resilient societies. The law enforcement agencies can draw from the information generated, a distinction between proactive and defensive mechanisms, where proactive refers to driving terrorists out of safe havens or go with the pragmatic option of investing in intelligence prior to the attacks.

The current study aimed to add to the body of knowledge with regard to how government agencies and communities could collaborate with a view to successfully reintegrating and reducing terrorists' activities and/or impacts. Furthermore, the findings could contribute to knowledge and information on how communities and law enforcement officers could

collaborate through information sharing with a view to building safer neighborhoods and communities. The study generated information that can enable the government to understand how to develop intervention strategies before, during, and after the attacks to mitigate the problem of terror attacks and its effect.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study was confined and limited to sampled households and key informants, such as security personnel in Lamu County. The study was limited in such a way that it only included data solicited from households that were affected with terrorism and key informants, such as chiefs, law enforcement officers etc. The researcher limited data collection to social and economic factors that were expected to be influenced by terrorism. The scope of the study involved examining terrorism and its effect on the people's socio economic ways of life. This is how terror acts have disrupted their social activities, which support their lives. The study equally examined how the provisions of essential social services have been disrupted and how the residents and the government have responded.

The researcher established that some respondents were hesitant in giving out information. Hence, reassured them that information they conveyed was strictly confidential. This study depended having access to security facilities, to whom access was denied or otherwise limited in some instances. Targeting key informants made it possible for the researcher to identify population faster, accurately, and easily. Where access was denied, authorising letters from county officers were presented. Hesitant respondents were reassured that the data provided will be treated with strict confidential levels and they will be free in answering the questionnaires. Moreover, the researcher offered explanation where respondents had difficulties understanding questionnaires.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains a review of the literature based on the research objectives, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

2.1 The concept of terrorism

Terrorism, according to Hoffman (1998) is defined “as the use of violence or a declared threat to use violence against a population or non-combatants including their possessions in order to cause a political change by creating fear in the society.” While maintaining that researchers should be restrained in the effort to define terrorism, Roberts (2015) argues that “in as much as the core meaning of terrorism is largely accepted while the peripheral meaning is debatable, and given that the meaning of terrorism is not static, the notion of state sponsored terror should be included in the definition of terrorism.” On the other, Crenshaw (2014) observed “Whether the perpetrators are state actors or non- state actors, it is believed that terrorism is a form of political communication, violence intended to send a message to a watching audience”.

Freilich, et al. (2009) examined “terrorism threats, terrorism sources, and terrorism definitions” by providing respondents with a set of definitions of terrorism that includes those of the state agencies and academic scholars without telling them the sources of the definitions. It is reported that the law enforcement’s understanding of terrorism has about 83.8% match with that of the FBI and 40.5% match with the state department’s; and lower matches with those definitions from the academic fields.

Some of the definitions of terrorism by different sources: FBI: “Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” State Department: “Terrorism is the purposeful threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups, whether acting for, or in opposition to

established governmental authority, when such actions are intended to influence the victim and or a target group wider than the immediate victim or victims.” Brian Jenkins: Terrorism is “the use or threatened use of force designed to bring about a political change.” James Poland: “Terrorism is the premeditated, deliberate, systematic murder, mayhem, and threatening of the innocent to create fear and intimidation in order to gain a political or tactical advantage, usually to influence an audience” (as cited in Freilich, et al., 2009).

Further to the above, Freilich, et al. (2009) argued that “While attention on terrorism has increased sharply in recent years, it is by no means a new phenomenon. For decades terrorists have carried out attacks against non-combatant targets causing massive destruction by means of vicious assaults.” On the other hand, Klein (2007) states that “while the objectives and modus operandi has changed, there is no reason to believe that terrorism will completely cease to exist in the near future”. In fact, Llusà and Tavares (2006) observed that “terrorism, given its variety of objectives, methods, targets and organizational forms, is elusive as far as definitions go”. According to Pettiford and Harding (2003) “terrorism has become the defining issue of international politics of the first decade of the 21st century, while research on terrorism and terrorism-related issues has risen in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.” Silke (2009) contended that “This is not surprising given that 9/11 witnessed the most destructive terrorist assaults in recorded history, and the attacks led to far bloodier conflicts as part of the subsequent war on terror.”

According to Cilliers (2003), “In the 21st century, terrorism has become one of the greatest security threats to governments across the globe. By its nature terrorism is an organized and planned event.” Thus, “terrorist targets may be developed over time and reflect the pre-meditation of terrorism, but the common denominator remains the intimidation of a particular target community by undermining and damaging its economic-political system”. According to Crenshaw (1988), “The thing that makes terrorism so terrifying is that attacks are often directed at a group, people or symbol that may not be directly linked to their real target, often a government, system, practice or ideology.”

2.1.1 Global Effect of Terrorism on the Economy

Terrorism across the globe has left a trail of death, destruction of property and maiming of victims most of whom for years continue to suffer from psychological trauma resulting from what they underwent during the attacks. Few scholars have delved into the specific effects of terrorism particularly in terms of economic, social, psychological and political welfare of such victims. Phumiwasana (2006) reinforce this observation by stating that “although studies investigating the effect of terrorism on economic activity are relatively new, they are rapidly gaining popularity following the devastating events of the 9/11 attack. Terrorists weaken society and business through the manipulation of economic systems components, even if the numbers of attacks are carried out by small terrorist groups as the loss would be still massive. This brings us to the argument that one of the biggest threats to the business around the world is terrorism. It can take many shapes and forms. The last twenty years have seen a dramatic rise in terrorism. The terrorism history is as old as humans’ willingness to use violence to affect Politics. Europe, United States and other continents have a very long and sad history of terrorist attacks.”

Gupta and Clements (2004) contended that “terrorist activities have severe impacts on less developed countries than developed from monetary policy perspective. Terrorism has its massive effects on economy and business activities. It effects deleteriously on marketing strategies, buyer demand and market supply effect immensely. Most firms operating in the affected area gets impact from the thrust of government policies to quell terrorism. These kind of wide-spread results predict and escalate attractiveness of terrorism, as part for that group which assume to develop the core of businesses. It is impossible to secure all of the targets of terrorism at the same time. In the number of attacks done by small terrorist groups with least resources, the loss was massive.” “The amount which is being sent to protect the world from terrorism is many billion dollars, while the terrorist cost nothing in front of it. This threat of terrorism attacks poses a continuous threat and create atmosphere of risk for the businesses. This risk itself creates extension for treatment of risk in management theories. The majority of management literature theories adopt term ‘uncertainty’ as a factor of unpredictable environment which may influence the performance of firms in

certain ways. The environment effected by terrorism also has a factor of unpredictability in it.”

Alexander (2004) argued that “Businesses internationally and locally are particularly affected by terrorism because when something happen it disrupt the supply chain and business activities in addition to interrupt information flows, and effects on the demand for industrial side as well as consumer side. Every year more than trillion dollars are spent on combating terrorism. This along with billons dollars lost in property damage, loss of human resources and decrease in key industries potential profit. It is a plague on global economy and effects on everyone from entire countries to all the way down to individual. Terrorism in recent years has sparked, increase in fear and demand higher level of security.”

Alexander (2004) suggested that “The cost of terrorism can be broken down into number of areas and come down to direct effects, response costs and negative effects on key industries. For example, Manchester bombing was carried out by IRA in 1996 targeted the city centre infrastructure and economy caused widespread damage. According to the BBC News (2004), over 400 businesses within the half a mile of the blast were affected and 40% of which did not recover. Another example of terrorist attack on businesses is Baltic Exchange bombing 1992, which damaged the Exchange and surrounding buildings and caused £800 millions worth of damage. The latest terrorist attacks in UK was July 7 London bombing, which had massive effects on UK businesses. According to the LCCI (2005) report, business confidence in London had slumped to the lowest levels not seen since the start of Iraq war. Because, terrorist attacks disrupt supply chain and other business activities.”

Anne Slaughter (2005) cited that “new international laws restricted the companies for shipping goods across international borders and requires them to keep proper track of their activities. The anti-terrorist laws have made very complicated for organizations to conduct their business activities across the international borders as a result many organizations have restructured theirs companies to allow them to meet demands of international anti-terror laws. Another major issue that effect the international organizations is security and they

have to invest huge amount of money to improve both internal and external security. External security is most important because terrorist target organizations to achieve their targets. Internal security also needs to improve to ensure that organization has financial records, employees' records and ensure that employees do not have any criminal backgrounds or involved in terrorist activities in the past.”

According to Crenshaw (1990), “the new and fastest ways of communication allow people to know about happens in the other part of the world within minutes about any terrorist attack. On the other hand terrorist groups are adopting the latest techniques to communicate with each other and even sometime just for spreading fear within the specific community to achieve their targets.” Czinkota et al (2004) cited that “terrorist also using old traditional ways to communicate which are unable to penetrate.”

According to Czinkota et al. (2004), “the micro level research is a moderate degree of research. It help to analyze effects of terrorism on specific regions, value chain or cross industry level, but can determine and examine more specifically than those of macro level. When terrorist events happen, it affects businesses direct and indirect way and disrupt the economic process. To make the effects of the terrorist activities stronger, terrorist groups try to make businesses their direct targets. Businesses are more attractive target for those groups as their presence is everywhere and their aftermaths are deeper on society and on the economics.”

Gaibulloev and Sandler (2008) examine the relationship between economic growth and terrorism and contended that “terrorist activity reduces economic activity. For instance, for this part of the world an additional transnational terrorist attack per million in habitants translates into a reduction of economic growth by about 0.4%.” Similarly, Gaibulloev and Sandler (2008) established that “domestic terrorism also has growth reducing effects. The study concludes that both kinds of terrorism affect economic growth differently: while transnational terrorism leads to a crowding out of investment, domestic terrorism tends to lead to an increase of inefficient government spending. Focusing on a less-developed country, Araz-Takay et al. (2009) found that “terrorism reduces economic activity in

emerging markets. The study also finds a non-linear relationship between terrorism and economic performance, so negative growth effects of terrorism are particularly strong in times of economic expansion.”

Blomberg et al. (2004) “Employing a cross country regression with observations from 177 countries between 1968 and 2000, they find that terrorism depresses economies significantly. Importantly, the effect of terrorism is smaller and less persistent than the economic impacts of conflict.” Similarly, “Cram and Cram (2006) also estimate that a reduction in terrorist activity leads to a marked increase in income, analyzing a panel of 147 countries for the period of 1968-2002. For the year 2002, the study finds that an elimination of all transnational terrorism would have caused an increase in global income of US\$ 3.6 trillion. Evidently, the reduction of terrorism would also lead to other positive economic effects, for example increase in fixed capital investment.”

To contextualize the deleterious economic effect of extremism, Tavares (2004) “compared the scale of different shocks, namely terrorist campaigns, natural disasters and financial crises. He finds that terrorist attacks on civilian and military targets (as opposed to for example public or government buildings) are the most detrimental, leading to potential decreases in GDP growth of up to 0.25% points. In comparison natural disasters have negative and significant impacts, currency crises negative and very significant impacts on GDP growth. When standard growth variables are included into the analysis, terrorism in fact exhibits no influence on growth. In sum, after taking into account additional determinants of income growth, he concludes that natural disasters and currency crises impact on growth, but not terrorism.”

2.1.2. Common Themes as the Primary Root Causes of Terrorism

According to Schmid (2005), “The root causes of terrorism, just like its definition, are contested in the available research literature. Since there is no consensus on the definition of terrorism, it is difficult to agree on what constitutes the underlying causes of terrorism at the local and international levels.” Newman (2006) contended that “a quick scan of the major research literature on terrorism from 2002 to 2017 reveals common themes identified

by scholars as the prime root causes of terrorism. Central to these themes is the notion of existing or perceived injustices”

Weiss (2002) suggested that “Actual or perceived injustice, however, is a complex and vague term. Are these injustices found within the economic, political, social, demographic, psychological, religious, or family domains? In his analysis of previously identified root causes of terrorism, Newman (2006) distinguishes between “permissive structural factors and direct underlying grievances.” According to Cheldelin et al., (2008) as cited in Ugorji (2016), “The structural factors represent the structures that enable, ferment, and perpetuate all forms of injustices. They are the enablers of terrorism at the pre-manifest conflict processes level. These structures could be local, national or international institutions that ferment poverty, unfavorable social change, unemployment or forced migration, and so on.” According to Newman (2006), “The underlying grievances are tangible political issues that have not yet been resolved, including “inequality, exclusion, repression, dispossession, sense of humiliation/alienation, sense of foreign occupation/hegemony clash of identities/dispute with identity aspect, violent conflict, negative effects of globalization, sudden economic downturns.”

