

**THE EFFECT OF STRATEGIC FOREIGN SECURITY POLICY ON KENYA'S  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD 2018-2023**

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## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

### DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

#### Declaration

This project is my original work and has never been presented for any academic award in any institution.

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Signature.....



Date.....

18/5/2025

#### Approval

This project is being submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor

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Date.....

18/05/2025

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to my lovely family for standing with me as I carried out my master's course.



### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I give thanks to the Almighty God for blessing me with life and the motivation to grow intellectually. Without the unmerited favor he showed me, I never would have made it this far. You are and will always be very dear to my heartfelt family. I would want to thank my supervisor, Dr. Adan Jarso Golole, for all of the helpful suggestions and feedback you provided while I was writing my research project. I value the promptness and professionalism of your revisions and encouragement. You are known to me, and I pray that God blesses you.



Mount Kenya

## ABSTRACT

In order to assist Kenya achieve its economic development objectives, this research examined the possibility of implementing a strategic foreign security policy. This study tackled a number of specific issues regarding the relationship between economic development, regional safety, territorial integrity, and integration. It also sought to ascertain the relationship between scientific and technology cooperation and economic development in Kenya. Potential theoretical resources for this investigation included rational agent theory, cybernetic decision-making, and prospect theory. A descriptive research approach was used in this study. Members of the Ministry of International and Diaspora Affairs (n=156) were the primary subjects of the study. The results of the surveys and in-depth interviews with ministry employees were crucial to this study. The researcher did content analysis on the qualitative data collected. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to examine the quantitative data from this research. The findings show that the Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -0.251) for Territorial Integrity (TI) indicates a moderate negative relationship between Territorial Integrity and Kenya's Economic Development t-value (-1.725) and Sig. (p = 0.087): With a p-value above 0.05, this predictor is not statistically significant, implying it may not have a meaningful influence on Kenya's Economic Development in this model. Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -0.014) for Regional Integration show very low Beta further indicates minimal influence. The t-value (-0.122) and Sig. (p = 0.903): With a very high p-value, Regional Integration is not statistically significant and do not appear to influence Kenya's Economic Development in this model. Standardized Coefficient (Beta = 0.880) for Regional Safety indicate large positive Beta shows a strong positive relationship between Regional Safety and Kenya's Economic Development. The t-value (5.918) and Sig. (p = 0.000): With a high t-value and p-value of less than 0.001, this predictor is highly statistically significant, meaning it has a meaningful and strong positive impact on Kenya's Economic Development. The Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -1.351) for Science & Technology Cooperation reveal very large negative Beta indicates a strong inverse relationship with Kenya's Economic Development. The t-value (-11.922) and Sig. (p = 0.000): The high absolute t-value and low p-value make this predictor statistically significant, showing a strong negative influence on Kenya's Economic Development. The study recommends that; the government need to focus on aspects with the greatest value to economic development which include; regional safety and science and technology cooperation. The government needs to have a department that is responsible for the setting up of transport, ICT and energy infrastructure projects to be implemented this is in addition to dealing with economic cooperations and a free-trade zone so as to enhance trade relationships. The study recommends that the government need to work on improving its population's human development index and this should be considered in tandem with gender-related development index.

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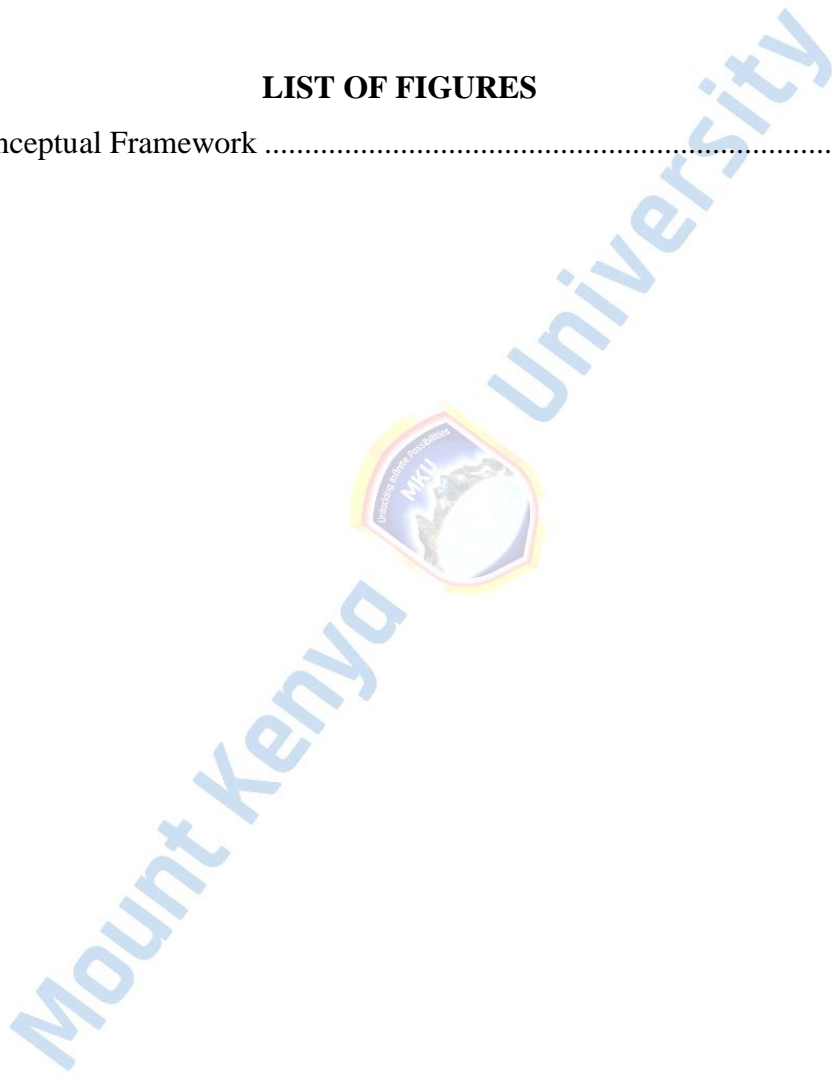
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### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission For Science, Technology & Innovation
<b>NCBD</b>	Nairobi Central Business District
<b>NATO</b>	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

When the international system came into being, every state was responsible for its own affairs, and there was no supranational entity that could keep the peace. Drezner (2021) argues that the international system is anarchical because it lacks the distinct hierarchy found inside a state's internal administration, where power and the enforcement of legal requirements are clearly defined. Constant patterns of rivalry, cooperation, and conflict characterize the international system because there is no supranational authority. Survival and self-preservation take precedence in such a setting for states. Consequently, the interplay between a state's collective goals which start from within the state and are pushed from the outside by individuals in power is supported by national interests. Factors both inside and outside the country have an impact on shifting national priorities (Gichuhi, 2018). In their interactions with other units, states pursue their own narrow national interests. These aims, which are considered vital to the state's survival, could vary from one nation to the next. Economic development, national security, and stability are just a few of the many things that states work for (Prantl & Goh, 2022).

In an effort to increase trade between nations, most nations have adopted a more conciliatory stance in recent years. Successful foreign policies bring in foreign investment, which boosts a country's economy by making it more competitive (Charles, 2024). Many avenues are available to states for furthering their national interests; they include, but are not limited to, economics, territorial integrity, regional integration, security in the region, and international peace and stability. A nation's foreign policy framework is built on these aims. The foreign policy of a

country is the channel via which it interacts with other states and other comparable entities to influence their actions so that they conform to its interests. The development and implementation of foreign policy predates the very concept of nations, even if diplomacy is an aspect of this field that has been present for quite some time. It is undeniable that domestic dynamics impact international policy. When pursuing foreign policy, they fully use the element of national power.

A nation's foreign policy might be projected unilaterally, such as through alliances or membership in international organizations, to guarantee that national interests are protected (Pierre,2024). In 1950, most sub-Saharan African countries, including Kenya, had the same degree of economic development as most Southeast Asian countries (Gardner & Broadberry, 2022). Today, several of these Asian countries are referred to be newly industrialized since they have established outside techniques to attract and retain finance professionals. In the meanwhile, their African counterparts continue to be derided for their perceived lack of maturity, which has kept them impoverished. In 2014, Kenya, like many other countries in the international system, published a document that formalized its foreign policy. Kenya, on the other hand, has been an influential player in the region and beyond since gaining its independence in 1963. There have been some significant improvements in the country's ability to implement its foreign policy throughout the years (Wehliye, 2020).

Kenya has achieved great progress in its participation in international organizations and fora, positioning itself as a leader in promoting cooperative solutions to global issues on the multilateral front. Important national and continental stances have been advocated by the nation, including the African Renewable Energy Strategy and the Nairobi Declaration on the Africa Climate Summit. Nairobi now hosts 109 resident diplomatic missions and 148 intergovernmental and international

organizations, demonstrating its rapidly expanding reputation as a diplomatic and global hub. As evidence of Kenya's strategic significance and dedication to promoting multilateral cooperation, Nairobi hosted multiple summits this year. Kenya has made regional and continental cooperation a priority, actively participating in COMESA, IGAD, ICGLR, the African Union, and the East African Community. Stronger ties with surrounding nations have been cultivated and cross-border trade protocols have been developed as a result. Kenya has increased funding for small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) through economic diplomacy, which has helped to reduce poverty and create jobs. A pledge to create safe supply chains in the semiconductor sector, Coca-Cola and USAID investments, and expansion of access to concessional financing for infrastructure development are important turning points. Additionally, Kenya and China have spoken about regional infrastructure projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Kenya has attempted to separate its financial links and relationships on a global scale, focusing in particular on emerging economies and fiscal sectors. Overall, the projects have completed Kenya's new financial system, which aims to promote a logical strategy that best describes Kenya's sense of commitment to strengthen its connections with other nations and zones based on common standard premiums. It is important to note that foreign relations are susceptible to government regimes, distinct political regimes have distinct priorities, aims, or interests, therefore international relations are tailored to match these goals. This implies that when a new administration takes power, the approach to foreign relations will change. The government must set some objectives while managing foreign relations. In order to achieve these goals, international relations will need a certain approach and strategy (Kanyinga, 2014). Understanding the impact of strategic foreign policy goals on Kenya's economic success is the primary focus of this research.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

While Kenya's foreign policy does prioritize safeguarding strategic foreign policy security, economic development goals remain the country's top priority. But for developing countries like Kenya, achieving economic growth objectives is no picnic. Kenya has many obstacles on its path to economic development, for instance. As a developing country, Kenya lacks the political and financial clout to realize its economic potential. This problem has persisted in part because Kenya has pursued economic growth while keeping its relationship lopsided. Fighting for survival and the development of national interests is the goal of every nation-state on this cooperative, competitive, and anarchic planet. Despite this, Kenya is still missing the strategic foreign policy stability necessary to realize its economic goals. One of the primary objectives of any nation's foreign policy should be to maximize economic development. Nevertheless, Kenya does not have a concrete strategy for the security and advancement of its economy that it can use in the international system, even though this is an essential objective of any state's foreign policy. Consequently, this research aims to find out how Kenya might achieve its economic development objectives by implementing a secure strategic foreign strategy. The potential for Kenya to advance its economic growth interests and achieve its strategic foreign policy goals has not been entirely fulfilled. Strategic foreign policy security, such as territorial integrity, regional integration, regional safety, and science and technology cooperation, had not been specifically studied in any study that had looked at how foreign policy affects Kenya's economic development.

Consequently, this study aims to fill a knowledge vacuum by investigating the impact of strategic foreign policy security on economic development in Kenya.

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The study had both general and specific objectives. These were as highlighted in the section below.

### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

The general objective of this research was to ascertain the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya`s economic development in the period 2018-2023.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study included:

- i. To assess the influence of territorial integrity on Kenya`s economic development.
- ii. To ascertain the influence of regional integration on Kenya`s economic development.
- iii. To assess the influence of regional safety on Kenya`s economic development.
- iv. To ascertain the influence of science and technology cooperation on Kenya`s economic development.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The research questions guiding this study included;

- i. What is the influence territorial integrity on Kenya`s economic development?
- ii. To what extent does regional integration influence Kenya`s economic development?
- iii. What is the influence of regional security on Kenya`s economic development?
- iv. To what extent does science and technology cooperation influence Kenya`s economic development?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

In order to help Kenya's policy makers and academics create foreign policies that are intentional and successful in order to engage proactively internationally in a globalized world of the twenty-first century, this study examined Kenya's foreign policy in an effort to better understand the relationship between strategic foreign policy objectives and economic development.

## **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

In terms of the limitations the respondents were hesitant to cooperate since they were intrigued about the research and wondered why they were selected by the researcher rather than someone else. Respondents who were prepared to submit information that they deem objective, trustworthy, and accurate but which does not necessarily fulfill the research criterion was subject to an additional constraint. Information gathered from secondary sources, such as government data, had a detrimental impact on the study. This information was somewhat skewed by people in positions of authority, making it unreliable for use with a larger population.

