

**EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
NORTHERN KENYA, MANDERA COUNTY**

MOHAMED SIYAD ALI



**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES AT MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

APRIL, 2025

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

This research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other examination board. No part of this research should be reproduced without prior consent of the author or that of Mount Kenya University.

Signature:

Date:

Mohamed Siyad Ali

MDS/2017/69424

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERVISOR

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as Mount Kenya University Supervisor.

Signature:

Date:

Dr Kefa O. Nyandoro

School of social sciences Mount Kenya university

DEDICATION

I passionately dedicate this research project to my lovely parents Ali Golicha and Habiba Edin Goje, my brother Ahmed and the entire family, for their substantial mentorship and whose memories of an ever hardworking and bravery even in my challenge shall never evade my memories.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My Special thanks is to the Almighty Allah who made possible for me to complete my studies and project. My acknowledgement also goes to my family members and the individuals who have in one way or the other supported me during the research period. Much credit goes to my supervisor **Dr Kefa Nyandoro** for guiding me all through till I completed compiling this project. Many thanks go to the management of Mount Kenya University for giving me an opportunity to pursue my studies and carry out my research.



ABSTRACT

The economic impact of violent extremism and terrorism on the world economy increased from 0.16 percent of GDP in 2007 to 0.5% of GDP in 2020. The purpose of the study was to analyse of the effect of terrorism on the socio-economic development of Mandera County in Northern Kenya. The study objectives was to examine the effect of investment deterrent on social economic development of Northern Kenya, Mandera County. To identify the effect of damage to infrastructure on social economic development of Northern Kenya, Mandera County. To examine the effect of social disruption on social economic development of Northern Kenya, Mandera County and to identify the effect of security measures on social economic development of Northern Kenya, Mandera County. Rational choice theory and instrumental theory shaped the current study. A case study research design was adopted for this study. The study targeted 119 respondent. A stratified random sampling technique was used to choose the sample. A sampling table from Krejcie and Morgan (1970) that indicates a sample size of 92 is suitable for a population of 119, was used in the investigation. The project gathered data from annual reports, secondary sources, and questionnaires. The approaches used for data analysis is quantitative. The study made use of SPSS software, specifically version 26, to assess quantitative data. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics like mean, percentages, and standard deviation. To assess and ascertain the relationships between the dependent and independent variables, multiple regression analysis and variance analysis was performed. The study included qualitative data in addition to quantitative data. This entailed locating, examining, and deciphering themes and models within textual data. The objective is to comprehend the ways in which these models and themes aid in answering the research questions. Tables was used to display the analysis' results. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civic society leaders, businesses in the private sector, academic institutions, and research centers found value in the study's conclusions.

CONTENTS

DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	5
1.3 The purpose of the study.....	7
1.4 Research Objectives.....	7
1.4.1 Specific objective of the study.....	7
1.5 Research Questions.....	7
1.6 Significance of the study.....	8
1.7 The scope of the study.....	9
1.8 Limitation of the study.....	9
1.9 Delimitation of the study.....	10
1.10 Assumption of the study.....	11
1.11 Operational Definition of Key Terms.....	13
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 Empirical Literature.....	14
2.3 Theoretical framework.....	28
2.4 Conceptual Frame Work.....	32
2.5 Research Gap.....	35
2.6 Recap of Literature Review	38
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	40
3.1 Introduction.....	40
3.2 Research Design.....	40
3.3 Location of the study.....	40
3.4 Target population.....	41

3.5 Sampling Procedures and Techniques	41
3.6 Sample Size.....	42
3.7 Construction of Research Instruments	43
3.8 Data Collection Methods and Procedures.....	44
3.9 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures	45
3.10 Ethical considerations	45
CHAPTER FOUR.....	47
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	47
4.1 Introduction.....	47
4.2 Response Rate.....	47
4.2.1 Tests of Reliability.....	48
4.3 Demographic Data	49
4.4 Descriptive Statistics.....	51
CHAPTER FIVE	67
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	67
5. Introduction.....	67
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	67
5.3 Conclusion	69
5.4 Recommendations.....	70
5.5 Recommendations for Further Studies.....	72
REFERENCE.....	73
APPENDICES.....	77
APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	77
APPENDIX II: INFORMED CONSENT FORM.....	78
APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES	79
APPEDIX IV: DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE.....	83
APPENDIX VII: MANDERA COUNTY MAP AREA OF STUDY	84
APPENDIX VII: ERC LETTER.....	85
APPENDIX VIII: LETTER FROM DIRECTORATE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES.....	86
APPENDIX IX: LETTER FROM THE COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION	87
APPENDIX X: LETTE FROM COUNTY COMMISSIONER.....	88
APPENDIX XI: NACOSTI RESEARCH LICENSE	89
APPENDIX XII: SIMILARITY INDEX REPORT	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Target Population.....41