These manifest conflict processes, according to Cheldelin et al., (2008), as cited in Ugorji, 2016) “both the structural factors and the underlying grievances alone cannot escalate to terrorism. There is need for a catalyzing agency. The catalytic conditions according to Newman (2006) are “leadership, funding, and state sponsorship.”

A deep reflection on Newman’s (2006) “analysis of the root causes of terrorism reveals some similarities with the works of his predecessors.” Crenshaw (1981 “identified two distinguishing categories of causes of terrorism: preconditions and precipitants. The preconditions are those underlying factors that create the conditions for the emergence of terrorism, and they are a combination of root causes and situational or proximate causes.” Examples of the root causes that Sirseloudi (2004) outlined included ‘lack of democracy, lack of rule of law, lack of good governance, lack of social justice, the backing of illegitimate regimes, high/rising distributive inequality, historical experience of violent

conflict waging, support for groups using terrorist means, vulnerability of modern democracies, and failed states/safe havens outside state control”. According to Schmid (2005), “The precipitants are those catalyzing actions or factors that immediately precede the occurrence of a terrorist attack, and they include a “counterterrorism campaign causing many victims to call for revenge and retaliation, humiliation of the group or its supporters, threat, failed peace talks, elections, and symbolic dates.”

Cinar (2009) contended that “Although the above root causes of terrorism may seem very intriguing and accurate, some qualitative and quantitative research conducted in the last decade found that, contrary to the popular belief, factors such as poverty and economic downturn or income are not significantly related to terrorism.” Piazza (2006) suggested that higher education levels could even be an asset for transnational terrorism in some countries, that increased state repression, structure of party politics, political injustices, and ethno-religious grievances are significant predictors of terrorism.” According to Testas (2004), “it is very difficult though to explain how higher education could qualify as a root cause of terrorism. It is true that people who have higher education degrees would want to assume the leadership of an emerging political entity or a new state should the use of terrorism result in independence or self-determination. Also, people who have advanced knowledge in internet technology including social media and telecommunication could be a great asset to terrorist networks. However, could education alone motivate people to pursue their goals using terrorism? This question is yet to be answered by researchers.”

Pedahzur (2005) posited that “The preceding root causes of terrorism, especially suicide terrorism, tend to show that suicide bombers act from a rationally, well reflected, and willful decision making, which makes suicide terrorism “a rational tactical strategy. However, this position fails to recognize or account for hundreds of minors who are being kidnapped by terrorist organizations, hypnotized, and forced to commit suicide bombing on their behalf. It is our contention that these innocent children do not willingly choose to become terrorists.” In fact, Pedahzur (2005) contended “They are victims of terrorism in the same manner that victims of suicide bomb explosions are. It is important therefore that researchers and policymakers devote more time and resources to understanding the plights and vulnerability of the kidnapped minors and how they could be rescued, as well as how

the kidnapping by terrorists could be prevented. Preventing terrorists from kidnapping minors and recruiting the vulnerable fall within the ongoing search for sustainable solutions to terrorism. In the next section of this literature review, efforts will be made to examine the various theories, methods, techniques and processes proposed by researchers to prevent and resolve terrorism related issues.”

2.1.3. Counterterrorism Measures

For a long time, policymakers and academics have sought to understand what motivates people to turn to political violence and terrorism in order to know which solutions could be most suitable for terrorism (Sageman, 2014; Taylor, 2014). However, the fact that there are multiple causes of terrorism, and because of the disagreement over what constitutes terrorism, it is difficult to know for sure what the overall solutions to terrorism should be (Sageman, 2014; Crenshaw, 2014). However, it is possible to identify specific solutions to terrorist actions based on the identifiable patterns, locations, known causes, and dynamics. Also, efforts to prevent, counter or combat terrorism must begin by identifying immediate or short-term and long-term strategies (Pedahzur, 2005). As part of the short-term strategy, it is recommended by Pedahzur (2005) and reemphasized by Lentini (2008) that interveners should first establish trust between the vulnerable population and the government, as well as among the antagonists involved in existing conflicts. Once an atmosphere of trust is established, the long-term approach will entail the use of both the offensive and defensive measures (Pedahzur, 2005). The use of offensive strategies includes the active involvement of the intelligence community from where intelligence is sent to the different stakeholders in the respective security agencies as well as the presidency. Signals from the intelligence will help in determining whether a military intervention or action is needed. The defensive measures include “prevention, crisis management and reconstruction” (Lentini, 2008). Included in the long-term strategy are the imprisonment of leaders of terrorist networks negotiation, and provision of humanitarian aids to the affected populations (Pedahzur, 2005). Some scholars have cautioned that even though the removal of the leaders of terrorist networks may weaken the capabilities of the network in the short run (Price, 2012, as cited in Crenshaw, 2014), such removals either by military strike, killing or imprisonment may foster strong sentiments among members of the organization and possibly lead to more

recruitment of new members (Crenshaw, 2014). In 2009, it was believed that the extra-judicial killing of Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, the founder of Boko Haram, by the Nigerian law enforcement while in police custody, would deter members of Boko Haram from committing further violence (Ugorji, 2016). The opposite was the case. Yusuf's death in police custody triggered intense fighting and terrorist attacks against the Nigerian state and the citizens, leading to the escalation and spread of the conflict.

According to Art and Richardson (2007) as cited in Crenshaw (2014) "The Boko Haram example indicates that the use of military force alone cannot solve the terrorism problem." It is therefore imperative that any solutions to terrorism should display "greater clarity in the objectives and terms of reference utilized" (Irwin, 2015). Also, interveners should first seek to understand the limitations of these solutions and their long-term effects on the society before they are deployed.

This means that selecting the solutions alone is not enough. Other strategic factors should be considered. Hoffman (2009) suggests "four interconnected elements needed to successfully combat terrorism and defeat it. First, there must be a clear strategy. Second, policymakers should have a defined structure for implementing the solutions. Third, there is need for intergovernmental agency cooperation and fourth, there should be a unified effort to implement the solutions."

A solitary reflection on these solutions reveals a reactionary pattern. These solutions fail to consider and address the conditions that give rise to terrorism. Also, even though it proposes a counter-narrative measure, it does not recognize the need for rehabilitation and reintegration. These important factors are included in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: "measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; measures to prevent and combat terrorism; measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard; and measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism" (United Nations General Assembly, 8 September 2006). Similarly, the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum recommends that "to

successfully combat terrorism globally, member states should channel their efforts to three main areas: prevention, detection and intervention, and rehabilitation and reintegration” (Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Life Cycle Toolkit).

Sometimes, it is easy to develop a global strategy on a paper, but very difficult to implement it. The United Nations is a typical example. Before any resolution is passed, the core members of the Security Council will need to reach a consensus. Often, politics and rivalry get in the way, making it difficult for a resolution to pass. The same thing occurs in different countries, especially among the elected officials. Elected officials who are supposed to champion the cause of the citizens and work together for the protection and safety of the citizens’ end up antagonizing one another. Also, the lack of cooperation between the intelligence community and the academic experts in the field of terrorism research has led to a stagnation in terrorism research (Sageman, 2014). Therefore, there is need to explore the solutions of terrorism through other research methods.

2.1.4. Effect of Terrorism on People’s Socio Economic Ways of Life in Lamu County

The main grassroots effect of terrorism have been: a rural exodus on the part of those most fearful of the Jeysh Ayman fighters formed by an Alshaab elite group to engage Kenyan security forces from the remoter areas of Boni, Lunge and Dodori forests. There is a significant reduction in travel and the transport of goods because of the lack of security. There is also disruption of many economic activities, the destruction of local infrastructure and the growth of a climate of fear and insecurity (Rehwerder, 2015). Terrorism has also affected lives because in a terror attack situation, the threat to life and limb constitutes one of the most obvious to personal security and to the lives of ordinary people of Lamu. There are a number of reported cases of deaths and injuries committed against the people of Lamu by terror acts. The report shows that 65 people were killed in Mpeketoni, 12 killed in Hindi, 9 killed in Gamba, 15 killed in Poromoko and 5 killed Taa village of Pandanguo area (Butime, 2015).

There is fear of physical security from the Alshabaab and, even more so, from the security forces, who have found it difficult to distinguish between terrorist, terrorist sympathizers, and the mass of ordinary Lamu people in the rural areas. The other reported deaths are 20 Alshabaab terrorists killed when they attacked Baure army base, 10 police officers killed when their armoured personnel carrier hit a landmine at Baure (The Standard Sunday, June 18th, 2017). The other further deaths include that of two officials of Tana River county government named as Sammy Mwakisha, a public works chief officer and Chrispine Dulu, an electrician who were shot and their bodied set ablaze in the vehicle they were traveling in Nyongoro area near Witu (Daily Nation Friday, August 4, 2017).

Daily Nation (July 7, 2015) reported that “The effects of persistent attacks by terrorist force residents to change their lifestyle. The on and off attacks by Al-shabaab terrorists in Basuba ward of Lamu East sub-county have caused a change in the lifestyle of locals.” A number of villages in Basuba, Milimani, Mangai and Mararani opted to spend the night in the bush for fear of attacks, according to Basuba location chief, Yusuf Nuri (Daily Nation Monday June 14, 2015). “We have seen a few families fleeing their homes and operating from nearby forests and bushes since the Baure attack in June 14, others have vacated their homes completely and gone to live elsewhere” Nuri (2015). Seddon and Karim (2002) suggested that “Terrorism affects far greater numbers and inhibits a whole range of economic, social and political activities, particularly those that involve traveling or coming together in specific locations.”

2.2. Effects of Terrorism on Health Services

(Hyams et al. 2002) argues that “any large-scale terror attacks will put the public health infrastructure to the test, having to deal not only with mass casualties resulting from the event, but also the longer term impacts of physically and psychologically incapacitated victims. Organizing an effective response challenges government institutions because the issues involved (for example eligibility for health care, stress-related illnesses, unlicensed therapeutics, are complex and controversial.” Hyams et al. (2002) further contended that “The impact of the attack will depend on a number of variables, including the agent used, the method of dispersal, but especially on the preparedness of the public health system to respond appropriately. Contingency planning so far almost exclusively involved detection,

containment, and emergency health care for mass casualties. However, it is clear that even small-scale attack can cause widespread confusion, fear, and psychological stress that have lasting effects on the health of affected communities and on a nation's sense of well-being.”

Hyams et al. (2002) postulated that “The right response especially through economic policy is critical to restore confidence into the economy, thus minimizing a potential negative economic impact of a terror attack. Terrorism affects differently across various economic sectors. Impacts differ depending on the nature of the attack and its target, whether a sector is directly hit or whether its activities are “merely” interrupted by the disruptions that a terrorist attack may cause.”

2.2.1. Effects of Terrorism on Health Services in Lamu County

The healthcare services have suffered for example the militants burnt down in Mangai village, health centre and destroyed over 100 mattress and the motor cycles used by the health officials (Daily Nation Monday 14, June 2015). This is an incident in which over 60 Alshabaab terrorists raided Mangai village and burnt Mangai Dispensary and two motor cycles and burnt over 100 mattresses. “This is a bad experience one would not wish to go through again” (Fatuma Bonaya, resident of Mangai).

2.3. Effects of Global Terrorism on Transport

Drakos (2004) contended that terrorism affects the transport Sector, where “the aviation industry has been particularly conducive to terrorists. In the specific case of 9/11, the aviation industry is said to have “lost more in one year than it had made in its entire history” Drakos (2004) further argued that “Even sectors who are nor directly implicated in a terrorist attack can suffer from the consequences of economic disruption. Especially attacks on the transport sector can lead to severe delays in the movement of goods and services. The scale of the impact and which sectors will be affected is be determined by the nature of the attack and the target.”

