

EFFECTS OF UNDER DEVELOPMENT IN MANDERA COUNTY KENYA

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been published or submitted to any organization or institution other than the United States International University – Africa, Nairobi, Kenya for academic credit

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my loving baby girl, Ameerah for her patience and endurance in the times I spent away from her in school doing my exams and working on my thesis paper.

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ABSTRACT

One of the basic development objectives is living free of fear. It is also an objective that has so far received comparatively limited attention in debates on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Notwithstanding the international community's preoccupation with key problems such as natural disasters, climate change, global epidemics and financial crises, the emergency of armed violence has unsuccessfully captured the attention and concern of world leaders and development partners. Part of the reason for this is that the link between conflict and development are largely hidden from view. This study therefore sought to establish the impact of conflict on development. The specific aims of this study were to; determine the effect of inter-communal conflicts on education acquisition in Mandera County, ascertain the impact of terrorism on tourism in Mandera County, determine the effect of conflict on households' living standards in Mandera County and determine the impact of recurrent terrorism activities on the economy of Mandera County. This study used a descriptive survey design to evaluate how conflict undermines development. Secondary data was used. From the findings, the study concluded that conflict instances have negatively affected the development of the affected areas. Destruction of schools, displacement of pupils and teachers, shortage of teachers and learning materials has led to poor performance in the schools in the affected areas. Destruction of health facilities and shortage of health workers have caused poor health among the affected people. Poor infrastructure, fear of investment by investors, lack of trade in the region and decrease in tourism in the region have negatively affected the economic growth of the region. In result, the residents in the region languish in poverty. The study recommended further research in the neighboring counties to get more reliable findings for better conclusions.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	Arid and Semi -Arid Land
EFA	Education for All
FDI	Foreign Domestic Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection Pneumonia, Urinary Tract Infection
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF WORDS

Armed conflict	Open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, states or parties.
Conflict	A situation in which two or more groups are in conscious opposition to each other as they pursue unharmonious aims.
Development	The act of improving by expanding, enlarging, or refining
Displacement of families	Forced movement of families as a result of conflict.
Influence	The capacity to have an effect on the character, development or behavior of someone or something.
Livelihood	what people depend on for their daily living for example animals and businesses
Pupils performance	The outcome of education- the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals.
Underdevelopment	Not of the proper or desirable degree; poor economic status and standards of living.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Living free of fear is a basic development objective. It is also an objective that has so far received comparatively limited attention in debates on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Notwithstanding the international community's preoccupation with key problems such as natural disasters, climate change, global epidemics and financial crises, the emergence of armed violence has unsuccessfully captured the attention and concern of world leaders and development partners. Part of the reason for this is that the link between conflict and development are largely hidden from view.

Conflict refers to a situation in which two or more groups are in conscious opposition to each other as they pursue unharmonious aims brought about mainly by structural violence (Brunborg, Helge & Henrik U 2005). According to Ghobarah, Huth and Russett (2004), conflicts are armed conflicts that challenge the sovereignty of an internationally recognized state and occur within that state's boundary, resulting in 1,000 or more fatalities in at least one year. Zwi (2004) holds that conflict is driven by politics and economics. He states that conflicts occur within and across state boundaries, have political antecedents typically relating to competition for power and resources, are protracted in duration, express existing social, political, economic, and cultural structures and cleavages, and are often characterized by one sector preying on other parts of the community. Conflict is characterized by organized violence. In this case violence is the inter-human infliction of significant, avoidable pain and suffering by an organized group according to a declared or implied strategy and/or system of ideas and attitudes. Conflicts are common instances in different parts of the world particularly in arid areas, which have scarce natural resources. In the global perspective conservative estimates indicate that at least 740,000 men, women, youth and children die globally each year as a result of armed violence, most of them in low- and medium-income settings. The majority of these deaths occur in situations other than war, though armed conflicts continue to generate a high incidence of

casualties. Approaches to prevent and reduce these deaths and related suffering are becoming increasingly important on the international agenda.

Conflict is not localized to a particular social set up but the notion has its global, international, national and regional perspectives. According to Nye (2011) there has been global conflict since the beginning of the twentieth century to this twenty-first century arising from global trade and finances, global governance and the information revolution. For this reason global actors have also resolved to end global conflict through global cooperation by establishing world order, globalization and international relations. The World War I, II and Cold War placed the world into global conflict as a result of emerging conflicts among great powers to the rise of globalization and states' interdependence. While the bulk of scholarly and global attention was focusing on understanding the wars that mattered (interstate wars), the conflict landscape around the world was gradually assuming a very different profile. Contemporary armed conflicts conspicuously lack definitive battles, decisive campaigns and formal endings. They typically last for decades and very rarely do they involve regular armies on both sides. This means conflict occurs amidst deplorable socio-economic conditions such as high unemployment, heavy dependence on external resources, a decline in domestic production and physical destruction coupled with interruptions in normal trade and taxation mechanisms. These factors force parties in conflict to finance themselves either through plunder and black market or external assistance by Diaspora communities, support from neighboring governments or illegal trade in arms, drugs or valuable commodities.

1.1.1 Conflict in Africa

In Africa, civil wars have raged in a number of countries namely: Sudan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Somalia and Liberia, to name some of the prominent ones (Mulu,008). Although these wars are usually portrayed in the western media as caused by tribalism, this is often a simplification of complex realities. Africa is home to a large percentage of the world's conflicts. In contrast to the late 1960s and 1970s, when most war related civilian casualties occurred in Asia, the majority of war-related deaths worldwide now occur in Africa. The nature of these conflicts reveals several characteristics. First, many African conflicts are intrastate rather than interstate. In the last forty years, Africa has seen many inter-

and intra-ethnic conflicts, which have resulted in loss of lives and property, internal displacement of people, movement of millions of refugees, and general destabilization. In more recent years, Africa has witnessed a number of violent intrastate conflicts that have resulted in the diversion of a significant portion of resources. This includes official development assistance, away from development to emergency and has been a major impediment to development. The more eminent examples include Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda and Angola (Mulu, 2008).

The political landscape in Africa is at one level, informed by the effects of the armed struggle against colonialism, partial resolution of pre-and post-colonial conflicts and institutional and structural weakness of the state, private sector and civil society. The armed struggles in Zimbabwe, Angola, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for instance were particularly devastating but the political settlements that were negotiated to end these wars have not holistically resolved the deeper issues at stake. Preventing the recurrence of these conflicts has therefore been elusive (Mulu, 2008). The West African Region has been a theatre of resource conflicts involving farmers and mobile pastoralists. Due to environmental degradation, resource scarcity, demographic change and political instability, the region perhaps demonstrates elements of the coming anarchy (FAO, 2010). Farmer-pastoralist conflict is one of the key manifestations of this anarchy and this is deeply rooted in the history, ecology and political economy of the region. Livestock is the primary means of livelihood for millions of people in West Africa (FAO, 2010). Over 70 million people in the same region also depend on livestock and livestock related enterprises for their livelihood.

Africa has experienced various types of conflict. The four major types of conflicts that the continent has experienced are civil wars, regional conflicts, secessions, and internal crises. (Civil war is a form of conflict which usually begin as petty internal conflict,) but later grow to fully fledged war fought with conventional weapons. In most cases, though, it is exceptionally hard to differentiate between regional or international wars and civil war, most civil wars have been linked to regional or inter-state clashes. African countries, especially those in the Horn of Africa, and for instance the DRC(1998-03), Sudan (since 2003), Angola (1975-02), Somalia (1998),

Kenya (1991/92, 1997), Rwanda (1990-94), Ethiopia and Eritrea (1998-2000) among others have all been involved in civil wars (Wayande, 1997).

Another form of conflict is regional wars. In Africa, conflict has been termed as being irredentist (Ruiz, 1997) in nature. Conflict is considered as irredentist if one nation harbours some territorial desires over another nation. For instance, the Somali claim of the Ogaden region of Ethiopia (in early 1970s), and Libya's effort of seizing a section of northern Chad (early 1980s). The case of conflict between Tanzania and Uganda (1979) is a similar instance of regional wars, since Tanzania projected its armed forces over Uganda, in an effort to expel the Ugandan leader (President Idi Amin). Also the combined efforts by some African countries in overthrowing the Mobutu Sese Seko's government in Zaire (1997) are yet other regional conflicts.

Secession is another conflict situation in which a particular community, region, or territory struggles to isolate itself or pull out from a state's authority/ control in an attempt to draw out from a state's power and establish its own administration and distinct institutions. Examples of secessions in Africa include the Biafra's persistent struggles to withdraw from Nigeria (1967), and the infamous Katanga revolt in Congo (1970s). Generally, the disaffiliating entities seek independence instead of complete sovereignty.

Another form of conflicts is the internal skirmishes that include riots, and ferocious demonstrations that disturb the state of peace and security in the given country. Examples of internal conflicts include the Soweto riots in South Africa (1976), the fanatical riots in Uganda in 1994 carried out by the movement for the restoration of the Ten Commandments of God, and series of students' riots in Nigeria between 1999 and 2006.

Recurrent instances of conflict has destabilized and disrupted progress of most African countries. Wanyande (1997) conflict leads to great loss of human life and massive destruction of personal property and social amenities. In countries where conflicts have taken place, a lot of people have lost their lives, others underwent and still undergo great emotional shock related to conflicts.

During conflicts, limited resources are unavoidably directed to the acquisition of armament at the expense of socio-economic advancement.

According to the Report of the Commission for Africa, in Africa, just like epidemic diseases causes deaths of scores of people, conflict results to loss of as many lives every year as well. In addition, conflicts leads to deaths of more people than and massive displacements than epidemic diseases, famine or flood. During conflicts, people are forced to seek refuge in other safer places. They abandon their economic activities making them languish in extreme poverty. They do not get proper housing and proper dietary which leads to proliferation of related diseases such as malnutrition. In most conflicts instanc, the mostly vulnerable and affected are the poor including women and children. In Africa, statistics show that are more than 13 million evacuated people, especially as a result of conflicts and 3.5 million refugees (RCA, 2005). Example includes Kenya (1991), Rwanda (since 1994), and Northern Uganda (2005) among others.

In contemporary decades, Africa experienced more fierce rebellions characterized by great volatility and instability as compared to the rest of the world. The aftermaths of violent conflicts are dreadful, and in most instances, conflicts have erased the attainments of decades of economic and social growth and advancement. Armed conflicts, is specifically characterized by total economic impediment, huge social costs and great psychological trauma, political dilemma and disintegration, and severe environmental dilapidation.

Conflicts are not only of high intensity (RCA, 2005). There are innumerable conflicts of lower intensity in most parts of Africa like those that occur between herders and cultivators. These smaller violent conflicts also results to as many deaths in Africa as do diseases. For instance, in Nigeria, as a result of localized conflicts, more than 10,000 people lost their lives between 1999 and 2003, and approximately 800,000 others were internally displaced. More people have been forced to escape from their homes in Africa as compared to other regions in the world with a large number of them settling in refugee camps and others in slums of already overcrowded cities and towns.

In instances of conflict, not only lives are lost. to destruction of roads, farming equipment, telecommunications, bridges, as well as water and sanitation structures. It also leads to destruction of schools and hospitals thus disrupting education and health acquirement. In addition, it decelerates all forms of trade and economic growth which in turns lags the development of the affected areas. The very fabric of society is torn asunder (RCA, 2005).

The aftermaths of violent conflicts are more extensive; conflict instances also dwindle the stability of African countries and also spreads its consequences to international peace and weakens the global security. In most cases, countries are destabilized by strife surge in global refugee flows. They also become havens for international terrorist organisations (RCA, 2005). In these ugly trends, it may seem odd to talk of optimism in most African countries where conflicts have become common, as in Nigeria (since 1985), apartheid South Africa (1948-1994), Mozambique (1976-1992) and DRC (1996-2001); others include Sudan (1983-2003), Somalia (1981-2002), Sierra Leone (1991-2000), Liberia (1989-2003) Rwanda (1990-ongoing), Burundi (1991), Angola (1975-2002) and host of other African countries (Uppsala, 2003).

1.1.2. Conflict in the Kenyan perspective

Regardless of Kenya being considered a peaceable nation, a closer analysis shows an exceptional surge of localized and also inter-state violent conflicts. In a multi – ethnic state like Kenya, people have strong attachment to their communities, espousing fundamentally various values, and in competition with each other for access to, or control over limited resources, thus creating animosity and divisions (Peace net Kenya March 2013). These conflicts are mainly demonstrated as political, environmental, exploitation of natural resources, religious dissimilarities, economic, land clashes, and lately terrorism. The country has thus continued to be partitioned on ethnic, regional, socio-cultural, economic, and political grounds. Due to this, there have been intermittent violent conflicts among various communities in Kenya.

Conflicts in Kenya are of different kinds. Juma (2000) groups them into four major categories: Conflicts among pastoralists, Conflicts related to presence of refugees, Conflicts between and among pastoralists and crop farming communities and lastly, conflicts related to ethnicity. Juma (2000) notes that, existing environmental pressures altered conflict dynamics. For instance, the 1999-2001 droughts that wiped out the Turkana community's entire stock increased pressure on the Turkana to raid other neighboring communities in order for them to restock their lost stock. Shortage of water and pasture sparked competition which led to conflicts between the competing

groups (UNEP/GoK, 2000). The 2011 drought in the arid parts of Northern Kenya exhausted pastures and led to water scarcity in Moyale. This in turn ignited inter-clan conflicts and violence leaving seven people killed in Burji, Moyale town (International Organization for Migration IOM, 2011). Among the pastoral communities, conflicts chiefly occur as a result of rivalry over control of and access to limited natural resources mainly water and pasture. Other sources of conflicts include historical enmity, deep-rooted cultural values, land issues, political factors, idleness amongst the youth and more recently rise of illicit arms possession (USAID, 2005). However, in recent years, as a result of possession of modern small arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, disputes over land tenure rights, lawlessness and predation, the cultural practice has become a persistent, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in Northern Kenya (Mkutu, 2008). It is no longer a cultural issue but has turned into a violation of human rights. Doss et al (2008) clearly proposed that families' displacement is a major impact of conflict instances.

The possession of modern automatic weapons is well detailed as having had a negative impact on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities (Mkutu, 2006). Some conflicts within, between and among pastoral communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture (Kaimba, Njehia, & Guliye 2011).