## **1.7 Delimitation/Scope of the Study**

The thematic scope of this research was to examine strategic foreign policy security on Kenya's economic development. In relation to the contextual scope this study focused on territorial integrity, regional integration, regional security, science and technology cooperation variables. The focus was specifically target Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs as the geographical scope. In terms of time scope this study was carried out from in the period of five years 2018-2023. Respondents who were hesitant to participate out of curiosity were reassured that the researcher would keep their information confidential and use it only for educational purposes. Mount Kenya University and the National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI) both provided letters of reference to back up the researcher's claims and allay fears. In order to minimize constraints in situations when the data gathered does not meet the requirements, the researcher first evaluated data dependability and consistency before proceeding with data analysis.

## 1.8 Assumptions

It was anticipated that the participants in this survey answered the questions honestly and candidly. All participants experienced the same or a comparable phenomenon as in the research since the requirements for access were uniform. The study's participants were truly interested in participating; they were not driven by any other reason, such as a desire to appear impressive to their employer. Depending on how well they comprehend Kenya's economic growth and strategic foreign policy goals, participants responded to questions. This study's study design was thought to be appropriate. A well-designed data collecting tool was therefore legitimate and trustworthy.



## 1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

**Economic Development** This refers to initiatives that aim to enhance a community's economic prosperity and standard of living.

<b>Global Peace</b>	This is peaceful relation among all nations
<b>Regional Integration</b>	Is the method via which many countries come to an agreement to cooperate and work closely together in order to attain prosperity, stability, and peace.
<b>Regional Security</b>	Cooperation among the states in a certain region provides this kind of security.
<b>Science and Technology Cooperation</b>	The main goals of this partnership are to facilitate the peaceful flow of information, ideas, skills, and technology and to work together on scientific and technological projects that both parties find interesting.
<b>Strategic Foreign Policy</b>	This is how nations navigate their interactions with UN agencies and other nations using various techniques.
<b>Territorial Integrity</b>	This is the guiding principle of international law, which holds that states must not support separatist movements.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the study captured two types of literature reviews: empirical, and theoretical. The chapter also highlighted the conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Empirical Literature Review**

This section presents the results of the study's empirical literature review.

##### **2.2.1 Territorial Integrity and Kenya's Economic Development**

Achieng (2017) investigated how Kenya's national security strategy was shaped between 2002 and 2016 in relation to the concept of territorial integrity. The time frame for this scope is 2002–2016. This period of time is important because it marks the end of president Moi leadership which lasted for 24 years and the beginning of a new political regime. Three research questions served as the basis for this investigation: how has Kenya's security been affected by the porous border between Kenya and Somalia? What effect does the spread of criminals and tiny guns have on Kenya's security? What results were obtained from Kenya's response to the territorial challenges to its borders? Secondary data for this study came from a variety of places, including online databases, books, journals, media reports, and declassified government documents. This study found that the porous border between Kenya and Somalia has caused a flood of refugees into Kenya, which in turn has led to the proliferation of small arms and weaponry and, ultimately, has increased crime in Kenya. This study will examine the impact of territorial integrity on Kenya's economic development, whereas the previous study examined how the notion of territorial integrity was molded Kenya's national security strategy from 2002 to 2016.

In addition the study would be enhanced by other variables other than territorial integrity like regional integration, regional safety and global peace.

With an emphasis on Kenya specifically, Ndirangu (2020) looked at territorial risks in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Economic Development area. Additionally, it concentrated on particular border risks and the ways in which Kenyan policymakers employed border diplomacy as the main strategy to counter such threats. The purpose of the research was to find out if border diplomacy had helped resolve the territorial disputes that have been going on in Kenya. Data for the research, both primary and secondary, were collected throughout the procedure. Key players in the fields of border diplomacy and national security were interviewed in order to collect primary data. Framework analysis was used to analyze the data that was gathered. The study discovered that Kenya's national security faces significant security challenges as a result of territorial conflicts. The colonial legacy of border drafting is the root cause of these disputes, which are mostly brought on by transboundary resources. Kenya has mostly handled territorial conflicts by combining harsh and soft strategies. It was determined, meanwhile, that the nation has not used diplomacy aggressively enough to settle the ongoing territorial conflicts with Uganda and Somalia. This study concentrated on particular border risks and the ways in which Kenyan policymakers employed border diplomacy as the main strategy to counter such threats while the current study focused on the effect territorial integrity on Kenya's economic development.

Through the prism of Kenya-Somalia territorial challenges, Muthaura (2022) assessed Kenya's good-neighborliness foreign policy in the context of escalating regional competitiveness. The study's specific objectives were to identify the factors that led to Kenya's adoption of a good neighborly foreign policy, look into how this policy advances Kenya's national interests, identify important areas in which Kenya and Somalia are competing regionally, and, lastly, evaluate the

usefulness of this foreign policy in light of territorial threats between Kenya and Somalia. The study's theoretical discourse was supported by the use of liberal and rational choice theories. This study was supported by liberal and rational choice theories while the current study was supported by theories like rational actor model, internationalization theory, the cybernetic theory of decision-making and prospect theory.

Regional competition in geopolitics, regimes, and shared natural resources was an independent variable in this study. The study's intervening factors included the finding of a resource for the blue economy and the emergence of new regional actors, with Kenya's good neighborliness foreign policy serving as the dependent variable. This research employed purposive sampling approach with a descriptive survey design. Primary data was gathered by questionnaires and interviews, supplemented by academic literature. Nairobi City County was chosen for the study because it is home to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Kenyan National Assembly, the embassy of Somalia, and a few other higher education institutions. The data gathered for the study was qualitatively examined. This study's target population consisted of 76 respondents. 55 people, including respondents and key informants, participated in the study based on the sample size. This indicated an 80% response rate. The results showed that protecting Kenya's interests was the primary motivation behind the foreign policy's implementation (Kirera, 2018). The results showed that Kenya's peaceful coexistence with its neighbors has been substantially attributed to its good neighborliness foreign policy. The results also showed that territorial and economic disputes are the main areas of competition between Somalia and Kenya. Regarding evaluating the applicability of good neighborliness policy in light of Kenya-Somalia territorial threats, conflicting results were found. While some respondents opposed the use of good neighborliness foreign policy in resolving the Kenya-Somali conflict, others supported its application. These results suggest that

collaboration and the reciprocity principle are the cornerstones of a sound neighborly foreign policy. This study used purposive sampling while the current study will seek information from the whole ministry of Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs staff.

In their 2023 study, Wamalwa, Nasong'o, and others examined territorial integrity concerns in relation to transgressions brought about by military actions and unlawful cross-border travel by State or non-State actors. According to the United Nations (UN) Charter, states must abstain from threatening or using force against another state's territorial integrity in their dealings with one another. The maintenance of a state's political autonomy and national security serves as the foundation for contextualising territorial integrity concerns in the study of interstate relations. Almost everything else a country wants to accomplish in world politics requires national security. One important factor in maintaining territorial integrity is the architecture of state security. To ensure stability, governments work to establish law and order. Given the regional forces at work, territoriality is still a difficult concept to understand in Eastern Africa. States have a deep affinity to the land, its resources, and its inhabitants, according to the history of contemporary politics. Transboundary resource conflicts, weak state institutions, and poorly defined or porous borders have made Kenya and Uganda vulnerable to violations of their territorial integrity. States' territorial integrity violations result in border closures, smuggling, terrorism, and a fall in bilateral trade, as well as regional and local insecurity.

Kisivuli (2023) examines whether Kenya's national security strategies over a fourteen-year period (2002-2016) were influenced by the territorial integrity idea. To give the study a guiding framework, the following collection of questions has been developed: i) What impact has Kenya's porous border with Somalia had on its security strategies? (ii) How has the emergence of small arms and criminal elements impacted Kenya's security sector? iii) How has Kenya responded to

any potential or actual territorial challenges to her borders, and what has been the eventual outcome? In order to appropriately address these problems, the study has been able to utilise a number of important secondary data sources, such as journals, published books, government papers, media reports, and online source materials. After a thorough investigation, the study has concluded unequivocally that the porousness of the border between Kenya and Somalia has had a major impact on the influx of large numbers of refugees into the country, which has in turn contributed to an increase in small arms and other weapons, which has in turn increased the number of criminal elements in Kenya.

Kenya's strategies for addressing threats to her territorial integrity were re-examined by Achieng Diana (2019). The three primary goals of this study were to determine the key risks to Kenya's territorial integrity, the strategies Kenya has employed to counter those challenges, and the ways in which Kenya has been able to protect her territorial integrity. The study critically analysed Kenya's strategies, weighing their advantages and disadvantages. The study employed the theory of realism and related concepts to assess the significance of Kenya's territorial integrity protection, as well as the notion of conflict and war in the interest of the state and its citizens. The study used a non-probability sampling technique, often known as the purposeful sampling method, in addition to a qualitative and quantitative research strategy. Both primary and secondary techniques of data gathering were employed in the study. According to this analysis, boundary delineation conflicts including the Ilemi Triangle, Migingo Island, and maritime dispute with Somalia pose serious risks to the nation's territorial integrity. Piracy, refugees, and terror attacks were among the other issues. The study also found that, despite numerous obstacles, Kenya's strategies for addressing threats to her territorial integrity had been successful. The Ilemi Triangle dispute with South Sudan and the Migingo Island conflict with Uganda are two examples of diplomatic methods that have had

limited success. The Somalia issue, which was subsequently sent to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), was an example of its failure. When it comes to handling threats to Kenya's territorial integrity, both diplomatic and judicial procedures are crucial. Lastly, based on the analysis, this study suggests that Kenya should make sure to use the best strategy when dealing with threats to her territorial integrity. Other strategies include adopting non-aggressive approaches to promote peace, participating in good faith, and using regional organisations to try to resolve the threats to her territorial integrity in the event that bilateral negotiations are unsuccessful.

### **2.2.2 Regional Integration and Kenya`s Economic Development**

In their 2015 study, Muriuki and Kosimbei examined the history of East African Community (EAC) regional integration, its current state, the challenges it confronts, and the various initiatives taken by EAC governments to advance regional integration. This research used secondary sources to look at the question of whether or not regional integration has affected the GDP growth of East African Community member states. From 1977 to 2014, panel data was gathered for all member nations of the EAC. The results demonstrated that terms of trade, FDI, and GDP growth were significantly correlated positively; exchange rates were significantly correlated negatively with GDP growth; and inflation was correlated negatively with GDP growth, but not statistically. While the previous study delved into the history of East African Community (EAC) regional integration, its current state, and the challenges it faces, the present study will focus on the impact of EAC governments' strategic foreign policy security on Kenya's economic development.

The impact of intra-EAC trade and the EAC custom union on Kenya's economic development was examined by Boiwo et al. (2015). The time series data included in this research extends from 2000 to 2013. The effect of custom union might be better understood with the use of an EAC dummy coefficient that was both positive and statistically significant. Trade with Kenya has increased by

0.9083 percent since the customs union was formed, according to these numbers. A comparable positive and statistically significant result was obtained for the EAC dummy coefficient, which assesses the effect of the custom union on intra-EAC trade in Kenya. After the customs union was established, Kenya's GDP rose 0.614%, as seen in the figures. According to the research, the establishment of the EAC Custom Union was beneficial to Kenya's economy and trade. Results show that trade with Kenya has grown since the customs union came into being. Membership in the EAC customs union is a significant step toward enhanced regional cooperation among EAC member nations. This study will investigate regional integration and try to determine the influence of factors like international stability, regional security, and territorial integrity. Previous research has looked at how East African Community (EAC) trade affected Kenya's GDP growth and how the EAC custom union affected trade.

A link between regional trade and economic growth was sought for by Joram (2017) in order to determine if commerce within a region or between trade bloc members and other independent states affects economic development. The years 2001–2014, which include the establishment and various stages of the East Africa Community's integration, were the focus of this study. Sources for secondary data included the East Africa Community Partner States database and the World Bank's Development Indicators database. Several causality studies carried out in the East Africa Community area have identified significant evidence of the relationship between regional commerce and economic growth. We tested the hypothesis of a Granger causation between regional trade and GDP and between trade and GDP for the whole area and all members individually. This study found the variable that causes increased productivity by using a fixed effect methodology. Results showed that regional trade has varying impacts on economic growth

among East African Community member states. While Burundi and Rwanda do not show a positive correlation between regional trade and GDP development, Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya do. As compared to other member states, Kenya's total trade and GDP growth are highly correlated. The purpose of this research is to look at how regional integration, safety, peace, and territorial integrity have affected Kenya's economic growth. Its initial goal was to link regional trade with economic development. Ultimately, they want to know what these things are.