Chalk (2001) observed that “the direct impacts of terrorism have been confined to a relatively small set of sectors. This, however, does not mean that there are no other sectors, which could potentially become targets of terrorism in the future. For example, according to Singh (2009), “the agricultural sector has been identified by some as potentially attractive to terrorists, with possibly detrimental effects not only on the sector itself but also society at large.” Yet, Blandford (2002) suggest that “the actual degree of risk is Contested Even if these policy reports constitute the informed opinion of policy advocacy coalitions rather than scientific papers, the lesson that should be drawn is that terrorism could provide surprises by aiming at previously unthinkable targets.”

2.3.1 Disruption of Travel and Transport in Lamu

Sibena (2015) argued that “The major direct effect of terrorism so far as the ordinary individuals and households are concerned has been a widespread reduction in physical movement and travel. This is because of specific interventions by both the terrorists and security forces. There is a withdrawal from the remoter rural areas to the relative security of the towns.” In addition, the author suggested that “The disruption of travel and transport throughout the terrorism, affected areas may be having a serious effect the on people’s socio economic ways of life.”

According to Sibena (2015), “The security forces are monitoring the curfew which has been imposed by the government in Lamu. The movement is severely restricted, as there are many check posts, road blocks, where the authorities want to know why people are moving around and anyone found in the forest is liable to be treated as a terrorist or supporter of terrorist.” Karimi (2014) claimed that “It has been indicated that traditional socio economic activities such as going to the Boni forest to collect non-timber forest produce and selling it elsewhere are seriously disrupted. If visits to the forest to collect firewood, fodder and non-timber forest products are restricted, then this is likely to have an adverse effect on the poor, whose dependence on such resources is often greater. The effects of these forms of disruption brought about by terrorism may well be significant in affecting food security in this area. A drastic reduction in traveling, and hence in the

transport of goods and provision of services has undoubtedly led to a general slow-down in economic activity not only at local levels but also at the county level.”

2.3.2 Damage to infrastructure and dynamism of terrorism in Lamu

Sharma (2001) argued that “There have been sporadic attacks on police posts, military camps and government buildings which have resulted in infrastructural damage. Terrorists have been planting mines on the roads and targeting communication masts, which have had a serious negative effect on rural ways of life. There is no doubt, however that the infrastructural damage is becoming significant, and may indeed be more serious than this in specific localities, affecting particular local communities and their ways of socio economic activities. It needs to be recognized, however, that the infrastructure targeted had for the most part been infrastructure which immediately affects the socio economic activities of the people in Lamu County.”

Werunga (2017) contended that “In late 2015, a UN task force report warned that Jaysh Ayman Militia, which includes several western foreign fighters and hundreds of Kenyan militants, is now able to hold territory in areas North of Lamu County. Reports indicate Jaysh Ayman militants (Allied to Alshabaab), acting from around Baure where militants killed three soldiers at a Kenya Defence Forces camp in Lamu on June 15, 2015, were behind increased attacks and killings of security officers. Alshabaab, which claimed attacks in 2014 and 2015, has changed tactics, which shows the dynamism of terrorism.” Alshabaab terror group has adopted new attack in its operations in Kenya. “The group, whose members have bombed, killed and maimed many Kenyans, is now waging war rights inside the Kenyan borders. According to security analysts, the terrorists, who have been attacking Kenya from their bases in Somalia, have now pitched camp in the country after being overwhelmed by KDF, who are part of the African Mission in Somalia.” “They are now moving away from terrorism to insurgency. They are attacking security installations, storming police stations, burning vehicles and killing people”

The terror acts have not only destroyed the infrastructure but also affected the services in education sector (Daily Nation Thursday July 13, 2017). Terrorism has prompted a number of schools to be closed. These schools include Basuba, Mangai, Milimani, Mararani and Kiangwe primary schools, all in Lamu East. The other schools closed in Lamu West are Pandanguo, Kakathe and Maleli primary schools. The children from Pandanguo primary school have been transferred to Witu primary school and Katsaka Kairu centre also in Witu (Daily Nation July 14, 2017). The abandoned schools and health facilities have been turned into makeshift military camps for the security agencies and the teachers have moved to other schools or relocated to safe grounds. The situation is further compounded by the fact that some Boni families have been the targets of the military accusing them of spying for the state a situation they take to be betrayal.

2.3.3. Response of the residents of Lamu to the terror attacks

Boone (2012) observed that “Despite variations in directness of attack, whether on humans or on human institutions and despite overlap among types of attack, all attacks generate behavioural, attitudinal and emotional responses in the populations affected. There is a human dimension to every type of attack, with each type evoking its own associated responses. The human response to crises can be influenced by factors such as adequacy of preparedness, effectiveness of warnings and confidence in agencies designated to deal with crises.”

Mellgard (2015) suggested that “The terrorist attack is a process, hence the human responses need to be examined at four distinct stages of the attack process. These include: anticipatory attitudes, emotions and behaviour, responses to warnings, immediate responses to the attack itself and the recovery. The anticipation and preparedness involves two sets of actors. Because of the repeated attacks, the people have been preparedness to take refuge in the forest or more to other areas of safety. Despite the shock and anger in relation to other emotional responses, the short-term recovery processes have been managed. The residents have taken the period of attack as a time of collective solidarity that is pulling together of the community affected and to a lesser degree of other communities and the nation. There have been immediate mobilizations to clean up the

rubble restore impaired functions and as quickly as possible and generate the requisite economic resources. Most of the terror attacks have been both sudden and ephemeral, but the immediate responses, which quickly put in place by people give a wide variety of long-term recovery and rebuilding activities.”

2.4. Theoretical Framework

The study is guided by three theories as they explain individual mobilization of aggression due to perceived deprivation, learning from other likeminded groups on how to carry out violence to social, economic and political circumstances and lastly of a group to attract adherents.

2.4.1 Relative Deprivation Theory

Walberg (1990) observed that “The connection between human frustration and political violence was recognized in ancient times, and it is essential in Aristotle’s classical theory of revolution. Later, these mechanisms were discussed both in Tocqueville’s work on revolution and in Freud’s early writings. These theories connect individual mobilization of aggression and political violence to social, economic and political circumstances.” Dollard et al. (1939) first argued that “aggressive behavior always originated in frustration.” Later, Galtung (1964) argued that “the situation most likely to provoke aggressive behavior is one in which individuals find themselves in a state of disequilibrium along various socio-political dimensions of status.” on the other hand, Davies (1973) claimed that “the probability of violent conflict is highest when improvements, either economic or political increase the individual expectations, only to be followed by a general deterioration, thus decreasing the ability to satisfy accustomed needs and expectations.”

Borrowing from Davies (1962)’s hypothetical Davies’ J-curve, which suggested that “tension based on the perception of deprivation is the basic condition for participation in collective civil violence. The line of argument follows the so-called ‘DFA-linkage: deprivation produces frustration, which eventually turns into aggression against the state. Deprivation may be absolute, or alternatively, it may be relative, produced by an increasing gap between expectations and satisfaction. It may also be relative in the sense that some

social or ethnic groups are more affected than the general populace.” Gurr (1970) suggested that “Systematic studies find support for deprivation theories both at the micro and macro-levels of society. The relative deprivation theory seems valid for terrorism, particularly so for political deprivation. In a quantitative cross- country analyses based on ITERATE 2 data set measuring transnational terrorism from 1967-77.”

Lai (2004) found “a strong positive relationship between political inequality of minority groups within a state and terrorism in the state. Economic measures of average individual deprivation were found to be insignificant.” Thomson (1989) through “case studies of political violence in Northern Ireland suggest that socio-economic changes are mostly irrelevant in explaining fluctuations in violence.” Blomberg (2004)’s study found that “economic contraction in democratic high-income countries has a significant effect on transnational terrorism suggesting that socio-economic deprivation at an individual level still might be a significant factor in explaining terrorism.”

To this end, relative deprivation theory is relevant to this study as it provides a framework to predict a wide range of significant outcome variables, such as willingness to join protests, individual achievement and deviance, intergroup attitudes, and physical and mental health. In fact, relative deprivation theory captures the intuitive appeal of relative deprivation as an explanation for social behavior. If comparisons to other people, groups or even themselves at different points in time lead people to believe that they do not have what they deserve, they will be angry and resentful.

2.4.2. The Contagion Theory

According to Redlick (1979), suggested that “the occurrence of terrorist attacks is far from random, rather that there is a clear trend of periodical cycle in the occurrence of terrorist attacks, or waves of terrorism.” Bjorgo (1977) argued that “A high level of terrorism in one month is likely to be followed by few incidents in the next month, suggesting that the decision by terrorist groups to launch an attack is influenced by similar attacks elsewhere, hence, and the concept of contagion.” Weimann and Brosius, 1988) contended that

“periodic waves of terrorism may be partly explained by the desire of terrorists to guarantee newsworthiness and consequently, media access.”

According to Weimann and Brosius (1988), “there is accumulating empirical evidence pointing to the contagiousness of terrorism with regard to the timing of terrorist attacks. The contagion theory also refers to the observed phenomenon that high levels of terrorism in one country often are associated with increased incidents of terrorism in neighboring states in the region, whether by the same organization, by second generation groups, by foreign sympathizers and coalition partners, or simply imitators.” Midlarsky et al. (1980) suggested that “The wave of hijackings was only arrested when new security measures such as metal detectors were installed at airports worldwide. Many other terrorist techniques are also communicated worldwide, including expertise in constructing the terrorist number one weapon, the improvised explosive device (IED). Johnston (2004) suggested that “Recent investigations into the use of IED in cars by Islamist groups suggest a global bomb- making network, as the same designs for car bomb have been found at terrorist attack sites in Africa; the Middle East and Asia.”

Crenshaw (1990) contended that “Modern mass media is a key to understanding the contagiousness of terrorism and terrorist techniques. The extensive media coverage of the terrorists attracts attention to the group’s cause. Since an increasingly target section of the world’s population is exposed to international media coverage, information concerning specific terrorist tactics and modus operandis are thus communicated worldwide. Due to the information revolution, the ideologies, rhetoric and beliefs justifying the violence are transmitted transnationally with greater ease than ever before.” Redlick (1979) noted that “information flows, this seem to benefit militants or discontented individuals or groups in today’s international system.”

To this end, contagion theory is relevant to this study because it describes ways in which individuals gather and behave in groups. Instances of widely studied collective behaviors throughout the last century include mob panics and violence, organization of social movements, rumor dissemination, fashion choices, and the emergence of fads. Social

influence as an aspect of collective behavior has likewise assumed a historically central position in the modern study of social psychology

2.4.3. Framing Theory

According to Snow et al. (1986), framing theory focuses “exactly on the social production and dissemination of meaning and on how individuals come to conceptualize themselves as a collectivity.” The key tenet of framing theory as argued by Crenshaw (1992) is that “events rarely speak for themselves. Varying levels of information, the presence of individual, attempts at deception, and/or the existence of more competing authoritative interpretations of a situation or event entail that multiple competing versions of the social reality are likely to exist.” The concept of frame as suggested by Erving Goffman “refers to an individual’s world view or schemata of interpretation, consisting of values (notions about right and wrong). This schema helps an individual make sense of and organize his or her experience, and guide his or her action.”

According to Crenshaw (1992), “Framing refers to the active construction and dissemination of meaning and the success of a social movement with regard to mobilizing resources and gaining adherents, according to framing theory, depends on a large extent on the ability of the movement elite to create and disseminate frames, which attract adherents. Movements diagnose problems and attribute responsibility, offer solution, strategies, and tactics and provide motivational frames to convince potential participants to become active.”

Snow et al. (1986) suggested that “Key to mobilization, according to this perspective, is whether the movement’s version of the reality resonates or can be brought to resonate with the movement’s potential constituency. Some scholars have referred this process as frame alignment, the emergence of congruence between an individual’s and an organization’s interests, values and beliefs. In some instances, a movement or other mobilizing agents need simply reach out to a sentiment pool already sharing the grievances and attributional tendency of the movement, but lacking a means for organizing and expressing these

grievances.” In other instances, according to Snow et al. (1986), “mobilization requires that the movement entrepreneurs are able to manipulate the values and or beliefs of potential constituents to a smaller or larger extent.” Porta, (1992) suggested that “factors such as the degree of compatibility between the movement’s message and the broader cultural context, the risk and costs associated with movement in the movement, the extent to which the message is internally coherent and convincing, the existence or absence of competing frames and movements, as well as the reputation and status of those who articulate the message are of importance.”