Pastoralists in northern Kenya have borne much of the impacts of internal conflicts and substantial labors have been focused on addressing their particular conflict environment by various stakeholders including the, civil society organizations, the government, religious associations and community based organizations. The conflicts fueled by resources that are predominant in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) have totally altered development and disrupted civil administration of this extensive and rugged part of the country.

The emergence of multi-party politics in the country brought new heights of conflict. People and communities were apportioned along political and ideological lines, which resulted to protracted and institutionalized instances of ethnic and land conflicts. Conflicts affiliated to politics and

ethnicity in Kenya have become more eminent during general elections, as reflected during the 1992 and 1997 general elections. The intensity of these conflicts following the 2007 General Election led to a shattered national fabric culminating in the loss of about 1,300 lives with over 350,000 people internally displaced (peace net healing the nation 2009). The effects of these conflicts were not only felt by Kenya's economy but also by other bordering nations, namely Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Sudan.

1.1.3 Historical perspective of Conflict in Mandera County

Mandera County is located in the North Eastern part of Kenya and has six constituencies namely Mandera West, Mandera East and Mandera North. Mandera South, Banisa and Lafey districts. These constituencies were mapped to this county for the purposes of generating county estimates. According to the census (2009), the county has a population of 1,025,756 people. The county experiences low and scanty rainfall which is unpredictable averaging 255mm². It is very hot with temperatures at a mean annual average of 28.3°C but can reach a high of 37°C. The main challenges of the county are insecurity and poverty. The challenges facing the county include: security challenges as a result of the county bordering Ethiopia and hence experiencing clashes, access to the county is problematic due to lack of proper infrastructure and acute food shortages that are recurrent from year to year.

Conflict in Mandera has resulted to high economic, social and political costs. Gurreh and Murulle communities. The two communities who are predominately pastoralists have been living together in Mandera County. They share pasture, water and land, for their pastoral livelihoods. Historically both the Gurreh and the Murulle clans fought for long periods of time over pasture and land. For instance, in 1982 the two communities engaged in conflict that lasted for about 4 years in Mandera. Since 1982, there has been hatred and hostility between Gurreh and Murulle particularly in Elwak Division of Mandera District. The conflict has been devastating to the people living in the area. To bring the suffering to an end various efforts have been put in place to try and mitigate the conflict.

Between 2000 to 2009 both local and international actors recognized the centrality of challenges that conflict caused to the development in the county. Assessments in the county have shown that

there are substantial weaknesses in evaluating the effectiveness, and management of peace efforts. Peace building and state building support is often not based on a clear, strategic understanding of the conflict and neither is the potential role of international support in transforming key conflict drivers. Peace efforts lack basic conflict sensitivity and are not well adapted to the context in which they operate. The logic and assumptions underlying many activities in these fields are untested and objectives are unclear. Sketchy understanding of a conflict and unchecked assumptions can produce interventions that actually worsen tensions and fuel the conflicts they seek to mitigate.

1.1.4 Underdevelopment in Mandera

Mandera County has experienced long periods of marginalization and underdevelopment thereby transforming the county into an area with poor transport and communication infrastructures, tremendous limited access to basic services like safe water, healthcare and proper living standards. Furthermore, this area is susceptible to persistent difficulties such as insecurity and droughts. The county has a high rate of maternal mortality of 3,795/100,000 which is considerably higher than the national average of 495/ 100,000. The County experiences worse malnutrition rates. Due to the severe conditions prevalent in the county, various humanitarian agencies have the will to intervene in order to curb the situation. However, these humanitarian is deterred by insecurity, mostly in the Eastern side of the county bordering Somali where Mandera town is located.

The largest part of Mandera County lack elementary infrastructural amenities such as electricity, piped water and telephones with these amenities being available only in Mandera town. In addition to lack of infrastructural facilities, the County lacks meaningful economic activities. Most of the people in this county languish in poverty. Drought, floods, and human and livestock epidemics and maladies associated to pests' infections are predominant in the County. The County is also faced with challenge of diseases with the most common ones being the Disease of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Pneumonia, Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), and Malaria and skin disease. In addition the county faces severe water scarcity and according to the Kenya Population and Housing Census Report (2009), 14.5% lower than the national population

has access to safe water. (This alarming poverty has made a large proportion of the population relies wholly on relief food for long periods.)

Mandera town has all the necessary facilities and therefore attract people. This increases the population in the towns. This increase in population exerts pressure on already scarce resources available leading to mushrooming of slums. These slums face challenges like poor housing and severe shortage food. Alarming poverty in the county has also led to high level of illiteracy due to poor access to education. Other factors such as socio economic and cultural traditions, religious values and practices have significantly affected access and participation in education particularly secondary school education. A study carried out by Saru (2006) showed that some of the socio-cultural factors distressing performance in Mandera among other Arid and semi-arid areas are female genital mutilation, early marriages, low opinion of women and a lack of priority in education. The rate of school dropout in the County is alarmingly high at about 6.5%. Girl-child education in this county commands low priority with 4% enrolment in primary schools and 2.9% in secondary schools. These factors have led to poor education acquirement with 90% of the population being illiterate. Poor performance among other factors, has resulted to low transition rates from primary to secondary and even lower transition from secondary to tertiary institutions. Due to this, the youth are not qualified enough and therefore leads to high unemployment since the county is not capable to produce the skilled workforce it requires. Lack of employment has made the youth to engage in unlawful practices such as crime thus causing insecurity in the county.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The impacts of recurrent armed conflict are of great concern, both locally and internationally, In (Kenya, since 2009, violence has been observed progressively to date, and has kept recurring periodically.) Pastoral communities have a long history of conflicts which emanates from opposing and contrasting views and this has hindered and delayed development in the affected regions. The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing countries with Kenya included are receiving increased attention (Brunborg & Urdal, 2005). Despite Kenya being regarded as a peaceful nation, a closer analysis shows an exceptional surge of both localized and cross-border conflicts particularly in the Northern Kenya. In a multi – ethnic nation

like Kenya, people have strong connection to their communities, espousing basically various values, and in competition with each other for access to, or control over resources, hence creating animosity and divisions. Repeated terrorism activities in the region have also delayed development repetition leaving the affected populations in extreme poverty. Mandera County is among the severely affected counties in the Northern region. The county mostly relies on natural resources with land, pasture and water being the most strategic and contested of all the resources. Exploitation of these resources has been characterized by stiff competition and together with hostility between and among communities has sparked conflicts. For instance, over the last decade, there has been a constant rise in conflicts related to land and natural resources. Land and other natural resource associated conflicts have been sprouting and often causing violent hostilities among clans and between communities living in Mandera. The constant conflict between the Gurreh and the Murulle communities over pastures and water is an eminent indicator of the worse situation in the County. Instances of terrorism activities have also been on the rise. These conflicts are so severe that they have caused peace and security concerns with the most recent occurrence being the killing of a muslim teacher shot while trying to shield non-Muslims (Daily Nation, 2015), (raids on villages and the mass killings of non-muslims passengers travelling by bus.)

In a bid to come up with remedial measures to the problem in the county, efforts and various research studies have been conducted by the government, the international community, academicians and other stakeholders. These efforts have concentrated largely on the political dimensions of conflicts without looking at the successes or failures of peace efforts initiated and the impacts these conflicts have on the development in the area. This research therefore seeks to fill the information gap and help policy makers to understand the correlation between conflict and underdevelopment in the County in order for them to improve and respond to conflicts with suitable interventions and policies.

1.3 Purpose of the study The purpose to explore the effect of conflict on development in Mandera county Kenya.

1.4 Research Objectives

- i. To determine the effect of conflicts on education acquisition in Mandera County.
- ii. To ascertain the impact of conflict on health services in Mandera County.
- iii. To determine the effect of conflict on households' livelihoods in Mandera County.
- iv. To determine the impact of recurrent conflicts and terrorism activities on the economy of Mandera County.

1.5 Research questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the effects of conflicts on education acquisition in Mandera County?
- ii. What are the impacts of conflicts on health services in Mandera County?
- iii. What are the impacts of conflict on households' livelihoods in Mandera County?
- iv. What are the impacts of recurrent conflicts and terrorism activities on the economy of Mandera County?

1.6 Significance of the study

During conflicts, a lot of lives are lost due to health issues and murder, education is disrupted, livelihoods are affected and economic growth and development is interfered with. The need for the government and various stakeholders to quantify the effects of these conflicts is so important for the sake of planning. Conflicts can be avoided, and when it happens, it can be stopped before causing huge damage. For this reason, it is important for the state and stake holders to get to know how much they stand to lose in the event of these conflicts emerging. What areas of the people's lives and the economy are hard hit by the conflicts and why. Are there possibilities of preventing these conflicts? The researcher specifically sought to identify how conflict affects development of a given area. Taking an example of conflicts instances in Mandera, what is the extent of effect of these conflicts on education standards, health, livelihoods, and economic activities? With this information, the society and the state at large and the various stakeholders

and policy makers will seek ways of preventing these occurrences from happening. The government loses a lot of revenue through expenditure during conflicts in providing basic necessities. It also loses business within and with neighboring states when these conflicts affect transport, closure of offices, and loss of taxes and lack of foreign exchange. For this reason, this research document will assist the government remedy such conflicts as soon as it is possible.

Loss of lives and displacement of people also affects labour force in local businesses, international firms, NGOs, and government firms. These conflicts scare away international investors, international researchers, tourists and local workers working in the firms that export products. Information on the business lost or found to be lost because of these conflicts will be useful in planning by the society, the government and the various stakeholders. It would be cheaper for the society, the government and the various policy makers to implement the recommendations of this research than wait for violence to erupt so that they can respond by deploying police and engaging lengthy dialogues with the perpetrators of the conflict. The study is also significant to scholars. This is because it adds knowledge and offer a good basis for further research.

1.7 Hypothesis

Trochim (2006) defines a hypothesis as a specific statement of concrete prediction of the result to expect from the study. The researcher hypothesized that conflict has no significant effect on development in Mandera County.

1.8 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Mandera County. All the six sub counties (Mandera South, Banissa, Mandera West, Mandera North, Mandera East and Lafey) were covered during the study. Secondary data on all the sub counties was used in the study. The study confined itself on to the effects of conflict on education, health, livelihoods and economy of the county. Only secondary data was used in this study.

1.9 Organization of the study

This research study is structured as follows: Chapter one provides the research background, statement of the problem, research objectives, and significance of the study, scope, and the limitations encountered in the course of the study. Chapter two presents the theoretical framework of the study, literature review, and a conceptual framework of the research. Chapter three presents the methodology employed in the study. The study findings and their interpretation are presented in chapter four while chapter five presents conclusions and the recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Africa states' economies have been struggling for decades suffering from permanent false start all the time. The common denominator in most of the nations has been conflicts, and more precisely ethnic and border related conflicts. It is not just Africa that has this problem, countries in the rest of the world faced this long time but luckily most of them were able to navigate out of the quagmire. To-date, Kenya has experienced a series of conflicts. Mandera is one of the regions that have been hard hit by these conflict instances. It has experienced a series of intercommunity clashes, border conflicts, struggle over the limited resources and recurrent terrorism activities. This study sought to explore how these conflicts and terrorism activities affect development in the county. With the introduction having been covered in the previous chapter, this chapter presents the literature review. The section discusses how conflict affects education, health, livelihoods and economic activities. The chapter also presents the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study.

2.2 Empirical framework

2.2.1 Effect of conflict on education acquisition.

Since the adoption of the Education for All (EFA) goals in Dakar, Senegal in 2000, many parts of the world have presented exceptional advances toward attaining the six EFA goals. However, according to UNESCO (2010), many countries still lag far from achieving their commitments. Conflict represents a great impairment for the achievement of the EFA and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly for the universal completion of primary education and gender equality in primary and secondary education (Buckland 2005). In fact, over half of the world's primary-aged children out of school are approximated to live in fragile states that are affected by conflicts (Nicolai 2008). Armed conflicts vary in duration, intensity and localization,

and thus educational systems may be shaken in different ways. In different countries that are affected by conflict, there is severe impairment to access to good quality education. This is not only due to the direct impacts of war, but also because schools, teachers, students and staff are often targeted during the violent attacks. The types of attack include the blazing, bombarding and bombing of schools, the occupation of schools by armed forces, the murder, torture, abduction and rape of teachers, students, education aid workers and school staff by armed militant groups or military forces, and the involuntary recruitment of child soldiers. These attacks result to the killings of teachers and students, damage of infrastructure, and result also in severe psychological shock and trauma to those exposed to them.

Conflict causes displacement of families thus causing poor performance. Over 27 million children worldwide are estimated to be considered out of school education as a result of emergency instances such as armed conflicts. In displacement situations, the affected children are dispossessed of education and also of the support offered by educational structures. Displacement is a major consequence of the nature of current conflict. For example, over the course of the conflict in Afghanistan, 76 percent of the population has been displaced. In Liberia, 90 percent of the population has been displaced. At the end of 2009, 43.3 million people were displaced worldwide, including 15.2 million refugees, who were displaced across national borders, and 27.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), who remained in their own country.

There are major impacts of displacement on children. In 2009, about 18 million children were displaced globally due to war and conflict (UNICEF, 2009). Displacement threatens children's psychosocial and physical health, and it presents challenges to child protection mainly associated to sexual violence and recruitment into armed forces. Displacement brought about by conflict also has great impacts on education acquisition, both for refugees and IDPs. During frequent incidents and threats of attack, children are frightened and they fear going to school. Parents get scared of sending them to school and teachers get frightened to go to work. Schools also get closed to prevent attacks and governments may hesitate to reopen schools because of threats of attack may still be existent (Mulkeen, 2007). Governments also find it hard to replace teachers in those areas that are targeted for the attacks (Mulkeen, 2007). These effects will have long term consequences for the type and quality of schooling available to children in areas of violence.

As a result of displacement due to conflicts, children of the affected families do not go to school because their labour is needed to contribute to household income. In most cases, boys are hired in to offer labour in farming and other activities while girls are required to help with domestic work, childcare and other agricultural related duties.