Table 2: Sample Size.....42



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework.....33



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIAI:	Al-Itihad Al-Islami
ATMIS:	African unions transition mission in Somalia
BPI:	Border point one
BPU:	Border police unit
FDI:	Foreign direct investment
GSU:	General Service unit
ICU:	Islamic court union
IEDS:	Improvised electronic device
ISIS:	Islamic state of Iraq and Siriya
KNBS:	Kenya national bureau of statistics
NACOSTI:	National commission for science technology innovation
NGOS:	Non- governmental organization
NYSE	New York stock exchange
PSV:	Public service vehicles
QRU:	Quick respond unit
SF:	Special force
UNDP:	United Nations development programme
USA:	United State of America

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Violent extremism and terrorism's economic toll on the global economy rose from 0.16 percent of GDP in 2007 to 0.5% of GDP in 2020 (Abate, 2022). These estimates of the cost of terrorism are modest since they do not account for indirect business costs or expenses related to combating and preventing violent extremism and counterterrorism (Alvi, 2019). There have been three peaks in the worldwide economic effect of terrorism since 2001, which correspond to the three main waves of terrorism. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., caused damages in property destruction, casualties, and death totaling US\$73 billion. These events had a significant economic impact. This does not include the indirect costs to the US economy as a whole, which are estimated to be worth up to US\$190 billion, or between 0.7% and 1% of US GDP (Abate, 2022).

Since 9/11, American businesses and investors have had to deal with the tragedies and reality of international terrorism, and the threat has only grown, according to the US Congress and the US Department of State. Of the nearly 22,000 known terror attacks that happened between 2015 and 2016, just a small percentage were the high-profile acts of terror that occurred in the Bangladesh, United States, France, Iraq, and the Istanbul in recent memory. The US Department of State's country report on terrorism makes that clear. Despite "significant major strides being made in dismantling organized international terrorist groups, like ISIS and Al-Qaida," a global trend of domestic terrorist groups had emerged by 2020 (Guo and An, 2022). According to the study released in June 2022, "several recent violent attacks by lone offenders against minority communities, schools, houses of worship, and mass transit have demonstrated the dynamic and

complex nature of the threat environment facing the United States (Brodeur, 2018)." There has also been a rise in domestic terrorism in the US.

Africa is suffering from a wide range of terrorist attacks and groups, such as Boko Haram, Ansar Al-Islam, Al Qaida, and others. For instance, West and Central Africa are still suffering greatly from terrorism. 6000 people lost their lives to Boko Haram alone in 2015, making it one of the deadliest terrorist groups in the world. In addition to endangering the lives of citizens in this area, terrorism exacerbates political unrest, stifles economic growth, and impedes future advancement (Abate, 2022).

Violence and fatalities are being caused by the political, economic, and social problems in Nigeria. The nation is home to a number of militant organizations that frequently launch assaults against both military and civilian targets. The deadliest terrorist organization is Boko Haram, an Islamic State branch. Between 2011 and 2022, conflicts between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government resulted in about 226 000 fatalities (Guo and An, 2022). The nation most impacted by the terrorist organization's attacks in Africa is Nigeria. But thousands of people have died as a result of Boko Haram's attacks in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Due to Boko Haram's killings in the region and the international outcry that followed the 2014 kidnapping of 276 female students from a secondary school in Borno, Borno is by far the most dangerous state in Nigeria. As of April 2021, more than a hundred female students were missing, and six were believed to have died. In terms of attacks and fatalities, Nigeria and Somalia are the two African countries most impacted by terrorism (Brodeur, 2018).

Its border with Somalia, which is home to Al-Shabaab terrorists and Al-Qaida agents in east Africa, has resulted in multiple strikes by the terrorist organization. Kenya has had terrorist attacks for the past 20 years, including the simultaneous 1998 bombings of the American embassies in Nairobi, Tanzania, and Dar Es Salam, which resulted in over 213 civilian deaths, 4500 injuries, and other psychological effects. Al-Qaeda struck Kenya once more four years later, in November 2002. This time, they bombed an Israeli-owned hotel, killing fifteen people and injured thirty-five more. In addition, they fired two missiles at an Israeli passenger plane, which fortunately missed its objective (Hajor, 2018).