To this end, contagion theory is relevant to this study because it describes how something is presented to the audience, called the frame, influences the choices people make about how to process that information. Frames are abstractions that work to organize or structure message meaning. The most common use of frames is in terms of the frame the news or media place on the information they convey. They are thought to influence the perception of the news by the audience, in this way it could be construed as a form of second level agenda setting.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) defined a conceptual framework as “a visual or written product one that explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied, the key factors, concepts or variables and the pressured relationship among them.” The conceptual framework of this study was based on the perceived root causes and effects of terrorism on livelihoods. The perceived root causes and effects of terrorism on people’s socio economic ways of life were graphically displayed in figure 1 below:-

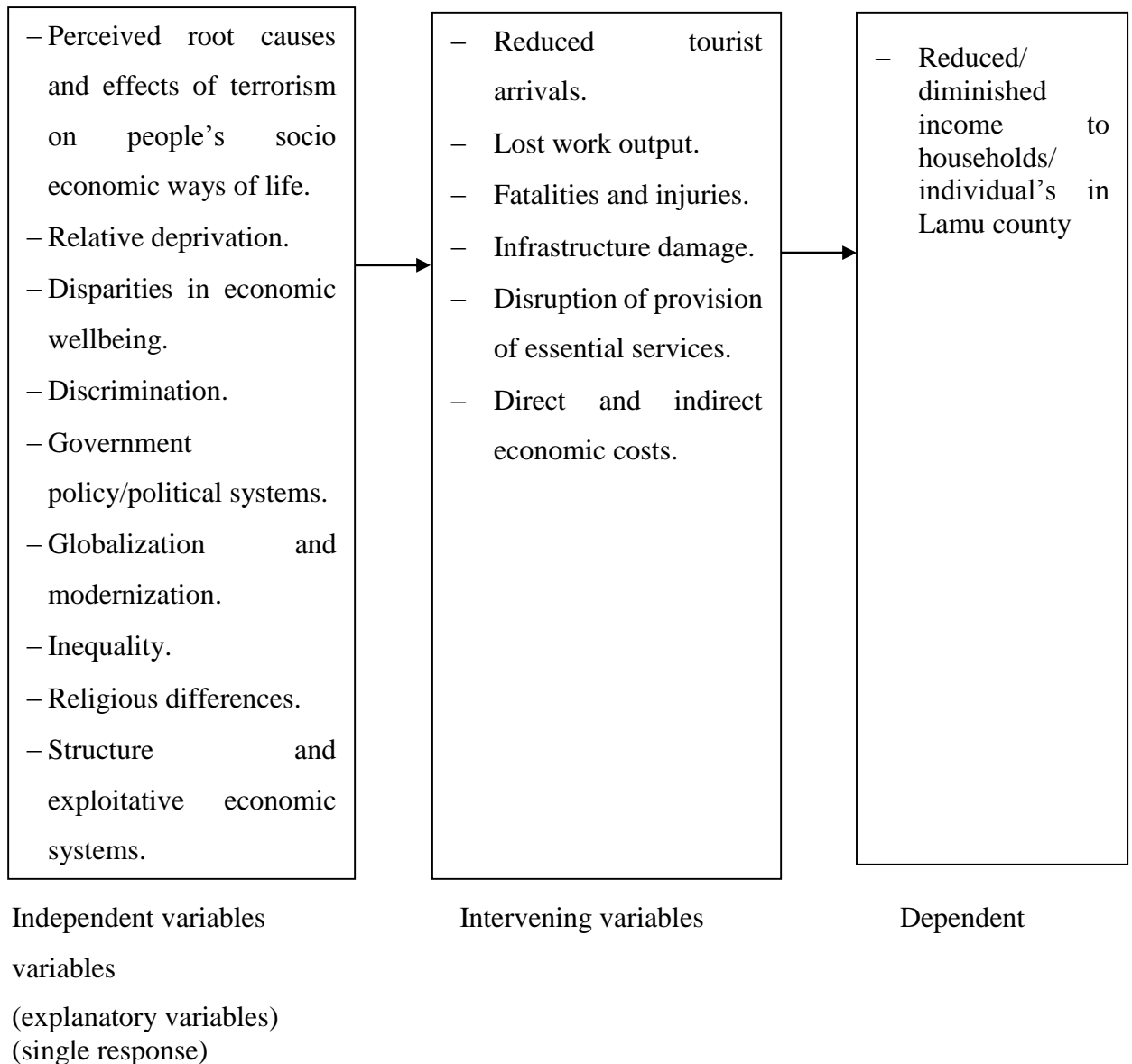


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the site study, research design, sampling methods and data collection tools that were used in the study. It defines the study target population, detailing the sampling procedure and explains how the study findings were analyzed.

3.2. Site Description

Lamu County covers an area of 6273.1 km². It borders Tana River County to the south west, Garissa County to the North, Republic of Somalia to the North East and Indian Ocean to the South. Lamu County is divided into two administrative units. These sub-counties are further divided into 7 divisions, 23 locations and 38 sub locations. The country has two parliamentary constituencies; Lamu West and Lamu East: (www.lamu.go.ke). The choice of Lamu for this study is informed by several important factors. First, the terrorist have boldly used brutal force to kill, maim and destroy properties. This boldness and the attempt to whip up emotions of the locals using “propaganda of deed” in local dialect put into perspective an element of domestic terrorism. These attacks have deprived the residents of their livelihood sources and denied them of essential services, as in health and education.

The county also borders Boni forest to the north, which is geographically located in Garissa County and borders Somali. The forest covers an area of 1,339 km². The government of Kenya believes that Boni, Lunge and Dadori National Reserves and the surrounding areas have become a suitable hide out for the Al Shabaab, a terrorist organization based in Somalia.

3.3 Research Design

Zikmund (2000) defined a research design as “a framework for conducting research. It includes the procedure as well as the procedural framework necessary for obtaining the data and information needed to structure and solve a research problem.” On the other hand, Babbie, (1990) defined a research design as “the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure. According to Kothari (2004), a research design “is a blue

print, which facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible, hence yielding maximum information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money.”

The study employed a descriptive survey research design to collect data from respondents across Lamu County. A descriptive survey research design was preferred because the study applied mixed research methods, which sought to collect views, perceptions, experiences and opinions of primary respondents and key informants on terrorism and its effects on people’s socio economic ways of life. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data in terms of frequency counts, percentages and charts.

3.4. Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis is the phenomenon under investigation. The units of analysis in this study were households drawn from the sub-counties in Lamu villages. The targeted households made it possible for the researcher to collect relevant information in relation to impact of terrorism on the socio-economic ways of life.

3.5. Unit of observation

The units of observation were the unit described by the data and these were residents of Boni, Kiangwe, Mararani, Pandanguo, Kiwayu, Mangai, Mtangawanda, Milimani, Basuba, Bodhei, Kiunga and Ishakani villages which are most affected, and the key informants which included assistant chiefs, chiefs, police and county commissioner.

3.6 Target Population

As argued by Ogula, (2005), population is defined as a group of individuals, or objects that possess shared or homogenous characteristics. The target population for the study constituted of household in Lamu County who provided data in this study. The target population for the study were 112, 252 households (Lamu County Integrated Development Plan, 2013/2017).

3.7 Sampling

The study used a non-probability sampling procedure to draw its sample from the documented 112, 252 households of the area. Precisely, the study employed the purposive sampling techniques as it sought to select respondents who were by his judgment met the specific purpose of the survey.

The villages around Boni area were purposively sampled because they were most affected, therefore the respondents had necessary knowledge and experience for the study. The study recognizes the fact that by using a non-probability sampling, it would not be giving an equal opportunity to all the residents of Lamu County (Davies 200; Babbie, 2008). For the study to reach its sample size of 110 respondents. The sampling process first started by incorporating key informants who were the assistant chiefs, chiefs, police, and county commissioners. The exercise drew to 110 respondents based on the criteria that they were residents of Lamu and terrorism has affected their people's socio economic ways of life in one way or the other.

3.8 Data Collection

The information used in this study was from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained via questionnaires that were administered to the primary respondents. The secondary source was obtained from journals, book reviews, newspapers, internet sources, pdf documents and policy documents.

3.8.1 Collection of Quantitative Data

The data collection tool for quantitative data in the study was a questionnaire as it is easier to administer to a large sample population/size. The researcher gathered primary data using questionnaires, and this was because questionnaires can reach to a many respondents in a short period and researchers can allow more time for research participants to fill and respondent to the outlined specific themes. Moreover, questionnaires guarantee confidentiality of the respondents, as they not required indicating their identities unless specified. Owens (2002) argued that researchers should use questionnaires as primary tools

of data collection as they do not translate to collection of biased information/data compared to interview guides.

3.8.2 Collection of Qualitative Data

The data collection tool for qualitative data was an interview guide as the researcher targeted respondents with key information. Interview guide was used to collect information from key informants, such as assistant chiefs, chiefs, police, and county commissioners. This was done through face-to face interviews.

3.9 Pre-test

A pre-test study was carried out with a view to establishing validity and reliability assessments of the questionnaire. Pre-test study encompassed administering the questionnaire to 5 respondents. The purpose of pre-test testing was to determine the correctness and suitability of tools of data collection. The outcomes of the pre-test study were not part of the last data analysis.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Maihotra and Birks (2007) suggested that “One very important consideration a researcher must not overlook is the issue of ethics in research.” The research approach ensured that no respondent or participant was exposed to any harm. The researcher first sought permission and made the objectives of the study known to the respondents through introductory letters and cover letters respectively.

3.10 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher used SPSS version 20 programme. The programme made it possible for the researcher to run descriptive statistics like frequencies, tables and percentages. The researcher applied descriptive statistics that include frequency, percentages, standard deviation, and mean. The researcher presented data using graphs, charts, and tables. The qualitative data derived from open-ended questions was grouped into various thematic areas in relation to the objectives of the study and presented in

narrative approach together with the presentation of quantitative data. The researcher used qualitative data as an approach to underpinning quantitative data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is about the presentation of the data collected. The chapter analyzed the data that was collected using interviews and observations. The interpreted data presents a better position on terrorism and its effect on people's ways of life. Data were analyzed using the SPSS and Excel spreadsheet. The findings are presented using frequency tables, percentages and charts. The analysis of quantitative data was to be integrated with the analysis of qualitative data in providing interpretations. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research. In conducting quantitative research, the study administered 110 questionnaires, which were completed.

The study was to find out the effect of terrorism on people's socio economic ways of life, therefore demographically, the focus was on the respondent's age category, gender, educational background, and socio economic activities. The interviews were conducted from the primary respondents who were the household heads, the youth and key informants who were assistant chief, chief, police and county commissioner.

4.1.1 Social and Demographic Characteristics

A total of 110 respondents were individually interviewed from different villages in Lamu which included Mpeketoni, Boni, Kiangwe, Mararani, Pandanguo, Kiwayu, Mangai, Mtangawanda Ishakani. The respondents were male and female who are household heads and members of the household. The table below illustrates the respondent ages and gender distribution.

4.1.1. (a) Distribution by gender

It was evident from the collected data majority (54.5%) of the respondents were female, while 45.5% were male. A higher response rate for female respondents was attributed to availability and/or accessibility of women at the household level as men were regularly out of their homes. In addition, most of the male-headed households could have gone out of

the villages to fend for their families after they were uprooted from their original villages and therefore individual members of households.