Conflict also leads to a scarcity of teachers in the affected areas. Since teachers are claimed to be elites and leaders in the communities and opposers to children oppression and recruitment to war, they are in most instances targeted by attackers during instances of war, conflict terror attacks. Due to their vulnerability to attacks, most teachers fear to work in the conflict-prone regions thereby resulting to a shortage in the number of teachers in the affected regions. This lowers the quality of education in the affected areas.

Studies have shown that conflict has an effect on education acquisition. Alderman, Hoddinott and Kinsey (2006) found that Zimbabwean children affected by the civil war in the 1970s completed less grades of schooling and/or started school later than those not affected by the shocks. Similar results are found by Akresh and de Walque (2008) for Rwanda, Angrist and Kugler (2008) and Rodriguez and Sanchez (2009) for Colombia, Chamarbagwala and Morán (2009) for Guatemala, de Walque (2006) for Cambodia, Shemyakina (2006) for Tajikistan and Swee (2009) for Bosnia.

Armed conflict leads to destruction of schools and educational facilities. Conflict results in decreased access to schools, thwarting the opening of schools, intimidating the security of children in schools and while going to schools, and increasing teachers' and pupils' absenteeism. Agreeing to World Bank (2005), Due to conflict instances in Bosnia and Herzegovina, about 50% of its schools required repair or reconstruction. Similarly, 58 percents of primary schools in Mozambique were closed or destroyed as a result of its long civil war (Brück, 1997). The level of destruction was even higher in Iraq, at 85% (Buckland, 2005). Learning institutions are majorly the targets during armed conflict.

Studies by Lai and Clayton (2007); Ichino and Winter-Ebmer (1998); Merrouche (2006) have examined the quantitative impact of conflict on academic performance. Quantitative analyses

indicate that countries experiencing civil war are characterized by a decline in enrollment by between 1.6 to 3.2 percentage points, which means a decline of 64,000 students for a country with a normally enrolled population of 4 million (Lai & Clayton, 2007). In a research study carried out in Germany on the most affected cities in World War II, findings by Akbulut-Yuksel (2009) revealed that children who were school-aged during this period achieved 0.4 lower average years of education and those in the most hit cities completed 1.2 less years of education.

The aftermath of the genocide in Rwanda was alike, in which it decreased the average attainment of education by 0.5 years, or 18.3 percentage points (Akresh & de Walque 2008, 2). However, the Rwandan case is outstanding due to the dramatic surge in school enrolment after the conflict whereby according to Lopez and Wodon (2005), within five years of the genocide, the rates of school enrolment in the country had reverted to the initial pre-conflict levels.

2.2.2 Effects of conflict on health

Armed conflicts are characterized by a high number of injuries and casualties. The 20th century experienced intense proliferations in violence against civilians during armed conflict. During the World War I and World war II, nearly half of casualties were civilians. In the 1980s and 1990s, most casualties (80%) were civilians (Bhutta, Yousafzai et al. 2010). In addition to augmented incidence of violence against civilians, conflict is also inextricably associated to poverty. 90% of the 150 conflicts post-World War II have taken place in developing nations (Pollard, Fin n et al. 2005). Asia and Africa have the largest concentration of violent conflict where both regions account for over 75% of global conflicts (Project Ploughshares, 2009). Many countries in the Sub-Saharan region severely affected by poverty during times of peace, and violent conflict extends civilian vulnerability, weakens safety systems and nurtures destitution. Armed conflicts do not only directly lead to casualties and injuries, but it also leads to extensive indirect health effects.

Indirect deaths and injury are usually caused by the degeneration of social, economic, and health conditions in conflict-affected areas (Geneva Declaration, 2008). Conflict leads to widespread susceptibility to infectious diseases and malnutrition because of reduced access to clean water, insufficient food and shelter, and a lack of access to basic and obstetric health care. Conflict and

intensified insecurity in resource-strained areas intensify pressure to already crumbling health systems through the closing of urban and rural health clinics. Violent attacks on medical facilities severely limit civilian access to health services (UNICEF, 2009). In recent years, it is estimated that at least 740,000 people have died directly or indirectly each year from armed conflict (Geneva Declaration 2008). Studies reveal that between 3 and 15 times as many people die from indirect causes of armed conflict for every person who dies from direct violence (Geneva Declaration 2008). Elevated mortality rates persist even after the conflicts end, and recovery is especially protracted in places with inadequate health infrastructure. Indeed, illness, injury, and death often occur in the months and years after the conflict ceases.

Over time, victims of armed conflict can experience detrimental long-term physical and mental disabilities. Children are especially vulnerable during times of conflict, and they are impacted in devastating ways. It is estimated that over 1 billion children under the age of 18 live in areas affected by conflict, which is almost one-sixth of the world population (UNICEF, 2009). Children living in conflict-affected areas are more likely to be poor, malnourished, and unhealthy (UNICEF, 2009). The average under-age-five mortality rate in conflict-affected countries is 81 per 1,000 live births, and this mortality rate is much greater compared to a world average of 72 deaths per 1,000 live births (UNICEF, 2009). There are four major ways the health of a child gets affected by armed conflict.

To start with, displacement due to conflicts increases a child's death and injury, chiefly through greater vulnerability to communicable and infectious diseases from unhygienic living environments. Secondly, children are affected by higher cases malnutrition and food insecurity during conflicts. Thirdly, children, more so girls, are faced by higher risks of sexual violence from armed warriors during violent conflict. Fourth, conflict induces long-term physical and psychological disability in children, especially among child soldiers.

Armed conflict leads to massive displacement of civilians. As of December 2008, there are an estimated 26 million conflict-driven IDPs in the world (IDMC, 2009) and roughly half are children (United Nations, 2007). During conflict, people are forced to escape their homes and they often pursue refuge in congested and unhygienic camps or settlements. These camps are afflicted by unsafe drinking water and high threats of infectious disease and epidemics (Connolly

and World Health Organization. 2005). According to (UNICEF, 2009), 529 million people lack access to safe drinking water in 33 countries that are affected by conflicts. This is approximately half of the 1.1 billion people without safe drinking water globally. Additionally, about 1.4 billion people living in areas experiencing conflict lack access to health and sanitation facilities. This number of people is approximately half of the 2.6 billion people globally without toilets or other forms of improved sanitation (UNICEF, 2009).

Since 1990, the most generally definite root of death among the IDPs and the refugees especially in the initial arrival into the settlement camps are respiratory diseases, diarrheal diseases, measles, and other infectious ailments. Despicable living conditions in the refugee camps do not noticeably improve over time and the intermittent deadly epidemics are the norm. The children who get displaced experience greater mortality rates than those in host populations and in non-migrant populations due to high environmental vulnerabilities. The underprivileged children, especially the orphaned children in Rwanda in Goma refugee camps in the conflict incidences of 1990s had greater mortality rate as compared to the pre-conflict children mortality rate (Bustreo, Genovese et al. 2005). Most of these mortalities resulted from diarrhoea diseases which are spread by fecal pollution of Lake Kivu which was the key source of drinking water for the refugees.

The implications of involuntary migration on the health and mortality of children are less clear in the long -run. Although conflict-related migration raises mortality among children in the short-term, some evidence shows that with time, involuntary migration does not considerably increase child mortality compared to the host populations (Khawaja 2004; Singh, Karunakar a et al. 2005). An eventual mortality reduction may be caused by the migrants' ability to adapt to a new environment and integrate into their new life (Avogo and Agadjanian 2010). However, other studies linked forced migration with enduring high mortality rates: a study of former refugee and non-refugee households in Rwanda showed lower survival rates among children of refugee women (Verwimp and van Bavel 2005). The health problem is further worsened by lack of enough health facilities and health workers. This is because during conflicts, health facilities are destroyed and health workers and humanitarian agencies are deterred from working in the affected areas due to insecurity

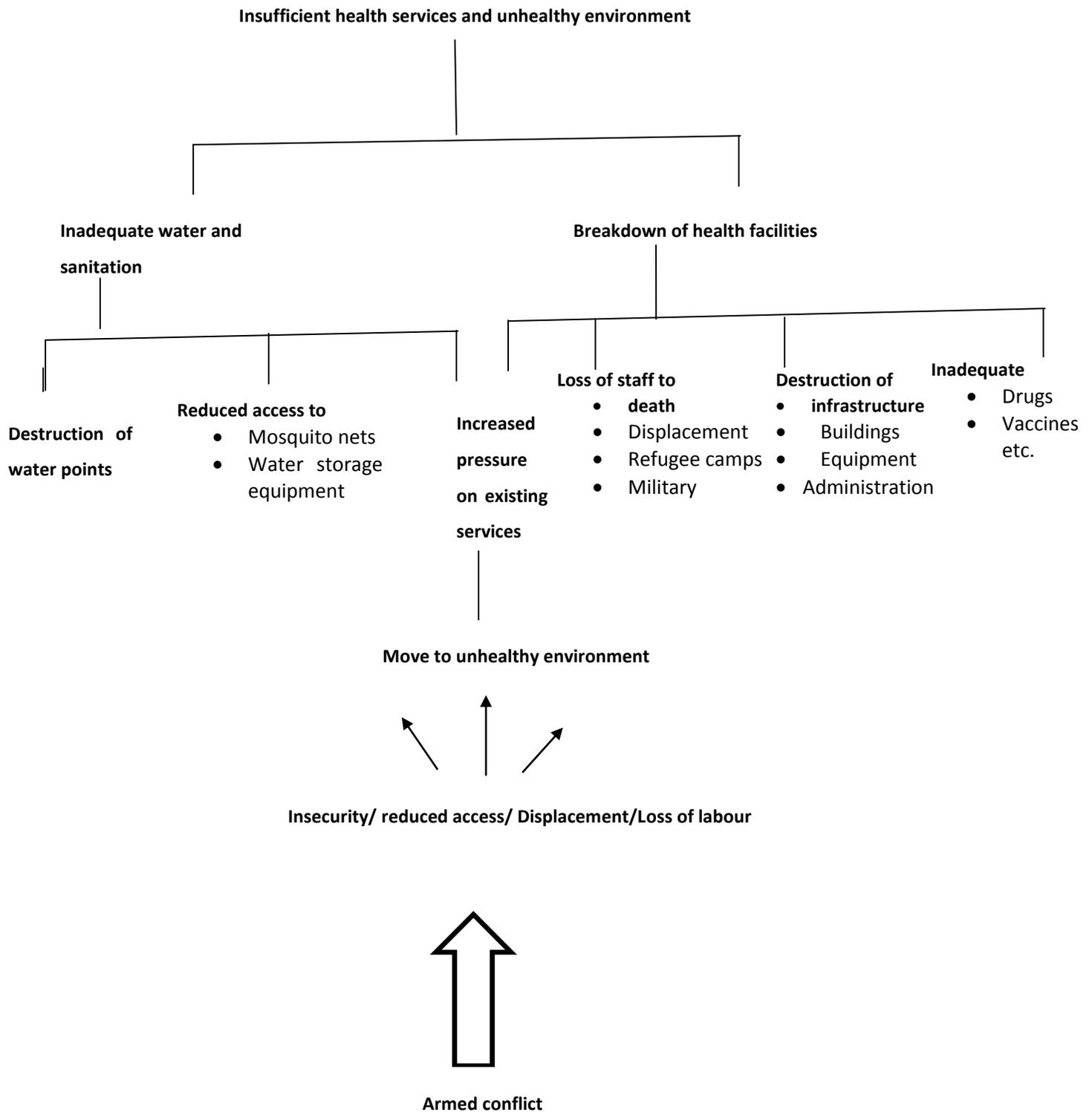


Figure 2.1: Effects of conflict on health

Malnutrition is a problem that is highly prevalent during instances of conflict. For instance in Liberia, prior to the conflict in December 1989, serious malnutrition levels were reported to be 1.6 percent, but since the start of the conflict malnutrition levels of 10–50 percent were reported. The increases in malnutrition followed periodic increases in the scale of conflict and displacement of sections of the population.

Similar trends have been evident in Sudan, Somalia among other nations affected by recurrent conflicts. They are affected by food inaccessibility and insecurity through displacement, looting, insecurity, as well as the effect of the diseases in areas where health facilities and resources are demolished, the caring facilities have been demolished within society, and trauma has amplified. Malnutrition among children is even more prevalent in instances of conflict. In Bosnia and Herzegovina (former Yugoslavia), during conflicts, reports showed high levels of malnutrition. The levels were reported to be even higher in Africa, such as in Baidoa, Somalia, in 1992, refugee campsites in Goma, Zaire, in 1994, parts of Liberia in 1995, and Southern Sudan in 1993.

In addition to weight loss and growth failure among the children, malnutrition leads to ailments and even incapacitation following less intake of micronutrients, which normally happen particularly in displaced people who basically rely on food relief. In a research in a Somali refugee camp, for instance, in which nutritional and general health status was considered suitable and stable, a high occurrence of anemia resulting from dietary deficiencies was found. Other nutrition-related deficiency diseases were reported, such as scurvy (vitamin C deficiency) in Sudan in 1991, and pellagra (niacin deficiency) in Mozambique in 1992 (Toole and Waldman, 1993).