According to Wanjugu (2019), the East Africa Trade Block had an effect on the expansion of Kenya's economy. The time series data used for the study covered the years 2004-2017. The study took Customs Union, GDP, and the volume of imports and exports into account. Data extracted from public records was subjected to descriptive analysis for the purpose of drawing conclusions. The analysis found that the Custom Union helped Kenya's trade and economic growth, even if there were a few problems that the report tries to fix. Moreover, the data reveals that commerce between Kenya and other EAC member states has grown. The report ended by stating that political will from member states is necessary for regional integration to be successful in boosting trade and economic growth. In contrast to the present study, which will make use of primary and secondary data, the previous one relied on secondary sources to reach conclusions. The primary objectives of Mwangi's (2021) research were to determine the level of East African Community (EAC) regional integration, its impact on GDP development in Kenya, and the primary challenges that the country has in this aspect. Regional integration, growth theory, neo-functionalism, and liberal inter-governmentalism were the four primary theoretical frameworks that informed the research on this subject. Taking a pragmatic tack, this study employed a case

study and descriptive research technique to examine how East African regional integration affected sustainable development and economic growth in Kenya.

Data sources used by the researchers included primary and secondary sources. The results show that the EAC member states' trade, access to healthcare and education, infrastructure, and security have all been greatly improved, and that the region's economy has grown and developed thanks to the EAC member states' integrated immigration, health, and economic policies. The expansion of Kenya's gross domestic product and GDP per capita are further indicators that the country's economy has flourished as a consequence of EAC regional integration. While previous research has looked at how trade within the East African Community (EAC) has affected Kenya's economic growth and how the EAC custom union has affected trade, the present study will concentrate on regional integration and try to determine the influence of factors like global peace, territorial integrity, and regional safety.

Mwangi (2021) looked into the direction and potential of EAC regional integration, as well as the impact of this integration on Kenya's economic development and the main obstacles the country has encountered in the process. The study conceptualised the topic using growth, regional integration, liberal inter-governmentalism, and neo functionalism. This study used a pragmatic approach, combining a case study and descriptive research methodology to investigate how East Africa regional integration has affected Kenya's economic growth and sustainable development. They used both primary and secondary data. According to the findings, the EAC partner states' integrated immigration, health, and economic policies, among others, have contributed significantly to regional trade, access to healthcare and education, enhanced infrastructure and security, and economic growth and development. Additionally, Kenya's economy has grown as a

result of EAC regional integration, as seen by the country's rising GDP and GDP per capita. A number of suggestions might be offered, such as the necessity of establishing procedures to improve compliance with the EAC's common market protocol, such as jointly punishing noncompliant member states. It's also important to resolve the problem of conflicting interests brought on by multiple memberships in different RECS. Regularly reviewing difficult issues pertaining to overlapping membership in other RECs will help achieve this. Through sufficient funding and improved collaboration of all pertinent authorities in all EAC member nations, the harmonisation of trade, immigration, health, and other regulations, as well as work permits and other significant travel documents, should be reinforced.

Muriuki and Kosimbei (2015) investigated the relationship between economic growth and regional integration. Through regional integration, partner states can unite and create a group that can foster political and economic cooperation. African states have transitioned from colonised and impoverished to a new stage of independence. The history of regional integration in the East African Community, its driving forces, the many efforts made by EAC governments to enhance regional integration, the character of the integration process, and the present difficulties were all covered in this article. This study uses empirical data to investigate whether and how regional integration has impacted the EAC partner states' economic growth. All of the EAC partner states' panel data was collected between 1977 and 2014. According to the results, the growth of the gross domestic product was significantly positively correlated with terms of trade and foreign direct investments, negatively correlated with the exchange rate, and non-significantly correlated with the inflation rate.

Muthoni (2016) concentrated on the integration's development between 2000 and 2015. The study talks about the four phases of EAC integration, primarily the common market and customs union,

which have been put into place. It also touches on recent events, such as the admission of new member states, and new issues that have reshaped the integration, such as trade, terrorism, and distrust between member states. It also summarises the study's main conclusions and offers the primary suggestions for resolving integration process obstacles. This is generally true for various plans for regional integration, especially in Africa. It addresses the crucial question of whether certain member states stand to gain more from the integration. The paper also discusses the theoretical underpinnings of regional integration, particularly in relation to the customs union and functionalism theories. The necessity of civic education for citizens in the partner states and the necessity of efficient monitoring and assessment of the integration process's advancement are two of the main recommendations. The results suggest that in order to achieve successful policy harmonisation and coordination, there is a need for increased stakeholder involvement. It has also been noted that additional thorough research is required on various facets of the integration.

The effect of regional integration on intraregional trade in the East African Community was evaluated by Kugonza and Nsubuga (2017). Data regarding the effects of multilateral trade protocols, common external tariffs, laws of origin, and one-stop border posts on promoting intraregional commerce were gathered from traders through questionnaires and interviews. According to the study's findings, intraregional commerce would rise by 8.1% if multilateral protocols were followed. Intra-regional trade would rise by 0.9% if the CET was sufficiently sensitised and fewer people joined numerous RECs. If the rules of origin issues are resolved, intraregional commerce would rise by 13.8%, and if the one stop border posts issues are resolved, intraregional trade would rise by 8.4%. The member nations of the EAC should give priority to lowering non-trade barriers in order to improve intraregional commerce within the EAC. In order to accomplish this, the

member nations of the EAC should strengthen their dedication to regional integration by directing their commercial, economic, and diplomatic policies in a way that promotes EAC integration.

The spatial effects of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda forming a regional economic community in 2001 were examined by Eberhard-Ruiz and Moradi (2019). Using satellite footage of nighttime lights coming from Earth to measure economic activity, we show that cities close to the community's internal borders grew more than ones farther away. Only cities within 90 minutes of the border saw acceleration in growth rates, indicating that the growth effect is short-lived and highly localised. Four years later, growth rates return to their pre-treatment level. In many regions of sub-Saharan Africa, local small-scale commerce and regional large-scale trade coexist. They demonstrate that this is consistent with an asymmetric reduction in trade costs, with a greater fall in the costs of the former. However, regional benefits are not considerable, even though local effects are rather large, amounting to a 5% increase in GDP for cities close to the internal borders of the EAC.

Emery (2012) used Rwanda as a case study to contextualise the effects of economic development and regional integration in the East African Community. The desire to address shared issues, enhance economic policy, alleviate poverty, and oversee the liberalisation process in a coordinated and cooperative way has been the primary motivator for establishing regional groups. Political and economic animosity that did not support regional cooperation and partnership has caused previous attempts to establish sustainable regional integration plans in East Africa to fail. The majority of EAC literature discusses economic reforms and industrialisation, while very few studies address how economic development affects specific East African member nations. In light of this, the study intends to examine the unique role that economic development plays in member states in this example, Rwanda through its proactive partnership and cooperation policies. The following goals

serve as the study's compass: first, to assess the level of economic development in the East African Community; second, to assess and determine the impact of integration on Rwanda's economy; and third, to demonstrate the pertinent connections between integration and the sustainability of economic development in the EAC member states. The study is significant because it uses Rwanda as a case study to illustrate how economic integration affects the economies of East Africa. The secondary data used in this thesis was obtained from a variety of sources, including books, journals, government agencies, Internet journals, and periodicals. According to the analysis, Rwanda is benefiting economically from regional integration in the EAC. It has, among other things, made it possible for President Kagame and his administration to rescue the nation from the devastation caused by conflict.

### **2.2.3 Regional Security and Kenya`s Economic Development**

The human and monetary tolls of fear, anxiety, and insecurity brought on by violent crime were examined in Natasha (2007). The central business district of Nairobi was the main target. This study was primarily motivated by a desire to understand the social and financial impacts of insecurity. The study's stated goals were to determine if crime costs vary by product category and to determine why the police haven't been effective in reducing crime in the Nairobi Central Business District. The major goals of this study were to determine the following: The monetary and social costs of crime in Nairobi's CBD, and secondly, what other issues require addressed. Secondly, is there a correlation between the location of a company and this rate? Is there a difference in the price of certain commodities due to crime? Finally, why is the CBD crime rate so high despite the best efforts of the state police force? In order to determine the basic monetary and property damages, 80 different firms were polled. The sample consisted of businesses from the following industries: textiles, electronics, finance, and sales of car parts. For this data set, we

consulted a mix of primary and secondary resources. The primary sources used were surveys and interviews with key informants. Case studies of criminal records and evaluations of relevant scholarly publications were examples of secondary sources. One study found that businesses in the NCBD of Nairobi typically pay a hefty price for crime, what with the costs of victimization, property damage, and lost lives, as well as the costs of risk improvement and preventative measures. As a result of violent criminality, most CBD enterprises had to pay the social and financial costs. Electronics, auto parts, and banking were the three sectors with the highest reported rates of violent crime. Stores selling textiles had the lowest rate of violent crime. Another finding suggested that the state police were not as effective as they may have been due to systemic problems. While the present research will look at how regional security has affected Kenya's economic growth, the previous one looked at the societal and financial implications of insecurity caused by violent crime.

In 2013, Kaprom conducted research in the town of Masol, West Pokot County, to determine how cattle rustling affected economic development. The main goals of the research were to ascertain the economic activity in Masol Location, learn about the history of cattle rustling in Masol Location, ascertain the impact of cultural practices on cattle rustling, and ultimately ascertain the impact of cattle rustling on the Masol Location of West Pokot County's economic development. This study was important because it helped scholars and the community understand how cattle rustling affect economic growth. The research also helped to minimize crimes associated with cattle rustling by providing information to the government and other service providers about strategies to prevent the activity. The target population of 323 is comprised of young pastoralists and herders, who make up the population under investigation.

The study only concentrated on young pastoralists and herders since they were the most relevant and intimately associated with the issue. The study's sample size was determined to be 175 out of 323 expected respondents. The research employed convenience sampling to choose the participants. Using descriptive approaches, the collected data was analyzed. Methods based on description were used to examine the qualitative data. The research questions were answered in a table format by analyzing the respondents' impressions of the problems expressed in the surveys using frequencies and proportions. Cattle rustling have clearly hampered the region's economic growth, according to the data. Community empowerment and economic diversification (including farming) were highlighted as top priorities in the study. This research narrowly focused on the effects of cattle rustling on economic development, but our current investigation will take a broader view of security.

Wabwire (2016) investigated the relationship between the security situation in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources. The purpose of the study was to ascertain whether these connections were real and, if so, how they influenced the local population. The research looked at both past and present government efforts to address resource distribution inequity. In order to determine how the people of North Eastern Kenya currently perceive their government, the study uncovered instances of historical injustices. It was believed that these attitudes led to tense interactions between the local authority and the populace. This tense connection was evident in particular because a few of the people still identify as non-Kenyans. Over the course of the study, which lasted five months, the researcher examined data from a variety of sources while being directed by important research questions that probed the problems. The information was secondary data that provided insightful information on how the problems pertaining to the people and the government had manifested historically. Reputable media sources' reports were also considered in

the research. Content analysis was used to assess the data, and conceptual analysis produced information from which a number of inferences could be drawn and elaborated upon.

According to the study, there are connections between security concerns in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources. The primary concern is that the region has not established a strong security infrastructure as a result of its ongoing marginalization. Since they do not trust the government because of past and ongoing injustices, the locals also do not cooperate with the authorities. This study was on the relationship between the security situation in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources whereas the current study will be on the effect of regional security on Kenya's economic development which is wide context and geographical area.

A systematic analysis on safety economics was presented by Chen, Reniers, Khakzad, and Yang (2021) in order to examine the fundamental problems and potential solutions. First of all, safety economics is described as an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary area of academic study that focusses on the coevolution and interdependencies between safety and micro-economies. The application of safety economics to industrial investment and safety management was then examined. Additionally, economic methods are compiled and examined with the purpose of making more lucrative selections about safety measures and/or prevention efforts. Lastly, they talked about several unresolved problems in safety economics and potential directions for advancement in this area of study, including multi-criteria analysis, risk perception, and security economics.

According to Nikolaeva (2020), one of the nation's most important socioeconomic issues is road safety. The Republic of Tatarstan, a territory of the Russian Federation, was used as an example to examine the connection between road safety and economic development. They chose the

population, degree of motorisation, length of transportation networks, gross regional product, accident rates, and damage from fatal accidents as their primary indicators. Research has indicated a connection between road safety and the republic's economy. Assessing the immediate and indirect socioeconomic costs of the aftermath of traffic accidents is also crucial. This highlights the return on investment in road safety and enables them to quantify the impact that traffic accidents place on society.

The impact of political instability on economic growth was empirically determined by Aisen and Veiga (2011). Using a sample of up to 169 countries and 5-year intervals from 1960 to 2004, they used the system-GMM estimator for linear dynamic panel data models and discovered a negative correlation between GDP per capita growth rates and political instability. In terms of the channels of transmission, we discover that political instability has a negative impact on growth by slowing the rates of productivity growth and, to a lesser extent, the accumulation of human and physical capital. Lastly, while democracy may have a slight negative impact on growth, economic freedom and ethnic homogeneity are positive.