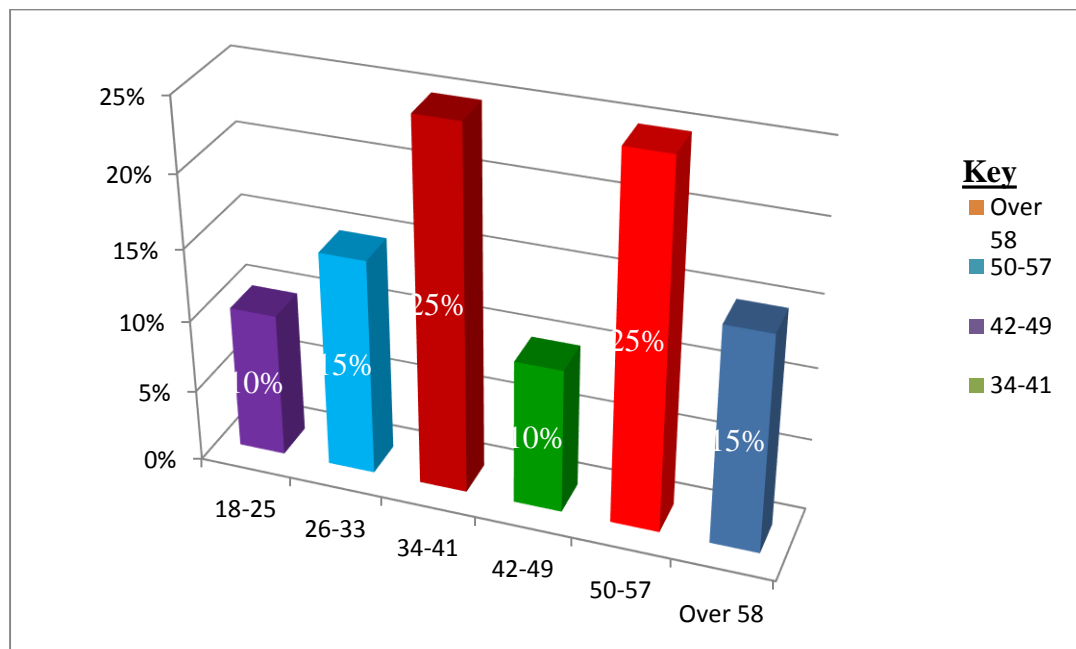
Table 1: Distribution by gender

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Male | 50 | 45.5 |
| Female | 60 | 54.5 |
| Total | 110 | 100.0 |

4.1.1. (b) Distribution by age

Figure 2 shows the age range of the respondents between 34-41 years being the majority, followed by ages 26-33 years who were youth. The least percentages are between 18-25 years, who are the youths some of whom are not household heads. The deduction here is that the majority of those affected by terrorism to secure villages were people within the age bracket with families. These were people who had borne the brunt of terror acts on their livelihoods. Most of the youth were residing with their parents/guardians.

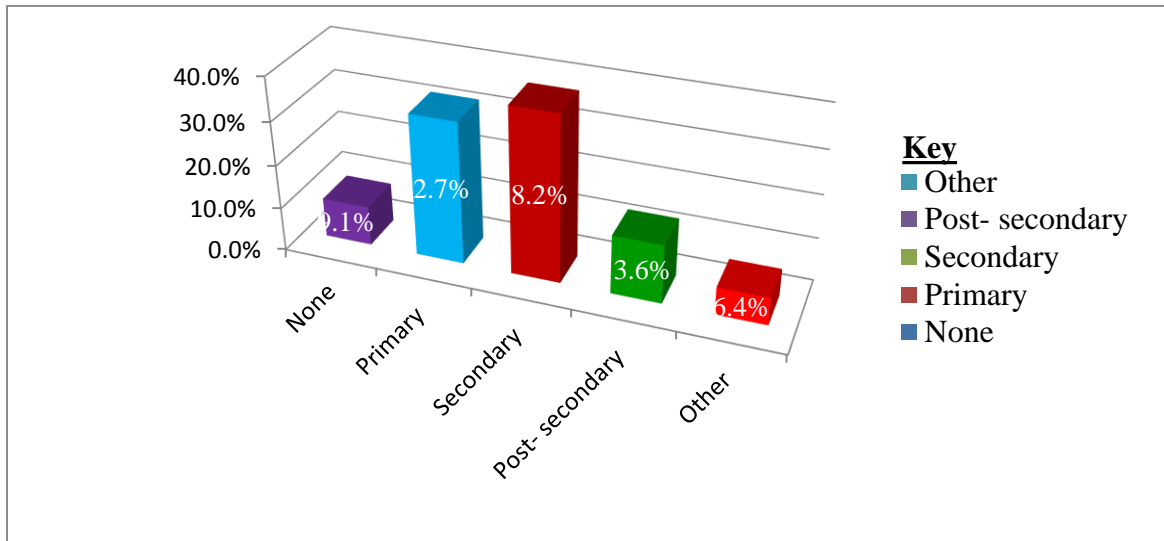
Figure 2: Distribution by age



4.1.2 Respondents level of education

The figure below shows that the highest level of education for a majority of respondents is secondary level of education at 38.2% followed by primary level at 32.7%.

Figure 3: Level of education



4.2. Effect of Terrorism on People’s Socioeconomic Ways of Life in Lamu

Data collection in this sub-section relied on secondary data and responses from key informants. Data collected in this sub-section was mostly qualitative from key informants. Accordingly, responses from the field opined that terrorism has a great devastating effect on people’s socio economic ways of life in a given area and even a country as a whole. When the target of the attacks is on socioeconomics sources and infrastructure, then the effect trickles down to the people at the lower cadre of the social structure. This result concurs with a study sanctioned by Sandler and Enders (2008), “The immediate effect of terror activities is the exodus of the inhabitants of the affected region to safer grounds”. This diverts the available resources for development and destroy infrastructure.”

Research studies carried out has shown that terrorism occurs in a particular region in a given country has serious direct cost implications (Sandler and Enders, 2008). The main reason for this kind of argument is that a region may lack resources and capabilities to survive in a more concerted prolonged attack. The terror activities in Lamu have led to forced displacements from original homes to the new villages, which are considered safe. This kind of forced displacement has led to massive losses of the sources of employment and businesses. The inhabitants around the forested Boni were doing farming, which they abandoned after the frequent attacks and moved to other places. The other residents were hunters and gatherers but can no longer venture into the forest to carry out life support activities.

The farming activities which were initially being done in areas such as Maleli in Witu, Lango la samba in Nyongore, Pandanguo and Milimani around Boni and Dondori forests area no longer being done. The source intimates that close to hundreds of inhabitants left farming when they moved to new areas and are doing mixed small businesses to make ends meet. Some of the displaced inhabitants have resorted to seeking employment in safe construction sites and in quarries. According to the table below about 2504 have abandoned their original homes and sought refuge in new camps, which are properly secured. A resident of the affected areas remarked that “we have seen families fleeing their homes and operating from nearby forests and bushes since the Baure attack in June 14, others have vacated their homes completely and gone to live elsewhere”.

Table 2: Vacated villages

| Villages | Number of people displaced | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bodhei | 250 | 10.00 |
| Mararani | 200 | 8.00 |
| Kiangwe | 260 | 10.4 |
| Mangai | 190 | 7.6 |
| Basuba | 210 | 8.4 |
| Kiwayu | 270 | 10.8 |
| Mtangawandu | 110 | 4.4 |
| Pandanguo | 300 | 12 |
| Baure | 90 | 3.6 |
| Milimani | 400 | 16 |
| Jima | 115 | 4.6 |
| Ishakani | 300 | 4.4 |
| Total | 2504 | 100 |

Source:

As presented in table 2, it was evident from the secondary data that terrorism had displaced 2504 people. In addition, it was evident that terrorism predicated the socio-economic standards of the people, implying that terrorism affected the settlement patterns of the people, which distracted provision of critical services, such as healthcare. This finding agrees with a study done Rehwerder (2015) who suggested that terrorism affects the lives of the people because in a terror attack situation, the threat to life and limb constitutes one of the most obvious to personal security and to the lives of ordinary people of Lamu.

The study sought to investigate respondents' sources of income as indicated in table 3. Analysis of the collected data revealed that majority (27%) engaged in farming and fishing, while 14% were pastoralists, hunters, and gatherers, whereas 18% engaged in business activities. A higher response rate for fishing was attributed to the proximity to the sea and relatively regular rains in the county of Lamu. This finding reveals that terrorism affects the day-to-day lives of the people as respondents engage in various economic activities.

Table 3: Sources of income to residents

| People's social economic activity | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Farming | 30 | 27 |
| Hunting and gathering | 15 | 14 |
| Fishing | 30 | 27 |
| Pastoralism | 15 | 14 |
| Business | 20 | 18 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

According to Somnez, Apostolopoulos, Tarlow (1999), “The other sector that provides socioeconomic activities and has been affected is the tourism industry. When tourism ceases to be pleasurable due to actual or perceived risks, tourists exercise their freedom and power to avoid risky situations or destinations.” Sandler and Ender (1992) contends that “When terrorists target to affect the tourist venues of a country, then the country will be greatly affected because the tourist are likely to change their plans or visiting a country that has been affected by terrorism. This follows from the travel warnings issued by foreign countries whose citizens can be targeted in the attacks.”

Most hotels in Lamu town, Shella, Ras Kitau, Kipungani, Manda, Kiwayu and Mkokoni 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.

A source described the section of the road between Milimani and Kiunga as a minified of IEDs sown by the insurgents. A number of lives have been lost on some of these roads and other incidences of deaths and injuries in the region. This is increasing and affects not only the dead, but the capacities and incomes of their families.

Table 4: Terror attacks in Lamu: Loss of life

| Date of attack | Location of attack | Weapons Used | Casualties |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |
| 5-7-2014 | Gamba | Explosives | 9 |
| 1-2-2016 | Bondeni and Izizo Pandanguo | Guns and explosives | 3 |
| | Milimani | Guns and explosives | 6 policemen |
| 18-7-2014 | Mpeketoni Centre | Guns and explosives | 7 |
| 14-6-2015 | Baure military camp | Guns and explosives | 10 policemen |
| 14-6-2015 | Baure village | Guns and explosives | 5 |
| 21-7-2014 | Omoyo bridge | Guns | 5 |
| TOTAL | | | 142 |

Source: Police records at Lamu county headquarters (2018)

The study sought to investigate the effect of terrorism on the respondents' level of income. Analysis of the collected data was detailed in table 5.

Table 5: Respondents monthly income before the terror attacks

| Monthly income (Kshs) | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| 0-1000 | 30 | 27 |
| 1001-2000 | 35 | 32 |
| 2001-3000 | 20 | 18 |
| 3001-4000 | 15 | 14 |
| Over 5000 | 10 | 9 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

As indicated in table 5 above, it was precise from the analyzed data at the household level that terrorism affected the level of income of the respondents. The table 5 indicates data solicited from household respondents who suggested that terrorism translated into reduced monthly incomes of individuals since the attacks began which displaced them to new places. Respondents whose monthly income was kshs. 0-1000 before the attacks stood at 27% but their income reduced to between 0-200 (kshs) after the attacks. Respondents with monthly income of kshs. 1001-2000 reduced to kshs. 201-300. Kshs. 2001-3000 reduced to kshs. 301-400, kshs. 3001-4000 reduced to kshs. 401-500 and over kshs. 5000 before the attacks reduced to just over kshs. 500.

Table 6: Respondents monthly income after the terror attacks

| Monthly income (Kshs) | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| 0-200 | 30 | 27 |
| 201-300 | 35 | 32 |
| 301-400 | 20 | 18 |
| 401-500 | 15 | 14 |
| Over 500 | 10 | 9 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.1. Effects of terror activities on education

It was noted that a number of schools have been closed in the affected areas. Some of the closed schools have been turned into military makeshift camps and the pupils have been

transferred to safe area. The teachers from these schools have left these areas and some of them have left work. The pupils who their parents cannot afford to take them to new schools have dropped out of schools. The table below shows the schools which have been closed. This is according to the data obtained from Lamu county education offices.

4.2.2. Extent of disruption of learning and performance

The study sought to investigate the impact of terrorism on the education sector. The researcher relied on secondary data obtained from the county education office. In-depth analysis and interpretation of data was detailed in table 7.

Table 7: Number of schools closed due to terror attacks

| Closed schools | Number of pupils displaced | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Kakathe | 220 | 7.3 |
| Pandanguo | 277 | 9.2 |
| Maleli | 176 | 5.8 |
| Basuba | 600 | 19.9 |
| Milimani | 700 | 23.2 |
| Mararani | 500 | 16.6 |
| Kiangwe | 540 | 18 |
| Total | 3013 | 100 |

As indicated in table 7, learning in these areas were very greatly affected. This was because the schools had become unsafe grounds and some had been turned in to make shift military camps. The exodus of teachers from these schools was also a contributing factor. In addition, the researcher sought to test perception of the respondents in terms of their view vis-à-vis on the extent of the impact of terrorism. Analysis of the collected data was captured in table 8.