Another problem evident in conflict and warfare situations is deficiency of vitamin A. This deficiency occurs as a result of lack or insufficient consumption of foods that are rich in vitamin A. Deficiency of vitamin A is risky especially because it may lead to permanent blindness and other serious diseases like measles. Lack or deficiencies of micronutrients are generally associated with poverty and circumstances whereby people become impoverished. Acute and chronic malnourishment lowers children's resistance to common prevalent ailments consequently increasing physical disability, morbidity, and mortality. Apart from affecting growth and

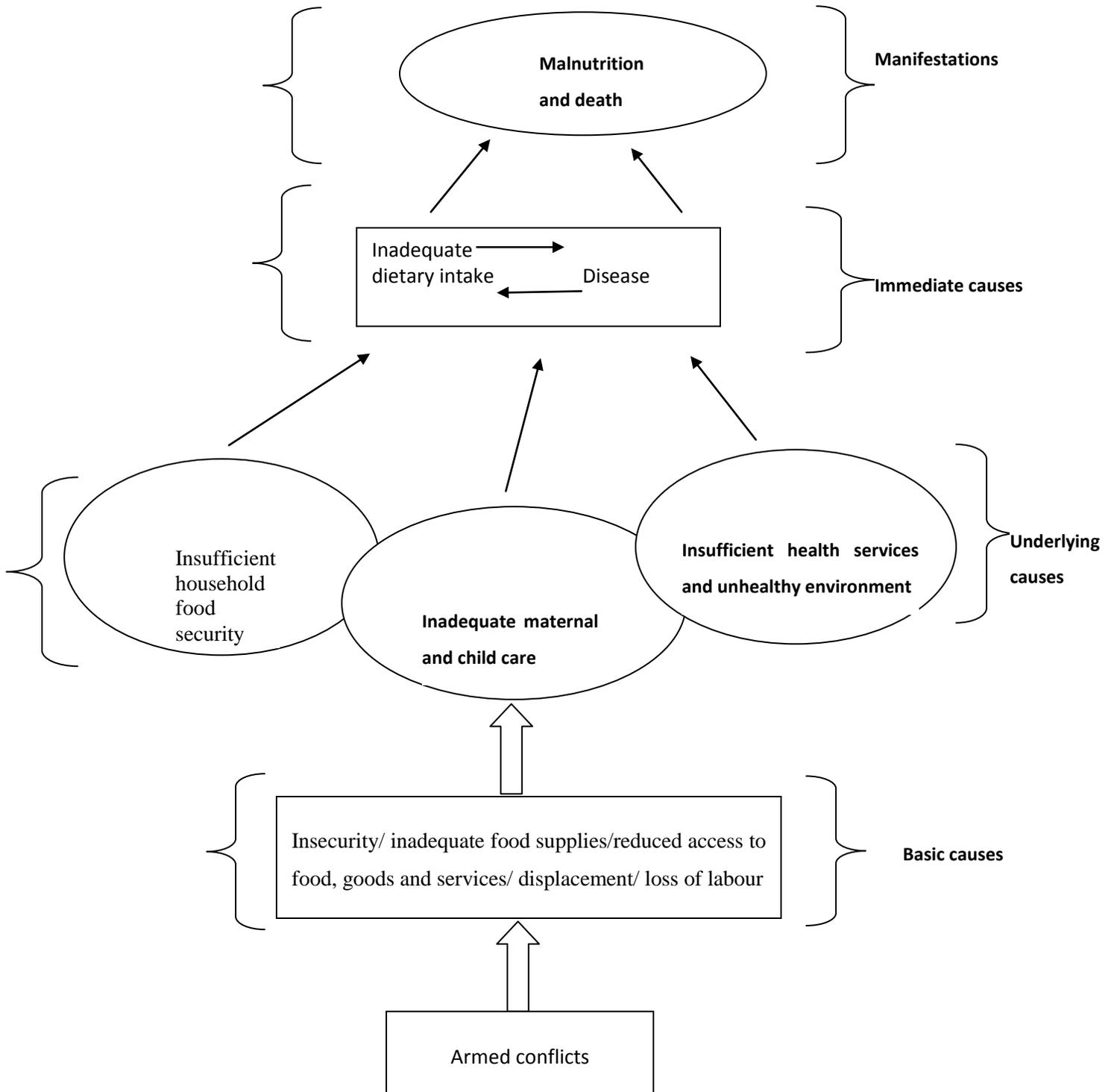
development, malnourishment affects education attainment among the children. All these influences have serious undesirable effects on their forthcoming economic and social wellbeing.

Undernourishment and death among families and children and in armed conflict environments can be directly linked to insufficient dietary intake, related diseases and other diseases. There is a strong correlation between acute malnourishment and child mortality, but in instances of conflict and famine, not only the relentlessly malnourished children succumb to death. Most of the children who die are not severely undernourished. In cases, where people get displaced and exposed to an unhealthy environments, which are usually congested and characterized by a subsequent rise in transmittable illnesses such as measles and diarrhea, death usually occurs as a result of a health crisis. At the national level, budget resources re-allocation may cause severe restrictions for households and influence their capacity and ability to obtain access to food and health services, since the government resources are expended on warfare instead of maintenance of sanitation services, health, and education or food production. This will strictly impede a family's capability to offer suitable food and health care for their children.

In places where government services have broken down, these restraints will be even more severe. For instance, after the seizure of Eritrea by Ethiopia in 1974, according to the official Ethiopian statistics, the defense budget escalated by 25.3% from 11.2 percent in 1974 to 36.5 percent in 1990/1991 of the national budget. The fraction of the national budget allotted to health, on the other hand, decreased from 6.1 percent in 1973/74 to 3.5 percent in 1985/86 and 3.2 percent in 1990/91 in Ethiopia. The per capita expenditure on health amenities in Eritrea, decreased even more, mainly due to the Government of Ethiopia's decision to shut down various health facilities in the region for political reasons.

Problems are likely to occur at the institutional or district level, as a result of destruction of the sanitation and health facilities and the loss of personnel who have been killed or fled. Similarly, the support to food production may have been demoralized through, for instance, the breakdown of agricultural extension services and input distributions, including subsidies. In the former Yugoslavia for instance, the obliteration of water and hydro-electricity plants produced severe constraints in the winter, whereby people suffered from lack of heating, lack of cooking fuel and low access to clean water. The underlying causes for undernourishment at household level are:

insufficient household food security; an unhealthy environment and inadequate access to health services, maternal, and child care.



Adapted from UNICEF
 Figure 2.2: Causes of Malnutrition and Death

Mandera County has been experiencing series of conflicts and terror activities. Health facilities have been demolished, health workers killed and others discouraged to work in the county due to the heightened insecurity. This has led to health problems among the locals. This study sought to explore the effects of these conflicts –on the health of the residents in the county.

2.2.3 Effects of conflict on livelihoods

Violent conflicts affect the economic status of individuals and households (Kalyvas 2006). (Conflict and violence effect on the economic status of households through the direct and indirect transformations they entail.) Direct impacts of conflict on households include changes in household composition as a result of killings, injuries and recruitment of fighters, changes in the household economic status as a result of destruction of assets and livelihoods and effects resulting from forced displacement and migration. Indirect impacts of conflicts can take place at the local level or at the national level. At the local level, impacts include changes in households' access to and relationship with local exchange, employment, credit and insurance markets, social relations and networks and political institutions. At national level, indirect channels consist of changes in economic development and in distributional processes that affect the household's welfare.

According to Ghobarah, Huth and Russett (2003), conflict result to killings of millions of people, most of them being civilians, and caused extensive injuries, disability and psychological damage to millions more. During violent conflicts, assets like houses, land, labour, utensils, cattle and livestock get destroyed through heavy fighting and looting (Bundervoet and Verwimp 2005; Ibáñez and Moya 2006; Shemyakina 2006; Verpoorten 2003). During conflicts, farmers often suffer the worst losses (Bundervoet and Verwimp 2005; Justino and Verwimp 2006). These impacts are worsened and often caused by the large population displacements that accompany most violent conflicts. The displaced people live under the hardest forms of socioeconomic exclusion and scarcity. The displaced people often struggle to find casual and employment chances (Engel and Ibáñez 2007; Ibáñez and Moya 2006) and are less likely to work in the post-conflict period (Kondylis 2007) and if they work, their productivity level is lower as compared to that before the conflict (Kondylis 2005). Effects of violence result in reduction of many households' total income and consumption as a result of the loss of livelihoods and reduction in productivity and human capital when crucial household workers die or are incapacitated. Due to

lost labour, children are forced to work in order replace lost household labour. Assets get demolished or stolen and surviving members have to use existing savings to cater for medical bills or forego employment to care for injured and disabled household members. These effects are worsened by the disintegration of families and their social protection mechanisms as a result of displacement and fighting.

Communities affected by conflict often exist in life-threatening hardship, as public services are rarely effective or even functional. Those displaced may also be deprived off available services in the host community. Persistent and extensive insecurity certainly result to demolition of health services finally resulting to the dilapidation of the health status of affected people. In most cases, government disregard of the welfare of these people further worsens the decline of their condition. The ultimate human impact of conflict is death and high mortality rates.

2.2.4 Impact of conflict on the economy

Terrorists use various modes of attack e.g., bombings, skyjackings, assassinations and kidnappings (Sandler, Tschirhart, and Cauley, 1983). Terror groups try to make their attacks seem haphazard to take full advantage of an audience's anxiety as risks seem permeating. In reality, attacks are not random in nature but well prearranged to exploit supposed target weaknesses and value. Terrorist occurrences are typically divided into two groups that is transnational terrorism and domestic terrorism. Internal/domestic terrorism is confined within the country, with aftermaths for only the civilians within the country, its organizations and institutions, the citizenry, property, and policies. As such, homegrown extremism involves criminals, targets and victims, exclusively from the affected nation. Internal conflicts include intrastate wars, where all violence is confined within the country's borders. Such conflicts typically involve opposition groups fighting for territory or political rights. At times, internal conflict may also occur between ethnic groups with conflicting interests.

Transnational terrorism concerns more than one country through its targets, victims, factions, perpetrators, or implications. In case where the perpetrators cross a border to execute their operations, the occurrences are referred as transnational. Transnational terrorism are those occurrences that start in a given nation and conclude in another nation. Examples are transnational skyjacking or the dispatching of a letter bomb to another nation. Another instance of transnational terrorism is the bombarding of foreign-owned investments for political motives.

The initial level of income per capita is a positive influence on economic growth due to the notion of convergence, whereby the income per capita of a poorer country outpaces that of a richer country (Barro, 1991; Barro and Sala-i-Martin, 1992). Investment share is a fundamental element of income per capita growth and development. Greater shares result to greater capital accumulation, which nature's growth via capital and embodied change in technology and innovations. An additional effect on growth and development is trade openness, which is calculated by the ratio of the total exports and imports to GDP. This openness may reinforce and boost growth as increased exports augment total demand and larger imports deliver raw materials and, for developing countries, technology transfers. However, Rodrik (1999) holds that the paybacks of trade openness on growth and development in developing nations are overstated unless a complementary set of strategies are put initiated that foster the buildup and accumulation of physical and human capita.

Income per capita growth may also be severely affected by political violence in terms of alternative forms of terrorism and/or conflicts (Barro, 1991; Blomberg, Hess, and Orphanides, 2004). Conflicts and terrorism occurrences increase insecurity and lead to a loss of investor confidence. Severe episodes of internal conflict negatively affect economic productivity and investment. Countries and regions that have the potential to entice and attract investments and grow lag behind since investors are scared away by insecurity that results from conflicts... Conflict also acts as a block to investment by the communities and development agencies. At the regional level, conflicts depress and discourage inter-state integration and economic co-operation, thus making viable management of shared resources hard to achieve. For example, Mali and Nigeria are two states in West Africa that have great potential to increase their agricultural production. However, they have experienced a series of conflict instances thereby discouraging investment in the sector. In the Horn of Africa, minerals exploitation in the region has suffered the greatest upset due to conflict.

In Kenya, recurrent instances of conflicts in the Northern and North Eastern Kenya have left the region in economic pieces since insecurity in the region deters away investors and other economic development agents. A lot of funds and effort are used to contain conflicts and conflict-related effects rather than being directed to other development projects. Conflicts disrupt normal migratory patterns of the people thus leading to unsustainable exploitation of natural

resources as livestock tends to be concentrated in secure areas which in return leads to environmental degradation. Well-watered areas with good pasture are avoided due to insecurity.

Conflicts also disrupt the supply and distribution of inputs and outputs, create price shocks and cause huge displacement of labor. All these compounding challenges make investments difficult to maintain in conflict zones. The activities of terror attack can also reduce the incentive to spend as opposed to save. This may lead to reduction in the investment in an economy and in return have a multiplier effect on the economic development through normal business cycle and trade channels. Lowering an investor's confidence may create a generalized drop in asset prices and a flight to quality that increases the borrowing costs for riskier borrowers. Political violence also restricts economic growth by increasing government expenditure on security matters. In contemporary years, there is extensive literature on the economic costs of terrorism. A recent research in the Western Europe by Sandler and Gaibullov (2008) discovered that each extra international fanatic occurrence per million persons lowers the growth and development of the economy by approximately 0.4 percentage in a given year. In Spain, in the Basque region, a study by Gardeazabal and Abadie (2003) approximated a 10% drop in per capita income in a duration of 20 years when ETA undertaken an active fanatic campaign. A study by Tsiddon and Eckstein (2004) applied a vector autoregressive (VAR) analysis to indicate that Israel's per capita income dropped by 10% during the three-year duration of Intifada. Following this, the economic development of Israel dropped to almost zero throughout this conflict period.

In a recent survey, Sandler and Enders (2008) recognized some unifying principles of the economic effect of incidences of terrorism. To begin with, economies that are well developed large can endure terrorism and show low macroeconomic costs. This is accounted partly by these economies' capacity to salvage people's confidence via improved security. Advanced economies can also use monetary and fiscal policies to control the economic impacts of huge fanatic occurrences, like U.S. actions after the 9/11 occurrences (Sandler and Enders, 2008-2011). Secondly, lesser developing economies undergo great macroeconomic effects from terrorism. Thirdly, terrorist-prone areas suffer great harms after attacks. Fourth, in most attacks, the instantaneous consequences are limited to a small areas, thereby resulting to a substitution of

economic activities from relatively susceptible sectors to comparatively safe sectors. This permits big diversified economies to cushion great losses in economic activities.

