CONTRIBUTION OF HUMAN INSECURITY TO UNDER DEVELOPMENT IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN GOVERNANCE, PEACE, AND SECURITY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES, SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY

APRIL, 2021

DECLARATION

I declare that this document and the research it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

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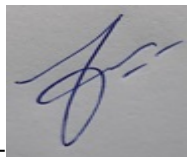**BRIAN MUITHYA MUTIE**   Date

REG NO: 17M03DMGP055

This research was conducted under our supervision and is submitted with our approval as the University Supervisors.

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To my family for their love, patience, support, encouragement, and perseverance during the entire duration of this course, I am grateful.

ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the contribution of human insecurity to under development in Garissa County, Kenya. Garissa County is underdeveloped due to increased human insecurity in the region. Over the years, Garissa has been alienated, isolated and marginalized which inhibits any development efforts in the region. For this reason, the study was guided by three objectives; to establish drivers of human insecurity and under development, assess the measures in place for addressing human insecurity and underdevelopment, and determine the challenges faced in the implementation of human security measures and development strategies Garissa County, Kenya. This study was anchored on the tenets of the regional complex theory and the human security approach. It adopted a descriptive research design, and the study population of 400 participants comprised of security agents, County and national government, public benefits organizations, religious leaders, community leaders, and members of the public. The sample was calculated using Yamane's formula to establish 400 respondents which were statistically significant. A simple random sampling method was used to obtain the popul0ation strata from the six constituencies and thereafter purposive sampling was used to obtain the sample from each stratum. The study uses interviews and questionnaires to collect data. The reliability of the study tools was tested and a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.86 was obtained which was deemed appropriate. Data collected was cleaned and analyzed as per objectives using SPSS for descriptive statistics and presented in figures and tables. Qualitative data were analysed using discourse analysis and presented in themes. The study observed ethical considerations as well as consent from study participants. The findings from this study attest that human insecurity co-relates with other factors that inhibit development in Garissa County. Amongst the listed multi-dimensional complexities, 21.6% of the respondents argue that the rise in criminal activities in Garissa attribute to school dropouts that foresee youth participation in crimes. The study also assessed the existent strategies to support human security in Garissa, where 29% of the respondents recommended sensitization of residents and another 20.5% deemed educating residents to help roll the programme. Additionally, the assessment recognizes challenges in the sustenance of the development programs which need revamping. This study highlighted the threats to human security that impede development in Garissa County. The study concluded that drivers of human insecurity impede Garissa's development process since they brew conflicts, unrest, instability thus depriving humans of the capacity to wilfully succeed. The study also establishes that the county has functional projects to manage human security and prevent underdevelopment. The development projects have been fairly effective in managing human insecurity in Garissa County thus have significantly contributed to positive human development. This study highlighted the threats to human security that impede development in Garissa County. Based on specific objectives that guided this study, the study recommends future studies on marginalization and funding from the national government. Further comprehensive studies on the effect of inequality and access to resources as a limiting factor to developing marginalized regions. In addition, the study recommends future studies on how specific driven policies redress marginalization and channel opportunities that boost development in Garissa County. Finally, the study recommends future studies on the effects of current development initiatives in Garissa whilst examining their relevance and practicability in the region after possible implementation of this research.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Human Security: According to this study human security means the protection and wellbeing of a person from risks and threats in terms of sustainable development. Human security is also community's ability to achieve sustainable development including poverty reduction, economic sustainability, health security, better education, and energy provision.

Under development: According to this study it's the state of inadequate growth, economic dilapidation, and poor standards of living. Under development also means the inability to achieve growth due to terrorist vandalism of existing reforms, mismanagement, and minimal coordination, poor, null, or insufficient support in implementation of development projects.

Human insecurity: According to this study human insecurity means the inability of individuals to sustain themselves economically, physically and socially due to economic instability, poverty, attacks and threatening situations that limit sustainability and growth.

Development: According to this study development is robustness, economic sustainability and improved standards of living. It also means a state of security to realize growth whilst managing potential and existent drawbacks.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

KII	-	Key Informant Interviews
KNCHR	-	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
NACOSTI	-	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NFD	-	Northern Frontier District
PBO	-	Public Benefit Organisation
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	-	United Nations
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
US	-	United States

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The study examines the contribution of human insecurity to the under development of Garissa County, Kenya. This chapter encompasses the background on the contribution of human insecurity to the underdevelopment of Garissa County, Kenya. Furthermore, the chapter presents the problem statement, objectives, and research questions discussed in detail. In addition, the significance of the study, limitations, and assumptions have been outlined. These sums to make the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study.

1.2 Background to the Study

Human security emerged from the desolate aftermath of the cold war. Its advocation was a shift from state-centric security to individual security. At the time, there was a significant reduction in interstate wars although ethnic and civil wars remained adamant. The evolution of wars and the emergence of threats due to modernity and globalization brought massive destruction upon infrastructure widening existent poverty surges, propelled criminal activities and numerous illegalities in economic, political, and social spheres (Ricky, 2011). In this line, therefore, there was the need to merge development and security and essentially prioritizing the individual as the focus on security. Indeed, such developments would involve enormous costs thus the state along with foreign diplomacy agencies including civil societies stood as the most preferred guarantors of this endeavor.

The realization of human security as a broad perspective owes to integrated factors that surfaced at the end of the cold war. These challenges compelled states to consider individual security that broadened the scope of security other than the adopted state-dominated military security. Ideally, globalization was robust, the Washington consensus failed to include state building in its liberalism agenda, the super power states silenced nuclear wars, states held

common views on democracy and international human rights considerations which opened the opportunities for development and security working synonymously to lead to new world order. Similarly, internal conflicts increased in Africa, Asia, and Europe that exacerbated national and international security concerns. Africa suffered new complexities associating with diseases and climate change, yet the international organizations had no comprehensive response and coordination to address challenges.

The Washington consensus was considered an opportunity for economic growth that vouched for liberalization under free markets. Despite this, the Washington consensus failed to enhance team-building amongst states. Furthermore, the aftermath of the cold war regenerated internal and ethnic conflicts which affected a considerable population thus they benefitted negligibly from economic globalization (Ricky, 2011). Accordingly, the human security proponents argued that economic development failed to address the basics of human development including health care, political stability, education, technology that are crucial elements for improving the quality of life.

The state military approach also failed to assess the roots of violence and insecurity. Therefore, human security was a broad approach that examined the causes of underdevelopment and served to bridge human security and development as part of security. Ideally, human security includes well-being which is the essence of having development. Development otherwise is a consideration of global human choices. For this reason, human insecurity degrades the ability of human beings and individuals to achieve their potential which in its full-blown stages leads to underdevelopment (Parker, 2016). Under development in this line refers to a state of minimal growth, increased poverty, dilapidation, economic turmoil, conflicts that ultimately degrade human development, infrastructure, stability, and the robustness of a state.

The human security proponents argue that human security and development are central to improve the quality of life. Lack of human security poses a challenge to economic growth hence countries fail to achieve development. Additionally, the growing rage of new threats owing to terrorism, conflicts, and ethnicity endanger human lives that limit their productivity due to reduced manpower, destruction of infrastructure and resources, and unequal development (Parker, 2016). Conflicts are therefore a cause of a cycle of factors coupled with integrated complexities that create strain, segregation, and socio-economic tension that undermines development. This is the disease that affects most countries in Africa that prioritize ethnic roots over cosmopolitan growth.

Foreign diplomacy emerged as a field to address human security and development by helping member states address multi-dimensional complexities that inhibit development. The evolution of international security points to recognizing the role of foreign diplomacy in promoting human development thus improving their quality of life. In this regard, we consider the United Nations Charter (UN), the UN declaration of human rights amongst other regional and local organizations, conventions, and covenants that advocate for human security spanning through human rights, reduce crimes, conflict resolution, and promoting human development.

Conflict prevention is the most effective method in preventing the enormous costs of the aftermath of conflicts and reducing its implications on human life. As per the (United Nations, 2019) the United Nations employs preventative diplomatic strategies that incorporate mediation to prevent conflicts. The UN uses tools to enhance diplomatic missions that culminate in a cease-fire action which is effective in mitigating conflicts.

Peacekeeping processes have been proven effective to aid countries in their peace endeavors. The modern world today faces integrated complexities that challenge a country's ability to maintain peace. (Abubakar, 2013) acknowledges the role of the United Nations peace

making covers several facets including driving political agendas, upholding democratic and constitutional processes, enhancing the security of civilians, ensuring that human rights prevail and prevent discrimination, enable the smooth processes of disarmament, and support the rule of law that ensures stability.

The United Nations also participate in counter-terrorism activities since the act supports conflicts. Its policy document provides a framework that merges institutions, organizations within the United Nations, and eternal stakeholders who coordinate participate in the fight against terrorist organizations. The policy document also provides a framework for action and responsibilities of organizations in counter-terrorism (United Nations, 2019)

Disarmament and arms control is important to prevent the potential dangers weapons of mass destruction pose to human security (United Nations, 2019). The organization through several policies pushes for the elimination of destructive ammunition and the management of the supply of conventional weapons and arms to countries facing wars or conflicts.

The peace-building efforts that the UN incorporates in its admonition of conflict are effective in helping countries to cope with conflict and prevent their relapse in conflict for stability. The departmental organizations in the peace building department coordinate to help the UN achieve its peace building missions.

The (United Nations Development Program, 2004) human development report highlights seven key threats that affect human development and attempts to provide a comprehensive approach to human security and development.

Economic security- This associate with the ability of the individual to support themselves with a productive and reliable source of income or employment. **Food security**- This means that all people have the physical and economic capacity to access food. The limiting issue in food security is getting affordable food and poor distribution. The UN highlights to ascertain food

security should involve stabilizing an individual's source of income. **Health security**- This involves the protection and management of diseases. Health security is a major concern especially amongst the least developed and developing countries manifesting malnutrition and inaccessibility to clean water. The developed countries similarly have a pestilence with lifestyle diseases. To create a productive nation, people must have good health. **Environmental security**- Environmental concerns have become a problem of the 21st century. The industrial revolution led to the development of several industries that exposed people to air pollution. In the least developed countries, water sources have been polluted by agro-chemical, industrial effluents that limit the accessibility to fresh and clean water. Environmental security thus aims to protect humanity from the ravage of environmental disasters like famine, drought, floods, and other man-made occurrences. **Personal security**- Personal security covers individual protection from violence, crimes, and physical abuse. **Community security**- The greatest challenge to community cohesion is ethnicity. Community security, therefore, involves enhancing people's protection to protect society's cultural diversity and heritage. **Political security-** The consideration of human rights and freedom from torture, discrimination, and inequality encompass political security.

The African union's purpose in and inculcate a culture of tolerance as per Agenda 2063. It was launched at the Durban Summit in 2002 (African Union, 2020). The AU is an extension of the OAU in that the AU can intervene in political matters of member countries. For this reason, the AU stretches its boundaries to cover human rights abuses as well as human rights. The AU encompasses Pan Africanism which is essentially cohesion in diversity and non-discrimination.

The AU through its Peace and Security Council (PSC) organ, is given the mandate to contribute to the well-being of Africa by ensuring that peace, security, and stability prevails. Indeed, the essence of promoting peace is to ascertain positive human development which the

council achieves by setting a conducive environment for sustainability. (Moghaddam, 2011) documents, the union employs preventive mechanisms to detect and prevent conflicts which is the cornerstone of peacemaking and conflict resolution. (Oguonu, 2014) highlights, the organ further prevents the resurgence of conflict through peacebuilding and dutifully harmonizes the counter-terrorism organs in fighting international terrorism. The AU also intervenes in governance issues that span through constitutional leadership, democratic principles, human rights protection, respect for the sovereignty of law, the value for life, and upholding international humanitarian laws all as a tribute to promoting peaceful coexistence and eradicating conflicts (African Union, 2020).

COMESA through its adoption of the governance, peace, and security (GPS) program participates in peace and security by enhancing its capacity in managing, preventing, and mitigating conflicts and developing peace building (COMESA, 2021). According to (Otobo, 2017), according to article 6 of the COMESA treaty, the organization has the following roles:

1. Ensures equality, unity, and integration amongst member states.

2. The harmonization of frameworks and policies amongst member states.

3. Prioritization and recognition of human rights.

4. Promoting economic justice and encouraging the participation of a member in the development

5. Observance of the sovereignty of law, democracy, and good leadership principles.

6. Encouraging regional cohesion and the prevalence of stability and peace.

SADC's mandate in peace and conflict resolution is its ability in mediation that prevents conflicts. (David, 2013) cites, SADC's peace and security measures involve the development of instruments in preventing and resolve armed conflicts. (Muvumba, 2008)) notes, the member

states of SADC are mandated to promote good political and economic relations that considerably provide a good environment for development. The organization also promotes regional peacekeeping through fostering good relations and neighborliness that positively impact development and promote peace.

IGAD promotes peace and security through its predictive and mitigative strategy to counter Transnational Security threats (TST). (Maalim, 2011) notes, the organization provides a suitable environment that promotes order and stability thus regional integration and development is an inevitable occurrence. IGAD promotes social equality through women's empowerment thus enables equal participation and engagement in peace and security. In addition, (Mazrui, 2014) cites, IGAD is aware of the role that women play in conflict resolution, strives to protect their rights, along with consideration for humanitarian and efforts that propel peace. IGAD also promotes good governance, democracy, and constitutional leadership by preventing the instigators of conflict in governance through the IGAD governance structure (IGS). The regional organization also considers human rights and seeks to promote the rule of law in leadership and political matters to cultivate peaceful coexistence

The NGOs serve to mobilize groups and resources to necessitate developmental goals. This includes providing services to the public thus offloading the weight on government expenditure on providing public services. As per (Owa, 2011) NGOs further inspire and encourage groups to actively participate in developmental agendas. In a mesh of stakeholders, the NGOs integrate organizations, communities, and interested partners in projects and activities that enhance community resilience. The NGOs also pick the mantle in handling human security affairs where they use their influence in imploring government action and stakeholders in a crisis like environmental concerns, human rights violations amongst many other social agendas. These later culminate in a task force that acts as instruments of change lobbying citizens' interests in governance and social reforms.