Table 8: Response on the extent of disruption on education due to terrorism

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 91 | 83.0% |
| Great extent | 10 | 9.0% |
| Slight extent | 8 | 8% |
| No effect | 1 | 0.9% |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

As indicated in table 8, it is evident that majority (83.0%) of the respondents agreed to a very great extent terrorism disrupted education, while 9.0% indicated great extent, whereas 8.0% and 0.9% indicated slight extent and no effect respectively. This finding implies that terrorism has significant negative effect on learning. Responses from the key informants revealed that teachers from other regions or different religions from Muslims feared being targeted. There was also the ethnic profiling by terrorists of some particular communities working in the area. This did greatly undermined the performance in the education sector.

4.2.3. Effects of terror activities on Health

The militia attacked Mangai health centre and destroyed the buildings and equipments. They burnt the mattresses used by patients and also destroyed the motor cycles used by the staff. This saw the exodus of health workers from the facility. They also destroyed the health facility at Kiangwe which has now paralyzed the operations at the facility. The provision of health services had been greatly affected as the few remaining ones cannot adequately serve the residents. The residents in the camps do receive treatment from doctors without borders from Lamu Island but the doctors are also not safe due to these attacks. A source remarked on the Mangai Health Centre attack in which over 60 Al-shabaab terrorists raided Mangai village, and burn dispensary, two motor cycles and burnt mattresses “this is a bad experience one would not wish to go through again”. The table below shows the number of health centres which have either been closed or abandoned.

Table 9: Number of health centres which have been closed or abandoned

| Location | No of health centres closed | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Basuba | 2 | 20 |
| Mangai | 3 | 30 |
| Milimani | 4 | 40 |
| Kiangwe | 1 | 10 |
| Total | 10 | 100 |

Source: Health records Lamu ministry of health headquarters Lamu (2018)

The table below shows that health centres were at short distances with the residents before the attacks began. The furthest distance was over 4km with a response rate of 23%. The majority were covering between 2-3 (km) to get health services and the number stood at 36%. The others covering 0-1(km) stood at 27% and between 1-2(km) at 14%. This trend changed after the attacks and the residents are now covering longer distance to receive medical treatment. This is explained by the fact that most of the health centres were destroyed by the militia and the displaced residents moved further. The majority are now covering between 21-30(kms) in order to receive treatment with response rate of 36%. The shortest distance now is between 5-10(kms) with response rate of 14%. There are still those who cover over 40km to receive medical treatment with response rate of 27%.

Table 10: Distance of health centres before the terror attack

| Distance | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 0-1(km) | 30 | 27 |
| 1-2 (km) | 15 | 14 |
| 2-3(km) | 40 | 36 |
| Over 4 (km) | 25 | 23 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 11: Distance of health centres after the terror attack

| Distance | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 5-10 (km) | 15 | 14 |
| 11-20 (km) | 25 | 23 |
| 21-30 (km) | 40 | 36 |
| Over 40 (km) | 30 | 27 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.4. Effects of terrorism on water sources

The table below shows that water sources were not far from the residents before they were displaced.

Table 12: Distance to a water source before the terror attacks

| Distance | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1-1.5(km) | 25 | 23 |
| 1.5-1.9 (km) | 20 | 18 |
| 2-3 (km) | 30 | 27 |
| 3.1- 4 (km) | 16 | 15 |
| Over 5km | 19 | 17 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

They were covering short distances to get water from the dams, boreholes, community taps and there were even household wells. After the attacks the distance increased to as far over 40 km and the water sources also changes. The displaced can now get water from Kiunga community conservancy, dams, military drilled wells and from cement made purification plant which they call “chambia”.

Table 13: Water sources for the villagers before the terror attacks

| Water source | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dams | 30 | 27 |
| Boreholes | 2.5 | 23 |
| “Chambia” | 10 | 9 |
| Community taps | 5 | 5 |
| Household wells | 40 | 36 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 14: Distance to water source after the terror attacks

| Distance | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 5-10(km) | 25 | 23 |
| 11-20 (km) | 40 | 36 |
| 21-30 (km) | 30 | 27 |
| over 40 (km) | 15 | 14 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 15: Water sources for the displaced residents

| Water source | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dam | 15 | 14 |
| Kiunga community conservancy | 40 | 36 |
| Military water sources | 5 | 5 |
| “Chambia” | 50 | 45 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.5. Effects of terrorism on food security

The below table indicate most of the displaced residents are still growing their own food in their new camps. They also depend on relief food and donated food either from friends or relatives. The comparative cost of food indicates that food is more expensive in their

current situation. The food is equally hard to find as the supply do not easily reach them because of the mined roads.

Table 16: The types of food in original homes

| Type of food | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Fish | 15 | 14 |
| Meat | 50 | 45 |
| Potatoes | 5 | 5 |
| Maize | 20 | 18 |
| Millet | 10 | 9 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 17: Sources of food

| Source of food | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Self grown | 50 | 45 |
| Buying | 20 | 18 |
| Relief | 25 | 23 |
| Donated | 15 | 14 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 18: Comparative cost of food in current situation

| Comparative cost of food | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Same | 1 | 1 |
| Expensive | 52 | 47 |
| Affordable | 6 | 5 |
| Available | 7 | 7 |
| Hard to find | 44 | 40 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

Table 19: Response by key informants on the extent in which terrorism affects people’s socioeconomic ways of life

| Key informants | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Assistant chief | 2 | 25 |
| Chief | 3 | 37 |
| Police | 2 | 25 |
| County commissioner | 1 | 13 |
| Total | 8 | 100 |

The key informant indicated that the affected residents want the government to drive out the militants from their firmland; and reduce the number of security agents operating in the area. One key respondent from the police department reported that *“the attacks can be contained if there is sustained intelligence coordination with the community”* The residents have indicate that a lot of resources have been diverted to security at the expense of development. A key informant from the county government remarked 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”*. The key informant who is the chief from the area has been nursing worst encounters with the militia *“the living standards have gone down and they cannot afford health services, education and afford safe transport”* he said *“The terror group are spreading propaganda of deed”* to whip up emotions in supporting their activities” a source from the police intimidated. The informants have added their voice to the call for close working relationships with the locals because terror activities are far from external. *“We believe there are people in the local area those supports or are sympathizers of these groups”* remarked the source from the local administration.

Table 20: Response on the extent to which terrorism affects socio economic activities across sector

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 49 | 44.5 |
| Great extent | 31 | 28.7 |
| Slight extent | 30 | 27.3 |
| No effect | - | - |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

The table shows that quite a higher percentage of residents had changed their sources of livelihood. This was attributed to forced displacement from the original homes where the traditional economic activities differ remarkably with what is being practiced in the new environment. A very small percentage had not felt the effect partly because they could be residing on the peri-urban areas where security is granted. The majority have born the brunt of the attacks as their sources of socioeconomic are destroyed. They had also tried to change their sources of socioeconomic activities.

Table 21: Response on the extent to which terrorism lead to change in socioeconomic activities

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 53 | 48.1 |
| Great extent | 34 | 31 |
| Slight extent | 18 | 16.4 |
| No effect | 5 | 4.5 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.6. Response on the extent to which dusk to dawn curfew affects socioeconomic activities

The table shows that a larger percentage of the residents were adversely affected in terms of their livelihood sources. This was attributed to the fact that very minimal economic activities could take place in such restricted circumstance. It was implied that people cannot

venture out at night to secure their source of livelihoods. The minimal numbers who were not affected could be working in the ocean at night doing fishing.

Table 22: Response on the extent to which dusk to dawn curfew affects socioeconomic activities

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 60 | 54.5 |
| Great extent | 40 | 36.3 |
| Slight extent | 9 | 8.2 |
| No effect | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.7. Response on the extent of hunger as a result of terror attacks

The emergent of hunger was attributed to insecure environment that did not allow the residents to cultivate the arable land. The pastoralists who were residing and grazing their animals in Boni and Lunge Forests could no longer do so for fear of an attack or security officer's molestation. The terrorists had planted landmines on the roads that supply the food stuff in the area.

Table 23: Response on the extent of hunger as a result of terror attacks

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 71 | 64.5 |
| Great extent | 20 | 18.2 |
| Slight extent | 15 | 13.6 |
| No effect | 4 | 3.6 |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

4.2.8. Response on the extent on which terrorism does not affect socioeconomic activities

The study indicated that religious differences do not affect people's socioeconomic activities with the majority at 83% saying that it does not.

Table 24: Response on the extent on which religious differences do not affect socioeconomic activities

| Extent of effect | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Very great extent | 1 | 83% |
| Great extent | 8 | 9% |
| Slight extent | 10 | 7% |
| No effect | 91 | 1% |
| Total | 110 | 100 |

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section covers the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations in line with the topic of study which was to investigate terrorism and its effect on people's socio economic ways of life in Lamu County. The researcher posed the three research questions: what is the effect of terrorism on people's socio economic ways of life in Lamu County? To what extent has the terror attacks affected access to essential public services? And lastly, how have the people of Lamu County responded to terrorist activities? These then became the three main research objectives for determination.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 Effects of terrorism on socio economic activities

According to the data collected under the first of the study, which sought data on the effects of terrorism on socio-economic activities established that majority of the respondents indicated that terrorism has greatly affected the socioeconomic activities. The socioeconomic activities practiced in the affected areas include fishing, pastoralism, mixed farming, hunting and gathering, bee keeping, transport, tourism, business and entertainment. The respondents reported that pastoralism in Boni, Lunge and Dodori forests cannot take place because the militia has invaded the forest and can attack and confiscate the animals at will. The security agents have also rounded up those found in the forest and being branded as sympathizers or supporters of the terror group. The farmland has also been left desolate without any activity due to security concerns. The fishing sector has been adversely affected because the fishermen fear venturing out at night. The fishermen indicate that good catches can only be achieved at night. The supply of the essential commodities that support livelihoods has been hampered by lack of safe transport as either the militia attack the travelers or roads are mined with IEDs. The study findings are in line with literature review where several studies (Rehwerder, 2015; Seddon & Kavin, 2002) have concluded that terrorism has great effect on sources of livelihoods in Lamu county. According to David Seddon (2008), "livelihood construction took place not just within a physical environment, drawing on natural capital and natural resources. It takes

place within a social and economic environment that offers certain opportunities and certain constraints.”

The study has pointed out households in the affected areas of Lamu are “involved in a variety of economies as well as various sectors that provide them sources of livelihoods. Households and the individuals that are members of households also depend to a greater or lesser extent on social capital. The nexus of relationships which define patterns of rights and obligations of entertainments, rights and responsibilities, within which the economy is embedded, including, access to education, health, employment and a host of opportunities. The cost of ill health (and in a situation of insecurity, injury and death by violence as a major factor in increasing the poverty and insecurity of households.” The loss of a household member through death may be a critical blow, economically, if that person was a major contributor to the households livelihood as well as a devastating blow socially and personally.

5.2.2 Effect on Service Provision

The majority of Lamu population and in particular those who have been affected by the terror attacks is estimated to live in poverty. Their socioeconomic activities involve a constant struggle for survival as their control and access to strategic resources is limited. Their sources of income are considered to be precarious and yield generally low returns because of insecurity brought by terrorism. The majority of these people are marginal farmers who are doing rainfed farming, small rural artisans and handicraft producers, small retailers, those with insecure jobs and agricultural laborers. A number of them rely on casual daily wage laboring. The study found out that terrorism has impacted negatively on the livelihood sources in the entire Lamu County. The two administrative units of Lamu County that is Lamu East and Lamu West constituencies have been adversely affected by the terror acts. The most affected areas and villages are Ishakani, Kiunga, Bodhei, Mpeketoni, Poromoko, Witu, Taa, Pandanguo, Hindi, Gamba, Basuba, milimani, Baure, Pandanguo and other areas surrounding Boni, Lunge and Dodori forests. The main sources of socioeconomic activities were found to be fishing, farming, hunting and gathering, tourism, entrepreneurship and other businesses. These socioeconomic activities were found

to have been significantly disrupted almost to a near halt. A part from the killings and maiming of the residents, the area has been hit by the massive infrastructural damage, disruption of provision of essential services such as health and education. The transport sector has not been left unscathed as maneuvering through improvised explosive device (IED) mined roads is a great risk; to the transporters, ordinary travellers and suppliers of essential goods. The key informants in the relevant sectors of administration, and security gave an account on how terrorism affects socioeconomic activities.