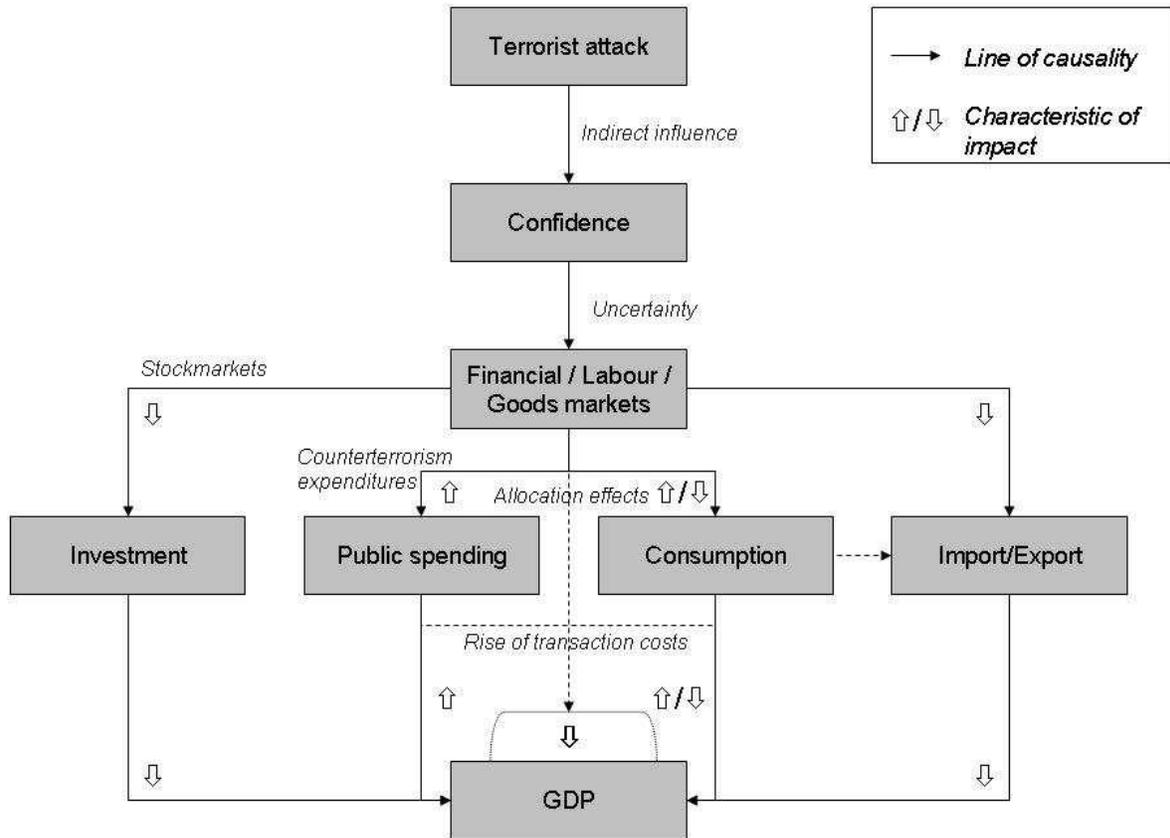


Figure 2.3: Influence of Terrorism on the Economy

Adopted from www.transnationalterrorism.eu

Tourist industry on which so many people depend for their livelihood, also suffers a blow as a result of terrorism. Holiday makers, people involved in volunteer projects and international development aid workers cancel their anticipated mission tours to the affected areas. Due to recurrent attacks, many European governments warn their citizens against visiting the affected

countries amid fears of an imminent attack on. Tourists are also deterred from travelling to certain areas within a given country due to fears of terror attacks. For instance, as a result of Mpeketoni killings, many tourists feared visiting the Coast region due to fear of attacks. Somali border is also usually categorized as out of bounds.

The attacks are usually labeled as unselective and target Kenyan institutions as well as places where expatriates and foreign travelers gather, such as hotels, shopping centres and beaches. Foreign nationals are often advised to exercise extra vigilance and caution in public places and at public events consequently labeling the entire country insecure. Acts of terrorism have had grave economic impacts on the tourism sector. Tourism is the driving force of the economy and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP. It has been paralyzed due to travel bans imposed by the European countries and other countries with Germany and Great Britain lifting the ban completely and the United States issuing the ban advisories from time to time. As result of turbulence in the tourism and hospitality sector, many individuals lost their jobs, which directly affect the economy.

Security is the base of good governance, individual social welfare and economic growth and development. Insecurity raises the cost of doing business thereby making the country unattractive for foreign investments as well as local investors (Kenya Vision 2030, 2012). Tourism contributes considerably to the GDP of the country and as such negative effects on the sector severely affect the economy. Tourism benefits the economy in various ways by increasing the revenue that governments derive from taxes, offering the local population with employment opportunities and providing the economy with diversification. However, tourism is not free from fragility itself; the location for a holiday may be influenced by natural disasters, exchange rate fluctuations, political instability, domestic prices, terrorism and price volatility. Mandera County has various tourist attractions. Despite this, there is a high decline in the number of tourists visiting the county. This study therefore sought to ascertain the impact of conflict and terror activities on the tourism industry in the county.

2.3 Theoretical framework

2.3.1 Theory of change

Theory of change is a modest, powerful concept which can enhance design, monitoring and evaluation of programs in conflict-afflicted environments. Generally, a theory of change states what expected (changed) result will follow from a particular set of actions. When used in the conflict field, theories of change refer to the assumed connections between various actions and the result of curbing conflict or building peace. For example, one of the most popular conflict moderation strategies involves bringing representatives of belligerent groups together to interact in a safe space. The expected outcome is that the interactions will put a human face on the other, foster trust, and finally lead to the reduction of tensions. An extensive consideration of this theory may imply that increased satisfaction with society conflict management systems will result to less likelihood of violent conflict. Far beyond evaluation experts, the concept of theory of change is gaining greater attention within the conflict studies community e.g Shapiro, (2002, 2005 and 2006), Church and Shouldice, (2002 and 2003), and Lederach, Neufeldt, and Culbertson, (2007). The concept of theory of change started in the theory-based program evaluation literature of the 1970s (Weiss, 1998) and has reverberated throughout the social sciences.

Donald Schon (1983) focused on the urgency to name problems in a bid to bring technical expertise to address them. Schon's conception of The Reflective Practitioner has powerfully influenced the conflict resolution field's acknowledgement of the oblivious assumptions that guide conflict engagement. Just as the development community has increasingly moved towards more evidence based design, monitoring and evaluation of programs, so too has the conflict resolution field gotten an interest in making its theories of change explicit so that conscious decisions can be made about the best ways to engage in given contexts.

2.3.2 Conflict management theory

In conflict management theory, violent conflicts are seen as eradicable problems which can be controlled and curbed. General conflict management should focus on minimizing affective

conflicts at all level, get and maintain a moderate amount of substantive conflict, and employ the suitable conflict management policies to excellently match the status and concerns of the two parties (Rahim, 2001). Integrating entails opening up, having dialogue, and exploring differences in order to get a suitable solution for both conflicting groups. This conflict management style is positively related to individual and organization outcome (Rahim, 2002). Maccoby and Scudder (2011) further recognized various steps to managing conflict and war.

Their argument was that a leader should take time to get information that can lead to conflict, come up with strategies before the conflict takes place, intervene quickly and managing it through dialogue (Maccoby & Scudder 2011). Mellissa Taylor's (2010) research on Locus of Control is directly associated to individual abilities of communication, particularly as it pertains to interpersonal conflict. Mellissa holds that conflicts should be solution steered which are creative and integrative. They should not be confrontational, and they should still maintain control, utilizing non-verbal messages to achieve the outcome. Violent conflicts are founded on values and interests in the community and they were thought that they cannot be resolved. Violence results from existent institutions and historical relationships, as well as power distribution. Resolving such conflicts is deemed unrealistic. Conflict management champions the use of pressure to facilitate a settlement and institution building. Batchedo (2000) argued that for any conflict resolution to be realized, stakeholders need to be engaged. This involvement will lead to collective learning and organizations should institutionalized the position of stakeholders in the community and a wise leader must behave ethically, to do so the leader should be open to new information and be willing to change his or her mind. He further states that without understanding ethics, conflict cannot be handled (Batchedo, 2000).

In contrast, theorists of conflict resolution, castoff this power political understanding of conflict, and argues in communal and identity conflicts, people cannot compromise on their fundamental needs. However, they argue that it is likely to prevent and resolve conflicts if the involved parties can be assisted to explore, analyze, and reframe their interest and positions and. Conflict resolution thus emphasizes intermediation by skilled and biased third parties who work unofficially with the involved parties to nurture new thinking and new relations. They pursue to

know the causes of the conflicts and to recognize creative solutions that the parties may have missed in their commitment to entrenched positions.

The very structure of parties and relationships may be entrenched in a pattern of conflict connections that spread outside the precise site of conflict. Conflict transformation is therefore a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interest, discourses and, if necessary, the very constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict (Hussein, 1998). Constructive conflict is seen as a vital catalyst for reforms. In the long run process of peace building, people within the society or region affected, within the conflict parties, and outsiders with appropriate resources all have complementary parts to partake. This suggests a comprehensive and wide-ranging approach, emphasizing support for groups within the society in conflict rather than for the mediation of outsiders (Hussein, 1998). It also acknowledges that conflicts are changed gradually, via larger or smaller changes as well as given steps by means of which different actors may play imperative roles. It encompasses the activity of processes such as conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Whereas conflict transformation involves changing the association that support violence, conflict management approaches seek to simply manage and contain conflict, and conflict resolution approaches seek to curb and rectify the situation. The theory was chosen because it stresses on the suitable conflict management measures that can be used in order to contain conflict in the affected areas.

2.4 Summary of literature review

This section has presented the literature review of the study. The review of literature has established that the effects of displacement on children are particularly pronounced which affects children education. During conflict, children are displaced leaving behind their possessions which affect education. In face of repeated incidents and threats of attack, children are afraid to go to school, parents would be scared of sending them to school and teachers would be afraid to go to work. Schools are making access to education difficult. Schools also find it difficult to replace teachers in the areas targeted which has a long term consequences for the performance available to children in areas of violence. The review also has shown that when families are displaced due to conflict, they do not attend school because their labour is needed to contribute to household income. Conflict also leads to displacement of teachers. When teachers are not in

school learning cannot take place. The review has also indicated that conflicts affect the well-being of people, causes injuries, loss of lives and displacement of communities leading to the problem of refugees. Conflicts lead to destruction of health facilities. In addition to this, insecurity hinders many health practitioners to work in the affected regions thereby leading to poor health services. It is also evident from the literature that conflict scares away investors and tourist due to insecurity. It is worthwhile noting that investment and tourism are key to development and due to discouragement of the two sectors, development is hard to realize.

2.5 Conceptual framework

Inter-communal hostilities, cattle rustling, terrorism and insecurity form the independent variables of this study. Education, health, investment and economy forms the dependent variables. In instances of conflict, education standards are affected. Performance goes down due to low retention rate, lack of teachers, and destruction of school structure among others. Health standards are also lowered in instances of conflict. During conflicts, hospitals are destroyed, health practitioners killed and due to insecurity, there is shortage of health workers and humanitarian agencies since most of them fear working in the affected areas. During conflicts, investors are scared away, trade is affected and in return the economy of the affected worsens independent variables.

Independent variables.

Dependent variable

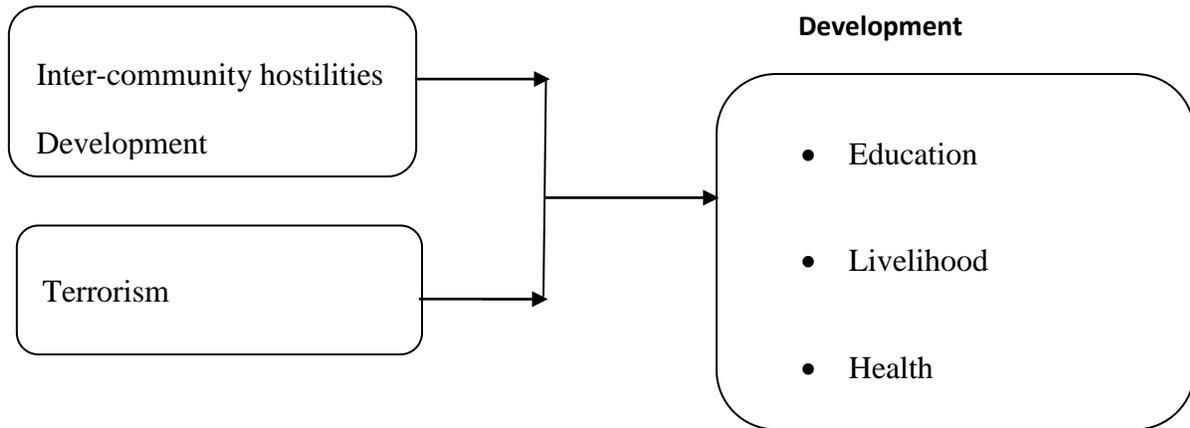


Figure 2.4: Conceptual framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology to the study. It discusses aspects of the geographical area in which the study was carried out, the research design, target population, sample and sampling techniques, research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis.

3.2 Research design

According to Kothari (2004) research design can be regarded as an arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance with research purpose. It is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. The study used a descriptive survey study design. The choice of the descriptive survey design was made based on the fact that in this study the researcher was interested in the state of affairs already existing in the field and no variable was manipulated. Descriptive survey design therefore was appropriate because it enabled the researcher to gather information on how conflict has led to underdevelopment in Mandera County.

3.3 Study location

Study location refers to the geographical site where the study is undertaken. The study location of this study is Mandera County. The study focused on the development status of the County and the effect of various conflicts and terrorism occurrences within the county.

3.4 Data collection

The researcher used secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from records in the County and sub-county offices, hospitals, education centres as well as other publications. The study chose to use secondary data due to readily availability in various records, publications and websites. Observation was also used to assess the nature of various infrastructure and facilities

3.5 Data analysis techniques

Data analysis is the process of packaging collected information in a way that it can be understood by the researcher. This study used both qualitative and quantitative data. Frequencies and percentages were used to discuss the findings. Tables, pie charts and bar graphs were used to present the findings while descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequencies were used to answer the research questions. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically. To measure the effects, the researcher used Pearson's regression analysis to establish the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to explore the effect of conflict on development. The study objectives were; to determine the effect of inter-communal conflicts on education acquisition in Mandera County, to ascertain the impact terrorism on tourism in Mandera County, to determine the effect of conflict on households' living standards in Mandera County, and to determine the effect of recurrent terrorism activities on the economy of Mandera County.

4.2 General information

Mandera county is among the 47 counties in kenya. The county is located in the North Eastern part of Kenya, bordering Ethiopia to the north, the republic of Somalia to the East, and Wajir County to the south. The county covers an approximate area of 25,991.5 km². The County is divided into six sub counties namely Mandera South, Banissa, Mandera West, Mandera North, Mandera East and Lafey.

Mandera county has 5 communities namely Murule, Garre, Degodia, Muhamad Zuber, and Marehan. The county is characterized by low lying rocky hills located on the plains that rise gradually from 400 meters above sea level in the south at Elwak, to 970 meters above sea level.