Owing to Kenya's vision 2030, the country has a role to provide a safe and secure environment for its citizens. The vision foresees the transformation of Kenya into a globally competitive state by improving the quality of life of citizens. This in line with the sustainable development goals is meant to help the population in coping with complexities through offering integrated solutions to decrease vulnerability and enhance the success of the population. However, this vision remains an attainable dream as poverty continues to torment the life of the average Kenyan. According to the United Nations Development Program Report, (United Nations Development Program, 2020), the poverty level in remote areas is at 70%. Furthermore, Kenya continues to bury herself in huge debts which due to the poor state of the economy is difficult to pay. Looting of Public funds and corruption is the order of the day all of which are factors that threaten human security in the country.

Human security is a sensitive area spanning seven critical areas; political stability, economic security, health security, food security, environmental security, community security, and personal security. The human security approach was introduced in the 1994 global Human Development Report (HDR), The 1994 HDR highlighted two major components of human security: 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want'

 The insufficiency of these elements in Garissa limits development. Essentially, insecurity prevents developmental projects that enable a region to flourish. Garissa county is known for limited human security in health care services due to rampant maternal deaths, terrorist attacks, harsh climatic conditions, community clashes, poverty amongst many others that limit growth.

Abject poverty in Garissa County makes them depend on donors to fund development projects in the county. However, the state of Garissa county is characterized by poor infrastructure, long dry spells, unemployment all inhibits development. A study by (Hassan M.

, 2017) asserts that community-based projects fail in Garissa County due to poor management and facilitation because of insufficient amenities to drive projects. Community-based projects are important to improve the living standards of the people in Garissa, but then when mismanaged, they fail to provide essential services which makes Garissa county further lag in development. Furthermore, participation of the community in development is crucial to ensure that the projects flourish and the population works towards ensuring that they run for the benefit of the community. On the contrary, the inadequacy of resources in Garissa as a marginalized county fails to experience growth with no tools to facilitate development. Generally, poverty coupled with famine makes Garissa county occupants more vulnerable to threats.

High crime rates affect business growth through exorbitant costs on securing the business from theft. In Garissa County, increased crime associated with terrorist groups and theft occurring within the community affects the small business owners. In an ideal environment with minimal security threats, businesses thrive due to stability and increased security that safeguards assets from vandalism and loss. A study by (Sifuna, 2020) asserts that high crime rates in Garissa cause the local community to close businesses early which consequently limits them from attaining maximum profit. They close their businesses at an early 3:00 pm which limits sales for the day. Furthermore, the study reveals that business premises were often vandalized by groups using explosives.

Garissa County should have developed owing to devolution. Despite political representation in the Kenyan government, resource distribution is often pegged on political might and numbers (Murunga, 2020), hence Garissa County has a low political might apart from having a low population. It is thereby impossible to plan for devolution with limited resources. Furthermore, a study by (Ismail, 2018) reveals the presence of ghost workers in the payroll systems of Garissa County who derail Garissa County's economic stability. The presence of leaders who embezzle community funds slow any planned development initiatives

like the corruption case of Governor Ali Korane who deprived the county of 233 million meant for urban development (Ombati, 2020) Consequently, Garissa County has no money to sustain its population which translates to impoverished food and malnutrition, poor communication and road networks, and minimal action on sustainable development goals in the area.

The health care facilities in Garissa county face challenges related to the social-cultural environment. The importance of maternal services is undisputed and when limited it potentially increases mortality rates in newborn babies. A common barrier to health services for women in Garissa County is the inadequacy of female nurses to help them with childbirth. In a study by (N'Gbichi, 2019) the cultural norms of the society prevent them from allowing male nurses to tend to their delivery needs. It is also difficult to access hospitals due to unreliable transport and poor roads. They also complain about inadequate health care workers, equipment, and the poor attitude of female health care providers. In addition, threats to life lead to the closure of hospitals early causing a challenge for late deliveries (Kisiangani, 2020). These challenges encourage women to settle for home deliveries that limit life thereby posing a threat to human security.

Sustenance efforts of developmental projects in Garissa remain catastrophic. For instance, the development of infrastructure in the county fails to serve the members of the public as the community inactively participates in development projects. Knowing that such a project requires skilled and unskilled labor to develop it is beyond doubt that the community needs to engage in impactful projects as it is for their benefit (Hussein, 2019). Several donors have financed projects like the Red Cross, Islamic Relief, World Vision, Care International, Action Aid amongst many others which risk being phased out due to mismanagement and poor community involvement (Hassan, 2017). Furthermore, inadequate funding of CDF projects limits stakeholder involvement thereby the participatory element is cut (Mohammed, 2017).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The imperative role of the state is not only to protect itself from external threats but also to ensure that its citizens are safe as part of the Vision 2030 Agenda. Since the promulgation of the constitution and the pretext of devolution, Garissa County like any other county is eligible for development (Society for International Development (SID), 2019). Human security is paramount for the development of any nation. Otherwise, a state cannot realize growth when its citizens face threats; it limits the workforce's ability to participate in development.

Garissa County is an indicator that the people face security threats that are not being addressed. From the studies listed above, it is a challenge to participate in development when the needed amenities are inadequate for instance, there are insufficient resources in the health care department; attacks on small businesses and minimal profits cause distress and general unrest which limits stability thereby inhibiting development in Garissa.

Minimal studies on the relationship between human insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa create the gap that this study seeks to examine. The relationship between human security and underdevelopment is key in analyzing the security situation in the region.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

Development is part of the sustainable development goals agenda. The main aim of carrying out this study was to examine how human insecurity limits development in Garissa County.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.5.1 General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to examine the contribution of human insecurity to the underdevelopment of Garissa County, Kenya.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the drivers of human insecurity and how it limits development in Garissa County, Kenya.

2. To assess how the county handles human insecurity to alleviate underdevelopment in Garissa county, Kenya

3. To assess the strategies put in place to handle human insecurity and underdevelopment.

4. To highlight the challenges faced in implementing human security measures to realize development in Garissa County, Kenya

1.6 Research Questions

The study was guided by the list of research questions below:

1. How do the drivers of human insecurity cause under development in Garissa County, Kenya?

2. How does the county manage human insecurity to prevent underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya?

3. What strategies are being put in place to manage human security and underdevelopment?

4. What are the challenges faced in the implementation of human security measures and development strategies in Garissa County, Kenya?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study is of significance to the national government to help devise strategies towards countering radicalization and understand successful and unsuccessful measures. To the policy

makers for formulating appropriate legislation to counter radicalization. In addition, the study is beneficial to the residents of Garissa County, since its implementation provides them with a safer environment as well as educates them on improved security. Academicians benefit from this information in their future studies about security and development, and how to address such challenges going forward.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The researcher limited the study to Garissa County, Kenya. The collection of data was limited to the local community members including Pubic Benefit Organisations (PBOs), community leaders, security leaders, religious leaders, and National and County Government officials. The study was conducted between 2019 to 2020. The main aim is to examine how human insecurity limits development in Garissa County.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

According to (Creswell and Clark, 2017), delimitation has a great impact on the research since the researcher has the power to control it to some extent. The study was subject to communication barriers which the researcher used a translator to gain information from the area of study. The respondents treated the researcher with utmost suspicion which he countered by showing them the approval of the university and assuring anonymity. The researcher booked appointments with the respondents due to their unavailability owing to the vastness of the study area.

1.10 Limitation of the Study

(Bryman and Bell , 2015) noted that the factors revolving around the limitations of a study cannot be controlled easily by the researcher. The key limitation of this research was the unwillingness to give information, hostility, and harshness of the community and the illiteracy of the respondents.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

As per (Harley, 2018) there are some aspects of the study that one has to assume for the study to take place as needed or as desired. The study assumed that the respondents were aware of human insecurity and under development nexus in Garissa County, Kenya; The respondents were honest in their responses hence were accurate; The security in Garissa County would be conducive for the study and the respondents were always available and willing to share information regarding what they know.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

This study was be informed by the Regional Security Complex Theory and the Human Security Approach.

1.12.1 Regional Security Complex Theory

This theory was first used to describe the world after the Cold War. The theory by ((Waever, 2012) espouses that security is highly interdependent and has structures that support one another. This dependency is due to either confrontation or cooperation between states.

The security concerns in Somalia and Garissa County are too interconnected to be resolved independently due to the influx of refugees from Somalia and Al Shabaab infiltration in the region. Al Shabaab is based in Somalia and had continuously managed to meet attacks on Kenyan soil with coordination from local recruits (Atta-Asamoah, 2014) and other compromised institutions in the country. In 2011, Kenya deployed troops to Somalia with the support of the Somali government, to weaken Al Shabaab. The presence of Kenyan troops in Somalia since 2011 has often been cited as a reason for attacks by the Al Shabaab terrorists and therefore this dimension of security is well explained by the Regional Complex Theory.

The theory correlates existing structures to security and how it operates in a specific environment. This was particularly vital for this study since structures such as security agencies in Kenya and basic social services were variables in this study. The objectives of the study pointed towards relationships between social services, infrastructure, and employment, which are vital in Kenyan society. The study also focused on the fluid border of Kenya and Somalia at Garissa County which has allowed the influx of refugees into the country. Thus, it is impossible to discuss security in the region without considering that Somali and Garissa. The theory could also be used to explain the interdependence of Kenya and Somalia in the war against Al Shabaab.

Moreover, the disparities in development between Garissa County and the rest of the country have allowed elements of terror into the rest of the country. In this line, the theory helps highlight the comparison in the growth of Garissa County and the rest of the country.

1.12.2 Human Security Approach

The world is full of threats in many areas. The presence of wars, disasters, economic hardship, terrorism, political instability, diseases create difficulties and endanger peace and development. When such insecurities overlap, they pose a threat to individuals and communities which may transcend national borders even internationally with time. The United Nations recognizes the essence of human beings living free from want, need, and indignity and through this notion, they developed the sustainable development goals that seek to help people address multi-dimensional challenges in an integrated manner.

The most used definition of human security is the definition given by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which asserts that human security constitutes security from hunger, threats, and repression (Gasper, 2015). In other definitions, human security emanates Post-cold war referring to freedom from fear, want, and dignity. Until later when human

security spans through seven dimensions, economic security, political security, personal security, economic security, food security, health security, and environmental security.

This approach is relevant to explain Garissa's situation due to the interaction of complexities for instance, with no employment, there's no money to buy food, inadequate food leads to disease, and increased disease leads to political instability. Therefore, the challenges facing Garissa are interconnected and they need an integrated response to address them that the county makes a step towards the sustainable development goals of the country.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

(Kumar, 2019) asserts that a conceptual framework is a concise description of the phenomenon under research accompanied by a graphic or visual depiction of the major variables of the study. Figure 1.1 indicates a framework based on a concept that guided the study showing the independent and dependent variables of the study.

As shown in Figure 1.1, the dependent variable of the study is security and development which is theoretically influenced by the independent variable drivers of insecurity and under development, strategies for addressing insecurity ad under development, and challenges faced in the implementation of security and development programs in Garissa County, Kenya.

The first independent variable drives for insecurity and development which include poverty and unemployment, recurrent political and resource-based conflicts, and poor working conditions for security agents. On the other hand, ethnic and resource-based conflict mitigations, aggressive development programs.

Challenges faced in the implementation of security and development strategies was be measured through marginalization, mitigation of unfavorable climatic conditions, and enhancement of working relations with security agents in Garissa County. The dependent variable, security, and development were to be measured using reduced terror activities,

creation of employment and alternative livelihoods and development of infrastructure, and mitigation of harsh climatic conditions.

Independent Variable   **Dependent Variable**

Drivers of insecurity and under development
- Poverty and Unemployment
- Poor working conditions of security agents
- Political and resource based conflicts

Strategies for addressing insecurity and under development
- Ethnic and resource based conflict mitigation
- Aggressive devolution of programmes
-

Challenges faced in Implementation of security and development strategies
- Marginalisation
- Unfavourable climatic conditions
- Poor relations with security Agents

Security and Development
- Reduced terror activities
- Mitigation of climatic conditions
- Alternative Livelihoods
- Creation of jobs
- Development of infrastructure

Figure 1: Conceptual model of security management

These along with human security cover most of the problems that inhibit development in Garissa. As previously stated, threats to life break growth, worse because of the interconnection of the complexities that should be addressed in Garissa county. If the government and the stakeholder's associations work towards enhancing human security, they would chip in the complexities that undermine stability consequentially leading to a state of control and management of the affected area.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter reviews interrelated literature on the topic of study offered by various scholars, authors, and analysts. There is a body of works on insecurity and under development therein along with an investigation that discusses the empirical literature review based on the specific study objectives, a summary of the literature, and identifies gaps in knowledge.

2.2 Review of Literature

Human Security

Human security has been a subject of great debate over the past years. The concept of human security is quite broad and until the UNDP definition in the 1994 report, human security has often been associated with individual and personal security, human development, protection of social, political, and economic life amongst many others. This segment, therefore, seeks to understand the concept of human security and under development and to outline how these are relational.

Contributors to human security like Kofi Anaan assert that human security involves the absence of conflict and the provision of the necessary education, good governance, healthcare, and equal distribution of opportunities to ensure that an individual can improve their quality of life by meeting their potential (United Nations, 2001). The United Nations definition argues that human security is an approach to aid states in addressing vast multi-dimensional challenges requiring stakeholder collaboration to integrate operational and context-specific measures to address human security. In a similar descent, the Global Environmental Change and Human Security note that human security is the community's capacity to respond to environmental, social, and human threats (Eby, 2010). The most widely used definition as stipulated in the UNDP report is that human security cuts across seven-dimensional and relational security

forms which prompt integrated responses to address them. The (UNDP,2018) report further distinguishes human security from human development where; human security means assuring the rights and freedoms of people that they may exercise of their own volition while human development seeks to enlarge people's choices and freedoms. (UNDP, 1994). Although their human development approach is subject to critique as it overlooks the influence of political dimensions on human development (United Nations Development Program, 2020).

Human security spans through environmental security. As (Elliot,2015) argues aspects of environmental security determine the health status of people. Poor environment and environmental degradation cause health problems for people. Living in risky health environments also enhances fear in people which contributes to human security. Adverse climatic conditions limit food security which causes malnutrition and starvation. Natural disasters like floods, landslides apart from threatening lives cause massive destruction to infrastructure thus inhibiting development.