5.2.3 Response to Terror Attacks

The community in the affected areas has appealed to the government to secure their farmland by driving away the militia and removing the security agents. They have also indicated that there is disproportionate distribution of security agents in the area as some are having more security personnel than others. The respondents have also appealed to the government to provide loans for them and payoffs for those injured or wounded. The youth in the area have either joined the terror group or gone into hiding for fear of reprisals from the security agents or being conscripted in the terror group. The respondents are of the view that the government should provide safe travel mode by demining the IEDs infested roads.

The policy makers have responded by making effort to address the possible root causes of terrorism with a view to mitigate its effects which a threat to peace and security. The Government has developed methods, techniques and processes appropriate to help the affected groups so as to engage in a meaningful discussion and generate mutually acceptable and implementable solutions that are based on reliable information and respect for dignity and rights of individuals and groups. The government has equally provided public goods in terms of humanitarian response and given the necessary impetus to local development.

5.3 Conclusion

The study examined terrorism and its effect on people's socio economic ways of life, how terrorism has hampered the provision of essential social services and how the people and government have responded to the attacks in Lamu County. The study first objective was

to find out the effect on terrorism on socioeconomic activities of a people in a given region. This was demonstrated on how terror activities have caused forced displacement and putting the inhabitants in camps. The economic activities that support lives cannot be adequately carried out in the present situation to a sustainable level. The second objective was achieved by demonstrating how the terror activities have prevented the provision of essential services as in education, health and transport. The activities that support local economies such as tourism has seen a down turn and most of the hotels and businesses have been closed. These have been destruction of infrastructure, fatalities and injuries occasioned by these attacks. There is restriction in movements and limited interactions among the locals. The residents have responded by appealing to the government for quick intervention in order to restore their livelihood sources. The government has put in place measures to restore normalcy.

5.5. Recommendations

5.5.1 Policy Recommendations

- i. The government need to cushion the affected by providing the necessary essentials like food ratios so that the affected people do not feel that they have been abandoned.
- ii. There is urgent need to institutionalize community policing in the area so that there is close working relationship with the Sheikhs, Imams and the Muslim youths.
- iii. Reduce the inequality gap between the residents and other regions and portray a strong sense of cohesiveness and nationhood.
- iv. The government needs to put in place the intervention strategies at the pre-event, event and post event phases to mitigate the problem of terror attacks and its effect on livelihoods. This is to invest in intelligence gathering prior to the attacks.

5.5.2 Recommendations for Further Research

A more detailed study should be undertaken to determine how socioeconomic activities can be sustained in a conflict situation. A further study should be carried to help in interpreting fragments of intelligence information, terrorist recruitment techniques,

organizational modes and their methods of operations. There should be cooperation between the intelligence community and the academic experts in the field of terrorism to avoid stagnation in terrorism research. Therefore terrorism should be explored through other research methods.

REFERENCES

- Abadie, Alberto. 2006. "Poverty, Political Freedom, and the Roots of Terrorism." *American Economic Review (Papers and Proceedings)* 96(2):50-56.
- Abadie, Alberto and Javier Gardeazabal, 2003. "The Economic Costs of Conflict: A Case Study of the Basque Country" *American Economic Review* 93(1):113-132.
- Abadie, Alberto and Javier Gardeazabal. 2005. "Terrorism and the World Economy." Harvard University typescript.
- Arce, Daniel G, and Todd Sandler. 2007. "Terrorist Signaling and the Value of Intelligence." *British Journal of Political Science* 37:573-586.
- Atkinson, Scott E., Todd Sandler and Jolui Tschirliart. 1987. "Terrorism in a Baraing Frame work." *Journal of Law and Economics* 30(1):1-21.
- Azam, Jean-Paul and Alexandra Delacroix. 2006. "Aid and the Delegated Fight Against Terrorism." *Review of Development Economics* 10(2):330-344.
- Bapat, Navin. 2006. "State Bargaining with Transnational Terrorist Groups." *International Studies Quarterly* 50:213- 229.
- Benmelech, Efraim and Claude Berrebi. 2006. "Attack Assignments in Terror Organizations and the Productivity of Suicide Bombers." Harvard University Typescript.
- Berman, Eli. 2003. "Hamis. Taliban, and the Jewish Underground: An Economists View of Radical Religious Militias." UC San Diego typescript.
- Berman, Eli and David D. Laitin. 2008. "Religion, Terrorism and Public Goods: Testing the Club Model." NBER Working Papers 13725.
- Berrebi, Claude. 2003. "Evidence about the Link between Education. Poverty and Terrorism Among Palestinians." Princeton University Industrial Relations Section Working Paper 477.
- Berrebi, Claude and Esteban Klor. 2006. "On Terrorism and Electoral Outcomes: Theory and Evidence from the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* December.
- Blomberg, S. Brock. Gregory D. Hess and Akila Weerapana. 2004. "Economic Conditions and Terrorism." *European Journal of Political Economy* 20(2):463-478.

- Bloom, Mia M. 2005. *Dying to Kill: The Global Phenomenon of Suicide Terror*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan. 2005 a. "Conciliation, Counterterrorism, and Patterns of Terrorist Violence." *International Organization* 59(1): 145-176.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan. 2005b. "The Quality of Terror." *American Journal of Political Science* 49(3):515-530.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan. 2005c. "The Terrorist Endgame: A Model with Moral Hazard and Learning." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 49(2) :237-258.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan. 2007. "Politics and the Suboptimal Provision of Counterterrorism." *International Organization* 61(1):9-36.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan. 2008. "Terrorist Factions." University of Chicago typescript.
- Bueno de Mesquita, Ethan and Eric Dickson. 2007. "The Propaganda of the Deed: Terrorism, Counterterrorism, and Mobilization." *American Journal of Political Science* 51(2).
- Chai, Sun-Ki. 1993. "An Organizational Economics Theory of Anti-Government Violence." *Comparative Politics* 26:99-110.
- De Figueiredo, Rui J.P. Jr. and Barry R. Weingast. 2001. "Vicious Cycles: Endogenous Political Extremism and Political Violence." Institute of Governmental Studies Working paper 2001-9.
- Drakos, Rostas and Andreas Gofas. 2006a. "The Devil You Know but are Afraid to Face: Underreporting Bias and its Distorting Effects on the Study of Terrorism." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 50(5):714-735.
- Drakos, Rostas and Andreas Gofas. 2006b. "In Search of the Average Transnational Terrorist Attack Venue," *Defence and Peace Economics* 17(2):73-93.
- Eckstein, Zvi and Daniel Tsidlon. 2004. "Macroeconomic Consequences of Terror: Theory and The Case of Israel." *Journal of Monetary Economics* 51 (5):971—1002.
- Enders, Walter and Todd Sandler. 1993. "The Effectiveness of Anti-Terrorism Policies: Vector-Auto regression-Intervention Analysis." *American Political Science Review* 87:829-844.
- Enders, Walter and Todd Sandler. 1996. "Terrorism and Foreign Direct Investment in Spain and Greece." *Kyklos* 49(3):333-352.

- Enders, Walter and Todd Sandier. 2002. "Patterns of Transnational Terrorism, 1970-99: Alternative Time Series Estimates." *International Studies Quarterly* 46: 145-165.
- Enders, Walter and Todd Sandier. 2006. *The Political Economy of Terrorism*. Cambridge, U.K.:Cambridge.
- Enders, Walter, Todd Sandier and Gerald F. Panse. 1992. "An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Terrorism on Tourism." *Kyklos* 45(4):531-554.
- Enders, Walter, Todd Sandier and Jon Cauley. 1990. "UN Conventions, Technology, and Retaliation in the Fight Against Terrorism: An Econometric Evaluation." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 2:83-105.
- English, Richard. 2003. *Armed Struggle: The History of the IRA*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Eubank, William and Leonard Weinberg. 1994. "Does Democracy Encourage Terrorism?" *Terrorism and Political Violence* 6(4):417-413.
- Eubank, William and Leonard Weinberg. 1998. "Terrorism and Democracy: What Recent Events Disclose." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 10(1): 108-118.
- Eyerman, Joe. 1998. "Terrorism and democratic states: Soft targets or accessible systems." *International Interactions* 24(2): 151-170.
- Fearon, James D. 1998. *Commitment Problems and the Spread of Ethnic Conflict, in the International Spread of Ethnic Conflict*. Ed. David Lake and Donald Rothchild. Princeton: Princeton University Press pp. 107-126.
- Iannaccone, Lawrence R. 1992. "Sacrifice and Stigman: Reducing Free-Riding in Cults, Communes, and Other Collectives." *Journal of Political Economy* 100(2):271-292.
- Iannaccone, Lawrence R. and Eli Berman. 2006. "Religious Extremists: The Good, the Bad and the Deadly." *Public Choice* 128(1-2):109-129.
- Im, Eric, Jon Cauley and Todd Sandler. 1987. "Cycles and Substitutions in Terrorist Activities: A Spectral Approach." *Kyklos* 40(2):238-255.
- Jaeger, David A. Esteban F. Kior, Sami H. Miaari and M. Daniele Paserman. 2007. "The Struggle for Palestinian hearts and Minds: Violence and Public Opinion in the Second Intifada." Hebrew University typescript.

- Jaeger, David A. and M. Daniele Paserman. 2006. "Israel, the Palestinian Factions and the Cycle of Violence." *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings* 96(2):45-49.
- Jaeger, David A. and M. Daniele Paserman. 2007. "The Cycle of Violence? An Empirical Analysis of Fatalities in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict." IZA Discussion Paper 5320.
- Krueger, Alan B. and David Laitin. Forthcoming. *K to Kogo?: A Cross-Country Study of the Origins and Targets of Terrorism*. In *Terrorism and Economic Development*, ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza. Cambridge, U.K.
- Krueger, Alan B. and Jitka Maleckova. 2003. "Education, Poverty, and Terrorism is there a Causal Connection?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 17(4): 119-144.
- Krueger, Alan B. 2007. *What Makes a Terrorist: Economics and the Roots of Terrorism*. Prince: Princeton University Press.
- Kydd Andrew and Barbara F. Walter. 2002. "Sabotaging the Peace: The Politics of Extremist violence." *International Organization* 56(2):263-296.
- Lapan, Harvey E. and Todd Sandler. 1988. "To Bargain or Not to Bargain: That is the Question." *American Economic Review* 78(2): 16-21.
- Lapait Harvey E. and Todd Sandier. 1993. "Terrorism and Signaling." *European Journal of Political Economy* 9(3):383- 397.
- Li, Quan. 2005. "Does Democracy Promote or Reduce Transnational Terrorist Incidents?" *Journal of conflict Resolution* 49(2):278-297.
- Li, Quan and Drew Schaub. 2004. "Economic Globalization and Transnational Terrorist Incidents: A Pooled Time Series Cross Sectional Analysis." *Journal of conflict Resolution* 8(2):230-258.
- Lichhach, Mark Irving. 1987. "Deterrence of Escalation?: The Puzzle of Aggregate Studies of Repression and Dissent." *The Journal of conflict Resolution* 31:266-297.
- Lyall, Jason. 2007. "Does Indiscriminate Violence Incite Insurgent Attacks? Evidence from a Natural Experiment." Princeton typescript.
- Overgard, Per Baltzer. 1994. "The Scale of Terrorist Attacks as a Signai of Resources." *Journal of conflict Resolution* 38(3):452 478.