Kenyans and others across the world are still reeling from the deadly shooting at Westgate Mall. At midday on Saturday, September 21, 2013, four masked shooters stormed Nairobi's upscale Westgate Mall. The horrific terror assault in Kenya had devastating effects on the global economy as well as the markets throughout East Africa. Several people lost their lives in the attack, many more were hurt, and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed (Golose, 2023).

Since then, in reaction to insecurity, both the public and private sectors have raised security levels, raising the price of goods and services. The 'mastermind' of the mall attack, Al-Shabaab member ADAN GARAR, was said to have been killed on March 12, 2015, by a U.S. drone strike (Iheonu and Ichoku, 2022). Garar was in a car that was struck by a missile close to DINSOOR, a town in southern Somalia. Due to its collaboration with the US in the battle against terrorism and counterterrorism efforts in East Africa and the Horn of Africa, Kenya has emerged as a major target for terrorist attacks. Because of this, the Al-Shabaab organization in Somalia has carried out attacks around the nation, which have had an impact on physical, human, and key infrastructure as well as Kenya's economic growth (Abate, 2022).

The terrorist strike in Kenya has primarily hit the coast and northeast of the country. In the June 2014 massacre at Mpeketoni, women and children were made to watch as more than fifty militia members, thought to be members of Al-Shabaab, randomly executed men. Additionally, the terrorists set fire to and burned hotels, restaurants, and government offices (Golose, 2023). Nearly a month later, in the same year, highly armed al-Shabaab militants assaulted Hindi town in Lamu and Gamba in Tana River. The attackers also set fire to a church and government facilities. By tying their victims up and then shooting them in the head or slitting their throats with a knife, they specifically targeted guys. The terrorists stated that their act was retaliation for the Muslim lands being stolen (Golose, 2023).

Al-Shabaab assaults are most common in the largely Muslim counties of Garissa, Wajir, and Mandera in northern Kenya. 148 students lost their lives in the attack on the Garissa University Collage, which also had a psychological impact on the survivors and their families (Khan and Yu, 2020). In November and December of 2014, the Al-Shabaab militants twice attacked Mandera in the course of one month. Following confirmation of their ethnicity and religion, the militants ordered all passengers off the bus and separated them into two groups: locals and non-locals. The attack targeted Mandera quarry workers as well as the Mandera bus along Mandera Lafey and Elwak route. Sadly, they murdered every Christian, who was primarily a visitor. There were 36 and 28 fatalities overall, respectively (Brodeur, 2018).

In Mandera County, Al-Shabaab remains the dominating group, committing out attacks and setting up improvised explosive devices (IEDS) on public routes. According to Johnson and Efebeh (2023), they target civilian transit, non-locals, and security officers, resulting in property loss, panic, and fatalities. Al-Shabaab terrorists are said to have fled to neighboring countries, Kenya and Ethiopia, during a counterinsurgency operation that the federal government of Somalia recently conducted. As a result, there are concerns about future attacks by Al-Shabaab terrorists as

their violent activity has significantly increased in 2023 and 2024, respectively, with dozens of attacks targeting civilians and security forces. This has happened at a crucial time when Kenya and Somalia have agreed to reopen border points, which have been closed since 2011, and the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) has begun withdrawing its troops.

Mandera Wajir, Garissa, and Lamu County in northern Kenya, as well as the coastal region, are the most impacted locations. Mandera County has been the site of half of the attacks that have been reported. The primary weapon of choice for Al-Shabaab is the remotely activated device (IEDS), which they use for most of their operations. Due to concerns about being targeted by Al-Shabaab militants, the Mandera county commissioner who chairs the county security committee recently issued an order prohibiting PSV vehicles from carrying non-local passengers when traveling from Mandera to Nairobi and Mandera to Moyale via Takaba or Banisa road (Iheonu and Ichoku, 2021).

1.2 Statement of the problem

While there is considerable literature on the impacts of terrorism globally and within Kenya, specific studies focusing on Mandera County and the unique socio-economic context of Northern Kenya are limited. Identifying the research gaps can guide future studies to better address the nuanced effects of terrorism in this region. There is a lack of detailed, localized studies that quantify the economic losses in Mandera County due to terrorism. Research is needed to measure the direct and indirect economic costs, including business closures, loss of investments, and impact on local industries.