#### **2.3.4 Science and Technology Cooperation and Kenya`s Economic Development**

According to Sharma (2005), there are great prospects for economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development brought about by advances in science and technology. Technological progress, such as the industrial and green revolutions, advances in health sciences, transportation technology, the merging of information and communication technologies, and other similar developments, not only makes old tasks easier, but also shows new ways of doing things that were previously unimaginable. Knowledge and education have pushed the boundaries of what is possible in terms of time, money, distance, and capability. The economy's production and

productivity have risen substantially as a result of these improvements. Unfortunately, less developed nations have reaped disproportionately few benefits from technical advancements due to inequitable distribution of both the technology itself and its application. If technology is not suitable, it will never become useful and sustainable, as Sharma points out. On the other hand, technology has a better chance of being long-term viable if it is easy to implement, requires little in the way of resources, is suitable for smaller production units, is risk-free, and fits the country's conditions.

According to Heiba (2011), technology, science, and knowledge play a significant role in determining a nation's economic development stage. The modes of administration, leadership, science, and technology that a nation employs determine its future development strategies. The competence, conduct, and perspective of management leadership, as well as the programs' future prospects, are crucial to their success or failure. Leadership is accountable for creating an environment conducive to learning, fostering a sense of shared purpose, and addressing the dominant mental task. Additionally, it is in charge of constructing organizations where individuals are consistently enhancing their skills to influence their future in a positive way.

In their 2016 study, Osano and Koine examined the impact of FDI on the dissemination of knowledge and the growth of Kenya's economy. From 2001 to 2014, they focused on the energy sector in Nairobi. A mixed-methods survey approach was used in this investigation. As a group, we were hoping to recruit sixty Kenya Power and Kengen managers and directors to assist in this endeavor. Primary data was collected via questionnaires. The research found that GDP growth is influenced by a number of factors, including improvements to infrastructure, transfer of technology, management of knowledge, ease of trade, and diffusion. The study's findings indicate

that the country's technological capabilities have been enhanced due to its investment in energy. By easing the flow of information on new innovations in research and development, manufacturing, and other domains, these investments have not only enhanced the overall efficacy and efficiency of the business, but also provided local investors with access to state-of-the-art technology. The most crucial conclusion drawn from this study is that governments should increase their efforts to entice FDIs by establishing frameworks that promote the free flow of information and, by extension, economic growth.

Mormina (2019) argues that this gap in scientific knowledge between rich and poor countries expands more than any deficiency of skills. Beyond its traditional emphasis on individual entitlements, this study expands Sen's Capabilities Approach and argues that scientific knowledge and the ability to cultivate it are societal capabilities, drawing on Charles Taylor's idea of irreducibly social goods. Instead of relying on the current fragmented approaches to boosting research capacity, we should focus on enhancing the complete innovation system, which includes many social, political, and economic components. In light of this, we must reconsider human rights instruments such that they extend beyond the current focus on information access, and we must reconsider scientific policy and international research partnerships such that they extend beyond the realm of basic skill and training programs to encompass capacity building and development.

Lutomiah, Blanckenberg, and Skupien (2022) concluded that Kenya has the ability to become a semi-peripheral scientific force in Eastern Africa after examining the country's scientific systems in the context of the global science system. Despite the fact that the majority of its publications target the North American market and that almost half of Kenya's research and development

funding comes from outside sources, the nation is beginning to establish itself as a significant player for its neighbors. Kenya is seeing an influx of graduate students, but the country's infrastructure is still in a precarious state. In order to achieve the socioeconomic goals of the nation in the long run, they are seen as fundamental for building a foundation of knowledge. Lack of accurate and current data on R&D is one barrier to evidence-based policymaking in Kenya, according to their argument.

The relationship between science and technology and insecurity in Africa in the twenty-first century was examined by Wairegi (2020). Africa's information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure is expanding quickly, and as a result, more people are connected to the global network. But this development has also brought forth important trends for the continent's security equipment and tools going forward. The selection of Kenya as a case study was based on the parallels between the security concerns faced by African nations. In order to analyse the philosophy underlying science, technology, and security measures and to find an analytical explanation for why Kenyan security issues persist despite advancements in science and technology, Securitisation Theory was chosen as the theoretical framework. The study used the qualitative research approach and analysed field data as well as secondary data from a variety of academic publications, journals, and other academic works. The research examined the existing security tactics, communication policies, and processes, as well as the ways in which science and technology impact them. IT administrators, ICT technical specialists, ICT security officers, academics, IT institutions, and others are among the respondents surveyed for this study. This study examines the tactics and policies used in Kenya to protect the science and technology industry against online attacks. Developing national institutions and cyber capacity to support and

deliver a safe and secure cyber environment is one of these methods. The impact of science and technology on Kenya's national security was examined in the study.

To understand S&T and its implications for national security, the study placed the idea of science and technology in the framework of securitisation theory. The focus is on how the nation's security has spread, as well as its complexity and porous character. Computer use in both the public and private sectors has been linked to a rise in the use of science and technology (S&T), particularly communications technologies. Because of this, criminals have been drawn to take advantage of the opportunity. The asymmetric nature of operations makes the attacks sophisticated, as indicated by the insecurity trends that are displayed. This offers a framework for assessing Kenya's security posture and determining how science and technology may strengthen it. As a result, the study comes to the conclusion that security and technological advancement are strongly correlated. The study demonstrates the existence of legal frameworks that address information security. However, because of shoddy structures and a dearth of enforcement tools, execution is the weak point. As a result of many internet users' ignorance, lack of skills, and lack of awareness of cyber threats, the nation's S&T position remained weak. Nonetheless, institutions are increasingly recognised for their significant contribution, and investing in S&T security is a significant step in building security capability. Lastly, the study offers suggestions for actions that can lead to sustainable S&T, which need to be based on the cooperation of all parties involved, including researchers, internet users, policymakers, conductors, and executors.

By evaluating the impact of growing financial innovations in Kenya on the development of the financial sector, the degree to which regulatory changes and the expansion of new products like mobile banking, RTGS, and mobile money payment systems impact Kenya's economic growth and prosperity, Mwinzi (2014) conducted an empirical investigation into the relationship between

financial innovations and economic growth. The Kenya Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Kenya, and other organisations provided secondary data for the study. With the use of SPSS, the gathered data was analysed using the regression approach. It was then edited for accuracy, uniformity, consistency, and completeness, organised to allow for tabulation, and the results were displayed in tables. According to the study's findings, financial innovation has a negligible beneficial effect on economic growth, but mobile transactions have a bigger influence. Mobile banking and RTGS innovations have negligible impacts on Kenya's financial deepening. This indicates that the increase in m-banking and mobile money transactions in Kenya has had a major impact on economic growth. According to the report, policymakers should reconsider how mobile money adoption affects the usage of formal financial services, which is thought to have a negligible effect on economic growth, in order to improve financial innovation in Kenya.

Oyugi, Okoth, and Odhiambo (2023) evaluated the socioeconomic effects of the Chinese concept of technology, skill, and value transfer on Kenyan infrastructure development. Dependency, modernisation, and power theories served as the foundation for this study and influenced its conceptual framework. The research design used in this study was descriptive. Questionnaires, interview guides, focus groups, and desk-top reviews were used to gather data. The data was analysed and presented using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Tables, percentages, and bar graphs were used to display the collected data. The study discovered that the informal sector profited from China's skill transfer during Kenya's Chinese infrastructure expansion. According to the study's findings, the bilateral ties between China and Kenya have improved Kenya's standing internationally, as seen by the rise in foreign direct investments made in Kenya by Western nations in particular. The study suggests that the Kenyan government create a strategy that would

guarantee that the technological skills that Chinese construction companies have influenced Kenyan workers should be enhanced and taught in Kenyan schools.

## **2.3 Theoretical Review**

The cybernetic theory of decision-making and prospect theory served as theoretical guide for this study.

### **2.3.1 The Cybernetic Theory of Decision-Making**

Steinbruner, an early proponent of the cybernetic method, asserted in 2002 that, when confronted with complicated situations, decision makers want to lessen the complexity and uncertainty they face. Using feedback loops for information, the cybernetic theory model decreases uncertainty. At its core, the argument is that processing and other cognitive processes limit people's computational, memory, and recall capacities. People adapt their decision-making processes to better handle the demands of the choice environment and their own cognitive constraints as a result of these restrictions. A fresh theoretical viewpoint on the government decision-making process should be investigated, according to Steinbruner (2002). According to his argument, the cybernetic theory of decision-making draws from a wide range of disciplines, including information theory, mathematical logic, and behavioral psychology, to provide an analytical framework that appears to rationally explain seemingly irrational decisions. The cybernetic theory of decision-making, when combined with insights from cognitive psychology, provides a clear picture of how decision-makers deal with the intrinsic value conflicts and tremendous unpredictability of bureaucratic politics. In order to demonstrate the merits of cybernetic theory, Steinbruner looks at the issue of alliance nuclear weapon sharing within NATO. The necessity to determine best practices and alternatives based on desired results is nullified by the cybernetic paradigm's elimination of alternatives and disregard of the environment (Mintz & DeRouen, 2010).

It is possible that the cybernetic approach, which places a strong focus on feedback loops and information processing, could reduce complicated human decision-making to a mechanical process by ignoring the influence of biases, emotions, and values. Critics contend that the model's strong focus on information processing and flow may obscure other crucial elements that affect judgement, like social dynamics, political background, and personal motives. Even while the cybernetic model strives for objectivity, it is vulnerable to biases brought about by the organization and presentation of information. If the model fails to incorporate all pertinent data and viewpoints, this may result in less-than-ideal choices. Despite emphasizing flexibility, some contend that the model can nonetheless be overly static and fall short of capturing the dynamic and ever-changing character of decision-making processes in the actual world. The cybernetic model may not be universally relevant in all decision-making situations, according to some, especially where there is a lot of uncertainty or a conflict of values. The garbage can model is one of the alternative theories that have been developed to address some of the shortcomings of the cybernetic theory of decision-making, which has been criticized for failing to offer a thorough explanation of decision-making.

The theory is applicable to the current study because it highlights how decision-makers sometimes use simplified information processing and adaptive strategies to deal with complexity and uncertainty rather than acting logically. It sheds light on the role of ambiguity, value conflicts, and the influence of many individuals in the decision-making process that takes place within bureaucratic systems. The conventional rational model of decision-making, which holds that people make decisions based on objective standards and possess all available information, is contested by the theory. The theory can be applied to the analysis of decision-making in domains

where uncertainty and conflicting values are prevalent, such as national security and international relations.

### **2.3.2 Prospect Theory**

Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky published the prospect theory in 1979. The basic idea is that individuals prefer to make decisions that will benefit them rather than those that would harm them since the two concepts have different monetary values. According to this hypothesis, nations are more inclined to take chances when they have a financial stake in the outcome, rather than when they anticipate a potential financial benefit (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979). In order to assess results, people use benchmarks, as mentioned in the prospect hypothesis. More importantly, they outweigh losses when compared to gains of a comparable kind (Levy, 1997). "In the editing phase, options are identified, the decision is presented, and the outcomes and their corresponding probabilities are also determined." This is the first of two steps in the theory. The impacts of framing are felt at this point. Given that, according to prospect theory, one may influence a choice by presenting pertinent facts. The second step, the assessment phase, is when judgments are made based on the value of the utility function, according to McDermott (2004).

The prospect theory, which prioritizes loss aversion, has significant ramifications for international relations and foreign policy decision-making. DeRouen (1995), for instance, used prospect theory to explain the deployment of military action by presidents who are facing electoral difficulties. Prospect theory was employed by McDermott (1992) to explain the circumstances surrounding President Jimmy Carter's 1980 attempt to free Iranian prisoners. Risky as the rescue effort was, Carter found himself in a political losing field in the run-up to the 1980 election.

Prospect Theory is criticized for providing insufficient psychological explanations for the processes it covers, even if it is a descriptive model. Critics point out that it fails to take into account elements that are essential to decision-making in the actual world, such as emotional responses and emotions. The framing theory of the theory, which describes how information is presented to affect decisions, is criticized for being insufficient. It doesn't adequately describe how and why actors create and use particular frames. Prospect Theory's emphasis on experimental contexts, according to some, restricts its relevance to real-world situations, especially when it comes to topics like consumer behaviour. The theory's emphasis on "framing," or the presentation of information in a biased manner, may be immoral in many real-world circumstances. The mathematical computations of the theory may be too complex for the typical person to use in daily decision-making.