The rest of the topography is low lying, characterized by dense vegetation with thorny shrubs of savannah type especially along the foothills of isolated hills, that are covered by bushes, shrubs, boulders and invasive coverage. The flat plains make drainage very poor, causing floods during heavy rain.

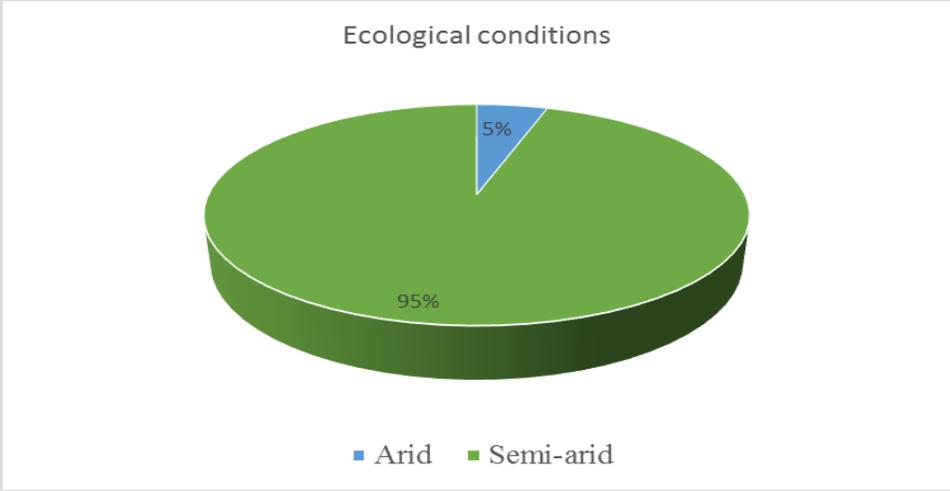


Figure 3.1: Ecological conditions of the county

There are two ecological zones in the county namely arid and semi-arid. 95% of the county is semi-arid with dense vegetation mainly thorny shrubs and bushes along foots of isolated hills and trees along river banks and gullies.

4.2.2 Population distribution

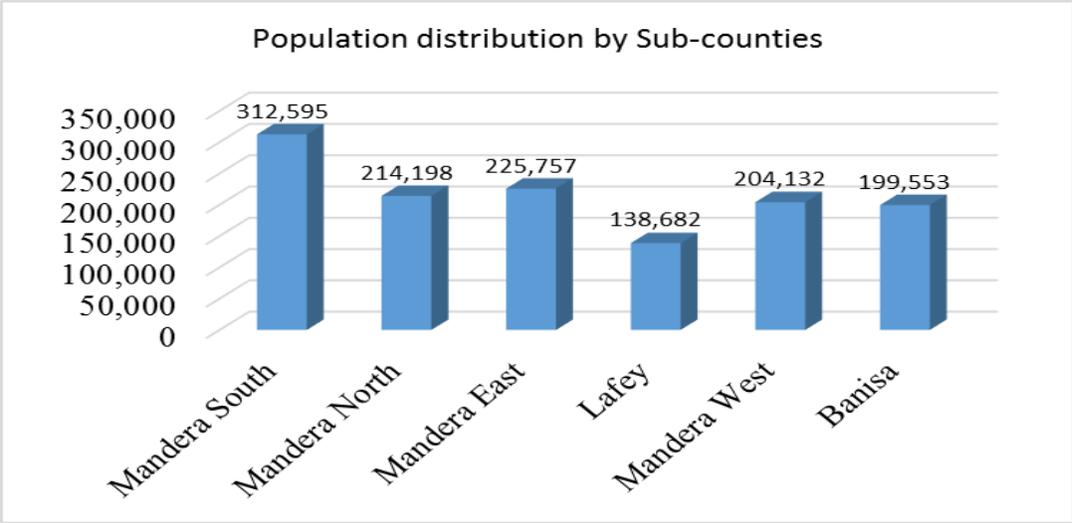


Figure 4.2: Population distribution of the residents by Sub-counties

Figure 4.2 presents the population distribution of the residents of Mandera County by Sub counties. According to the findings, Mandera South is the most populated with 312,595 residents (24% of the total population). Mandera East is the second most populated with a population of 225,757 residents (17.4% of the total population), Mandera North has an approximate population of 214,198 (16.4% of the total population), Mandera West has a population of 204,132 (15.8% of the total population), Banisa has an approximate population of 199,553 (15.4% of the total population), while Lafey is the least populated sub county with an approximate population of 138,682 (about 10.7% of the total population).

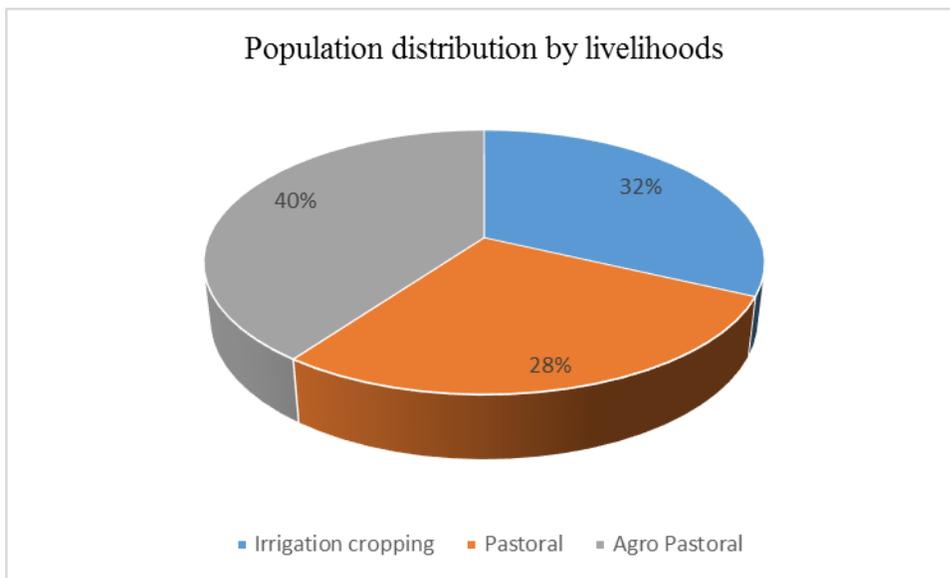


Figure 4. 3: Population distribution of the residents by livelihoods

Figure 4.3 presents the population distribution of Mandera County by livelihood zones. The study found out that, majority (40%) of the people in the county practice Agro pastoral economy. 32% practice irrigation farming while 28 % are pastoral. The study further found out that pastoralism is mostly practiced in the east and the central corridor, agro pastoral economy in the west and irrigated cropping in the north along the Daa River.

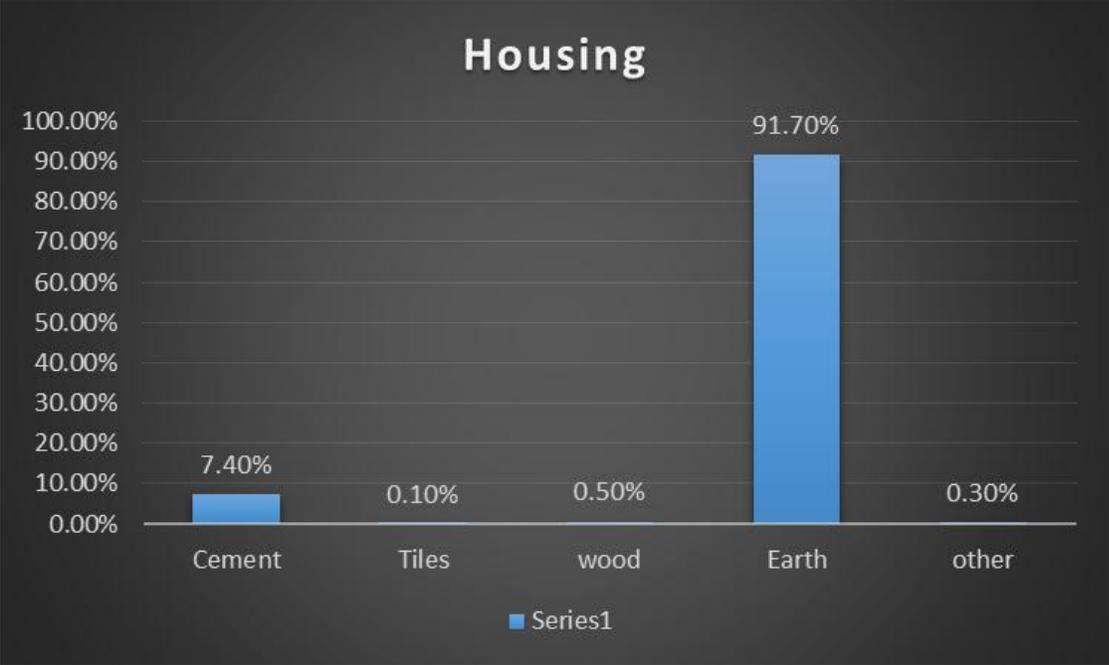


Figure 4.4: Housing

Figure 4.4 above presents the findings on the type of housing for the Mandera residents. In the County, 7.4% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 91.7% have earth floors. 0.5% has wood housing, 0.1% had tiles housing while other forms of housing formed 0.3%. The findings indicate that the residents of Mandera have poor housing. This is evidenced by most of the participants having earthen houses and a small percentage of them having permanent housing.

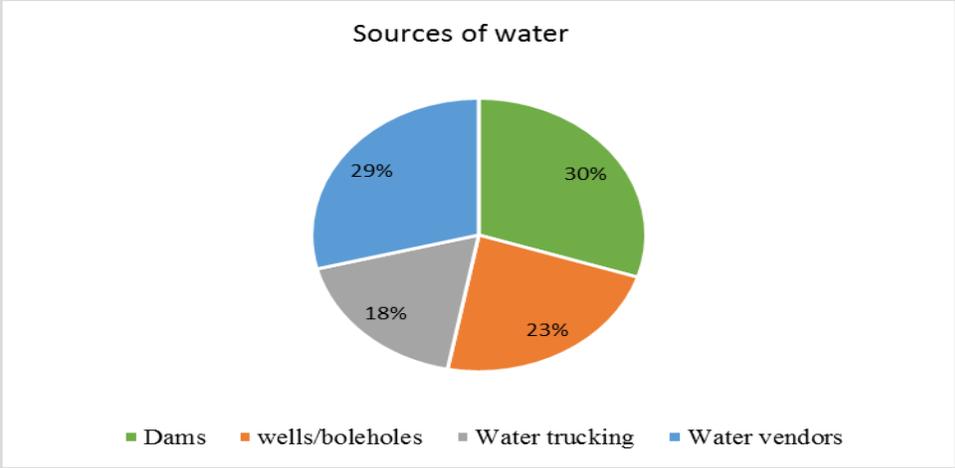


Figure 4.5: Sources of water

Figure 4.5 presents the findings on various sources of water for the residents in the County. The study found that access to safe and enough water the residents in the county is a serious problem. According to the findings, the main source of water both for drinking and general household use in the County was dams (30%) followed by protected shallow well/borehole/ piped at 23%, and water trucking at 18%. 29% of the residents buy water from water vendors. The current cost of 20 litre jerry can of water in most sub counties ranges between Ksh.20 to Ksh. 50. Due to the high cost, most residents do not have the ability to purchase enough water for household's consumption. The current problem of water shortage has reduced water consumption from an average of 20 litres to an average of 5 litres. The water shortage has caused an increase in reported cases of diarrhea among children especially in the IDP camps.

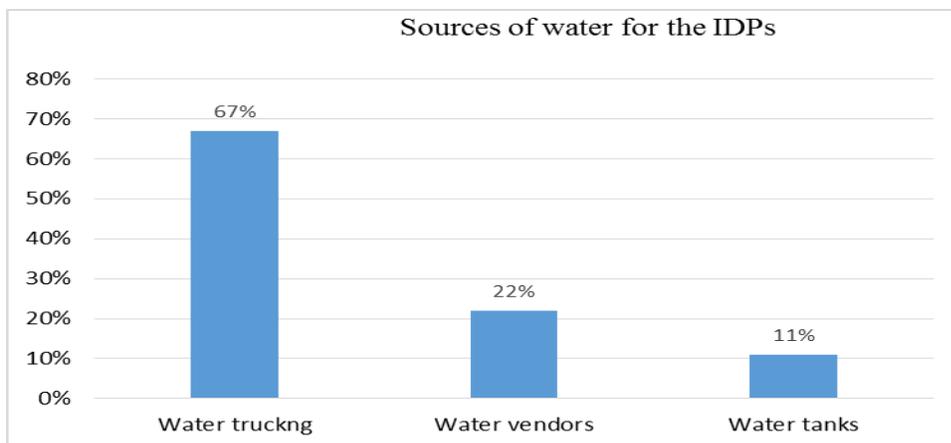


Figure 4.6: Sources of water for the IDPs

Figure 4.6 presents the various sources of water for the IDPs. The assessment among the IDPs revealed that the water source for the displaced communities was predominantly through water trucking by the county government at 67% compared to water kiosk (22%) and water tank (11%). The quantity, as reported by the participants was not adequate and some IDPs had to wait for up to 2 weeks before receiving water. Water quality was reportedly not favourable. During the assessment Guba residents received donations of water purifying agents (PUR) from SC. All the participants agreed that the water quantity has remarkably decreased per household and the waiting time at the water points ranges from 30 minutes to more than an hour.

4.3 Insecurity in the county

Mandera County was highly affected by intercommunity conflicts in 2014. Tension had been mounting along Wajir –Mandera border with the main cause reported being dispute over territorial boundaries between the two counties. These skirmishes led to massive population movements, family displacements, schools closure, demolition and inaccessibility of health centres and health services. These conflicts had negative impacts on livelihoods, food security, education, health, and overall economic growth and development in the county. The situation was further compounded by increased attacks by Al-Shaabab militia.