Mandera County residents are highly impacted by the ongoing threat of violent extremism and attacks by Al-Shabaab militants, which can happen every month or even every day. Improvised

explosive devices (IEDs) are planted in these attacks, which mostly target police camps/posts, Quick Response Units (QRU), Special Forces (SF), Border Police Units (BPU), General Service Units (GSU), and communication masks (Safaricom and Airtel Masks). These Al-Shabaab attacks have caused disruptions to transportation routes and impeded the flow of goods and services. Due to this, things are now more expensive, people are afraid to travel, and the cost of flights from Mandera to Nairobi and vice versa has increased (Yusuf and Mohd2022). In addition, a scarcity of teachers has resulted in the closure of several schools since most non-local teachers have either left the area or been moved to safer towns in order to avoid being attacked. This has obstructed access to other social amenities in addition to affecting health and education. As a result, Mandera County's economic and social life have significantly decreased, causing property damage and ongoing suffering for terror victims who suffer from psychological trauma as a result of these attacks. In certain cases, companies have even moved or closed. The terrorist organization Al-Shabaab has had a significant negative impact on Mandera County's socioeconomic development (Yusuf and Mohd2022).

While there might be anecdotal evidence of the economic impact of terrorism in Mandera County, there is a lack of comprehensive quantitative analysis that accurately assesses the economic losses incurred due to terrorist activities. Such analysis is essential for policymakers to understand the magnitude of the problem and allocate resources effectively. Existing studies might have focused on short-term effects of terrorism, such as immediate casualties and property damage. However, there is a gap in understanding the long-term socio-economic impacts of terrorism in Mandera County. This includes effects on investment, employment, infrastructure development, and human capital formation over extended periods.

1.3 The purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of terrorism on the socio-economic development of Mandera County in Northern Kenya.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 Specific objective of the study

- i. To examine the effect of terrorism on investment deterrent on social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County.
- ii. To identify the effect of terrorism on damage to infrastructure on social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County.
- iii. To examine the effect of terrorism on social disruption on social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County.
- iv. To identify the effect of terrorism on security measures on social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. How has does terrorism on investment deterrent affect social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County?
- ii. To what extent does terrorism on damage to infrastructure affect social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County?
- iii. What is the effect of terrorism on social disruption on social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County?
- v. To what extent does terrorism on security measures affect social economic development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County.

1.6 Significance of the study

Government Authorities: National and local government authorities in Kenya, including policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and regional administrators, will benefit from the study's insights to formulate evidence-based counter-terrorism strategies and policies. Understanding the socio-economic impacts of terrorism can aid in resource allocation, emergency response planning, and long-term development initiatives.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): NGOs working in Mandera County, as well as those focused on counter-terrorism efforts and socio-economic development in conflict-affected regions, can utilize the study's findings to design and implement targeted interventions. These organizations may include humanitarian agencies, development NGOs, and peacebuilding organizations.

Community Leaders and Civil Society: Local community leaders, grassroots organizations, and civil society groups play a crucial role in promoting social cohesion, resilience, and community-driven development initiatives. They can benefit from the study by gaining a deeper understanding of the socio-economic challenges faced by their communities and identifying opportunities for collaboration with external partners to address these challenges effectively.

Private Sector Entities: Businesses and investors operating in or considering investment opportunities in Mandera County and Northern Kenya may benefit from understanding the socio-economic context shaped by terrorism. Insights from the study can inform risk assessments, corporate social responsibility initiatives, and strategies for sustainable business operations in challenging environments.

Academic and Research Institutions: Scholars, researchers, and academic institutions focusing on conflict studies, development economics, sociology, and related fields can use the study as a

valuable resource for further research, analysis, and academic discourse. The findings may contribute to existing knowledge on the complex interplay between terrorism and socio-economic development in conflict-affected regions.

1.7 The scope of the study

The study focused specifically on Mandera County, located in Northern Kenya, as the primary geographical area of interest. Mandera County has been recurrently affected by terrorist activities, making it a relevant case study for examining the effect of terrorism on the socio-economic development. The study encompassed a defined timeframe for analysis, considering historical trends and recent developments in terrorism and socio-economic indicators in Mandera County. The study was conducted in a period of 5 months, from February 2024 to July 2024. Mixed methodology was used in the study.