(Prados, 2015) suggests that human security relates to development in the provision of manpower for state development, humanizing development tribute to the Marxist, minimizing gender-based violence and the essence of economic stability to ensure that individuals grow in political and social spheres. From these concepts, the notion of human rights and freedoms comes into play. Protection of rights of the marginalized groups as part of human security is part of the mandate of the state to ensure that no groups are marginalized (Feischmidt, 2019).

The protection of life is a fundamental concept of human security under the notion of individual security. Threats to life like terrorism lead to loss of life apart from vandalism of property. The situation in Garissa termed as life-threatening causes massive loss of lives as well as property through explosions. (Nyadera, 2019) gives a practical example of how terrorism and counter-terrorism efforts in the Boko haram and Taliban limit human security.

From the above concepts, the scope of human security is broad and unknown. There are different notions of the term 'human' and 'security' as interpreted by the population. For instance, human security could mean physical security; consequently, physical security may mean the safety of the individual or the security of the environment (threat-free). Hence, the notion of human security exists in diverse forms globally with states defining the scope of human security within their regions.

The Development Nexus

In studies of (Abdille, 2014) the increase in population in Africa acutely creates tension on how they will manage environmental, economic, and political spheres. In this sense, the centralization and biased development of urban areas bore slum settlements. Slum areas are characterized by a lack of necessities like sewage systems, electricity, quality education, etc. The unbalanced population in the urban and rural areas in Africa means that internal migration increases the population in urban areas. His work emphasizes the capability of governments to develop policies that balance the population of both urban and rural areas. People move to urban areas in pursuit of employment, so if the government can ensure equal access to employment opportunities in rural and urban areas then high population rates in cities will greatly reduce. Furthermore, the chances of rural resident getting employment in the urban field are negligible. The pressure this population exerts on the urban environment limits growth therefore, governments should create informal opportunities in the rural areas to minimize the influx of people in the city. From his work therefore development should be equal in both rural and urban areas when governments through proper legislation understand and provide the needs of the migrant population.

Amidst the streak of devolution and all eyes on the 2030 Agenda, there is uncertainty whether governments will meet the rural transformation. Kenya for example still has a challenge with unequal distribution of resources and marginalization of counties. Which is

contrary to the agenda that claims a 'no leave behind' development for counties (Prados, 2015). Inequality in this sense attributes to centralized power in cities and the increase in capitalistic ideologies globally (Popov, 2017). For this reason, development is always biased to the urban areas with more capacity than the rural regions which explains why Nairobi is far more developed than Garissa. Deeply scrutinizing the challenge bolstered by inequality in Africa, the elite community influences the social sphere of life by their ability to use the law in their favor. When the elite group infiltrates political dominions, they seek to further improve the life of the elite community at the expense of the poor (Tsikata, 2020). This line of thought explains why Garissa is poor in development despite their representation in Kenya's legislature.

The (Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research (KIPPRA), 2020) confirms the importance of Macroeconomic stability to increase economic capability and reduce poverty levels. Also, the stability of food production is crucial because Kenya deeply relies on agriculture to sustain itself in the global market. The low gross county product (GCP) in the semi-arid areas creates tension because they contribute a minimal amount to the gross domestic product. The government through equitable resource allocation seeks to address this however counties' resource collection remains low. The government moves towards the sustainable development growth agenda by providing good forms of energy and investing in electricity, accessibility to health services, and good governance which involves timely budgetary allocations, equal distribution of national revenue, penalties for noncompliance amongst many other measures to realize development. Despite the involvement of the government in these ventures, some counties continue to suffer from poor legislative practices and the increase in corruption that cripples the budgetary allocation to counties for development.

The presence of human security contributes to the development and vice versa therefore they are relational. When the government ensures that threats to human security are managed and the community can respond to threats with minimal vulnerabilities, then the region

flourishes and develops. On the other hand, the enactment of development initiatives with sustainable development goals in mind enhances human security in a region. The opposite is true when hit by human insecurity.

Major catastrophes that jeopardized human security and development

This section shall highlight threats to human security that brew conflicts and encourage segregation. The world faces emergent threats post-cold war that manifests in ethnicity, inequality, terrorism, political conflicts, multi-dimensional complexities, and grievances that impede development and increase human insecurity. The section shall examine some major catastrophes that countries faced that challenged human security and ensured reverse development. Furthermore, the section will highlight the interventions of foreign organizations in resuscitating unrest and conflicts in the highlighted countries, especially in the African region.

Terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa region remains prevalent as the states and multi-lateral agencies resort to foreign diplomacy interventions to mitigate clashes in the regions. Amidst the pandemic, the United Nation reported a rise in conflicts in these regions that have driven states to a dire humanitarian crisis. Consequently, the organization asked for a cease-fire amidst the pandemic to facilitate the transportation of medical aid and food supplies to victims of violence. The intervention measures in the region appear paradoxical and counterproductive since the western states expressed interest in the supply of weapons in the Middle East since it's a lucrative venture.

The stable supply of weapons and ammunition to countries facing wars aggravates conflicts in the region. Ideally, the use of weapons poses a severe risk to human security leading to deaths, destruction of infrastructure, crippling economic security as well as derailing political stability of states participating in conflicts. The porosity of boundaries especially in parts of North Africa as seen in Niger and Congo are weaknesses that make these countries

vulnerable to conflicts and wars. Studies by (Sandler, 2020) allege that the drivers of terrorism in the MENA region relate to democracy, civil conflicts, and population. The historic uprisings of the Arabian spring and the need for regime change have also been thought to ignite terrorism in the MENA region. Additionally, reports by SIPRI further indicate emerging trends that show countries in Africa can manufacture weapons and crafts as observed in South Africa and Nigeria respectively.

The terrorism menace as observed in Syria, Yemen, Iran are quintessential examples of the purge of full-blown conflicts and the severe complications and threats they cause on human development. For this reason, the continued pestilence of terrorist threats in the MENA region and the emergence of new terrorist threats will have enormous impediments on development especially in low-income countries.

According to (Abdow, 2018), several researchers argue that the conflict in Nigeria occurred due to ethnic groups in the country comprising of the Yoruba, Igbo, and Hausa-Fulani and religious identities comprising of Christians and Muslim groups. Nigeria practiced political zoning to balance conflicts along ethnic and religious lines. The Nigerian government formed a rotational system of government power often shifting between the North and the South.

After the death of the Northerner, President Yar' Adua, another Northerner, and Southerner took over the mantle in the power of President Jonathan. However, the nomination of President Jonathan in 2011 as the PDP leader created tensions in Northern Nigeria which culminated in prolonged violence in Northern Nigeria. Several Northern Nigerians died at the hands of Boko Haram which consequently led to instability and increased insecurity in the region. Gradually, Boko Haram intensified in attacks and grew in sophistication, orchestrating attacks on worship areas massacred through bombings in 2011. The country failed to control the Boko Haram insurgents who caused infrastructural damage at a time when the country's military was unequipped to fight the Boko Haram. Research also shows that book Haram

recruits comprised of the youth owing to the pestilence of poverty, unemployment, and economic dilapidation which motivated them to participate in terrorist attacks.

ECOWAS used an anti-terrorism strategy against Boko Haram in Nigeria since evidently, Boko Haram attacks were a threat to human security. The spread of attacks to other regions in Africa like Chad, Niger, and Cameroon foresaw the organization develops a political declaration against terrorism in 2013.

The ethnic wars between the Hutus and Tutsi of Rwanda are still a massive and fresh highlight on the devastating impacts of violence and full-blown conflicts. The (BBC news, 2019) documents the particulars of the Rwandan civil war which laid approximately 800, 000 people in 1994 because of the attacks launched by the Hutu community. Rwanda's population consists of the Hutus however, the Tutsi minority groups dominated the region. The Hutus overthrew the Tutsi's monarchial government which led to the displacement of the Tutsis as they took refuge in the neighboring countries. The Tutsi's begun launching attacks under the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) rebel group until there came established a peace deal in 1993. However, the killing of two leaders of Hutu origins President Juvenal Habyarimana, and his and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi in a plane reignited the conflicts between the two ethnic communities. It was a blame game between the two communities which the Hutu extremists organized for an act of revenge. The Hutu's slaughter attacks launched against the Tutsi took the toll with the militias killing Tutsi government officials and their families, they issued road blocks slaughtering the Tutsi community, they 'wed' out their origins amongst their communities, used hit lists to capture their targets and sold Tutsi women as sex slaves.

The United Nations and Belgians intervened in the war but then they did not manage to stop the killings. In ((Lakin, 2019), the troops have been reported to have moved an extra mile in saving innocent Rwandans from attacks. Additionally, the United Nations peacekeeper troops were sent to monitor and investigate violent crimes rather than conduct negotiations

which shows their power was limited. Eventually, they pulled out after Belgian peacemaking soldiers were killed in the struggle. Furthermore, the United States vowed not to intervene in African conflicts after several soldiers were killed in Somalia.

According to ((Adedokun, 2019), the civil war in Mozambique occurred jointly due to external and internal factors that instigated the war. First, internal complexities in Mozambique ranged from abject poverty, poor infrastructural and basic development; an unstable environment for the prevailing of peace which involved weak institutions, poor democracy, disregard for the rule of law, etc. The external domain argues that the conflict in Mozambique was a move to destabilize the Frelimo governance system in an Apartheid regime and as an alternative model for the western conservatism model. However (Adedokun, 2019) notes that critiques argue that internal conflicts provided more ground for conflicts due to uneven development between the North and South regions and the marginalization of the elite community in governance affairs. Research also shows dissatisfaction in the Frelimo mode of governance that sparked the war out of perceived disrespect for traditional and religious leaders. Additionally, the external factors magnified the war by providing a platform to mobilize domestic challenges, resourcing, and funding wars. The civil war in Mozambique that lasted sixteen years led to massive destruction that buried the country in severe humanitarian crisis and prolonged poverty.

The United Nations through its demobilization, disarmament and reintegrative measures helped Mozambique gradually shift from conflict to peace. The United Nations organized for the demobilization and reintegration of several combatants who after training gained employment and departed from camps. The organization catered for humanitarian support through relief and donor incentives to enhance the resilience of communities post-conflict. The UN further worked on the transformation of Renamo (the rebel party group) into

a political party to assure political stability. The UN also offered financial assistance to Mozambique to harness its development and recovery from conflict.

The horn of Africa comprises the following countries, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Southern Sudan, and Uganda. As per (Asfaw, 2017), the Horn of Africa region has been reported to be the hub of conflicts in Africa with particulars occurring in Eritrea, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Conflicts in the region range from terrorist attacks, election violence, intra state violence, succession violence amongst multiple counts of violence that have occurred in the region. Moreover, the region struggles with colonial boundary issues, trade, and citizenship issues as a product of conflicts experienced regionally. Critics argue the horn Africa to be the region of rivalries and conflicts amongst states.

The Horn of Africa region developed strategies to respond to challenges to peace and security as well as humanitarian issues which foresaw the development of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). The body served to respond to the perils of famine that spread in the region until when conflict resolution became a critical action to development following tensions in Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Gradually, (Asfaw, 2017) notes, the member states expanded the functions of IGADD to include peace and conflict resolution which followed with the transformation to IGAD and specialization in regional conflict resolution. Regional organizations and foreign diplomacy have been helpful in the region through counter-terrorism measures (AMISOM in Somalia); solving regional disputes and peacebuilding in Sudan; reconciliatory efforts in Somalia and establishing responsive frameworks to prevent conflicts in Africa through Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN).

2.2.1 Drivers of Human Insecurity and Under Development

Considerably, as highlighted in the literature review, human insecurity and under development occur due to a vicious cycle that undermines cohesion. In the African soil, for

instance, massive inequality, ethnicity, and poverty ravage the region. The conflicts occurring in the region are the main causes of underdevelopment and human insecurity. Conflicts lead to massive segregation and destruct infrastructure greatly. Additionally, Africa also has to deal with new trends in terrorism that ensure its stagnation in terms of development. Conflict and ethnic clashes severely impede human development that undermines development. They not only lead to the loss of lives but inhibit economic security, political stability, equality, ethnic heritage, and the smooth running of projects of growth. Furthermore, the multi-dimensional complexities that Africa faces also present a state of grievances and social pressure that can fuel conflicts. The developed countries face challenges in climate change due to the pollution that industries cause on the climate.

Security infrastructure and systems are frail in Garissa County because the area lacks road networks and enough manpower proportional to the challenges in the region. Lack of basic infrastructure has set Mandera back on several issues of growth, particularly trade and efficient security apparatus (Atta-Asamoah, 2014) as the border county remains unmanned despite the volatile nature of neighboring Somalia. There are hardly any roads in the region and where they exist, they are in a state of utter despair (KNCHR , 2007). Inaccessible roads limit the amount of trade the region can engage in. This deals a heavy blow on economic growth and general access to services in the region.

The porous Kenya-Somalia border at Garissa has been identified as a key factor in the rise in Security activities in Kenya (Otieno), as Al Shabaab militants easily cross into Kenya to recruit sympathizers. This border has been vulnerable for a long time due to uncontrolled movements across borders (Little, 2003) The border shares similar historical and cultural aspects and is therefore extremely difficult to the man with the peanut resources allocated to the region. The Kenyan government is constructing a perimeter wall to manage the influx of

Somali refugees (Botha, 2018), a move done with minimal consultation with the local population.

To curb terrorism, the Kenyan government deployed military soldiers (KDF) to attack Al Shabaab terror groups in Somalia (Atta-Asamoah, 2014). The effect of using the military in the war against terror in Mandera is the growth of sympathizers among the Muslim community in Kenya and attacks from terrorists in other parts of the country (Botha, 2018). Inequalities in infrastructural growth coupled with rising suspicion from other communities, put the Somalis from North Eastern Kenya in a precarious situation where they resent their state.

The Society for International Development researched in 2004 and it turned out that only 3% access to electricity compared to 11% in the Rift Valley region. Limited electricity translates to limited capacity to communicate since technological advancements in telecommunications rely heavily on electricity. Thus, industrialization is limited as it cannot excel without electricity.

On the other hand, Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa county hosts over 350,000 refugees from Somalia who have come into Kenya through the border in Mandera (Abubakar, 2013), building a town with over 600,000 residents. It is a well-resourced refugee center offering food, education, and other services for the refugees and other residents in the camp (Asfaw, 2017). However, the influx of refugees in an already underdeveloped region increases competition for resources which may brew conflict.