Because it clarifies how framing, loss aversion, and risk-taking affect decision-making particularly when faced with options that involve gains or losses this theory is pertinent to the study. The way options are presented and their potential for profit or loss have an impact on people's judgements, which are not always made only on the basis of logic or projected value. The framing of a decision can have a big influence on decisions. Individuals typically experience the anguish of a loss more intensely than the joy of a comparable gain. According to the hypothesis, people are more inclined to take chances while considering possible losses and less inclined to do so when considering possible rewards. Comprehending how leaders' choices regarding military interventions, sanctions, or talks are influenced by framing and loss aversion might be essential. Even when seen just from an economic perspective, the theory might assist in explaining why nations may adopt particular economic policies or engage in trade wars. By understanding how framing and loss aversion affect negotiations, diplomats can develop more successful methods.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

Connecting the dots between the study's variables is what the conceptual framework is all about. According to Kothari (2019), this connection is made up of a collection of broad concepts and principles drawn from a variety of research fields that serve to organize the presentation that follows. One useful tool for raising awareness and fostering knowledge of the conditions under examination and communication was the conceptual framework, which is employed by researchers. A potentially helpful tool for helping the researcher interpret later data is the adoption of a well-articulated conceptual framework. Since it is a component of the negotiating timetable that was evaluated, analyzed, examined, and changed as a consequence of the research, it clarifies any potential relationships between the variables under investigation.

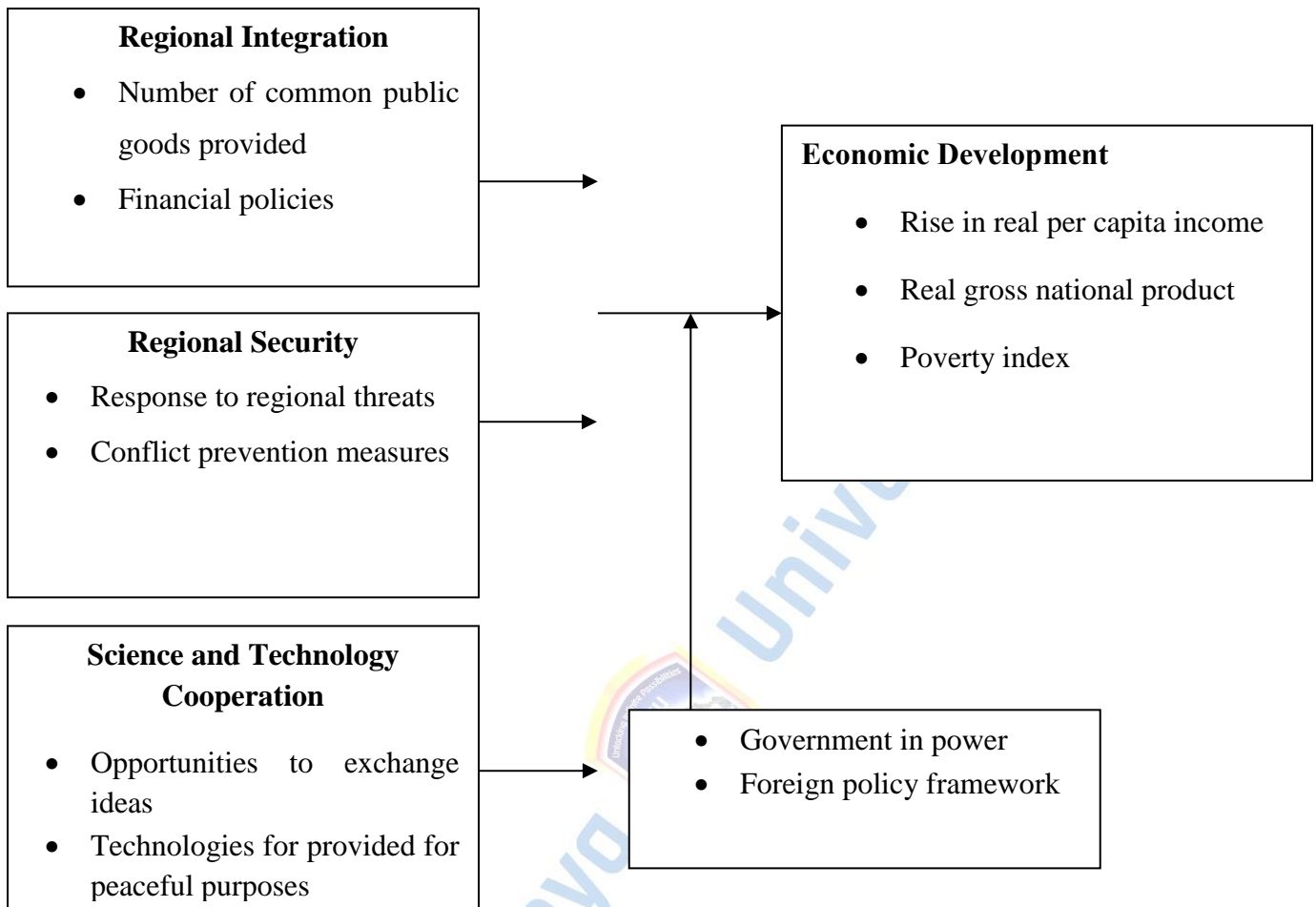
This study aims to analyze the relationship between strategic foreign policy objectives and economic development in Kenya. Increases in real GDP, real per capita income, and the poverty index served as indicators of economic progress, which was the dependent variable in this research. The independent variables in this study were territorial integrity, which was measured by border disputes and the number of invasions; regional integration, which was measured by the number of common public goods provided and financial policies; regional security, which was measured by response to regional threats and conflict prevention measures; and science and technology cooperation, which was measured by opportunities to exchange ideas and technologies for provided for peaceful purposes. Figure 2.1 illustrates this.

### Independent Variable

#### **Territorial Integrity**

- Border disputes
- Number of invasions

### Dependent Variables



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

**Intervening Variables**

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

In the following chapter, the researcher analyzed how the research was carried out, the population under investigation, as well as the techniques and tactics used for sampling. The included a comprehensive examination of the procedures entailed in the development of research instruments,

along with the techniques used to evaluate their validity and reliability. Furthermore, this chapter included the methods and processes used for data gathering, ethical issues, recommended approaches for data analysis, and the methods that match to it. Research methodology, intended participants, sampling strategy, and sample procedures were the most important parts of the report. Ethical considerations, research tools, data collection methods, data processing, and data presentation are further factors.

### **3.2 Research Methodology**

A research methodology details the specific procedures used to collect, organize, analyze, and interpret data related to a certain topic. The research strategy for this topic was a mixed methodologies approach. The researcher uncovered all the information regarding the study topic by combining the two strategies (Taherdoost, 2021). This research methodology was justified because it offers a more complete picture by combining qualitative and quantitative information. When a comprehensive knowledge of a phenomenon was needed, mixed methods research was the way to go because of its many advantages. The social sciences make heavy use of this method since it strengthens studies by integrating qualitative and quantitative data.

### **3.3 Research Design**

This investigation made use of a descriptive research approach. This setup was recommended because it provides a comprehensive grasp of the research subject from several perspectives. The researcher's prior knowledge of the phenomenon and interest in understanding the interplay between the variables under study provide further support for this approach. This study's methodology was to provide a credible and accurate presentation of the variables under investigation in addition to answering questions (Alok & Mishra, 2017).

### 3.4 Target Population

The target population is defined by Pyrczak and Tcherni-Buzzeo (2018) as the biggest population from whom the sample is drawn. There were a total of 156 participants in this survey, all of whom worked for the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs at its Harambee Avenue headquarters in the Old Treasury Building.

### 3.5 Sampling Frame and Sampling Techniques

In order to get a better understanding of a population overall, researchers often employ sample designs (Onwuegbuzie and Leech, 2017). A stratified selection approach was used to randomly choose participants from the ministry for this research. Research projects often use stratified sampling as a method for participant selection due to its efficacy in minimizing bias in responder selection. When deciding on a sample size, many factors were considered, including the overall population, the intended analysis, the required degree of data detail, and the researcher's statistical confidence. To determine the required sample size at the 95% confidence level, the study applied Yamane's technique (Field, 2017).

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

n = Size of the Sample

N = study populace

e = alpha level, 0.05

$$n = 156 / \{1 + 156(0.05^2)\}$$

$$n = 112$$

In determining the sample of the study Yamane's Formula above was employed. Using populace of 156 respondents, the size of the sample based on the formula was 112.

### **3.6 Research Instrument**

A questionnaire was utilized as data collecting tools for this inquiry. The questionnaire's adaptability, affordability, and usefulness make it the best method for gathering data for this investigation. Furthermore, the study offers a thorough examination of every aspect and component involved. Numerous factors influenced the survey instruments' design. The survey tool was used to evaluate the study's objectives, which included examining topics like Kenya's economic progress, territorial integrity, regional integration, security, and science and technology cooperation.

#### **3.6.1 Piloting of Research Instrument**

The researcher ascertained the effectiveness of the suggested questionnaire through pilot experiments. During the pilot testing phase, ten employees were chosen at random from the population being studied. These employees would not be participating in the main study project. Ten employees would serve as "pilots" to test and evaluate the research instruments before they are used on the entire sample. Pilot testing was required to find any unexpected issues and make the required adjustments before delivering the final questionnaire to the participants. The inquiries and their inherent characteristics, together with their formulation, organization, and typographical errors, would proactively be altered.

#### **3.6.2 Validity of Research Instrument**

According to Schindler and Cooper (2014), the validity of an investigative instrument is defined as its degree of accuracy and importance. This is the extent to which experts, such a supervisor,

are able to enhance a research instrument so that it measures the anticipated variables. Using reliable sources increased the validity of research tools. Additionally, university instructors carefully examined the tool's validity. To ascertain the extent to which conclusions derived from measurements or observations precisely measured the construct for which they are intended, both criteria and construct validity were evaluated.

### **3.6.3 Reliability of Research Instrument**

Bougie and Sekaran (2016) stated that reliability is the process of determining whether or not a research instrument meets criteria for consistency and repeatability. A Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 or above was used in the research to ensure that the variables and the complete instrument are reliable. Pretesting via piloting was used to ensure that the interview guide's questions were clear and was adjusted as necessary.

### **3.7 Data Collection Procedure**

Authorization was given to the researcher to begin data collection. The National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation approval and an introduction letter from the organization was sent to the researcher prior to data collection. This investigation depended heavily on the ministry staff members' questionnaire responses and in-depth interviews. The administration of the survey were directly under the researcher's control. Each responder got a permission letter and consent form before to any data collection, guaranteeing the privacy protection of all responses.

### **3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data for this study was gathered in both quantitative and qualitative forms. Following collection, the data was cleaned and encoded to make it ready for analysis. A content analysis was performed on the gathered qualitative data. For the researcher, content analysis was all about quantitatively

examining the frequency with which specific words, themes, or concepts emerge, along with their meanings and relationships. The primary themes and patterns found in the data were succinctly summarised by the researcher. The results were evaluated in light of the goals or questions of the study. It was then methodically organized to extract meaning and draw useful conclusions. Nonetheless, the researcher plans to use inferential and descriptive statistics to assess the quantitative data. SPSS 22.0 was used to analyze the collected data for both descriptive and inferential statistics, including means, percentages, and standard deviations, as well as regression analysis and correlation.

Here was the formula for making forecasts:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where Y: Economic development at time (t).

X<sub>1</sub>: Territorial integrity

X<sub>2</sub>: Regional integration

X<sub>3</sub>: Regional security

X<sub>4</sub>: Science and technology cooperation

Where:

$\beta_0$  represents the constant in the equation and appears as the intercept.

$\beta_1$  the sensitivity coefficient for each independent variable (i=1,2,3,4).

$\varepsilon$  is the error term.

Statistical and visual methods were used to display the research findings. The use of tables and charts for graphical representations was planned.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

Permission, which can be obtained from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation, was required for the researcher to collect data. The researcher spoke with research participants to obtain their informed consent. These discussions comforted participants and ensured the privacy of any information they choose to provide. They also provided an explanation of the aims, importance, and methodology of the study. Details on participant roles were provided, and data collection instruments were covered. Following a discussion, consent forms were provided to participants, who must read and sign them to acknowledge that they were taking part in the study freely and fully aware of the risks. By posing questions in a way that does not endanger respondents physically or psychologically, the researcher was able to retain credibility. The decision to participate in the study was fully up to the participants, and the researcher made it obvious to them. Pseudonyms were used to protect participants' identity. The researcher took this action to safeguard everyone's privacy. Additionally, every source consulted throughout the study was acknowledged to prevent plagiarism. Finally, a genuine presentation of the data collecting and analysis was made.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The following section highlights data analysis, findings and discussion of the results. The aim of the study was on establishing the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya`s

economic development in the period 2018-2023. This chapter provides results on personal information, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics and discussion of findings.

## 4.2 Personal Information

The following section focuses on the response rate and personal information of the respondents.

### 4.2.1 Response Rate

The study sought information from 112 respondents out of which 88 responded. Thus, Response Rate=  $(88/112) \times 100 \approx 78.57\%$ . So, the response rate is approximately 78.6%. This means that about 78.6% of the people contacted responded which was good for analysis.