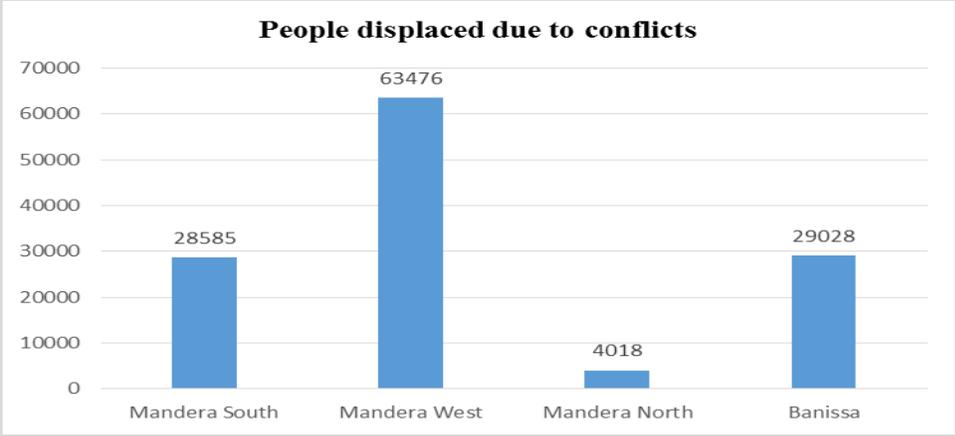


Figure 4.7: People displaced during conflicts

Figure 4.7 presents the findings on the number of residents displaced from various subcounties. Inter community conflicts in Mandera have caused massive displacement of people in the county. According to the findings on the figure above, the most affected area is Mandera West in which most people were displaced. The least affected sub county is Mandera North.

In conflict situations, children were exposed to risks of different types including economic, sexual, gender discrimination in education, access to health and early marriage among others. The study discovered a total of 35 orphaned children among the Guba and 20 among the Rhamu IDP camps. It was also established in Guba that children predominantly orphaned and separated and aged between 5-13 years, were seen to be engaged in collection of gravel for construction to sell to local contractors as a means of survival.

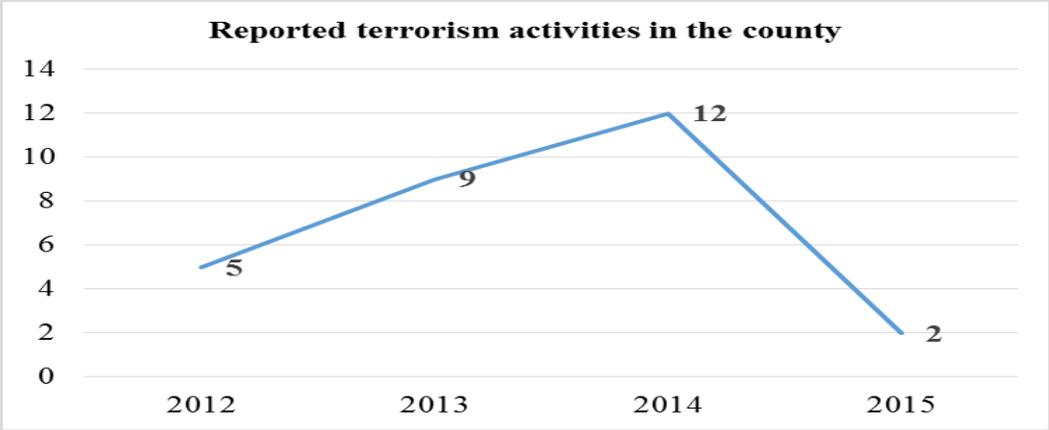


Figure 4.8: Reported terrorism activities in the county

Mandera County has experienced a series of terrorism incidences that have heavily impacted negatively on the development of the county. 2014 experienced the highest number of terrorist attacks registering 12 attacks. 2013 registered 9 attacks, 2012 registered 5 attacks while 2015 registered 2 attacks. These activities have scared away investors, business people, teachers, health workers and other stakeholders thus affecting development in the county. Figure 4.7 above presents the trend of terrorism in the county between 2012 and 2014. There was an increase in the incidences from 2012 to 2014 with the most incidences occurring in 2014.

4.4 : Effects on the education sector

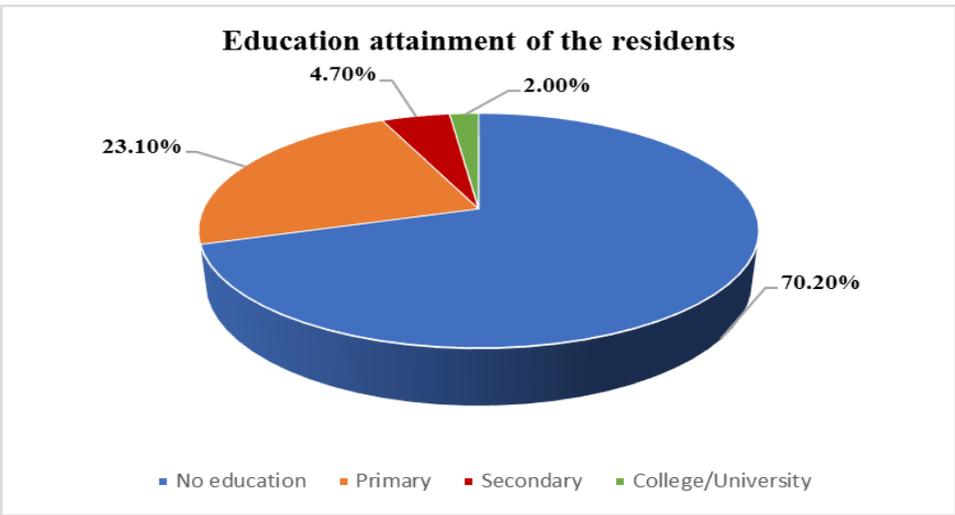


Figure 4.9: Education attainment

Figure 4.9 above presents findings on education attainment of the mandera county residents. The findings reveal very low education attainment among the residents. According to the findings, majority of the residents at 70.25% have not attained any level of education. 23.1% have attained basic primary education, 4.70% have attained secondary education while a very portion of the population at 2% has attained post secondary education.

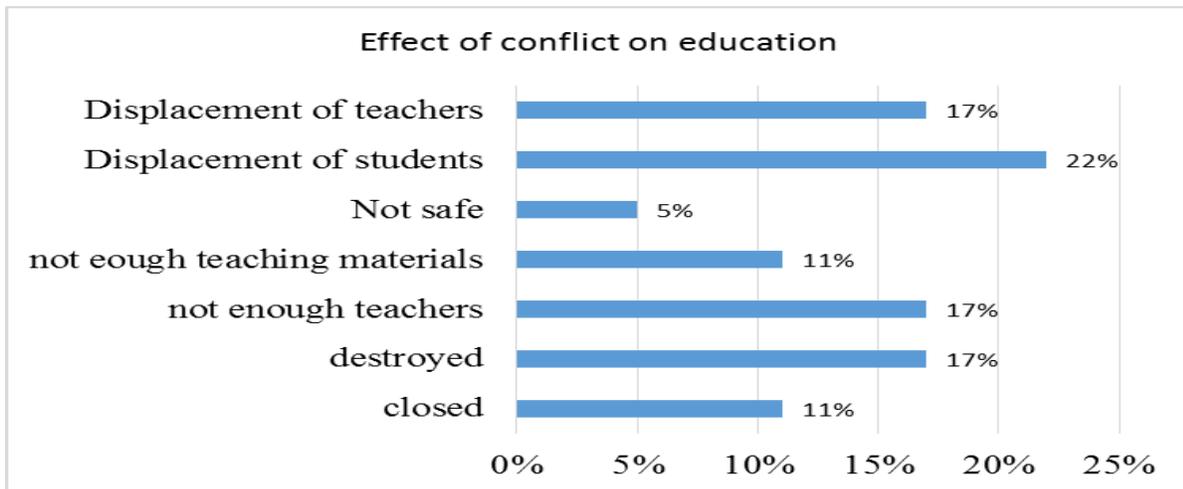


Figure 4.10: Effects of conflict on education

Figure 4.10 presents the findings on the various factors that have disrupted education in the county. The education for the majority at 22 % had been disrupted because of displacement of children as a result of conflict, 17% displacement of teachers, lack of enough teachers, and destruction of schools as the causes of disruption of education in the county. (11% due to lack of enough teaching materials and school closure as the cause of disruption of education in the county.) Only 5% was due to lack of safety. It was also discovered that in some IDP camps particularly in Rhamu IDP camp, the kindergarten children cannot attend school because of distance from the camp to the nearest school. In Elwak IDP camp, the kindergarten was observed to be using acacia tree as a classroom. The participants proposed establishment of kindergarten units within the camps. The findings clearly indicate that conflict has seriously affected education attainment in Mandera county.

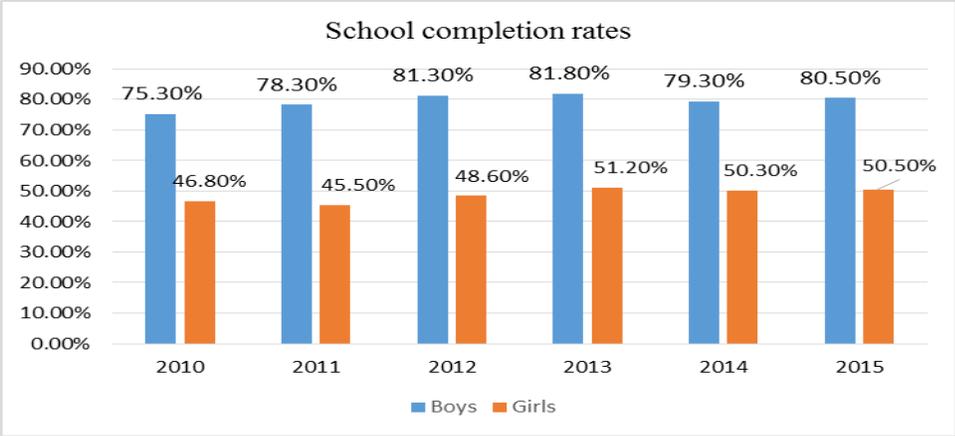


Figure 4.11: School completion rates

The figure presents the findings on school completion rates by gender over a period of six years. According to the findings, females are the most affected by school dropouts than males. The findings show lower rates among females and higher rates among the males. Among the males, the rates had an increasing trend from 2010 to 2013. In 2014, the rates dropped and started increasing in 2015. The drop in 2014 can be attributed to a series of conflict and terror activities in the county showing that conflict and terror activities negatively affect education. The lower rates among the females can also be linked to the incidences of conflict and terror activities in the county coupled with other factors such as early marriages and pregnancies.

4.5 Effects on health

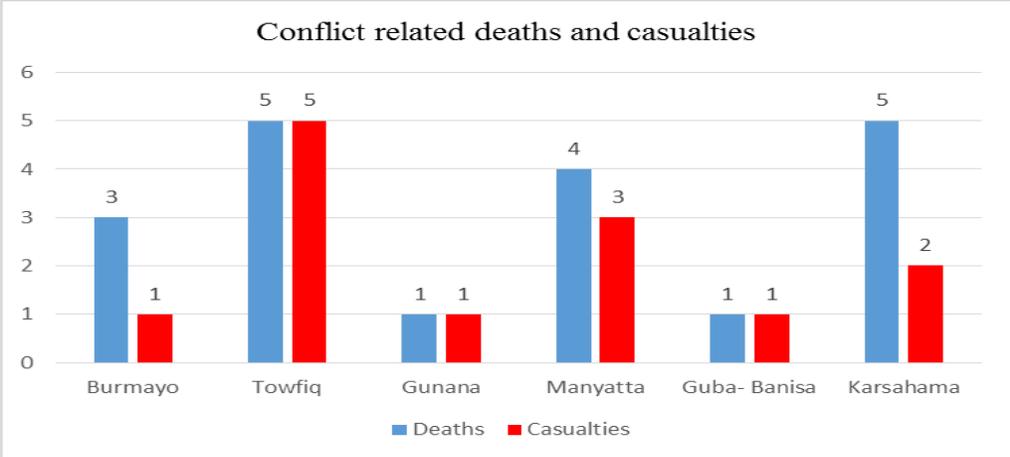


Figure 4.12: Conflict related deaths

Figure 4.12 presents the reported cases and deaths due to recent cholera outbreak in the County. The total number of reported cases of cholera as at 5 June 2016 stood at 1,213, while the reported deaths stood at 18. The figure above shows an increase in deaths and cases over time. This increase can be attributed to poor mechanisms employed in arresting the situation in the county due to poor medical facilities and lack of enough health workers. Inadequate health workers results from the fact that most health workers refuse to work in the County due to insecurity. Less health facilities are due to demolition during instances of conflict and also from stakeholders' fear of working and building them due to insecurity.

4.6 Effects on the economy

Regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between conflict and economic growth and development. The model used was of the form:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Economic growth and development

a = Constant

X₁ = Conflict

ε = Error Term

Table 4.1: Model summery

The R Square value shows that the independent variable (conflict) explains 98.4 percent of the

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Error of the Estimate
	0.992051	0.984164	0.968329	1.960299

variance in the economic growth in the county. Adjusted R squared attempts to correct R squared to more closely reflect the goodness of fit of the model. The results suggest that instances of conflict significantly affect economic growth in the county.

Table 4.2: ANOVA

Model	df	Sum of Squares	Mean squares	F	Significance
Regression	1	238.8239	238.8239	62.14887	0.008
Residual	1	3.842771	3.842771		
Total	2	242.6667			

a. Predictors: (Constant), conflict

b. Dependent Variable: economic growth

The regression results show that the significance value (*p-value*) of F statistics is less than 0.05 (it is actually 0.008).

This implies that the independent variable (conflict) explain the variation in the dependent variable (economic growth).

Table 4.3: Table of coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Beta	Standardized Coefficients	
	B	Standard Error		T	Sig.
(Constant)	81.4299	12.11578	-	-6.72098	0.009
Conflict	0.036693	0.004654	.984	7.883455	0.008

The Beta Coefficients in the regression show that conflict has strong positive relationship which is provided by coefficient value of 0.984. The findings show statistically significant relationship between conflict and investment. This is indicated by p-values (0.008) which is less than 0.05.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter entails the summary of the findings, conclusion, recommendations based on the objectives of the study and suggestions for further research. The chapter also highlights the various limitations encountered during the study. The purpose of this study was to explore the effect of conflict on development. In addition this chapter provides a direction for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This section summarizes the major findings of the study. The sections also discusses the findings according to the variables of the study.