Since the demarcations of African countries were done during colonial times, it is common for ethnic groups to lie across one or several borders (Hussein, 2019). Kenyans of Somali ethnicity, who have found themselves on the Kenyan side of the colonial border between Somalia and Kenya, share ethnicity, culture, and religion with Somalis who live in Somalia (Tsikata, 2020). Post-colonial leadership curbed movements and mixing of ethnic

groups for supposed national security (Adedokun, 2019), coupled with the Organization for African Unity's initial directive to avoid changing of borders after independence. For this reason, Somali's who found themselves in Kenya during independence were considered Kenyan citizens. This demarcation cannot be blamed on the government. However, states do have responsibilities to ensure that all citizens within their borders have access to resources in the most equitable manner possible.

In negotiations for independence, the Northern Frontier District (NFD), as it was known then was not a favorable resource to the colonial masters (Al Jazeera, 2017) due to harsh climatic conditions and unfavorable farming conditions. Farming was a critical economic practice in the colonies. A documentary by Mohamed Adow (Al Jazeera, 2017), explores the systemic exclusion of the region through political violence.

Notably, there has been little effort to improve infrastructure in Garissa thereby cutting it off from the more developed regions of the country.

2.2.2 Strategies to Address Human insecurity and Under Development

(Sifuna, 2020) suggest that fear appeals by non-state actors proved to be an effective strategy for certain counter-radicalization purposes by concerned actors. For instance, the study argues that raising fear may deter participants intending to commit suicide from engaging in it. However, given the outlined sentiments of the target group, the approach of fear appeals might not be an effective strategy for counter-radicalization in the context of (violent) radicalization.

(Ismail, 2018) assesses responses to International Security. The study argues that although the strategy of anticipated regret in the domain of prevention of radicalization had not yet been studied, it could potentially be useful by encouraging those who feel attracted to radical groups to consider the possible negative emotional consequences of their decisions. Thus, the study argued that messages in terms of counter-radicalization had the advantage of

using subtle ways to influence people. In addition, double-sided messages, coupled with a strong emotional appeal had persuasive advantages.

(Pemberton and Aarten, 2018) explore victimization and de-radicalization where key security experts were interviewed. These experts note that radicalization is linked to negative emotions such as feelings of anger, hatred, dissatisfaction, and humiliation. The experts underscore the significance of scrutinizing how a person's emotion leads them to revaluate a circumstance or experience that consequently results in radical action. According to the study, the most appropriate way of succeeding in countering emotionally laden circumstances was for experts and other stakeholders to present other emotions that could result in a renewed assessment of the circumstances. The experts argue that counter-radicalization measures must not only be founded on a rational style but also emphasize and integrate effects. In this way, the study notes that security experts and other stakeholders can unravel diverse emotions and impact radicalization and de-radicalization.

(Cherney and Belton , 2019) assert challenges arise during the non-state actors' self-evaluation process whilst making trials to instill successful measures. Those who are part of the program easily state that the evaluation is successful as per the objectives and results of the study.

(James, 2016) notes that de-radicalization programs have two important goals. One is to obtain intelligence on extremist organizations and the second is to discredit the extremist ideology. The best way to achieve success in handling rehabilitated militants is to make them speak out firmly against all the extremist groups as well as ideologies. However, (Otobo, 2017) note, lack of several countermeasures revolving around various actors. All these are needed to handle the message that comes from the radical groups. The study recommends the involvement of multiple actors, which can help deconstruct the facts, values, and storylines perpetuated by radical groups, and instead create new perspectives and possibilities around

acting on beliefs that favor dialogue and acceptance. These initiatives make people feel empowered and dignified in responding to their grievances through non-violent ways. Countering radicalization is routinely suggested as a response to increased propaganda available online, from groups such as al-Qaeda; and their use to prevent radicalization is gaining momentum.

(Mirahmadi, 2016) notes that African countries need early prevention and engagement approaches to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) that consist of multiple programs. The CVE consists of a set of programs; volunteering; Islamic training for law enforcement; providing education to the community that finds details regarding violent extremism; enforcement, multicultural programming; and developing cooperation among community, law, and social service organizations. The main takeaway from this research is that prevention and engagement programming is effective. The study states that the volunteer-service and multicultural programming generated the intended positive effects on 12 of 14 outcomes relevant to countering violent extremism. There were no discernible unintended effects.

(Nyokwoyo, 2017) argues that non-state actors need to use ideological state apparatuses, mobilized via the use of educational institutions, religious parties, and organizations in Kenya. The survey highlights the importance of promoting religious tolerance through open dialogue and economic integration. According to the survey, interreligious dialogue forums for open deliberation between leaders of different religious communities and civil society actors are necessary to strengthen mutual respect and to address negative stereotypes/attitudes that lead to stigmatization and marginalization. Furthermore, the study recommends constructive dialogue between Muslim and Christian communities to foster knowledge exchange and preach peace and unity to promote religious tolerance.

2.2.3 Challenges in Implementation of Security and Development Strategies

(Rieker, 2017) notes that France launched its "Stop-Djihadisme" (Stop Jihadism) campaign in late January 2015, to counter the threat of Islamic extremism throughout French society. As the campaign's government-run website boasts, France instituted counter-jihadism measures to its education and prison systems, allocated additional resources to its counter Security agencies, and enforced the country's November 2014 anti-terror law. The country's Stop-Djihadisme campaign gave French citizens tools to spot and prevent radicalization. The government-run website promoting this campaign holds several resources and infographic which are geared to help citizens spot and prevent jihadism.

France has a broad range of security-related offenses in a network of non-jury courts. Since 1986, France escalated its counter Security efforts through legal means, enacting more than a dozen bills to improve its counter security infrastructure. In November 2014, the French parliament passed the French 'Patriot Act,' which authorizes a travel ban on suspected terrorists, criminalizing attempts to leave France to commit "terrorist activities, war crimes or crimes against humanity" abroad, and authorizing the government to block websites that "glorify Security (Rieker, 2017).

(Kaplan, 2019) studied the counter-Security puzzle as a guide for decision-makers. According to the study, several factors determine the best way to handle extremist groups. For instance, advocacy in communication and the use of important tools to ensure the extremist groups are curbed. Globalized use of social media risks the dissemination of wrong information. This step ensures division and exclusion of areas of violence. Measures to prevent the spread of fake news must be enhanced to prevent spreading negativity to societies. Journalists can help manage these issues by disseminating reliable information to the public.

(Wittendorp, Bont, Bakker, and Roy (, 2017) study measures against Jihadist foreign fighters in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, the UK, and the USA and

state that elements of the Patriot Act have been enforced in the countries. Most of these countries have suspended the passports of the would-be jihadists. Some websites were censored by the governments. Since then, the countries have continued to censor websites that apologize for security threats. Also, the states use social media to advertise their online counter-jihad efforts and appeal to the public for help in reporting suspicious websites.

Studies by (Botha, 2018) highlight principles to counter and displace extremist radicalization and establish that counter-radicalization is vital in preventing radicalization from radical groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), who use online propaganda to convince young people to join and sympathize with their cause. However, presently, there is a challenge in the quality of counter-radicalization programs, which is not even close to what terror groups produce. The study finds the main obstacle to increasing the quality of counter-radicalization is governments, civil society practitioners, and private sector companies failing to work together in a productive, long-term partnership. Several potential partners are skeptical when it comes to government response actions. Therefore, they choose to disengage in any cooperate causes as it would undermine the counter-radicalization processes.

(Ahmed, 2016) discusses strategic communication in counter security in developing countries. The discussion points out that tangible threats from terror organizations deter the country. The solution to this came jointly from the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Defence policies, who agreed to provide the condemnation message.

(Colaert, 2017) studies counter-radicalization focusing on scientific insights for policy in both developed countries and Africa. The author points out that the challenge in designing and delivering effective counter-radicalization campaigns in an online environment is that at times, the post source could be diluted. The study gave an example of a challenge in finding out the source of terror activities initially posted by organizations. According to the study, numerous points of origin/sources confuse the readers and complicate matters even further.

This phenomenon according to (Colaert, 2017), changed the meaning of counter-radicalization. The study, therefore, emphasized the need to integrate online counter-radicalization campaigns with face-to-face campaigns.

(Kim, 2016) did a study on the effects of policy and anger support on terrorist attack response in the Kenyan borders. The author asserts that through challenges noted in the policy, policies needed to attempt to transform minds through different information, which aims at invigorating a person's sense of emotional engagement and self-worth that allows participants to sympathize and relate to wider society over insulated extremists. The study underscores the importance of elevating the voices of regular citizens aiming to address grievances through peaceful and constructive means. In addition, the study emphasizes that security agencies could work with the media and advance dialogues that encourage association and empathy.

(Badurdeen and Goldsmith , 2018)in Kenya establish that early detection of radicalization is possible. The problem lies in the inefficiency of counter mechanisms as they need the law enforcement officers to come into play. The target communities tend to show aspects of resentment and therefore fail to empower those who feel they are already radicalized. The risk these people have in society increases.

2.3 Summary

The literature review widely discussed human security and development. From the presented information it is evident that human insecurity indeed impedes development. Several complexities affect human security that consequently leads to underdevelopment. Social, economic, political, health, discrimination, ethnicity, marginalization, terrorism, conflicts, social atrocities, abject poverty, and dilapidation have severe benefits on individual human development. Additionally, challenges relating to terrorism and armed conflict cause destruction of human resources that lead to underdevelopment. This has been the trend globally in the MENA region, regionally amongst several African countries, to the horn of Africa and

locally in Kenya. The section critically evaluates Garissa, Kenya, and presented descriptions of the economic outlook of North Eastern Kenya to define inequalities in the region compared to other regions in Kenya. The descriptions of marginalization stemmed from sociological perspectives that define societies or peoples who are treated as peripheral by an authority. Despite the role counter-radicalization programs have played, minimal studies have been done to institute the degree to which they contribute to the fight against human insecurity, especially in Kenya. Furthermore, studies cover International studies with negligible studies covering human insecurity and under development nexus in Kenya collectively forming the research gap that this study seeks to address.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an in-depth description of the research design, research site, target population, study sample through study sample size and sampling procedure, data collection through identifying data collection instruments, pilot test on research instruments, understanding instrument reliability and validity, and data analysis. It also highlights the legal and ethical considerations to be adhered to in the research.

3.2 Research philosophy

The research was guided by the pragmatist research method as it incorporates various research techniques to gather and collect information. This was the most appropriate research paradigm since the researcher needed to investigate various factors that limit human security in Garissa County. It was the most appropriate method since there are minimal studies on the subject in Garissa and from the study, we eliminate our perceived thoughts on causes of rampant human insecurity in the region.

3.3 Research Design

(Creswell and Clark, 2017) describe a research design as a plan, structure, and strategy of investigation to obtain answers to research questions and control variance. The study adopted an exploratory research design. An exploratory study is taken when not much is known about the situation at hand, or no information is available on how similar problems or research issues have been solved in the past. Extensive preliminary work needs to be done to understand what is occurring, assess the magnitude of the problem, and or gain familiarity with the phenomena in the situation (Maxwell, 2016). For a better grasp of the topic matter, the study undertook qualitative and quantitative research procedures to gather information from respondents.

3.4 Research Site

The research site in this case refers to the physical boundaries within which the research was conducted, and the population obtained (Kumar, 2019). Garissa County, Kenya was the proposed area to act as a study site since reports show the region has long suffered from threats to human security and development that have ensured that the county remains underdeveloped despite alleged security interventions. The North Eastern Province was served by Garissa County as an administrative County previously. The population of the county was standing at 841,353 as of the year 2019. The land area of Garissa County is 44,753 km^2 (17,279 sq mi). The county has had many refugees streaming in from Garissa and by the year 2016, they had reached 260,000. Garissa County is one of the three counties in the North-Eastern region of Kenya. It covers an area of 44,174.1Km2 and lies between latitude 10 58'N and 20 1 ' S and longitude 380 34' E and 410 32' E. The county borders the Republic of Somalia to the east, Lamu County to the south, Tana River County to the west, Isiolo County to the North West and Wajir County to the north.

3.5 Target Population

(Prados, 2015) defines a target population as a set of people, events, or objects to which one wishes to generalize the results of the research as shown in Table 1. The study will target 5 sub-counties in Garissa including (Ijara, Fafi, Garissa, Lagdera, Dadaab, Balambala). From these sub-counties, the population will include community members, National government representatives, County government officers, PBO leaders, and Security agents.

Table 3. 1: Target Population

Category	Target Population
Community Members	810752
National Government Representatives	13619

County Government officers	10,088
PBO leaders	10424
Security Agents	7566
Total	**852449**

3.6 Study Sample

(Wan, 2019) describes a sample as a collection of units chosen from the universe to represent it, and, it should not be too large or too small. While generally, the larger the sample, the more representative the scores are. This study was used as a representative proportion of the population.

3.6.1 Study Sample Size

Based on the population of the study, we will use Yamane's simplified formula (Yamane,1967) to calculate the sample group;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N\,(e)^2}$$

Where;   n is the sample size

N is the population size and

e is the margin of error.

N=852449

e= 0.05

$$n= \frac{852449}{1+852449(0.05)^2}$$

$$n= \frac{852449}{1+2131}$$

Therefore n=400

3.6.2 Sampling Procedure

Sampling forms is the best in collecting information as it is cheap. It entails deliberately choosing a few units as the representative data (Bryman and Bell , 2015).

Quota sampling was used in this study as it reduces sampling error by grouping the population into strata. The population is stratified based on the constituencies. Thereafter, from each stratum, using n as 400, the data in Table 2 below shows how each group was extrapolated from the sample size.

Table 3. 2: Sampling design

Category	Target Population	Sample Size
Locals	810752	380
National Government officers	13619	6
County Government officers	10,088	5
PBO leaders	10424	5
Security Agents	7566	4
Total	**852449**	**400**

3.7 Data Collection

This section provides details on data collection with the use of instruments and pilot tests conducted on the same. Therefore, there was a sense of validity and reliability achieved after using the instruments for data collection.

3.7.1 Data Collection Instruments

The study used primary data collected from the field. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and Key Informant Interview (KII) containing semi-structured and unstructured questions respectively.