### 4.2.2 Respondents Gender

The researcher sought to establish the gender of the respondents. The results are as elaborated in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Respondents Gender**

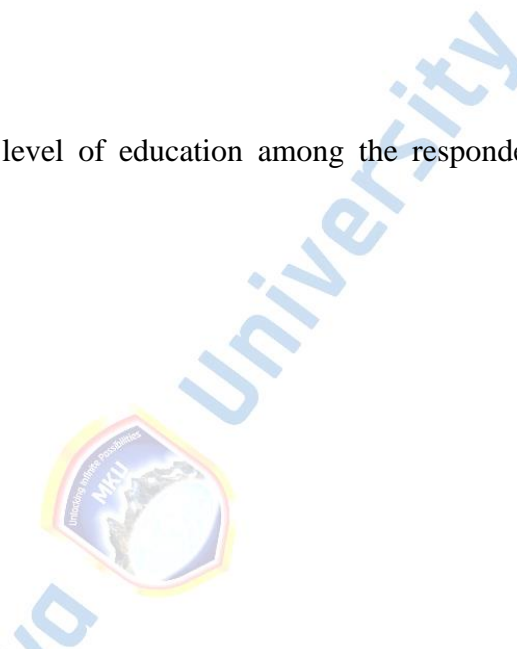
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	49	55.7	55.7	55.7
	Female	39	44.3	44.3	100.0
	Total	88	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

According to the study results shown in Table 4.1, the data shows that 55.7% of the respondents are male, while 44.3% are female. This shows that majority of the employees working for Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs at its Harambee Avenue headquarters in the Old Treasury Building are male but the difference in numbers is minimal.

### 4.2.3 Respondents Level of Education

The researcher wanted to establish the level of education among the respondents. Table 4.2 illustrated these findings.



**Table 4.2 Respondents Level of Education**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Diploma	12	13.6	13.6	13.6
Degree	33	37.5	37.5	51.1
Masters	38	43.2	43.2	94.3
Others	5	5.7	5.7	100
Total	88	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

From the study results in Table 4.2, the cumulative percentages indicate how each category builds upon the previous, reaching 100% at the "Others" category. In summary, the majority (43.2%) have an masters as their highest level of education, followed by 37.5% with a degree, while smaller portions hold diplomas at 13.6%, other qualifications like post graduate and PhD, or other educational qualifications. The findings show that the respondents were in position to provide the right answers to the questions owing to their educational qualifications.

#### 4.2.4 Number of Years Worked by the Respondents

The researcher was interested in finding out the number of years worked by the respondents. The study results are as elaborated in Table 4.3.



**Table 4.3 Number of Years Worked by the Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-4 Years	10	11.4	11.4	11.4
	5-9 Years	37	42.0	42.0	53.4
	10-14 Years	35	39.8	39.8	93.2
	Above 15 Years	6	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	88	100.0	100.0	

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

The results as shown in Table 4.3 indicate that the majority of individuals (42.0%) have worked between 5 to 9 years, this were followed by those who had worked at the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs for a period of 10-14 years at 39.8% while smaller percentages have either 1-4 years or more than 15 years of experience at 11.4% and 6.8% respectively. This indicates that most individuals in this sample have mid-level work experience, with fewer at the high and low extremes.

### 4.3 Descriptive Statistics

The study sought to find out from the respondents the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya`s economic development in the period 2018-23.



#### 4.3.1 Territorial Integrity And Kenya`s Economic Development

The first variable the study considered was the influence of territorial integrity on Kenya`s economic development using a scale of 1-5 where; 1-not sure, 2-strongly disagree, 3-disagree, 4-agree and 5- strongly agree. The results are as elaborated in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4 Territorial Integrity And Kenya`s Economic Development**

		Std.		
N	Mean	Deviation	Variance	
Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic

---

Border disputes have an impact on Kenya`s economic development	88	4.80	.044	.550	.302
Invasions impact on Kenya`s economic development	88	4.76	.053	.666	.444
Annexation impacts on Kenya`s economic development	88	4.68	.055	.681	.464
Independence movements of people impact on Kenya`s economic development	88	3.49	.045	.562	.316
Interference of other states impact on Kenya`s economic development	88	3.69	0.46	.577	.354
Valid N (listwise)	88				

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**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

According to the study results shown in Table 4.4, the standard deviations are low to moderate, with the first three items showing values between 0.550 and 0.681, indicating a narrow spread and general consensus. The fourth item has a lower standard deviation (0.562), indicating responses are closer to the mean but with slightly more variation than in the first three items, and Variance: The Square of the standard deviation, providing another measure of variability. Variance values range from 0.302 to 0.464, further confirming the moderate variability in responses.

In overall, the data suggests strong agreement on the first three statements, with means close to 5, indicating that border disputes have an impact on Kenya`s economic development, invasions

impact on Kenya`s economic development and that annexation impacts on Kenya`s economic development. The fourth statement about independence movements of people impacting on Kenya`s economic development had a lower mean (3.49), indicating less consistent agreement which was the same with the fifth statement with a mean of (3.69) which was on whether interference of other states impacts on Kenya`s economic development. From this study findings, it was established that territorial integrity had an impact on Kenya`s economic development.

### 4.3.2 Regional Integration and Kenya`s Economic Development

The second variable the study considered was the influence of regional integration on Kenya`s economic development using a scale of 1-5 where; 1-not sure, 2-strongly disagree, 3-disagree, 4-agree and 5- strongly agree. The results are as illustrated in Table 4.5.



**Table 4.5 Regional Integration and Kenya`s Economic Development**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Error	Statistic
The provision of common public goods to member counties	88	4.29	.060	.754 .568
Macroeconomic policies to have been adopted	88	4.28	.075	.934 .872
The type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place	88	4.75	.056	.697 .485

The number of transport, ICT and energy infrastructure projects implemented	88	3.31	.104	1.293	1.672
The economic cooperation that is in a free-trade zone	88	3.58	.127	1.582	2.504
Valid N (listwise)	88				

---

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

From the study results in Table 4.5, it was established that, the mean which is the average score for each statement indicate that: the provision of common public goods to member counties with a mean of 4.29, suggesting strong agreement with this statement; macroeconomic policies to have been adopted has a mean of 4.28, also indicating high agreement; the type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place mean is 4.75, showing very strong agreement; the number of transport, ICT and energy infrastructure projects implemented mean is 3.31, suggesting a more moderate level of agreement; while the economic cooperation that is in a free-trade zone mean is 3.58, indicating moderate agreement.

For the Std. Error which reflects how much the sample mean might vary in different samples were taken, all the statements have low standard errors, indicating the sample mean is a reliable estimate. Standard Deviation shows the spread of responses around the mean; standard deviations vary, with higher values (e.g., 1.582 for the economic cooperation that is in a free-trade zone) indicating greater variability in responses, suggesting mixed opinions on certain items; lower values (e.g., 0.697 for the type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place) indicate more consistent agreement.



Effective response to regional threats	88	2.81	.095	1.190	1.417
Conflict prevention through diplomatic measures	88	3.65	.050	.620	.385
Specific deployment of armed forces	88	3.79	.112	1.399	1.958
Control of conflicts	88	4.80	.054	.676	.457
Providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion	88	4.79	.051	.640	.409
Valid N (listwise)	88				

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

As shown in Table 4.6, the range shows the spread of responses from minimum to maximum, the ranges for the items vary, with three statements having a range of 4 (full scale from 1 to 5), while the first two items only range from 1 to 4.

Mean is the average response for each statement; effective response to regional threats has a mean of 2.81, indicating relatively low agreement; conflict prevention through diplomatic measures has a mean of 3.65, suggesting moderate agreement; specific deployment of armed forces mean is 3.79, also reflecting moderate agreement; control of conflicts has a mean of 4.80, indicating strong agreement; and providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion has mean of 4.79, also showing strong agreement.

Std. Error reflects how much the sample mean would vary across different samples; the standard errors are all quite low, indicating that the sample means are reliable estimates of the population means. Standard Deviation indicates the spread of responses around the mean; the highest standard deviation is for the item on specific deployment of armed forces (1.399), suggesting mixed opinions; the lowest standard deviation is for the item on Conflict prevention through diplomatic measures (0.620), indicating more consistency in agreement for this item.

Variance which is the Square of the standard deviation, also measures variability; higher variances (e.g., 1.958 for specific deployment of armed forces item) indicate greater spread in responses, while lower variances (e.g., 0.385 for conflict prevention through diplomatic measures) indicate that responses are more tightly clustered around the mean.

The summary is that there is a strong consensus on statements about control of conflicts and providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion, both with high mean scores near 5. Moderate agreement was on specific deployment of armed forces and conflict prevention through diplomatic measures. There is somewhat less agreement on the statement about effective response to regional threats.

#### **4.3.4 Science & Technology Cooperation and Kenya`s Economic Development**

The fourth variable the study considered was the influence of science and technology cooperation on Kenya`s economic development using a scale of 1-5 where; 1-not sure, 2-strongly disagree, 3-disagree, 4-agree and 5- strongly agree. The results are as described in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Science & Technology Cooperation and Kenya`s Economic Development**

	N	Mean	Std.		
			Deviation	Variance	
	Statistic	Statistic	Error	Statistic	Statistic
Opportunities available to exchange ideas	88	3.18	.076	.947	.897
Technologies for provided for peaceful purposes	88	4.92	.036	.448	.200
Collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest	88	4.94	.035	.435	.189
Activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how	88	4.80	.058	.722	.522
Investment-related technical co-operation	88	2.96	.019	.237	.056
Valid N (listwise)	88				

From the study results in Table 4.7, the mean scores indicate that opportunities available to exchange ideas has a mean of 3.18, suggesting moderate agreement; technologies for provided for peaceful purposes has a mean of 4.92, indicating strong agreement that the the countries require technologies for peaceful purposes; collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest has a mean of 4.94, showing strong agreement with this practice, activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how mean is 4.80, reflecting strong agreement that there needs to be activities which augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how of government employees and investment-related technical co-operation has

a mean of 2.96, indicating moderate to low agreement and suggesting this may be an area of concern.

The first statement has a standard deviation of 0.947, indicating a moderate spread and variability in opinions on opportunities available to exchange ideas. The statements on technologies for provided for peaceful purposes (0.448) and collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest (0.435) have lower standard deviations, indicating greater consensus. While investment-related technical co-operation statement has a very low standard deviation (0.237), suggesting a tighter clustering around the mean. Higher variances (e.g., 0.897 for opportunities available to exchange ideas) indicate more disagreement among respondents; while Lower variances (e.g., 0.200 for technologies for provided for peaceful purposes) suggest consistent agreement.

The summary statistics suggest that while government considers science and technology cooperation to have an impact on Kenya's economic development, it has collaborations on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest, provides technologies for peaceful purposes and its activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how (all having high mean scores), there is a notable concern regarding opportunities available to exchange ideas and investment-related technical co-operation, which have lower mean scores. This indicates that while some aspects of science and technology cooperation are well-regarded, there may be weaknesses in sharing opportunities that exist to exchange ideas as well as technical co-operation in investments that need to be addressed to strengthen overall science and technology cooperation on Kenya's economic development.

### 4.3.5 Kenya`s Economic Development

The study sought to establish the extent to which the respondents agreed/disagreed with Kenya`s economic development measures using a scale of 1-5 where; 1-not sure, 2-strongly disagree, 3-disagree, 4-agree and 5- strongly agree. The results are as illustrated in Table 4.8.



**Table 4.8 Kenya`s Economic Development**

	N	Mean	Std.		
			Std. Error	Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
The country has seen a rise in real per capita income	88	4.80	.041	.513	.263
The country has a positive real gross national product	88	4.94	.035	.435	.189
There are few Kenyan`s below poverty index line	88	2.67	.072	.904	.817

The country is ranked fairly on the human development index	88	2.91	.040	.500	.250
The country has a positive gender-related development index	88	3.47	.074	.919	.844
Valid N (listwise)	88				

**Source: Survey Data (2024)**

The study results in Table 4.8 shows that, the country has seen a rise in real per capita income mean is 4.80, suggesting a moderate to high agreement that the country has seen a positive rise in real per capita income; the country has a positive real gross national product mean is 4.94, indicating strong agreement that the country has gross national product that is positive; there are few Kenyan`s below poverty index line has a mean of 2.67, showing strong disagreement that the country has improved the well-being of the citizens by reducing poverty levels; the country is ranked fairly on the human development index has a mean of 2.91, indicating strong disagreement that the country human development index is ranked highly; and the country has a positive gender-related development index has a mean of 3.47, suggesting disagreement that government has done much on the gender-related development.

For the Standard Error all statements have low standard errors, indicating that the means are reliable estimates. The country has seen a rise in real per capita income statement has a standard deviation of 0.513, indicating moderate variability in opinions about the respondents view of real per capita income while the other statements have lower standard deviations (e.g., 0.435 for the country has a positive real gross national product and 0.500 for the country is ranked fairly on the

human development index), suggesting a higher level of agreement and consistency among respondents.

The statistics indicate that respondents generally agree that the country has a positive real gross national product and the country has seen a rise in real per capita income as reflected by the high mean scores (4.94 and 4.91). There is also disagreement on the country has having a positive gender-related development index, with a mean of 3.47. Overall, the data suggests a agreement that the country is performing better on some aspects of economic development while on others it is doing poorly.