1.8 Limitation of the study

- i. **Access Constraints:** Security concerns and logistical challenges associated with conducting research in a region affected by terrorism may hinder access to certain areas or populations within Mandera County.
- ii. **Temporal Scope:** The study was constrained by its temporal scope, focusing on a specific time period for analysis. This limited the ability to capture long-term trends and dynamics in the effect of terrorism on socio-economic development, potentially overlooking cumulative effects over time.
- iii. **Complexity of Causal Relationships:** Establishing causal relationships between terrorism and socio-economic outcomes is complex due to the presence of confounding variables and contextual factors. The study faced challenges in disentangling the direct effects of terrorism from other factors influencing socio-economic development in Mandera County.

- iv. **Language and Cultural Barriers:** Language and cultural differences between researchers and local communities posed challenges in data collection, interpretation, and rapport-building. Problems with translation and interpretation occurred, which had an impact on the dependability and accuracy of qualitative data gathered from focus groups and interviews.

1.9 Delimitation of the study

- i. **Access Constraints:** Due to security concerns and logistical challenges associated with conducting research in a region affected by terrorism, the study delimited its scope to accessible areas and populations within Mandera County. This delimitation acknowledges that certain areas or communities were inaccessible or pose heightened risks to researchers, perhaps reducing the sample's representativeness and the amount of data that was gathered.
- ii. **Temporal Scope:** To address limitations related to temporal scope, the study was delimited its analysis to a specific time period deemed most relevant for understanding the impact of terrorism on socio-economic development in Mandera County. This delimitation acknowledges that focusing on a narrower timeframe allowed for a more focused analysis of short-term trends and dynamics, while potentially overlooking long-term cumulative effects. Researchers explicitly state the chosen timeframe and rationale for delimiting the analysis.
- iii. **Complexity of Causal Relationships:** Given the complexity of establishing causal relationships between terrorism and socio-economic outcomes, the study delimited its analysis to examining associations and correlations rather than attempting to establish direct causation. This delimitation acknowledged the presence of confounding variables and contextual factors that influence socio-economic development in Mandera County, thereby limiting the extent to which causal relationships was inferred from the study findings.

- iv. **Language and Cultural Barriers:** To address language and cultural barriers between researchers and local communities, the study delimited its data collection methods to approaches that mitigated translation and interpretation issues. For example, researchers may prioritize employing local translators or interpreters proficient in both the researchers' language and the local languages spoken in Mandera County. Additionally, the study delimited its interpretation of qualitative data to ensure cultural sensitivity and accuracy in capturing local perspectives.

1.10 Assumption of the study

- i. **Homogeneity of Terrorism Impact:** The study assumed that the impact of terrorism on socio-economic development in Mandera County is relatively uniform across different geographical areas and demographic groups within the county. This assumption simplified the analysis but did not fully capture variations in the severity and nature of terrorism's effects across diverse communities.
- ii. **Stability of Socio-Economic Indicators:** The study assumed that socio-economic indicators, such as economic growth, employment rates, and access to basic services, remain relatively stable over the study period, except for changes attributable to terrorism. This assumption overlooked other socio-economic factors and trends that could influence the outcomes under investigation.
- iii. **Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Measures:** The study assumed that government and security forces' counter-terrorism efforts in Mandera County are relatively effective in mitigating the impact of terrorist activities on socio-economic development. This assumption influenced the interpretation of findings related to the magnitude and nature of terrorism's effects on the study area.

- iv. Resilience of Local Communities: The study assumed that communities in Mandera County possess a certain level of resilience and coping mechanisms to mitigating the adverse effects of terrorism on socio-economic development. This assumption affected the interpretation of findings related to community responses and adaptation strategies in the face of terrorist threats.



1.11 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Damage to infrastructure	refers to deliberate acts aimed at disrupting or destroying critical physical systems, facilities, or networks essential for the functioning of a society or economy.
Investment Deterrent	refers to the phenomenon where the threat or occurrence of terrorist activities discourages investment in a particular region, industry, or sector
Security Measures	encompass a range of strategies, protocols, and technologies implemented to prevent, detect, respond to, and mitigate the risks posed by terrorist activities.
Social Disruption	refers to the destabilization and upheaval caused within a society or community as a result of terrorist activities or threats
Social economic development	refers to the broader socioeconomic factors that influence the emergence, spread, and persistence of terrorist activities, as well as the impact of terrorism on the socioeconomic well-being of communities and societies.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