3.7.1.1 Questionnaire

(Blumberg, 2014) argues that the questionnaire is definite, concrete, and already determined questions, which are presented with the same phrasing or language and also in the same order to all the respondents. This type of questionnaire is simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze as opposed to the unstructured questionnaire. Additionally, questionnaires are unbiased since responses are in the respondents' own words and respondents have enough time to offer proper responses. Questionnaires used for the study contained structured and unstructured questions. Questionnaires were administered to all the respondents who took their time to fill in all the information needed. The researcher was also available to ensure no instance of non-response was realized.

3.7.1.2 Key Informant Interview

According to (Bryman and Bell , 2015), a KII is a research tool used to gather specific qualitative information from respondents who are usually experts and decision-makers about a topic. KIIs were used to corroborate the findings obtained from the questionnaire. Key informants were administered to heads of the community (chiefs, sub-chiefs, community policing leaders, and village elders), and security officers (the police).

3.7.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

The researcher conducted a pilot study in Wajir County using a pilot sample of 20 respondents (10% of the sample size) drawn from the NGO representatives, religious leaders, and CSO representatives. This represents a neighboring county that shares similar conditions as far as radicalization is concerned in Garissa-County (Botha, 2018). The outcome of the pilot study helped shape the final questionnaire in terms of the content validity, the questions, and duration of administration of questionnaires.

3.7.3 Instrument Reliability

Reliability refers to the instance where the research instrument tends to produce consistent results after repeated trials or tests (Creswell and Clark, 2017). After the pilot study, a reliability analysis was conducted. The internal consistency technique was used to determine the reliability of the data collection instruments. The entire pilot study revolved around single test treatment and the reliability of the instruments. An overall Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.86 was obtained and considered reliable for data collection, and therefore the researcher proceeded to collect data. The formula is as follows:

$\alpha = k/k-1 \times [1-\sum (S^2)/\sum S^2 sum]$

Where:

α = Cronbach's alpha

k = Number of responses

$\sum (S^2)$ = Variance of individual items summed up

$\sum S^2 sum$ = Variance of summed up scores

3.7.4 Instrument Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which the expected prompts in research are easily measured by an instrument (Bryman and Bell , 2015). To determine the extent to which the measurement reflects the specific intended domain and the contents of the research questions, content validity in the research instruments was done. The validity of the instruments was ascertained by giving the research instruments to the experts in the department of governance peace and security studies. The instruments were also given to peers and adjusted in consultation with the university supervisors. The findings of the pilot study revolved around validity.

3.7.5 Data Collection Procedure

The data collection took place after getting permission from the respondents as this was a requirement from the relevant authorities. The study employed questionnaires and KII to collect data from all the respondents. The researcher trained research assistants for purposes of data collection to hasten the process.

3.8 Data Analysis

Questionnaires were adequately checked to ensure they were of quality. We employed descriptive statistics to analyze the quantitative data and the frequency of counts and percentages. We represented our findings on figures. The qualitative hand was analyzed using discourse analysis. This was also done by developing verbatim as well as transcription.

3.9 Legal and Ethical Considerations

This research followed the necessary ramifications and protocols to authenticate the genuineness of the study. This research was authorized by Africa Nazarene University. The research also received a permit from National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) along with other relevant stakeholders to enable the researcher to partake in the research with due regard to considerations provided by stakeholders. The researcher maintained the anonymity of its respondents and assured them of this control to encourage their participation. The researcher further earned the trust of the respondents by assuring them that their responses were to meet research goals only.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The content of this chapter revolves around the research methods for the study. The chapter contains the research philosophy, research method, the target population, sample size, sampling procedure, mode of data collection which includes questionnaires and interviews.

4.2 Presentation of Demographic Information

Enough personal information of respondents was necessary to understand the kind of respondents from which primary data was collected and the basis under which the interpretations are made. The demographic characteristics regarding the respondents presented in this section include response rate, gender of the respondents, age categories of the respondents, and sub-counties of residence of the respondents.

4.2.1 Response Rate

Focusing on the outcomes of the survey, it was necessary to discuss the answers of the respondents. This was looked at from the perspective of legibility, homogeneity, and completeness. As presented in Table 4.1, out of 400 participants, 397 responded to all the questions with completeness and were thus eligible for analysis giving an overall 99% valid response rate. The response rate was acceptable for analysis because the data was reliable, and everything associated with it was significant in line with the target population. Mugenda (2003) guided that 50% response rate is adequate, 60% is good and above 70% is very good for analysis. The return rate was also very high (100%) because the researcher sensitized the respondents before the administration of the questionnaire and collected them immediately due to the busy schedule of the respondents.

Table 4.1: Response Rate work on all your table to reflect the chapters where they appear

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Valid responses	397	99.2
Invalid responses	3	0.8
Total	400	100

4.2.2 Gender of Respondents

The study involved an assessment of the gender of the respondents. Figure 4.1 shows that 59% of the respondents were females while 41% were male. Therefore, majority of the respondents were female.
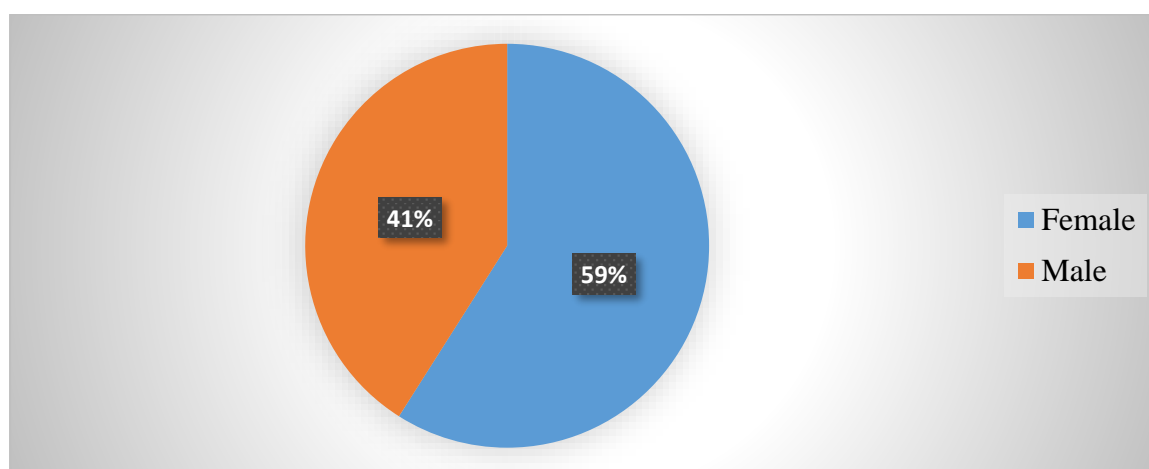
Figure 4. 1: Gender of the Respondents, n = 397 Source: **You can see how others have analyzed their data in chapter 4**

One of the key informants said: …though majority of Security perpetrators are men, women are the most affected and are therefore more wanting to take steps to end human insecurity in Garissa County. (Government Officer). From this, many respondents were female because some men fear being profiled in the name of research.

4.2.3 Age of the Respondents

The study sought to assess the ages of the respondents and the findings in Table 4.2 depict; 11.1% of the respondents are in the age category of 18-35, 57.4% are in the age category of 36-50, 23.7% are in the age category of 51-65, while 7.8% are in the age category of 65 years and above. The findings of the study showed that most (57.4%) of the respondents were between 36 and 50 years.

Table 4. 2: Age of respondents see comments on table and figures above

Age Category	Frequency	Percentage
18-35	44	11.1
36-50	228	57.4
51-65	94	23.7
Above 65	31	7.8
Total	397	100

One of the key informants said: the age category of the majority of the Residents is between 18 and 35 years. People within the age category 36-50, like the majority of the respondents, are heads of households and act responsibly in society, and also actively participate in societal activities.

The study further aimed to establish the ages of the respondents per gender and the findings as shown in Figure 3 indicate that for male respondents, 8.5% are in the age category 18-35, 58.5% are in the age category 36-50, 17.1% are in the age category 50-65, and 15.8% are in the age category of above 65.

As for female respondents, 12.8% are in the age category of 18-35, 56.4% are in the age category 36-50, 28.2% are in the age category 51-65, and 2.4% are in the age category of above 65. The study findings imply that for both genders, the majority of the respondents are in the age category 36-50, the same age category as the aggregate age category displayed in Table 5 above.
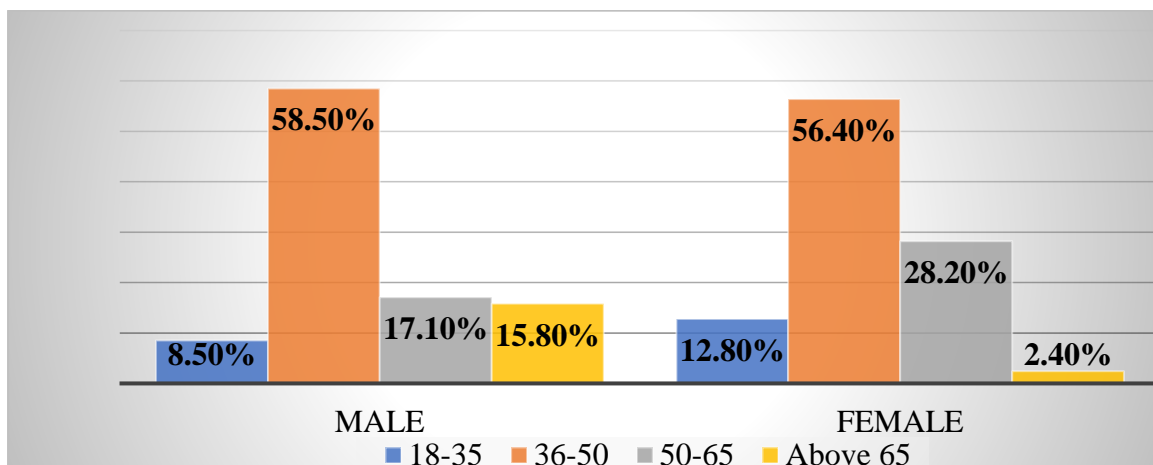
Figure 4. 2: Ages and Genders of the Respondents, n; male = 234, female = 163

4.2.4 Sub-Counties of Residence of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the sub-county of residence of the respondents and the findings as represented in Table 4.3 reveal that 25% of the respondents were drawn from each of the 4 sub-counties of Garissa County; Fafi, Garissa, Ijara, Lagdera. Balambala and Dadaab. This was meant to give an equal chance to all the residents of the 6 sub-counties to mitigate biases in the research findings. However, as indicated in Table 5 below, errors in the 3

questionnaires meant that 99 responses for the respondents from Fafi, Garissa, Ijara, Lagdera Balambala, and Dadaab were not analyzed. Though it is too little to skew the study findings.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of Respondents across Sub counties

Sub-County	Frequency	Percentage
Fafi	100	20
Garissa	99	20
Lagdera	99	20
Dadaab	99	20
Balambala	99	20
Total	**397**	**100**

4.3.1 Drivers of human insecurity and under development in Garissa County

This section presents findings in respect to the first specific objective of the study, which aimed to establish the drivers of human insecurity and under development in Garissa County, Kenya. Analyzed in this section are the effects of human insecurity on livelihood activities, the reasons for each effect, ranking of the effect of human insecurity on development activities, recommendations.

4.3.1.2 **Causes of Increased Human Insecurity in Garissa County**

The study sought to establish the reason for increased insecurity activities in Garissa County. Table 4.4 shows 21.6% of the respondents attribute increased criminal activities to the high rate of school dropouts, 18.9% argue that unreformed terrorists increase criminal activities, 14.8% believe reforms fail due to fear of death.

Table 4. 4: Reasons for Increased Criminal Activities

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
High rate of school dropouts in the county	16	21.6
Pressure from other residents and unreformed terrorist operatives	14	18.9
High risk of surrendered residents being killed	11	14.8
High levels of poverty	10	13.5
Poor parenting	8	10.8
Little hope for job opportunities after surrendering	7	9.4
Stigmatization and discrimination of residents	2	2.7
Unawareness of the negative impact of terrorist activities	2	2.7
Resident regretting surrender	1	1.4
High rates of drug and substance abuse	1	1.4
Early marriages and high rates of divorces	1	1.4
Lack of rehabilitated Residents to act as role models	1	1.4
Total	**74**	**100.0**

One of the key informants said:

… there are underlying factors called drivers that drive the youth into joining terrorist groups. (Police officer).

In this line of belief, drivers that propel residents to join terrorist groups have not been fully addressed.

4.3.1.3 Perception of the impact of the Resident Development Programme on human insecurity

The study sought to assess the reliability of the development programme in reducing Security activities in Garissa County. Table 4.5 shows that no respondent ranked the program at levels 0 and or level 9, 0.5% of the respondents ranked it at level 1, 12.6% ranked it at level 2, 32% ranked it at level 3, 25.4% ranked it at level 4, 6.8% ranked it at level 5, 8.8% ranked it at level 6, 10.6% ranked it at level 7, 3% ranked it at level eight while 0.3% of the respondents

ranked the programme at level 10. The study findings show that the majority of the respondents, 32%, ranked the programme at level 3.

One of the key informants said:

…. on a scale of 0-10, I can rank the programme at level 8 mainly for reducing criminal activities. (County Government official).

The development program is being ranked low by the majority of the respondents probably due to its inefficiency and its inability to address complexities in an integrated fashion. Leaders probably rank it highly because it validates their duties in providing human security in Garissa County.

Table 4.5: Ranking of the Effectiveness of the Residents' Development Programme

Ranking	Percentage of effectiveness	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0	0
1	10	2	0.5
2	20	50	12.6
3	30	127	32.0
4	40	101	25.4
5	50	27	6.8
6	60	35	8.8
7	70	42	10.6
8	80	12	3.0
9	90	0	0
10	100	1	.3
Total	**-**	**397**	**100.0**

4.3.1.4 Perceived Improvements on the Development Programme in Garissa County

The study also focused on identifying the interventions that would improve the Residents' development programme to make it more effective. The findings as depicted in Table 4.6 show that 29% of the respondents suggested heightening sensitization in the county,

21.4% suggested offering jobs to Residents, and affected families, 17.9% suggested psychosocial support for the Residents and the affected families. These responses accounted for the top 3 recommendations, which translates to 68.3% of the responses.