#### 4.4 Inferential Statistics

The following section covers the inferential statistics employed in this study like the correlation analysis and regression analysis.

##### 4.4.1 Correlation Analysis

The study sought to measure the strength of the linear relationship between the study variables and compute their association as shown in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Correlations**

Kenya`s				Science and
economic	Territorial	Regional	Regional	Technology
development	Integrity	Integration	Safety	Cooperation

Kenya`s	Pearson	1	-.743**	-.514**	-.545**	-.834**
Economic	Correlation					
Development	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Territorial	Pearson	-.743**	1	.869**	.924**	.957**
Integrity	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Regional	Pearson	-.514**	.869**	1	.957**	.832**
Integration	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Regional	Pearson	-.545**	.924**	.957**	1	.873**
Safety	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	88	88	88	88	88
	Pearson	-.834**	.957**	.832**	.873**	1
	Correlation					

Science and Technology Cooperation	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	88	88	88	88	88

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

#### Source: Survey Data (2024)

The study results as shown in Table 4.9 show that, there is Negative Correlations with Kenya`s Economic Development: Kenya`s Economic Development has significant negative correlations with all other strategic foreign security policy aspects (e.g., Territorial Integrity:  $r = -0.743^{**}$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; Science and Technology Cooperation:  $r = -0.834^{**}$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). This suggests that as the effectiveness of these strategic foreign security policy aspects increases, Kenya`s economic development tends to decrease, indicating a potential inverse relationship.

There is Strong Positive Correlations among Territorial Integrity: There are strong positive correlations among Territorial Integrity, Regional Safety and Science and Technology Cooperation. For example, Territorial Integrity and Regional Safety have a high correlation ( $r = 0.957^{**}$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), indicating that improvements in Territorial Integrity are closely tied to enhancements in Regional Safety. Science and Technology Cooperation shows significant positive correlations with all strategic foreign security policy looked at in this study (e.g.,  $r = .957^{**}$  with Territorial Integrity,  $p < 0.01$ ; Regional Integration  $r = 0.832^{**}$ ,  $p < 0.01$  and Regional Safety  $r = 0.873^{**}$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). All correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), indicating a strong level of confidence in the observed relationships.

#### 4.4.2 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was used in this study to allow for the examination of the relationship between two or more variables of interest. The results are as shown in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.917 <sup>a</sup>	.841	.837	.064

a. Predictors: (Constant), Territorial Integrity, Regional Integration, Regional Safety, Science & Technology Cooperation

The findings as shown in Table 4.10 indicate that R value is 0.917 which is the correlation coefficient between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. The R value of 0.917 indicates a very strong positive correlation, suggesting that the predictors (territorial integrity, regional integration, regional safety, science & technology cooperation) are highly correlated with the outcome.

R Square value is (0.841) which is also known as the coefficient of determination, explains the proportion of variance in the dependent variable accounted for by the predictors in the model. With an R Square of 0.841, the model explains 84.1% of the variance in the outcome variable, indicating a high level of explanatory power. Adjusted R Square is (0.837) which accounts for the number of predictors and sample size, providing a more accurate measure of the model's explanatory power. At 0.837, this value suggests that even with adjustments, the model still explains a substantial 83.7% of the variance, validating the strong predictive value of the included strategies.

Standard Error of the Estimate (0.064) measures the average distance between the observed values and the values predicted by the model. A standard error of 0.064 indicates that the model's

predictions are close to the actual values, which reflects high precision in the predictions. This model summary indicates that the strategic foreign security policy aspects (territorial integrity, regional integration, regional safety, science & technology cooperation) are excellent predictors, explaining over 84% of the variance in the outcome variable. The strong R and adjusted R Square values, coupled with a low standard error, suggest that the model is both highly explanatory and accurate.



#### 4.4.3 Analysis of Variance

**Table 4.11 ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.278	4	.820	199.922	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	.619	84	.004		
	Total	3.897	88			

a. Dependent Variable: Kenya`s Economic Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Territorial Integrity, Regional Integration, Regional Safety, Science & Technology Cooperation

As shown in Table 4.11, the Regression Sum of Squares (3.278) represents the variation in financial performance that can be explained by the model (i.e., the four strategic foreign security policy aspects). A higher regression sum of squares indicates that a large portion of the variation in Kenya's economic development is explained by the predictors. The Residual Sum of Squares (0.619) is the portion of variation in Kenya's economic development that remains unexplained by the model. Since this value is relatively low compared to the regression sum of squares, it suggests that the model accounts for most of the variance in the dependent variable.

Total Sum of Squares (3.897) is the total variation in Kenya's economic development, calculated as the sum of the regression and residual sums of squares ( $3.278 + 0.619 = 3.897$ ). F-Statistic (199.922) tests whether the overall regression model is significant. A high F-value indicates that the model explains a significant portion of the variation in the dependent variable. Here, the F-value of 199.922 is very high, suggesting that the model is statistically significant.

Significance (Sig.) (.000) p-value for the F-test is less than 0.001, indicating that the model is highly significant at the 0.01 level. This means there is a very strong likelihood that the predictors collectively have a statistically significant influence in Kenya's economic development.

#### 4.4.4 The Model Specification Coefficients

**Table 4.12 Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			

1 (Constant)	2.551	.056	45.946	.000
Territorial Integrity	-.018	.010	-.251	-1.725 .087
Regional Integration	.000	.004	-.014	-.122 .903
Regional Safety	.035	.006	.880	5.918 .000
Science & Technology Cooperation	-.091	.008	-1.351	- .000 11.922

a. Dependent Variable: Kenya`s Economic Development

$$FP = 2.551 - 0.251TI - 0.014RI + 0.880RS - 1.351STC + \varepsilon$$

The study results as indicated in Table 4.12, a constant of 2.551 suggests that if no aspect was considered by the government (which is theoretical), the Kenya`s Economic Development score would start at 2.551.

Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -0.251) for Territorial Integrity (TI) indicates a moderate negative relationship between Territorial Integrity and Kenya`s Economic Development t-value (-1.725) and Sig. (p = 0.087): With a p-value above 0.05, this predictor is not statistically significant, implying it may not have a meaningful influence on Kenya`s Economic Development in this model. This study were in line with one by Muthaura (2022) assessed Kenya's good-neighborliness foreign policy in the context of escalating regional competitiveness through the prism of Kenya-Somalia territorial challenges. The study's specific objectives were to identify the factors that led to Kenya's adoption of a good neighborly foreign policy, look into how this policy advances Kenya's national interests, identify important areas in which Kenya and Somalia are competing regionally, and, lastly, evaluate the usefulness of this foreign policy in light of territorial threats between Kenya and Somalia. The study's theoretical discourse was supported by the use of liberal

and rational choice theories. This study was supported by liberal and rational choice theories while the current study was supported by theories like rational actor model, internationalization theory, the cybernetic theory of decision-making and prospect theory.

Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -0.014) for Regional Integration show very low Beta further indicates minimal influence. The t-value (-0.122) and Sig. (p = 0.903): With a very high p-value, Regional Integration is not statistically significant and do not appear to influence Kenya's Economic Development in this model. To some extent this study agreed with the findings of Muriuki and Kosimbei n their 2015 study which examined the history of East African Community (EAC) regional integration, its current state, the challenges it confronts, and the various initiatives taken by EAC governments to advance regional integration. This research used secondary sources to look at the question of whether or not regional integration has affected the GDP growth of East Asian Community member states. From 1977 to 2014, panel data was gathered for all member nations of the EAC. The results demonstrated that terms of trade, FDI, and GDP growth were significantly correlated positively; exchange rates were significantly correlated negatively with GDP growth; and inflation was correlated negatively with GDP growth, but not statistically. While the previous study delved into the history of East African Community (EAC) regional integration, its current state, and the challenges it faces, the present study will focus on the impact of EAC governments' strategic foreign policy security on Kenya's economic development.

Standardized Coefficient (Beta = 0.880) for Regional Safety indicate large positive Beta shows a strong positive relationship between Regional Safety and Kenya's Economic Development. The t-value (5.918) and Sig. (p = 0.000): With a high t-value and p-value of less than 0.001, this predictor is highly statistically significant, meaning it has a meaningful and strong positive impact on

Kenya's Economic Development. This study was in agreement with the findings of Wabwire (2016) who investigated the relationship between the security situation in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources. The purpose of the study was to ascertain whether these connections were real and, if so, how they influenced the local population. The research looked at both past and present government efforts to address resource distribution inequity. In order to determine how the people of North Eastern Kenya currently perceive their government, the study uncovered instances of historical injustices. It was believed that these attitudes led to tense interactions between the local authority and the populace. This tense connection was evident in particular because a few of the people still identify as non-Kenyans. Over the course of the study, which lasted five months, the researcher examined data from a variety of sources while being directed by important research questions that probed the problems. The information was secondary data that provided insightful information on how the problems pertaining to the people and the government had manifested historically. Reputable media sources' reports were also considered in the research. Content analysis was used to assess the data, and conceptual analysis produced information from which a number of inferences could be drawn and elaborated upon.

According to the study, there are connections between security concerns in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources. The primary concern is that the region has not established a strong security infrastructure as a result of its ongoing marginalization. Since they do not trust the government because of past and ongoing injustices, the locals also do not cooperate with the authorities. This study was on the relationship between the security situation in North Eastern Kenya and the allocation of resources whereas the current study will be on the effect of regional security on Kenya's economic development which is wide context and geographical area.

The Standardized Coefficient (Beta = -1.351) for Science & Technology Cooperation reveal very large negative Beta indicates a strong inverse relationship with Kenya`s Economic Development. The t-value (-11.922) and Sig. (p = 0.000): The high absolute t-value and low p-value make this predictor statistically significant, showing a strong negative influence on Kenya`s Economic Development. The study results are in tandem with those of Sharma (2005), who established that there are great prospects for economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development brought about by advances in science and technology. Technological progress, such as the industrial and green revolutions, advances in health sciences, transportation technology, the merging of information and communication technologies, and other similar developments, not only makes old tasks easier, but also shows new ways of doing things that were previously unimaginable. Knowledge and education have pushed the boundaries of what is possible in terms of time, money, distance, and capability. The economy's production and productivity have risen substantially as a result of these improvements. Unfortunately, less developed nations have reaped disproportionately few benefits from technical advancements due to inequitable distribution of both the technology itself and its application. If technology is not suitable, it will never become useful and sustainable, as Sharma points out. On the other hand, technology has a better chance of being long-term viable if it is easy to implement, requires little in the way of resources, is suitable for smaller production units, is risk-free, and fits the country's conditions.

The territorial integrity and regional integration do not significantly impact Kenya`s Economic Development in this model. This suggests that focusing on these aspects of strategic foreign security policy may not yield substantial changes in Kenya`s Economic Development.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The results of the research are summarized and a final verdict is reached in this chapter. Both suggestions for further study and applications are discussed in this chapter.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Findings**

This research set out to learn what the influence of strategic foreign security policy was on Kenya's economic development in the period 2018-2023. Specifically, this research set to determine the influence of territorial integrity on Kenya's economic development, establish the influence of regional integration on Kenya's economic development; determine the influence of regional safety

on Kenya's economic development and establish the influence of science and technology cooperation on Kenya's economic development.

The first variable the study considered was the influence of territorial integrity on Kenya's economic development. In overall, the data suggests strong agreement, indicating that border disputes have an impact on Kenya's economic development, invasions impact on Kenya's economic development and that annexation impacts on Kenya's economic development. About independence movements of people impacting on Kenya's economic development had a lower mean (3.49), indicating less consistent agreement which was the same with interference of other states impacts on Kenya's economic development with a mean of (3.69).

The second variable the study considered was the influence of regional integration on Kenya's economic development. From the study results, it was established that, the mean which is the average score for each statement indicate that: the provision of common public goods to member countries with a mean of 4.29, suggesting strong agreement with this statement; macroeconomic policies to have been adopted has a mean of 4.28, also indicating high agreement; the type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place mean is 4.75, showing very strong agreement; the number of transport, ICT and energy infrastructure projects implemented mean is 3.31, suggesting a more moderate level of agreement; while the economic cooperation that is in a free-trade zone mean is 3.58, indicating moderate agreement.

The third variable the study considered was the influence of regional safety on Kenya's economic development. According to the study results effective response to regional threats has a mean of 2.81, indicating relatively low agreement; conflict prevention through diplomatic measures has a mean of 3.65, suggesting moderate agreement; specific deployment of armed forces mean is 3.79, also reflecting moderate agreement; control of conflicts has a mean of 4.80, indicating strong

agreement; and providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion has mean of 4.79, also showing strong agreement.