5.2.1 Economic development

Economic development is the dependent variable of this study. Several authors especially those in the world of trade have defined this term and described it in differing ways Todaro and Smith (2009) defines economic development as a process which impacts on growth and development of an economy to bring out the well-being of people of a given society. This is done through activities of job creation, job retention, tax base enhancements and quality of life. Economic development are the consistent and united actions of policy makers and society members which promote the standard of living and of a specific area. It is also the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. The actions that bring about this growth includes development of infrastructure, human, competitiveness among neighboring nations, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, literacy among others.

Since societies differ in their geographic and political strengths and weaknesses, each community will have a unique set of challenges for economic development. In developing a country's economy, there is need to develop human capital, increase the literacy ratio, improve important infrastructure, improve health and safety and others areas that aims at increasing the general welfare of the citizens. As per Sheffrin (2003), in the process of economic development,

a country improves through policies, the whole welfare of human beings; political, social and economic progress.

Ethnic conflicts, border conflicts struggle over limited resources and instances of terrorism activities lead to political instability and civil wars that have long-lasting economic effects. People change their economic behaviours by resulting to spending most of their finances on activities of consumption than investment e.g. seeking refuge in safer places. Intercommunity differences and ethnic diversities can become a hindrance to the economic growth and development together with social stability. For example, if some group of people/ community is given some special treatment by the government like it happens in most African states, then growth is not equitable. However, Hino (2012) notes that ethnic diversity and intercommunity differences, as it is meant to be and when it is encouraged by leaders, can lead to great social and economic growth and the reduction or elimination of poverty.

Many scholars and leaders have suggested that possible ethnic and intercommunity inequalities should be incorporated into overall development policies, in order to have an effective conflict prevention strategy. As discussed in the previous chapters, conflicts have a myriad of impacts to the communities in warfare. There is a direct linkage between ethnic conflicts and its impacts including economic growth and development of the country and the region affected. Any economic, social or political development requires an environment of stability and peace. More specifically, activities of economic growth and development require the players to be in a non-conflict situation.

Besides this, conflict also destroys a lot of what has been developed during the time of stability. It breaks structures created for economic development. Businesses are brought down, infrastructure is destroyed and lives of people who drive development activities are lost. Countries like Nigeria, Congo, Rwanda, Syria, and parts of Kenya have had instances of underdevelopment precipitated by conflicts. Oucho (2002) says that while it is true that conflict affects the economy, economic interests of a country or community may play a big role in conflict and hence lead to even more destruction into the economy. It ends up being a never ending vicious cycle.

Ethnic conflict affects people's economic incentives. Some sections of the economy flourish, while others suffer. To evaluate this, researchers have tested and discovered that the less destructive conflicts affect the labor-intensive sectors more. Labour-intensive sectors are negatively affected by conflict. It is found that exporting sectors and industries that require external financing suffer more during conflict according to Hirschman (1981). Further, writers have said that conflict can affect the level of development in a country and the affected region in many other ways. In some ways, conflict is likely to disrupt distribution of food and other resources to the population affected by it. For instance the reason so many people died in the 1984 famine in Ethiopia was not drought but because the food could not be distributed to the people due to the magnitude of the war which was going on at the time. Conflicts also affect many services, such as schools which get devastated by conflict and this may cause literacy rates to fall and it's obvious that levels of literacy are an indicator of widespread development.

Also, conflict can bring an imbalance in the population structure, since men of economic age are those most likely to be involved in the fighting and get killed in some cases. A case in point is Rwanda where the war led to men getting away from economic activities as they fought and unfortunately, most of the men were killed in the wars. The situation of ethnic conflict according to Easley (2000) has been considered to be the greatest contributor to the slow pace of development in Africa. Many decades after independence, conflicts are still in the news today from many African countries. The effects of these conflicts have been on income, growth and economic policies. By this it means that in the situation of warfare in African countries, and even globally, there can never be any meaningful economic growth. The warring communities divert their resources and energies to fighting with each other and hence lose out on developing their communities and nation in terms of engaging themselves in meaningful economic activities.

The study found out that Mandera county is highly affected by conflicts and terror activities particularly in 2014 having negative impacts on the residents. Intercommunity conflicts has led to deaths, massive population movements, family displacements, schools closure, demolition and inaccessibility of health centres and health services. These conflicts had negative impacts on livelihoods, food security, education, health, and overall economic growth and development in the county. These activities have scared away investors, business people, teachers, health

workers and other stakeholders thus affecting the overall economic growth and development in the county.

5.2.2 Effects on the education sector

The study found out that conflicts heavily affect education acquirement in the area affected. In Mandera County, it was found out that the education sector has been heavily affected by conflicts and terrorism instances. Displacements that results from conflicts leads to displacement of children, shortage of teachers due to displacement and refusal to work in the county, destruction of schools, and school closure. These findings agrees with Barasa (1997) in his study of impacts of past and potential ethnic conflicts on Kenya's stability and development where he found out that as a result of the clashes, thousands of school going children were displaced, some dropped out due to the financial and socio-economic constraints attributed to the menace in various parts of the affected areas in Trans-Nzoi, Bungoma and Narok districts. These findings also agrees to the findings by Elmi et al (2006). Where he found out that conflict instances in Somalia have led to the collapse of the country's education system. The study also found out that conflicts forces children to drop out of school to engage in income generating activities. This agrees to Ib'áñez and Valasquez (2006) who noted that conflicts in Colombia led many children to leave school to engage in income-generating activities.

The research findings further agrees to findings of Alderman, Hoddinott and Kinsey (2006) whereby he found out that Zimbabwean children affected by the civil war in the 1970s completed less grades of schooling and/or started school later than those not affected by the shocks. The findings are also in line with the findings by Akresh and de Walque (2008) for Rwanda, Angrist and Kugler (2008) and Rodriguez and Sanchez (2009) for Colombia, Chamarbagwala and Morán (2009) for Guatemala, de Walque (2006) for Cambodia, Shemyakina (2006) for Tajikistan and Swee (2009) for Bosnia.

5.2.3 Effects on health

The study found out that access to health services in the county is a great challenge among the residents. Most of the areas within the county do not have functioning health facilities and/or those available are of very low standards. Some of the health facilities have been destroyed

during the heightened period of conflicts. There is a shortage of health workers in the area due to fear of attacks. Also, national and international humanitarian agencies providing health services have been scared away by the attacks thus worsening the situation. This has led to a lot of deaths in cases of disease outbreaks such as the recent outbreak of cholera in the county. The findings agrees to UNICEF (2005) in a study conducted to explore the impacts of conflicts on women and children whereby the study findings found out that in conflict instances in Ghana and Liberia in 2002, clean water was unavailable and health care completely non-existent as health centers lacked both basic supplies and adequate staff.

These findings are also in line with the findings by Bustreo, Genovese et al. (2005) in a study among the refugees living in in Goma camps in the 1990s conflict in Rwanda in which most deaths occurred mainly as a result of diarrheal ailments spread by fecal pollution of Lake Kivu, which was the chief source of drinking water for the refugees in the camp. In that instance, the situations got even worse due to lack of enough health facilities and health workers to cater for the affected refugees in the camps. These findings also agree to World Health Organization (2005) that during conflict and displacement, the affected people escape their native homes and they seek asylum in camps which in most cases are overcrowded and with unsanitary conditions. In these camps, there are problems of unsafe drinking water and which increase the risk of contagious disease and epidemics

These findings agrees to Ghobarah, Huth and Russett (2003) that conflict result to killings of millions of people, most of them being civilians, and caused extensive injuries, disability and psychological damage to millions more. The findings on the effects of conflict on health further agree to The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC,2011) that conflicts have tremendous effects on the health of the affected people. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Rubenstein and Bittle (2010), there are four trends in violence against healthcare: violence against health care facilities, violence against the wounded and sick, violence against health care personnel and violence against medical vehicles. Violence against healthcare facilities falls into four categories: deliberate targeting in order to gain military advantage; deliberate targeting for political, religious or ethnic reasons; unintentional attacks, i.e. collateral damage; and the looting of drugs and medical supplies.

Violence against the wounded and sick include blocking and interfering with medical access, discrimination in quality of care and discontinuation of care. Violence against health care personnel includes kidnapping, killing, harassment, intimidation and arrest, often resulting in their emigration. Unfortunately these types of attacks often occur in regions with the lowest number of health care workers. Violence against medical vehicles include interference with the vehicle's transport, theft and tampering. Medical vehicles include ambulances, aircraft and vehicles transporting medical supplies or equipment. Following the end of the conflict, existing health infrastructure has to be repaired, further diverting resources to immediate need instead of future growth and development. Conflict can have a five-year negative impact on economic growth, leading to inadequate funding for public health programs while hospital services are restored, medical personnel are trained and buildings are repaired. Training medical personnel is a long-term commitment, which means in the short-term, patients will encounter a shortage of trained professionals. All of this combines to leave populations vulnerable to infectious diseases and other negative health outcomes because there are no comprehensive public health programs conducting monitoring and evaluation, surveillance or outreach campaigns.

5.2.4 Effects of conflicts on livelihood

The study found out that, majority of the people in the county practice Agro pastoral economy. Other people practice irrigation farming and pastoralism. (The study also established poor housing among the residents.) Most of the homes have earth floors, some wood housing and only a small percentage had permanent housing. The study also found out that access to safe and enough water to the residents in the county is a serious problem. According to the findings, the main source of water both for drinking and general household use in the County was dams, unprotected shallow well/boreholes, water trucking and others bought water from water vendors. In most cases the water was not safe for consumption leading to outbreak of hygiene and water related diseases. Due to the high cost purchasing water, most residents did not have the ability to purchase enough water for household's consumption. The study also established high malnutrition among the residents due to poor nutrition. The findings agrees to Bundervoet and Verwimp (2005), Ibáñez and Moya (2006), Shemyakina (2006), and Verpoorten (2003) that during violent conflicts, assets like houses, land, labour, utensils, cattle and livestock get destroyed through heavy fighting and looting leading to poverty among the affected people. The

findings further support Bundervoet and Verwimp (2005), Engel and Ibáñez (2007) Ibáñez and Moya (2006), Kondylis (2007), Kondylis (2005), and Justino and Verwimp (2006) that during conflicts, farmers often suffer losses and large populations get displaced. The affected populations live under the hardest forms of socioeconomic exclusion and scarcity. They often struggle to find casual and employment chances are less likely to work in the post-conflict period and if they work, their productivity level is lower as compared to that before the conflict. Effects of violence result in reductions of many households' total income and consumption as a result of the loss of livelihoods

5.2.5 Effects on economic growth and development

The study found out that conflict and terrorism activities have negatively affected the economy of the county. These activities have discouraged both the foreign and domestic investors' confidence, tourism, development of infrastructure and social amenities, and trade. On investment, these findings are in line with the findings of a study presented at the Eight Young Economists Seminar (2013) where they found that on average, if FDI host country increases the number of terrorist attacks towards investor by one standard deviation, there is a decrease in the flow of investment by 14 percent of the average FDI share in a host's GDP. The findings also revealed that that if one investor experiences an attack, other investors suffer from a negative spillover effect. The findings are also supported by Shahbaz et al. (2012) study examining the relationship between terrorism and foreign direct investment in Pakistan where they found that due to increase in the number of terrorist attacks, foreign investors showed negative interest to invest money in the country.

On tourism, these findings agrees to Ajaz ul Islam (2014) study that examined the impact of conflict on the tourism in the state of Jammu and Kashmir where he found out that conflict did not only take the precious lives but also it has shaken the tourism sector which was the backbone of the economy of the state.

5.3 Conclusions

From the findings, the study concludes that conflict instances have negatively affected the development of Mandera County. Destruction of schools, displacement of pupils and teachers, shortage of teachers and learning materials leads to poor performance in the schools in the affected areas. Destruction of health facilities and shortage of health workers causes poor health among the affected populations. During conflicts, people in the affected areas are displaced and are forced to live in camps. In these camps, there is severe shortage of water and other basic necessities which in turn leads to outbreak of diseases. Malnutrition is also severe in these camps especially affecting children and women. People in the affected areas languish in extreme poverty. This results from interference of economic activities in the areas during conflicts. Poor infrastructure, fear of investment by investors, lack of trade in the affected regions, decrease in tourism in the regions affected negatively impact economic growth of the regions. In result, the residents in the regions languish in extreme poverty and the areas lag behind economically.

5.4 Recommendations

There is need to build a peace making process at the grass root level in Mandera County communities in order to aid the local actors in their awareness of how their existence, knowledge and actions can improve their role in conflict prevention and resolution. Traditional institutions should play an active role in the regulation of access to shared resources to prevent conflict. The role of clan elders for instance needs to be strengthened as they lead groups in making decisions. The government should initiate and intensify campaigns to address the issues of inter-ethnic conflict and peaceful co-existence among the ethnic groups in the region. The residents should be educated on the sources of conflicts as well as the skills of conflict resolution and how to promote peace among themselves. Leaders should take the initiative of organizing seminars and conferences to sensitize the affected people and the public in general on the need for inter-ethnic harmony, peaceful co-existence and the need to promote a sustainable peace.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Based on findings and the scope of this study, the study suggests the same research to be carried out in other neighboring counties experiencing series of conflicts in order to get more reliable

findings on the effects of conflict on development. This will enable the government and policy makers to come up with long term solutions to the problem of conflict and the related consequences. This will also add more knowledge on the area of peace, conflict and development.

5.6 Limitations of the study

The major limitation of this study was availability of data and time. Most of the data for the study was not readily available. It therefore took the researcher a lot of time and resources in the efforts to get the data. Time factor was limited because study results were expected within a limited time frame and the researcher therefore had to use more assistants in order to finish the project in time. An additional limitation of this study was finances. The researcher, being self-sponsored, did not have financial capability to carry out the study comprehensively in the county. The study was also limited to the degree of precision of the data obtained from the secondary sources. While the data was verifiable from the various publications and websites, it nonetheless could still be prone to these shortcomings.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: WORK PLAN YEAR 2016

Time Frame	February	March	April	May	June	July
Proposal Writing						
Proposal Corrections						
Proposal submission						
Data collection						
Data analysis						
Final project corrections						
Final project submission						

APPENDIX II: BUDGET

ACTIVITY	COST (IN KSHS.)
Photocopying	20,000
Typing and printing	10,000
Binding	4,000
Transport	10,000
Communication	3,000
Data collection	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Total	57,000