Table 4.6: How to Improve the Residents' Development Programme in Garissa County

How to Improve the Programme	Frequency	Percentage
Economic support	115	29.0
Livelihood development	85	21.4
Infrastructure development	71	17.9
Health support and establish	29	7.3
Offer economic support to affected families	25	6.3
Provide vocational training to youth	15	3.7
Enroll youth and school dropouts in schools	14	3.5
Provide religious rehabilitation to Residents	11	2.7
Water and Sanitation	10	2.5
Offer jobs to jobless Residents	7	1.7
Help Residents meet basic needs	5	1.2
Role models to offer mentorship to the youth	3	0.7
There is a need for a multifaceted approach	2	0.5
Stop harassment of the Security suspects	2	0.5
Engage youth in dialogue sessions through families	2	0.5
PBOs and the National government need to collaborate	1	0.3
Engage Residents and youth in sporting activities	1	0.3
Total	**397**	**100.0**

Each of the 0.3% of the respondents which accounts for each of the 2 minority recommendations suggests that the PBOs and the National Government need to collaborate and engage the Residents and youth in sporting activities.

One of the key informants said:

… There is a need to reduce rampant stigmatization faced by the residents, development programme participants, and the affected families. (NGO official).

From the above, involving many stakeholders in a multipronged approach would heighten sensitization of the programme to reduce stigmatization and make it more effective.

4.3.1.5 General Comments on the Effectiveness of the Programme on reducing criminal activities

The research sought to find out the general comments on the effect of the Residents' development programme on Security activities and the findings presented in Table 4.7 show that 20.5% of the respondents think that there is a need to educate the residents to know their human rights, 18% suggested that the Residents and the affected families need to be given psychosocial support while 14.3% suggested economic support for the Residents and affected families. These accounts for the top 3 general comments that translate to 52.8% of the respondents.

Each of the 0.6% of the respondents suggested that there is a need to; sensitize the society on the effects of criminal activities, monitor the residents during the rehabilitation process, provide vocational training to school dropouts, and stop harassment of the locals. These 4 represent the least 4 suggestions that represent 2.4% of the respondents.

One of the key informants said:

… the programme has reduced human insecurity activities like attacks, recruitment, and radicalization. (Sub-County Administrator).

Based on the above, the programme is successful though there is a need to have a legal and policy framework to make the programme even more effective.

Table 4.7: General Comments on the Effect of the Residents' Development Programme

General Comments on the Programme	Frequency	Percentage
Economic support	81	20.5
Livelihood support	72	18.0
Provide economic support to insecure residents	57	14.3

Sensitize the public on the Residents' development programme	31	7.8
Stop stigmatization, discrimination, and mob justice	26	6.4
Help Residents meet their basic needs	25	6.1
There is a need for concerted effort in the development programme	24	6.1
Provide religious rehabilitation to the Residents	24	6.1
Offer jobs to Residents, youth, and affected families	18	4.5
Protect surrendered Residents in the county	12	2.9
Families and society to help the Residents change behavior	11	2.9
Reduce poverty in the county	8	2.1
Sensitize the society on the effects of criminal activities	2	0.6
Monitor the Residents behaviour during their rehabilitation	2	0.6
Provide vocational training to school dropouts in the county	2	0.6
Stop harassment of residents	2	0.6
Total	**397**	**100.0**

4.3.2 Strategies in addressing insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya

This section presents findings in respect to the second specific objective of the study which sought to find out the strategies in addressing insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya. In this section, the type of support the Government has offered residents of Garissa County in addressing insecurity and under development

4.3.2 Strategies in place for addressing human insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya

4.3.2.1 Type of Support Provided by the Garissa County Government

The research sought to assess the type of support provided by the Kenya Government to residents and the findings in Table 4.9 show that 34.8% of the respondents indicated that the government mainly provides economic support 31.2% said the government provides security,

20.1% said psycho social support, 9.1 said informal education while 4.8%, intimated that the government provides formal education. This implies that the majority (34.8%) of the respondents believe that the government prioritizes psychosocial support.

Table 4.8: Type of Support Provided by the County Government in the Development Programme

Type of Support Provided	Frequency	Percentage
Education	19	4.8
Informal education support	36	9.1
Provision of Security	124	31.2
Economic support	138	34.8
Psychosocial support	80	20.1
Total	**397**	**100.0**

The study also wanted to establish the type of support provided by the government in every sub-county. Table 4.8 shows, 33.3% of respondents from Lagdera and 33.3% from Garissa Township indicated that economic support is the main support provided by the Kenyan Government, 35% of respondents from Hulugho said Vocational training while 45.5% from Fafi said psychosocial support.

According to information obtained from the counties, economic, security, and education support the main aids the government offers to the residents. In all the sub-counties, the least respondents, 7% - Hulugho, 3% -Fafi 5% - Balambala and 4% - Dadaab, said religious rehabilitation.

4.3.2.2 Support Preferred by the County Government in the Development

The study sought to determine the support preferred by the County Government in the Residents' development programme and findings presented in Figure 4, depict that 37% of the respondents opined that the government prefers vocational training, 27% indicated psychosocial support, 23% indicated economic support, 6% picked religious rehabilitation, 5% indicated formal education while 2% opined that the government prefers all supports. This

implies that the majority of the respondents, 37% think that the government prefers vocational training.
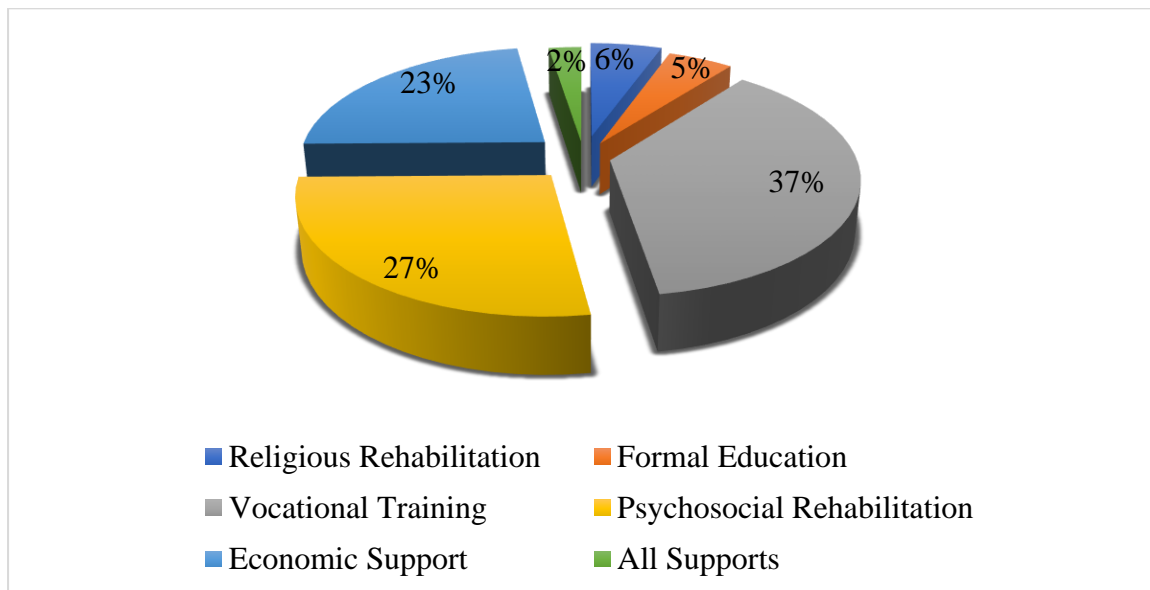
Figure 4. 3: Support Preferred by the Government of Kenya in the Residents' Development Programme, n = 397.

One of the key informants said:

...the National Government prefers to offer economic support to the Residents. (NGAO official).

This inference implies that though the majority of the respondents think that the National Government prefers vocational training and rehabilitation most. This could be beneficial in crime reduction amongst the youth by engaging them in activities. Also, rehabilitation programs might reduce recidivism in the county.

4.3.2.3 County Government Support to Other Groups in the Development Programme

The study sought to establish whether the County Government provides support to any other group in Garissa County in the implementation of the Residents' development programme. Figure 5 shows that 93% of the respondents indicated the government provides support to other groups while 7% indicated the government does not support any other group.

This implies that the majority of the respondents, 93%, agree that the government supports other groups.
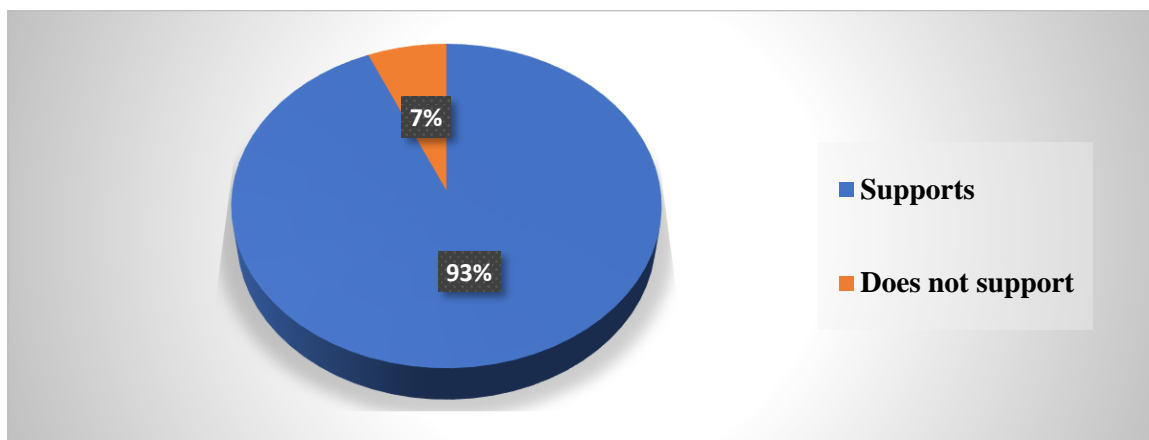
Figure 4. 4: National Government Support to Other Groups, n = 397

One of the key informants said:

…yes, the government offers support to other groups other than the residents. (Sub-county administrator).

This response alleges that the residents' development programme does not only target rehabilitation of residents but also targets other groups in the society.

4.4.5 Groups Supported by the National Government in the Development program

The research further sought to determine the other groups supported by the government from the respondents who had indicated that the government supports other groups in the development programme and the findings presented in Table 4.9 reveal that 84.9% of the respondents indicated the affected families, 9% indicated school dropouts, 5.1% indicated widows and widowers to the dead terrorists, 0.5% indicated they do not know while 0.3% indicated spouses of the Residents. This implies that majority (84.9%) of the respondents, suggested that the National Government offers support to the affected families.

Table 4.9: Other Groups Supported by the National Government in the Residents' Development Programme

Other Groups Supported	Frequency	Percentage
Youth	315	84.9
Widows and widowers to the dead terrorists	19	5.1
Spouses of the Residents	1	0.3
School dropouts	35	9.3
Don't know	2	0.5
Total	**371**	**100.0**

One of the key informants said:

…other than the Residents, the National Government also supports affected families.

(NGAO official).

This asserts that the residents' development programme also supports the affected families in addition to the surrendered residents.

4.3.2.4 Nature of Support Given to youth by the County Government

The study also identified the nature of support the County Government provides to other groups in the Residents' development programme. Table 4.10 shows that 75.7% of the respondents opined that the government provides them with economic support, 14% indicated psychosocial support, 8.6% indicated vocational training, and 1.4% indicated religious support while 0.3% said formal education. This implies that the majority of the respondents, 75.7% alluded that the government provides economic support to other groups.

Table 4.10: Nature of Support Given to Other Groups by the National Government in the Residents' Development Programme

Nature of support	Frequency	Percentage
Economic support	281	75.7
Psychosocial support	52	14.0
Vocational training	32	8.6

Religious support	5	1.4
Formal education	1	0.3
TOTAL	**371**	**100.0**

One of the key informants said:

… to other groups, the National Government mainly supports them economically, but psychosocial supports have been given in some cases. (NGAO official).

From the above, it is evident that the government focuses on addressing poverty and the psychological health of the affected families.

4.3.2.5 General Comments on the County Government Strategies

The study further sought to obtain the general comments of the respondents on the National Government strategies in the Residents' development programme. Table 4.11 reveals 23.6% of the respondents think that there is a need to provide the Residents with religious rehabilitation, 21% suggest psychosocial support, while 16% suggest economic support to both the Residents and the affected families. These account for the top 3, translating to 60.6% of the respondents' general comments. The bottom 4 of the respondents, representing 0.5% each suggested that role models in the county should be used to mentor Residents, that the development programme should be multi-faceted, ensure surrendered Residents are protected and that the government interventions should target both the Residents and the affected families.

Table 4.11: General Comments on the County Government Strategies in the Development Programme

General Comments on the Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Provide infrastructural development	94	23.6
Provide hospitals	84	21.0
Provide economic support to Residents	64	16.0
Access to water and sanitation	34	8.6

Help Residents basic needs for livelihood	24	6.1
Sensitize the society through dialogue sessions	23	5.9
Offer job opportunities to Residents in the county	23	5.9
Provide vocational training to school dropouts in the county	22	5.6
Increase school enrolment and reduce school dropouts	7	1.8
Unsure access to justice in the county	6	1.5
The Residents' development programme is good for Residents	5	1.3
Use rehabilitated Residents as mentors to rehabilitees	3	0.7
Use role models in the county to mentor Residents and Residents	2	0.5
The programme should be multifaceted in approach	2	0.5
Ensure surrendered Residents are protected	2	0.5
Government interventions should target both Residents and the affected families	2	0.5
Total	**397**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data (2020).

One of the key informants said:

…the strategies are good but there is a need for a concerted effort amongst the law enforcement agencies, NGAO, NCTC, and all the PBOs for the programme to realize its full potential. (NGO official).

From the above, therefore, residents' development programme strategies and approaches may be good but require better coordination.