- Powell, Robert, 2007a. "Allocating Defensive Resources Prior to Attack." University of California. Berkeley Typescript.
- Powell, Robert. 2007b. "Allocating Defensive Resources with Private Information about Vulnerability." *American Political Science Review* 101(4):799 -809.
- Powell, Robert. 2007c, "Defending Against Terrorist Attacks with Limited Resources." *American Political Science Review* 10 (3):527-541.
- Rosendorff, Peter and Todd Sandler. 2004. "Too Much of a Good Thing? The Proactive Response Dilemma." *Journal of conflict Resolution* 48(4):657-671.
- Sandler, Todd. 1995. "On the relationship between democracy and terrorism." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 12(2):97-122
- Sandler, Todd and Harvey E. Lapan. 1988. "The Calculus of Dissent: An Analysis of Terrorists' Choice of Targets." *Snythese* 76(2) :245-261.
- Sandler, Todd and Kevin Siquira, 2006. "Global Terrorism: Deterrence versus Preemption." *Canadian Journal of Economics* 39(4): 1370-1387.
- Shapiro, Jacob N. and David A. Siegel. 2007. "Underfunding in Terrorist Organizations." *International Studies Quarterly* 51(2):405-429.
- Siqueira, Kevin. 2005. "Political and Militant Wings within Dissident Movements and Organizations." *Journal of conflict Resolution* 49(2):218 -236.
- Siqueira, Kevin and Todd Sandler. 2007. "Terrorist Backlash. Terrorism Mitigation, and Policy Delegation." *Journal of Public Economics* 91(9): 1800--1815,
- Walter, Barbara. 1997. "The Critical Barrier to Civil War Settlement." *International Organization* 51:335-364.
- Zirakzadeh, Cyrus Ernesto. 2002. "From Revolutionary Dreams to Organizational Fragmentation: Disputes over Violence within ETA and Sendero Luminoso." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 14(4):66-92.
- Zussinan, Asaf and Noam Zussinan. 2006. "Assassinations: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Israeli Counterterrorism Policy Using Stock Market Data." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 20(2):193-206.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for Respondents

Dear Respondent,

My name is Robert Magak Owino and currently pursuing Master of Arts degree in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi. I am doing a research study on terrorism and its effect on people's socio economic ways of life. I am candidly and with humility seeking your input in filling the presented questionnaire. The valuable information that you will provide in regard to the research, will be treated with outmost confidentiality and is solely for academic work.

Section A: Social background details.

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. What is your marital status?

a) Married c) Single
d) Divorced e) separated
f) Widower g) widow

3. Please indicate your level of formal education.

a) No formal education b) Primary
c) Secondary d) post-secondary education

4. What is your current source of income?

a) Farming b) fishing c) business
d) Hunting and gathering e) pastoralism
f) Others (specify) _____

5. a) Are you staying in your original place or you are in a new place?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, what is the name of the new place?

c) Where were you staying before coming to this new place?

6. What is the approximate distance between your new place and the previous one?

7. What is the name of your current location?

8. What is the name of your sub-county?

9. Please indicate your age category.

18-25 years

26-33 years

34-41 years

42-49 years

over 50 years

Section B: Effect on people's socioeconomic ways of life

10. a) Is your economic sources of livelihoods have been affected by the frequent terror attacks?

i) Yes

ii) No

b) If Yes, please indicate the economic activities that have been adversely affected by the attacks.

| | Affected | Not affected |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Fishing | | |
| Pastoralism | | |
| Farming | | |
| Hunting and gathering | | |
| Tourism activities | | |

| | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Mangrove harvesting | | |
| Artistry | | |
| Business | | |
| Bee keeping | | |
| Entertainment | | |
| Transport | | |

c) . If not affected, please give some of the reasons why they have not been affected

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

11 a) Have you been displaced to a new place because of the attacks?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, please indicate your current economic activities as compared to the previous ones.

| Economic activities | Previous | Current |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Fishing | | |
| Farming | | |
| Hunting and gathering | | |
| Tourist activities | | |
| Bee keeping | | |
| Mangrove harvesting | | |
| Artistry | | |
| Business | | |
| Entertainment | | |
| Transport | | |

12 a) Are you doing farming as a source of socioeconomic activity

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how is the land acquired in terms of ownership?

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Public land | <input type="checkbox"/> | ancestral land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Community based land | <input type="checkbox"/> | self bought land | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Is the land adequate in terms of size for carrying out farming activities?

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| More adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> | adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fairly adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> | not adequate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. How good is the crop yield in your farming venture?

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> | good | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fairly good | <input type="checkbox"/> | not good | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. What problems do you encounter in your farming activities?

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lack of mechanization | <input type="checkbox"/> | Destruction of crops by wild animals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lack of market | <input type="checkbox"/> | theft of farm produce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Insecurity | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

16. a) Have you ever changed the source of socioeconomic activity since the terror attacks began?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how many times?

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Once | <input type="checkbox"/> | twice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Thrice | <input type="checkbox"/> | over four times | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. a) Are there businesses which are thriving despite the terror attacks?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, do you consider them to be many?

Very many many

Fairly many Not many

Not aware

18. a) Are you aware of some of the businesses which have been closed due to terror attacks?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, can you indicate which ones?

| Businesses | Closed | Not closed |
|--------------------|--------|------------|
| Entertainment | | |
| Hawking | | |
| Hotels | | |
| Tourism | | |
| Transport | | |
| Food supply chains | | |
| Boat racing | | |

19. a) Did people come with their tools of trade in their new settlement?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If no, why didn't they come along with them?

Houses were burnt ambushed by raiders

Police did not allow them thieves stole them

c) How did they acquire new tools of trade?

Self bought assisted by government

Assisted by donors assisted by friends

Not aware

Section C: Disruption of Access to Services:

1) Education

20. Were there children in school in your original homes?

i) Yes ii) No

21. a) Are there children in school in your new area?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If no, why are they not in school?

No schools nearby lack of school fees
Children not admitted for some reasons insecure

22. a) Are you aware of the schools which were closed in your original area?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how many schools were closed?

One two three
Four over five less than ten

23. Were they public or private schools?

All public all private
Both public and private not aware

24. a) Are you aware of any school which has been re-opened?

i) Yes ii) No

b) if yes, how many have been re-opened

One two three
Four over five less than ten

c) If no, why have they not been re-opened

Closed by government no people living nearby

Still insecure

turned into makeshift military camps

25. a) Do you know where the pupils who were learning in those closed schools went?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, where did they go?

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Transferred to other schools | <input type="checkbox"/> | stayed at home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Got employment | <input type="checkbox"/> | moved with distant relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Joined terror groups | <input type="checkbox"/> | got married | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26.a) Can you estimate the number of pupils who were in those schools?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how many?

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Between 50-100 | <input type="checkbox"/> | between 100-200 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Between 200-300 | <input type="checkbox"/> | between 300-400 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Over 500 | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2) Health

27. Were there health facilities in your original homes?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how far were they from your home?

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 0-1 km | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1-2 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2-3 km | <input type="checkbox"/> | over 4 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. a) Are there health facilities in your new place of abode?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how far are they from your place?

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 0-1 km | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1-2 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2-3 km | <input type="checkbox"/> | over 4 km | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29 a). Were there sanitary facilities in your original homes?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, what kind of sanitary facilities were there?

Flying toilets pit latrines

None V.I.P toilets

30 a). Are there sanitary facilities in your current location?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, what types?

Flying toilets pit latrines

Communal toilets paid for toilets

31. Are you aware whether there are health facilities that have been closed, abandoned or destroyed by terror activities?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how many?

Two Three Four

five over six other (specify) _____

32.a) Were the health services affordable in your original homes?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how much were you paying per visit?

0-20 kshs. 50-100 kshs.

100-200 kshs. Over 300 kshs.

33. a) Do you know anyone who has been injured in the terror attacks?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, who meets the cost of their treatment?

Government volunteer

Individual responsibility not aware

34. a) Is there any member of your family or friend who has been injured in the terror attacks?

i) Yes No

b) if yes, how many?

1-3 2-5 5-10

10-15 over 20

c) Are those injured civilians or security personnels?

Only civilains only security agents

Both civilian and security agents others (specify) _____

35. a) Are you aware of any deaths occasioned by these terror attacks?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how many?

1- 10 10-15

15-30 50-100

c) Was there any member of your family or friend involved?

i) Yes No

d) If yes, how many?

1- 2 2-3

3-4 over 5

3) Water

36. a) What was your source of water in your original home?

Dam borehole river
Piped water ocean

37. How far was the water source from your home?

1-1.5km 2km 2-3km
4km Over 5km

38. What is the source of water in your new place?

Dam borehole river
Piped water ocean

39. a) Is the presence of the militia has denied the residents access to the water source?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, how?

By preventing them from reaching water sources
Imposing taxes for water usage
By polluting water source
Kidnapping those who try to use water

Other (specify) _____

4) Food

40. What was the main stable food in your original homes?

Fish meat maize cassava
Millet potatoes milk

41. What was the main source of food supply in your original home?

Own grown buying

Hunting and gathering

famine relief

42. What is your current stable food in your new location?

Maize beans rice
Wheat meat milk

43. What is the current main source of food supply in your new place?

Buying relief food
Self grown other (specify) _____

44. How do you compare food security in your previous state and the current state?

More food available then more food available now
Food was expensive then food now expensive
Same situation more dependency now

Section D: Response to Terror Attacks

45. How has the community responded to the terror attacks?

Appealing to the government to secure their farmland
Government to stop indiscriminate destruction of their forests
Stop militia from depleting their timber for charcoal
Migrating to safe areas

46. a) Is response the same in the affected areas?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If No, why?

Some areas are more affected than others
Some areas are relatively safe
Some areas are in dire need of humanitarian assistance
Some areas are with many security agents

47. What is it that the individuals were doing that they can no longer do?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| No longer fishing at night | <input type="checkbox"/> | cannot mingle freely | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cannot venture out at night | <input type="checkbox"/> | cannot have safe travel without armed escort | <input type="checkbox"/> |

48. What are the youth doing now that they were not doing before?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Gone into hiding | <input type="checkbox"/> | joining terror groups | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fled to other towns | <input type="checkbox"/> | left schools | <input type="checkbox"/> |

49. What have the people done to minimize or mitigate the impact of the terror attacks?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Increased application for loans from banks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Appeals for government to waiver taxes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Appeals for increased youth fund | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Appeals for increased women fund | <input type="checkbox"/> |

50. What is the general response of the affected on food insecurity?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Increased dependency on relief food | <input type="checkbox"/> | call for free farm implements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Call for distribution of free seeds and fertilizers | <input type="checkbox"/> | mechanization of farming | <input type="checkbox"/> |

51. What are the general feelings of the residents on what is to be done on disruption of travel

and transport?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Demining of roads | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Regulating travel and transport period | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Use of armored personnel carriers for escort | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Particular vehicles for public transport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Make safe transport available to locals | <input type="checkbox"/> |

52. What is the general response for the forced displacement of the residents?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| By calling for compensation | <input type="checkbox"/> | calling for alternative secure settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Calling for adequate security | <input type="checkbox"/> | forming armed vigilante groups | <input type="checkbox"/> |

53. What is the general response on the deaths and injuries occasioned by the attacks?

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Compensation for deaths | <input type="checkbox"/> | free treatment for the injured | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Free education for the orphaned | <input type="checkbox"/> | stipends for the widows and widowers | <input type="checkbox"/> |

54. a) Is the level of government response to the terror attacks been commendable?

i) Yes ii) No

b) If yes, give reasons.

i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____

c) If no, give reasons

i. _____
ii. _____
iii. _____

53. You are at liberty to provide any additional comment, opinion, observation or remarks that may have not been included in the questionnaire and you consider important to this study.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank you very sincerely for your input and time

Appendix II: Key Informant Interview Guide

Dear Respondent,

My name is Robert Magak Owino and currently pursuing Master of Arts degree in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi. I am doing a research study on terrorism and its effect on socio economy activities. I am candidly and with humility seeking your input in filling the presented questionnaire. The valuable information that you will provide in regard to the research, will be treated with outmost confidentiality and is solely for academic work.

Section A: General information

1. Name of your agency
2. Current designation

Section B: Effect of terrorism on people's socioeconomic ways of life

3. In your own assessment, how have people responded individually to the attacks?
4. What is the response of the community to the attacks?
5. What would be your general comment on the social costs of this menace, while considering the impact on living standards, that include sources of socioeconomic activities, health, education, and wider aspects of vulnerability given that the poor are the most affected.
6. Do you think that there could be any other reason for the attacks, rather than the usual rhetoric by the terrorists?
7. What are some of the recommendations in dealing with the problem?

Thank you very sincerely for your input and time.

Appendix III: Map of Lamu County