The fourth variable the study considered was the influence of science and technology cooperation on Kenya's economic development. From the study results, the mean scores indicate that opportunities available to exchange ideas has a mean of 3.18, suggesting moderate agreement; technologies for provided for peaceful purposes has a mean of 4.92, indicating strong agreement that the the countries require technologies for peaceful purposes; collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest has a mean of 4.94, showing strong agreement with this practice, activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how mean is 4.80, reflecting strong agreement that there needs to be activities which augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how of government employees and investment-related technical co-operation has a mean of 2.96, indicating moderate to low agreement and suggesting this may be an area of concern.

The study sought to establish the extent to which the respondents agreed/disagreed with Kenya's economic development measures. The study results in show that, the country has seen a rise in real per capita income mean is 4.80, suggesting a moderate to high agreement that the country has seen a positive rise in real per capita income; the country has a positive real gross national product mean is 4.94, indicating strong agreement that the country has gross national product that is positive; there are few Kenyan's below poverty index line has a mean of 2.67, showing strong disagreement that the country has improved the well-being of the citizens by reducing poverty levels; the country is ranked fairly on the human development index has a mean of 2.91, indicating strong disagreement that the country human development index is ranked highly; and the country has a

positive gender-related development index has a mean of 3.47, suggesting disagreement that government has done much on the gender-related development.

The study results show that, there is Negative Correlations with Kenya`s Economic Development: Kenya`s Economic Development has significant negative correlations with all other strategic foreign security policy aspects. This suggests that as the effectiveness of these strategic foreign security policy aspects increases, Kenya`s economic development tends to decrease, indicating a potential inverse relationship.

There is Strong Positive Correlations among Territorial Integrity: There are strong positive correlations among Territorial Integrity, Regional Safety and Science and Technology Cooperation, indicating that improvements in Territorial Integrity are closely tied to enhancements in Regional Safety. Science and Technology Cooperation shows significant positive correlations with all strategic foreign security policy looked at in this study. All correlations are significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), indicating a strong level of confidence in the observed relationships.

The study results as indicated a moderate negative relationship between Territorial Integrity and Kenya`s Economic Development which is not statistically significant, implying it may not have a meaningful influence on Kenya`s Economic Development in this model. Regional Integration has minimal influence which is not statistically significant and do not appear to influence Kenya`s Economic Development in this model.

Regional Safety shows a strong positive relationship with Kenya`s Economic Development which is highly statistically significant, meaning it has a meaningful and strong positive impact on Kenya`s Economic Development. Accordign to the results Science & Technology Cooperation

indicates a strong inverse relationship with Kenya's Economic Development but is statistically significant, showing a strong negative influence on Kenya's Economic Development.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The results of the research show that in the period under review thus 2018-2023 strategic foreign security policy had an influence on Kenya's economic development. The results of the research conclude that territorial integrity influences Kenya's economic development. From the results it was concluded that border disputes have an impact on Kenya's economic development, invasions impact on Kenya's economic development and that annexation impacts on Kenya's economic development.

According to the results it was concluded that regional integration has an influence on Kenya's economic development. Macroeconomic policies to have been adopted; the type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place impact Kenya's economic development.

The study concludes that regional safety influences Kenya's economic development, owing to the fact that they country lack an effective response to regional threats, the government fails in conflict prevention through diplomatic measures..

The study concludes that science and technology cooperation has a negative influence on Kenya's economic development because when opportunities are available to exchange ideas and there is a provision of technologies for peaceful purposes goes a long way in influencing economic development of the country positively.

According to the results, the study concludes many Kenyan`s live below poverty index line during the period under review of 2018-2023 meaning no improvement has been witnessed in the well-being of the citizens. The country is also considered to be ranking rather poorly on the human development index.

#### **5.4 The Recommendations for Practice**

Owing to the fact that territorial integrity and regional integration do not significantly impact Kenya`s Economic Development. This suggests that focusing on these aspects of strategic foreign security policy may not yield substantial changes in Kenya`s Economic Development. It is therefore recommended that the government need to focus on aspects with the greatest value to economic development which include; regional safety and science and technology cooperation.

Since independence movements of people impacts on Kenya`s economic development it is recommended that the Kenyan government should work on policies that will make the movement of its citizens and those coming to Kenya as easy as possible by removing all the bottlenecks that are affecting independence movements.

Subsequently, regional integration has an influence on Kenya`s economic development the study recommends that the government needs to have a department that is responsible for the setting up of transport, ICT and energy related infrastructure projects on regional intergration to be implemented this is in addition to dealing with economic cooperations and a free-trade zone so as to enhance trade relationships. This should be carried out in tandem with encouraging public participation, improving communication, and enabling digital diplomacy via websites and social media platforms, as well as supporting data analysis and threat monitoring

The study recommends that whenever there are issues on regional safety the country must be at the for front in ensuring that there is specific deployment of armed forces to control of conflicts and providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion without which its economic development will greatly be affected.

The study recommends that there is need for collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest among Kenya's partners on activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how as well as making investment-related technical co-operation since this is the way to go for country in improving on its economic development endeavours despite its negative influence on economic development.

The study recommends that the government need to work on improving its population`s human development index through policies on health, knowledge, and living standards, and this should be considered in tandem with gender-related development index.

### **5.5 Recommendation for Further Research**

The study's author suggests that comparable studies be conducted on other policies since the current study focused solely on strategic foreign security policy. This study proposes more research on factors including the impact of poor infrastructure, investor apprehension and a decline in tourism on Kenya's economic development. Since the study model summary indicates that the strategic foreign security policy aspects (territorial integrity, regional integration, regional safety, science & technology cooperation) are excellent predictors, explaining over 84% of the variance in Kenya's economic development further studies are recommended on the aspects of strategic foreign security policy that were not part of the variables covered.



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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: CONSENT FORM

Title: [To investigate the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya's economic development]

Sponsor: [Mount Kenya University]

Principal Investigator: [Mohamud Ahmed Dahir]

Contact: [0720201211]

#### 1. Introduction

This Consent Form describes the above-mentioned study. We need you to read this Consent Form (or have it read to you) so that we know you understand what is involved in participating in this study. You'll need to put your name on it, too. We'll provide you with a duplicate of this sheet. Some of the terms used in this authorization form may be foreign to you. If there is anything you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask.

#### 2. Reason for the Research

We need your help with a study that aims to uncover the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya's economic development. The specific goals are as follows to: determine the influence territorial integrity on Kenya's economic development, establish the influence of regional integration on Kenya's economic development, determine the influence of regional safety

on Kenya`s economic development and establish the influence of science and technology cooperation on Kenya`s economic development.

### **3. General Information about Research**

This research is collecting information using a questionnaire with closed ended questions.

### **4. Your Part in the Research**

If you agree to be in the research, you will take part in answering questions provided in a questionnaire. Your part in the research will last 10 minutes. About 112 men/women will take part in this research.

### **5. Possible Risks**

There will be no risks for any participant of this study

### **6. If You Decide Not to Be in the Research**

You are free to decide if you want to be in this research.

### **7. Confidentiality**

We will protect information about you and your taking part in this research to the best of our ability. You will not be named in any reports.

### **8. Staying in the Research**

When applicable: If you decide to take part in this research, we ask you to use only the research questionnaire that we provide.

### **9. Leaving the Research**

You may leave the research at any time. If you choose to take part, you can change your mind at any time and withdraw.

### **10. If You Have a Problem or Have Other Questions**

Please call (Mohamud Ahmed Dahir-0720201211)

## **VOLUNTEER AGREEMENT**

The above document describing the benefits, risks and procedures for the research titled (To investigate the influence of strategic foreign security policy on Kenya`s economic development) has been read and explained to me. I have been given an opportunity to have any questions about the research answered to my satisfaction. I agree to participate as a volunteer.

---

Date

---

Signature or mark of volunteer

I certify that the nature and purpose, the potential benefits, and possible risks associated with participating in this research have been explained to the above individual.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Person Who Obtained Consent

## APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please provide your thoughts on the questions provided below. Please provide genuine replies by writing in the appropriate information or selecting the appropriate box. The information you submit will be kept in private since this is an academic endeavor.

### SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

- 1 Department \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is your gender (tick)  
Male   
Female
- 3 What is your highest level of educational qualifications (tick)  
Diploma   
Degree   
Masters   
Others (specify)
- 4 For how long have you worked for the organization (tick)  
1 – 4 years   
5 – 9 years   
10 – 14 years   
Above 15 years

**SECTION B: STRATEGIC FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES ON KENYA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

In the following section kindly respond by filling in your answers in or selecting the relevant check box and writing your answers in the fields given.

**PART I. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY**

5. Using a scale of 1-5 shown below please tick the extent you agree/disagree that territorial integrity has an influence on economic development?

<b>SCALE</b>	<b>1) Not sure</b>	<b>2) Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>3) Disagree</b>	<b>4) Agree</b>	<b>5) Strongly agree</b>
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<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Border disputes have an impact on Kenya`s economic development					
Invasions impact on Kenya`s economic development					
Annexation impacts on Kenya`s economic development					
Independence movements of people impact on Kenya`s economic development					
Interference of other states impact on Kenya`s economic development					

**PART II: REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

6. Using a scale of 1-5 shown below please tick the extent you agree/disagree that regional integration influences economic development?

<b>SCALE</b>	<b>1) Not sure</b>	<b>2) Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>3) Disagree</b>	<b>4) Agree</b>	<b>5) Strongly agree</b>
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<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
The provision of common public goods to member counties					
Macroeconomic policies to have been adopted					
The type of trade, investment and domestic regulation policies put in place					

The number of transport, ICT and energy infrastructure projects implemented					
The economic cooperation that is in a free-trade zone					

### PART III: REGIONAL SECURITY

7. Using a scale of 1-5 shown below please tick the extent you agree/disagree that regional security has an influence on economic development?

SCALE	1) Not sure	2) Strongly Disagree	3) Disagree	4) Agree	5) Strongly agree
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Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Effective response to regional threats					
Conflict prevention through diplomatic measures					
Specific deployment of armed forces					
Control of conflicts					
Providing various forms of assistance in the period after their completion					

### PART IV: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

7. Using a scale of 1-5 shown below please tick the extent you agree/disagree that science and technology cooperation influences economic development?

SCALE	1) Not sure	2) Strongly Disagree	3) Disagree	4) Agree	5) Strongly agree
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Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities available to exchange ideas					
Technologies for provided for peaceful purposes					
Collaboration on scientific and technological endeavors of mutual interest					
Activities that augment the level of knowledge, skills and technical know-how					

Investment-related technical co-operation					
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**PART V: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

8. Using the scale of 1-5 shown below please tick the extent you agree/disagree with Kenya`s economic development measures?

<b>SCALE</b>	<b>1) Not sure</b>	<b>2) Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>3) Disagree</b>	<b>4) Agree</b>	<b>5) Strongly agree</b>
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<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
The country has seen a rise in real per capita income					
The country has a positive real gross national product.					
There are few Kenyan`s below poverty index line					
The country is ranked fairly on the human development index					
The country has a positive gender-related development index					

10. Is there anything more you think should have been included in this discussion on the influence of strategic foreign policy objectives on Kenya`s economic development?

.....

.....

**APPENDIX III: ERC CERTIFICATE**



Mount Kenya University

# Mount Kenya University



REF: MKU/ISERC/4177  
TO: MOHAMUD AHMED DAHIR

Date: 10 August 2024

REG: MIRD/2021/85946

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: THE INFLUENCE OF STRATEGIC FOREIGN SECURITY POLICY ON KENYA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD 2018-2023**

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2997**. The approval period is **10/08/2024 - 09/08/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

**Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD**  
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY  
ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE  
P. O. Box 342 - 01000,  
THIKA

**APPENDIX IV: INTRODUCTION LETTER**



**DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

MIRD/2021/85946

15<sup>th</sup> August, 2024

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)  
Off Waiyaki, Upper Kabete  
P.O Box 30623- 00100  
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,


**RE: MOHAMUD AHMED DAHIR - REGISTRATION NO. MIRD/2021/85946**

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in International Relation and Diplomacy in the Institute of Security Studies Justice and Ethics** in the **School of Social Sciences**.

The title of the research is **"Socio-Economic Dynamics of Urban Refugees in Kenya: The Case of Nairobi City County."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **August, 2024 and October, 2024**.






Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

  
**Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, PhD**  
**Director, Graduate Studies**  
Enc.

**Mount Kenya University**  
P.O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA  
Office of the Director,  
Graduate Studies

**APPENDIX V: RESEARCH PERMIT**

 <b>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</b>	 <b>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b>
Ref No: <b>380114</b>	Date of Issue: <b>30/August/2024</b>
<b>RESEARCH LICENSE</b>	
	
<b>This is to Certify that Mr. MOHAMUD AHMED DAHIR of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: THE INFLUENCE OF STRATEGIC FOREIGN SECURITY POLICY ON KENYA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD 2018-2023 for the period ending : 30/August/2025.</b>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/24/39518	
380114 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General <b>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b>
	Verification QR Code 
<b>NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.</b>	
<b>See overleaf for conditions</b>	

## THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013 (Rev. 2014)

Legal Notice No. 108: The Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

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

### CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

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

National Commission for Science, Technology and  
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