4.3.3 Challenges faced in the Implementation of Human Security measures to realize development in Garissa County.

This section presents an analysis of the third specific objective of the study which seeks to address the challenges involved in heightening human security measures in Garissa County. The focus is on stakeholder collaboration, and the challenges faced with the Resident development programme in Garissa County. The chapter also measures the awareness of

residents on the bodies that help since lack of awareness of sources of aid hampers effective communication and solutions to problems. Monitoring and evaluation practices are also important to identify inefficiencies in the system; therefore, the study reveals the resident's perception of the evaluative system on development projects in Garissa County.

4.3.3.1 Collaboration between the PBO Actors and the County Government

The study investigated whether the PBOs and the County Government collaborate in the development programme and the findings presented in Table 4.12 depict that 96.5% of the respondents intimated that the PBOs and the County Government collaborate, 3.5% said they do not collaborate while 0.3% said they don't know. This implies that the majority (96.5%) of the respondents agree that the government and the PBOs collaborate in implementing the development programme.

Table 4.12: Collaboration between the Non-State Actors and the County Government

Collaboration between PBOs and the National Government	Frequency	Percentage
They Collaborate	384	96.7
They do not Collaborate	12	3.0
I don't Know	1	0.3
Total	**397**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data (2020).

Two of the key informants said:

… there is collaboration. However, there is no legal and policy framework outlining how to do this. (NGO official) the bill is at the committee stage (NCTC official).

From the above allegations, the existing collaborations are not hinged on a legal and /or a policy framework which creates a challenge to effect responsibilities and enhance performance with a clearly outlined manner in engaging stakeholders in projects. A 0.3%

deficiency indicates that the community is indeed aware of stakeholder participation and its role in the alleviation of security threats and risks in the county.

4.3.3.2 Collaboration between the PBOs and County Government

The study also outlines the depth of collaboration between the County Government and the PBOs. Table 4.13 shows that 21.4% of the respondents indicated they collaborate in sensitization and counter-messaging, 19.6% indicated they collaborate in promoting unity in the society while 9.4% indicated they collaborate in offering psychosocial support. These are the top 3 areas of collaboration. 2.1% of the respondents indicated they collaborate in offering vocational training, 1% said religious rehabilitation while 0.3% indicated building society resilience against Security. These are the bottom 3 areas of collaboration.

Table 4.13: Areas of Collaboration between the PBOs and the County Government in the Development Programme

Areas of Collaboration	Frequency	Percentage
Sensitization and counter messaging	82	21.4
Promoting unity in the society	75	19.6
Providing economic support	36	9.4
Offering psychosocial support	35	9.1
Providing economic support	32	8.4
Mentorship programmes using role models in the society	31	8.1
Protection of Residents' rights	28	7.3
Heighten enrolment of youth in schools and supporting them	23	6.0
Rehabilitation of Residents	18	4.7
Development	10	2.6
Offering vocational training	8	2.1
Religious rehabilitation	4	1.0
Building society resilience against Security	1	0.3
Total	**383**	**100.0**

One of the key informants said:

…IOM has been at the forefront in identifying Residents and collaborating with the government in rehabilitating them. In addition to this, the other PBOs help in building societal resilience against Security activities in the county. (NGO official).

From the above information, there exist several areas of collaboration between the National Government and the PBOs. However, the collaboration is incomprehensive and unintegrated. This is indeed a challenge in realizing human security in the region since human security is complex and requires multi-dimensional support in addressing complexities. 0.3% community resilience is devastating as it indicates that residents stand severely vulnerable to threats that consequently lead to underdevelopment. The vocational programs are amongst the least ineffective, yet they are meant to reduce youth involvement in crimes.

4.3.3.3 PBO Actors Participation in the Resident Development Programme

The study examined the respondents' general comments on the roles played by the PBOs and the findings presented in Table 4.14 indicate 32.5% of the respondents are of the view that the PBOs ought to provide economic support to Residents and affected families, 23.3% opine that PBOs should offer psychosocial support to the Residents and the affected families while 14.6% opine that the PBOs ought to assist in awareness creation. These are the top 3 general comments translating to 70.4% of the respondents. While the least 2 of the respondents, representing 0.3% each, believe that the PBOs may help in providing formal education and ensuring social justice in the society.

Table 4.14: Comments on the participation of PBOs in Development Programme

General Comments	Frequency	Percentage
Provide economic support to Residents and affected families	129	32.5
Offer psychosocial support to Residents and affected families	94	23.7
The PBOs need to assist in awareness creation	58	14.6
Assist Residents and affected families meet their basic needs	49	12.3

They need to help in mentoring the Residents	35	8.8
Assist in religious rehabilitation	15	3.8
Offer vocational training to Residents and school dropouts	6	1.4
Offer jobs to the Residents and the affected families	4	1.0
Help end stigmatization, discrimination, and harassment of suspects	3	0.8
Help rehabilitate the Residents	2	0.5
Support formal education in the Community	1	0.3
Ensure social justice in the society	1	0.3
Total	**397**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data (2020).

One of the key informants said:

…the PBOs contributions are important in the successful implementation of the

development programme. However, there is a need for all the PBOs to coordinate and

avoid duplication of work and therefore wastage of resources.

(NGO official).

From the inference above, PBOs may be offering support but not in a coordinated

manner and therefore is insufficient. Rehabilitation of the community is paramount in reducing

recidivism which is still pending in Garissa County. Minimal education and unavailability of

reforms to ensure justice prevails in the region increase deviant behaviors which pose a threat

to human security.

4.3.3.4 Monitoring and evaluation practices on development projects.

Table 4.15: Influence of Monitoring and Evaluation on the Resident Development Program

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	323	81.4
No	74	18.6
Total	**397**	**100**

In table 4.15 above, 81.4% of the respondents agree that monitoring and evaluation practices enable the efficient running of the Resident's development programme thus defining its sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation enhance the confidence of stakeholder contribution through donations which influence growth and development.

One of the key informants said:

> …The application of monitoring and evaluation practices reduced challenges associated with project unsuitability and relevance along with managing the costs of managing projects and resource allocation (NGO official).

Based on the above inferences, challenges in the Resident development programme including assessing the relevance of the projects was tackled through employing monitoring resources. Resource management and cost reduction enhanced the effective running of the Resident development program in Garissa County.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the next steps following the interpreted data on human insecurity and development in Kenya with a focus on Garissa County. Human insecurity terrorizes the region despite the government investing in counterterror efforts. More should be done to address issues arising from this study to enable development.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Drivers of human Insecurity and Under Development in Garissa County, Kenya

The literature review strongly highlights human insecurity and underdevelopment to be part of a vicious cycle that fuels conflicts. Human security as a broad spectrum for human development is prominent in seven spheres of life including economic, political, health, personal, food, environmental, community security. The realization of growth in these spheres implores the work of foreign diplomacy. Human security otherwise involves the prioritization of the individual and the provision of amenities pertinent to development to enable the individual to attain success.

Drivers of human insecurity thereby consist of terrorism. Terrorist activities have gradually advanced in sophistication. Acts of terrorism and violence hinder the survival of human beings as they lose their lives in wars and conflicts. The pestilence of terrorism in underdeveloped countries causes massive drawbacks in development. Terrorism leads to vandalism, destruction of infrastructure which imposes on government resources to restore structures. The acts of violence lead are subject to human rights violations and the endangering of the vulnerable groups of society. For instance, in the case of Nigeria where Boko Haram

kidnapped high school girls, human trafficking involves the sale of women as sex slaves to their oppressors, the mass killings orchestrated by religious groups as observed in Syria and Iran. Terrorist activities in the horn of Africa with the ongoing pestilence of the Al Shabaab who have increased their influence in neighboring Somalia is also an alarming cause.

Another driver of human insecurity is ethnicity. In the African continent, individuals prioritize their ethnic identities. Africa's ethnic diversity is also its weakness. Ethnicity spills into socio-economic and political spheres that enhance segregation. It is common to hold for African's to vote for leaders of their tribe, political leaders prioritizing development for their tribal groups, employees encouraging nepotism as well as discrimination of individuals of separate descent. The Rwanda genocide is a historic mark of full-blown conflicts in the region that ended as a tragic disaster. The Boko Haram uprisings in Nigeria are also hinted to have emanated from ethnic clashes. Ethnicity also contributes to political tensions like in Kenya in the 2008 election violence.

Other dynamics include multi-dimensional complexities that potentially instigate grievances. Integrated complexities are common in the least developed countries. Nearly half the population in African countries suffer from abject poverty. Poverty limits the individual's economic security which later manifests in malnutrition, informal settlement, and poor health. Additionally, the uprisings attributing to the wave of the Arabian Spring signify unaddressed grievances. In this stance, the conflicts in Africa are a product of poor leadership regimes that marginalize important societal groups. The Arabian spring and revolutionary demonstrations in Africa mainly consist of unemployed youth who feel marginalized. Though paradoxical, this could be the cause of their non-participation in elections and leadership. The humanitarian crisis experienced in countries like Yemen is what pushes civilians into terrorist activities as the pandemic opened opportunities for new challenges amidst a shattering state of instability.

These drivers are a replica of what haunts Garissa. Garissa County's main driver of human insecurity is the high rates of school dropouts. With minimal education, criminal tendencies amongst youth thrive as they seek employment in terrorist organizations. Unreformed residents continue to harness terrorist activities which further increase security threats. Abject poverty in Garissa County limits the ability of families to achieve sustenance since the need and lack of basic amenities drive residents to terrorist activities. Poor parenting skills increase deviance amongst youth and young people. Furthermore, inadequate job opportunities and the challenge of meeting daily needs and engaging in criminal activities make individuals participating in criminal activities less likely to surrender.

It is also evident that youth participation in terrorist activities limits human security in Garissa. From the data, 0.3% recognize the importance of stakeholder collaboration to realize growth which means the community is aware of the responsibility that they have in enhancing development. The population also highlights the importance of economic support to fund projects, psychosocial support to address trauma caused by terrorist attacks, vocational training to create more slots for employment. It is indeed a good sign as it shows that the community is aware of the problem it faces and possible solutions to alleviate poverty. Resident development programs have been effective in managing situations at the local level with 84.9% representing youth being the major beneficiaries of the projects. Despite the practicability of projects, they need to be reinforced that they benefit the occupants of Garissa County. There is a need for well-established legal frameworks that stakeholders follow to reduce inefficiency and redundant works.

The marker of youth involvement in crimes vividly articulates with the regional conceptualization of terrorist activities and youth participation in insurgent regimes. The activities potentially lead to early business closure, destruction of social amenities that eventually degrade community well-being. Either, Garissa County similarly experiences

integrated complexities that severely impede its development. The youth as the robust group conversely join terrorist organizations to make income. This authenticates the highlight of complex and full-blown grievances that the county leaders should consider. School dropouts are an indicator that the residents prioritize the attainment of basic needs which is a construct of poverty.

5.2.2 Strategies place for addressing human insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya

Foreign diplomacy has been an important instrument in resolving modern-day impediments to human security. The attainment of such goals invokes the contribution of multi-lateral organizations in conceptualizing human development. The shift in security to take an individual-centric approach was significant in addressing individual challenges that prevent human development. Organizations such as the world health organization have benefitted member countries by advocating for the protection of human rights, rebuking discrimination, and human rights violations, providing foreign aid that revamps health care systems, ensure food security, and the protection of the individual from disease.

Multi-lateral organizations and foreign diplomacy have been beneficial in developing counter-terrorism mechanisms. Related partnerships aided in resuscitating terrorist-dominated zones like the action taken by AMISOM in Somalia, the UN drug response units, USAID amongst many other organizations that have been on the forefront in helping countries mitigate the pestilence of terrorist activities. Amidst the corona virus pandemic, for instance, the body asked for a ceasefire in conflicts to facilitate the supply of humanitarian aid to victims of violence in warring countries. The African Union, IGAD, COMESA, SADC through policies and established frameworks have managed to help countries cope amidst crises in conflicts, hunger, and dire humanitarian crises in the aftermath of wars. Notably, their response strategies encompass pro-active measures incorporating detection and response to establish the root cause

of challenges to human security and development before fostering the response mechanisms. These strategies are the foundational elements that guide human security initiatives done by non-governmental organizations usually in the form of projects that enhance community resilience against threats.

Strategies to address human insecurity in Garissa include the Resident Development Programme. Most activities that fund projects rely on economic support from donors and well-wishers. The government also addresses mental health by providing them with psychosocial support. Other measures as part of the resident's program include poverty eradication which helps the residents improve their livelihood. Another important mode of major support is in infrastructural development. The total road network in Garissa is about 1,804.5Km. The road surfaces are made up of bitumen and this has made sure that transport in the areas is seamless. About 1,479Km is made up of the earth surface while 304Km is made up of gravel. However, a better part of the county roads is in poor condition. Most of them are not passable, especially in adverse weather conditions. The bridges in the county are all in good conditions with the most common passing over River Tana. There is also the use of concrete drifts that facilitate movement along Laghas.

Findings also point to development in Posts and Telecommunications. The county has about over three mobile phone service provides that cover about 62 percent of the entire region. In as much as this is true, a better part of the county struggles to find a telecommunication network. The landline connection is at 800 and all these are connected to the four post offices in the region. The four are in Masalani, GarissaDadaab and Modogashe. Poor communication facilities hamper service delivery which is a threat to human security in the region considering its marginalized state.

Findings show high levels of illiteracy which the county alleviates by having educational facilities including 184 ECDE centres, 131 primary schools, and 18 secondary schools. There is one Teachers Training College, one Technical Training College (North Eastern Technical Training College), three Polytechnics based in Garissa, Bura, and Ijara, one Kenya Medical Training College, public university campuses are also being set up in the town. In addition, and there are six accredited private colleges. These colleges include Garissa Commercial College and Garissa School of Health Sciences among others. Accessibility to education services reduces the chances of young people indulging in criminal activities as well as reducing poverty by enabling young people to access better-paying job opportunities. If well-established these contribute greatly to development and growth in the region.

On energy access, about 78.8 percent of the county's population use firewood as a source of energy for cooking purposes while 18.2 percent of the population use charcoal. Electricity is only available in Garissa, Ijara, Dadaab, Bura East, and Modogashe, and their environs with only 0.7 percent of the population having access to electricity. In Dadaab, plans are under way to install two generators to supply power. In addition, the Ministry of Energy has installed solar systems in health facilities, schools, and water points. Other sources of energy such as biogas and solar are used on a limited scale. The presence of electricity enables Garissa County to thrive in better medical services which contribute positively to the well-being of residents therein.

Findings also point to the development of markets and Urban Centres in Garissa County. There are six urban canters namely Nanighi, Hulugho, Dadaab, Modogashe, Bura East, and Balambala. This is in addition to Garissa and Masalani Townships. These are Garissa and Masalani. In addition, there are 19 market centers located in different parts of the county. In conclusion, Housing remains a big challenge in the county with a high percentage of the population living in manyattas. The distribution of housing in the county by wall material is

varied. The majority of residents, 43 percent, use grass straws, while 19.4 percent live in houses with mud/wood walls. Only 12.9 percent of residents reside in brick/block walled houses. The presence of markets enables traders to sell commodities which significantly improves their standards of living. Furthermore, businesses contribute greatly to economic stability by reducing poverty.

5.2.3 Challenges faced in the implementation of security and development strategies Garissa County, Kenya

The literature review asserts that the challenge in maintaining human security and development emanates from multi-dimensional challenges that culminate in abject poverty. Additionally, ethnic identities in Africa are the cause for its segregation. The fluidity of borders gives terrorists an upper hand apart from the evolving tactics and techniques in terrorism. Africa will soon become the hub of small arms and weapons due to the self-production of arms, and the increased arm uses amongst civilians. Foreign diplomacy though beneficial is harshly paradoxical due to conflicting priorities between the developed and developing countries. The developed countries see the proliferation of weapons in the south as part of mitigative action apart from it being a lucrative business. On the other hand, the military owns negligible armory compared to civilians which has further fuelled conflicts amongst civilians in the south. Garissa county should thus strategize and mitigate hiccups that prevent the survival of projects meant to boost human development.

The findings above show that the resident development program improved through monitoring and evaluation practices that increased the program efficiency in Garissa County. The study also reveals that integrated approaches in solving human insecurity in Garissa County are what works best for the residents. Challenges in stakeholders associations also hamper development projects and initiatives.

The road networks in Garissa County are poor, especially during the rainy season. The total landmass in Garissa is vast and most land is marram which is difficult to navigate through in poor weather conditions. Poor climate causes the inadequate supply of water and food shortage which threaten human safety. Only 23.8 percent of the entire population has access to water in the county. There is limited access and supply of piped water with only a few households having a connection. Others use donkeys that get water from boreholes, pans, and shallow wells. The water points are also far, making it difficult to get access to them. 49.37 percent of the entire population uses pit latrines while the other 50.63 percent use bushes for sanitation purposes. This increases the spread of infections in the area with many suffering from cholera. Furthermore, few people have access to sewers and septic tanks.

The literacy levels in Garissa County are low. Only 20.2 percent of men and women in the entire population are literate. The hand fold number is due to increased child labor, female genital mutilation, early marriages as well as the exploitation of women. Several cultural practices prevent the vulnerable from accessing education. Furthermore, there is a scarcity of teachers in Garissa widening the gap to access quality education. This contributes to human insecurity by increasing poverty.

The population growth rate in Garissa County is at 3.96 percent. This percentage is higher than the normal national rate of 2.9 percent. Most of the people in the county are in absolute poverty therefore the rapid increase in population places more pressure on inadequate resources. In addition, people firmly believe in their religious and cultural beliefs thereby rejecting family planning initiatives. Increased polygamy in Garissa explains the huge families. Rapid population growth imposes on resources and increases the probability of competition where there are scarce resources. In other dynamics, population growth in tribes might lead to dominance and suppression of smaller groups thus can cause marginalization.

Negative cultural practices diminish development in Garissa. The fact that Garissa County has many cases of early marriages propagates the notion that education is not important. High Female Genital Mutilation practices prepare girls for early marriages and increase HIV and AIDS infections in the region. Such practices are a violation of international human rights thus should be avoided. Women and girls play significant development goals in communities therefore practices that harm them destroy the chances for human success. Ethnic identities also encourage interclan conflicts often due to cattle rustling and raiding of communities. The challenge with full-blown disagreements is the blood shed of human beings and the destruction of properties and resources in wars.

Cases of land encroachment are rampant in Garissa affecting town development therein. The agricultural productivity in Garissa County barely sustains its population since Garissa County faces harsh climatic conditions manifesting in heat waves and prolonged drought and famine spells. Climatic factors affect food security thus several families in the region suffer from malnutrition. The inadequacy of farm inputs is a major drawback. Furthermore, the local farmers don't have a large market to buy their farm produce. Insufficient innovative development and availability of technology stunt growth. No farm inputs for their farms, no knowledge in business, and the traditional methods garner more losses than gains.

The health care industry being a critical facet for human well-being is also in jeopardy. Garissa county hospital's facilities lack adequate resources and personnel to offer medical services to residents. The region is also crippled with poor transport and network systems that have made it difficult for women to access maternal services since the hospitals are distant from resident homes. The terrorist attack ensures that the health facilities close early therefore civilians fail to access services past closing hours.

5.3 Summary of Findings

This study establishes that human security is paramount to foresee development. The presence of interconnected challenges in Garissa County presents a strain situation that requires a fast-integrated response. From the study, terror attacks constitute the main challenge limiting development which is now becoming a national issue when terrorist groups attack other regions of the country. Garissa County's political, economic, and social spheres are in a crisis owing to human insecurity that makes them vulnerable to threats. Stakeholder collaboration in projects and initiatives positively impacts the community which significantly contributes to development regimes. The need for resources in development should not be overlooked and the participation of the community in projects is mandatory to necessitate growth. Development is gradual and wide; therefore, the risk need for Garissa County attributing to the writings of this report is what should fuel the transformative process. Garissa County has been neglected and the presence of corrupt leaders cripple development since with no money developmental projects cannot survive. Garissa climatic conditions further affect sustainability since increased food insecurity posits a state of starvation and malnutrition. An integrated response that addresses specific complexities inhibiting growth should be employed for the community to realize growth. Furthermore, the community must be willing to participate in development agendas together with other stakeholders that they pull towards one growth agenda.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Drivers of human insecurity and under development in Garissa County

Stakeholders should join to help enhance human security in Garissa that they may attain stability which includes addressing the social, economic, and political needs that create threats to development in Garissa County.

The community should engage in projects as it is meant for their benefit. Furthermore, more awareness should be spread to them that they understand the importance of alleviating poverty through community efforts.

5.4.2 County management on human insecurity and under development in Garissa County

It is time that Garissa County be involved in the sustainable development goals actively to visualize the 2030 Agenda and the big four agenda for the region to flourish. This means freedom from marginalization and increased care for the people therein to mitigate crises and to provide for the community. Efforts to enhance the business environment that small business owners may make a profit will help the whole sale and retailers sell more and improve their standard of living. Growing and developing towns in Garissa might reduce the rural environment thus opening Garissa County as a central business center.

5.4.3 Strategies being put in place to manage human security and underdevelopment in Garissa County

The government of Kenya should allocate more resources to steer development projects in the area since the region is in a highly marginalized state. The provision of resources should be done in a clear and outlined manner that stakeholders steering the county towards development can account for various developmental projects in the region.

Policy makers should focus on long-term legislation that seeks to balance development opportunities in both rural and urban environments. Decentralization and allocation of resources according to need will help the county grow since more resources mean projects have the necessary amenities to develop.

The ethics and anti-corruption unit should take swift action against those who jeopardize development by looting and embezzling public funds. Applying severe actions will deter

leaders from corrupt practices and a means of resource recovery will also aid in funding projects put on hold due to unavailability of money.

5.4.4 Challenges faced in the implementation of human security measures and development strategies in Garissa County, Kenya

War on terrorism should take an international wheel that they organize strategic defense systems and response teams to counter terrorist attacks from Somalia. Terrorism is now a national issue and the exposure that local defense systems have with international agencies will enable them to find better solutions to combat and manage human security threats.

Territorial boundaries should be secured to prevent the entry of fugitives who cause destruction. Furthermore, the increase of refugees in the region causes a competition for scanty resources. Security measures in Somalia should be heightened to reduce migrants from crossing into Kenya which will alleviate expenses of providing for them.

Youth programs that engage them in creative and cohesive activities will eradicate thoughts of joining terrorist gangs. The youth should be given employment to prevent them from joining terrorist groups to earn a living since it risks their lives and ruins peaceful coexistence amongst the locals.

More educational facilities should be constructed in Garissa to reduce high levels of illiteracy in the region. Provision of schools and reforms that advocate for fair treatment of all children and the right to learn helps them seek education and land in better careers that can help their communities.

5.5 Conclusion

It is hereby concluded that human security is crucial for development. The conceptualization of human security to include economic, food, health, environmental, political, personal, and community security enables organizations to study the contributors to underdevelopment thus

approach challenges comprehensively. Human security is thus a concept central to growth and development. The consideration of human factors in development significantly developed foreign diplomacy which has been an effective strategy to build multi-lateral cohesion. Similarly, the human security approach necessitated the need to converge stakeholders in developmental agendas, thus is an opportunity to promote equality. The provision of security spanning through the listed seven threats to growth ensures individual success that culminates in development.

The study concludes that drivers of human insecurity impede Garissa's development process since they brew conflicts, unrest, instability thus depriving humans of the capacity to wilfully succeed. The study also establishes that the county has functional projects to manage human security and prevent underdevelopment. The development projects have been fairly effective in managing human insecurity in Garissa County thus have significantly contributed to positive human development.

However, the study equally identifies challenges that impede human security and development. The challenges include multi-dimensional complexities that inhibit successful human development. These include poverty, ethnicity, cultural practices, differential prioritization, armed conflicts, terrorism, climatic factors, poor infrastructure, marginalization, and human rights violations. Minimal community involvement in projects, embezzlement of public funds, and insufficient disbursements to fund community projects additionally cripple development motives.

5.6 Recommendation for Further research

This study highlighted the threats to human security that impede development in Garissa County. Based on specific objectives that guided this study, I recommend future studies on marginalization and funding from the national government. Further comprehensive studies on

the effect of inequality and access to resources as a limiting factor to developing marginalized regions. In addition, future studies on how specific driven policies redress marginalization and channel opportunities that boost development in Garissa County. Finally, on the effects of current development initiatives in Garissa whilst examining their relevance and practicability in the region after possible implementation of this research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW GUIDE

Self-Introduction done and confidentiality of the information given: YES…. or NO….….
(Tick)

This questionnaire is aimed at facilitating the study on the *Contribution of Insecurity to under Development of Garissa County, Kenya*. Your response is highly appreciated.

SECTION A: Socio-Demographic Characteristics

1. Gender

1. Male   2. Female

2. Type of Respondent

1. Community Member 2. National Government Officer 3. County Government Officer   4. PBO Leader 5. Security Agent

3. Education level

1. No formal education 2. Primary education 3. Secondary 4. College 5. University

4. Age

1.18-35 years 2. 36-55 years 3. 55and above

5. Marital Status

1. Single/ Never Married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Divorced 5. Widowed

6. Religion

1. Traditional 2.Christian   3.Islam 4. Others (Specify) _____

Section B: Drivers of insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya

7. What are the causes or drivers of insecurity in Garissa County?

    _____

8. Is Garissa County underdeveloped? 1. Yes, 2. No, Explain your answer

    _____

    _____

    _____

9. What highlights can be noted with regard to infrastructure accessibility and the existence

a)	Road and bridges	1. Yes	2. No
b)	Water and sanitation	1. Yes	2. No
c)	Health care	1. Yes	2. No
d)	Presence of financial institutions	1. Yes	2. No
e)	Presence of barracks and Police stations	1. Yes	2. No

10. Who are responsible for infrastructural developments? Locals or foreigners? Explain your answer_____

_____

_

Section C: Strategies in place for addressing human insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya

11. What is your perception of existing strategies to address human security in the county?

_____

12. How does community policing contribute to manage and mitigate crimes in Garissa County?_____

    13. How often do crimes occur in your area of residence?

    _____

    14. Have you experienced issues or concerns with security in your area? Yes or No. If Yes what concerns have you experienced

    _____

    15. Do you report crime cases to authorities? Yes/No. If Yes, how often?

    _____

    16. How effective is police reporting in your local area? Explain

    _____

    17. What is your perception of locals towards strategies for addressing under development in the county?

    _____

Section D: Challenges faced in the implementation of security and development strategies Garissa County, Kenya

18. List all challenges that this county is faced with in the implementation of security and development strategies.

   _____

   _____

19. What suggestion would you give towards the improvement of security and development in this county

   _____

   _____

   _____

Thank You

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

i. What are the drivers of insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya?

    _____
    _____

ii. What strategies in place for addressing insecurity and underdevelopment in Garissa County, Kenya?

    _____
    _____

iii. What are the challenges faced in implementation of security and development strategies Garissa County, Kenya?

    _____
    _____

APPENDIX 1I: RESEARCH PERMITS

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 441834

Date of Issue: **25/August/2020**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. **Brian Mutie Muithya** of **Africa Nazarene University**, has been licensed to conduct research in Garissa on the topic: **CONTRIBUTION OF INSECURITY TO UNDER DEVELOPMENT OF GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA** for the period ending : **25/August/2021.**

License No: **NACOSTI/P/20/6294**

441834

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
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Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

APPENDIX 1II: RESEARCH APPROVALS AND LETTERS

INTRODUCTION LETTER

I am an Africa Nazarene University student currently undertaking graduate research study on the **Contribution of Insecurity to under Development of Garissa County, Kenya.** I have selected you as one of my study respondents.

Kindly, if you chose to be my study participant, the information you share during the interview, as well as your identity, was not be disclosed to anyone whatsoever and confidentiality remains utmost.

Yours Sincerely,

Brian M. Mutie

PERMISION LETTER FROM ANU

P.O. Box: 53067 - 00200
Nairobi, Kenya.
Tel: 0721766802
Email:eokuto@anu.ac.ke
www.anu.ac.ke

2nd July, 2020

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Brian Muithya Mutie 17M03DMGP055 is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work in Masters of Science in Governance Peace and Security and has defended his thesis proposal entitled 'Contribution of Insecurity to Under Development of Garissa County, Kenya

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly Welcomed.

Dr . Emily Okuto (PhD)
Head of Department
Governance Peace and Security Studies Department

PLAGIARISM REPORT

Mutie BM Thesis

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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APPENDIX IV: MAP OF GARISSA COUNTY