An overview of the literature on the influence of Al-Shabaab terrorists on the social and economic development of northern Kenya is presented in this chapter. The chapter reviews earlier theoretical and empirical research that has been published in the field of study. An summary of previous empirical research on the other project and the study variables is provided in the first part. The theoretical framework is presented in the second section, and the conceptual framework, research gap, and a summary of the literature review are presented in the final section.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Empirical literature refers to scholarly works that rely on observation, experimentation, or data analysis to test hypotheses and answer research questions. This type of literature is grounded in evidence derived from direct observation or experimentation, rather than relying solely on theory or speculation. Empirical studies typically involve gathering data through various methods such as surveys, experiments, interviews, or observations, and then analyzing that data to draw conclusions.

2.2.1 Effect of terrorism on investment deterrent on social economic development

This study posed two significant concerns in light of the dearth of empirical data about the impacts of terrorism and uncertainty on economic complexity in Africa and the moderating function of governance institutions in these interactions. First, what effect are uncertainty and terrorism having on Africa's complicated economy? Second, what role do institutions of governance play in mitigating the impact of uncertainty and terrorism on Africa's complex economy? Using a panel of 33 African nations for the years 2010–2021, the study used pooled ordinary least squares and dynamic system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimators to address these problems (Jonathan, Emeka, and Nwosu, 2023). According to the report, terrorism and uncertainty have a considerable and primarily negative impact on Africa's economic complexity. According to the

study, governance institutions mostly have a positive, considerable, and unconditional impact on economic complexity in Africa; but, they are unable to mitigate the negative impact that uncertainty has on economic complexity. Though physical capital stock remained a deterrent, trade openness, international tourism, and lagged economic complexity are powerful forces supporting economic complexity in Africa. According to the study's findings, African leaders and policymakers should work together at the African Union level to advance reputable institutions while also tackling the negative impacts of terrorism and unpredictability on the continent (Jonathan et al., 2023).

In 2018, the economic cost of terrorism was \$US 33 billion. The global economy lost \$855 billion to terrorism in the eighteen years between 2000 and 2018. This model aggregates the costs of four variables resulting from terrorist acts using a bottom-up cost accounting approach, adhering to the 2019 Global Terrorism Index methodology. According to Thomas (2024), there are four indicators: GDP losses, property damage, injuries, and deaths associated to terrorism. The research presented in this study indicates that the number of terrorist attacks worldwide peaked in 2014, resulting in 33,555 fatalities and a \$US 111 billion economic damage. Terrorist attacks climbed by 190% and deaths due to terrorism increased by 353% between 2011 and 2014. The analysis includes the 100 incidences with the largest economic impact in terms of deaths and injuries. With only \$US 40.6 billion in deaths and injuries, the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States rank as the occurrence with the largest economic impact. The Sinjar massacre in Sinjar, Nineveh, Iraq, comes in second with \$US 4.3 billion (Yusuf and Mohd, 2022).

The study by Estrada, Park, and Khan (2018) looks at the economic effects of terrorist acts in Turkey over the short and long terms. Several metrics are used by the TAVE-Model to assess the

economic impact. Economic desgrowth ($-\delta$), terrorist activity intensity (αi), terrorist attack losses ($-\pi$), economic wear (Π), tension level (ζ), degree of terrorist attack monitoring (η), and overall economic leakage (Ωt) during a terrorist attack are the indicators. The fundamental tenet of the TAVE-Model is that a nation's susceptibility to assaults by both internal and foreign terrorist organizations determines the economic cost of a terrorist incident. Given the current wave of terrorist assaults Turkey has seen, applying a model to the country is extremely relevant. Economic leaking, economic desgrowth, and economic wear have all grown between 1990 and 2016, according to the TAVE-Model data. Turkey's multifaceted terrorism problem necessitates both a robust and unbiased legal system and an efficient social assistance program to be addressed. These changes will raise the opportunity cost of terrorism and lessen the vulnerability of poorer Turks. Many nations around the world are currently experiencing severe economic crises as a result of the terrible effects of terrorism in our modern states. Particularly for policy officials, researchers, and publicists, the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States of America have altered the perception of terrorism, making human communities far more susceptible than they were previously. These unstable-government countries—the majority of which are in Africa—are worse affected.

In their 2023 study, Johnson and Efebeh investigate the economic injustice of terrorist indoctrination in emerging nations, with a focus on Nigeria. The research employed a historical approach to gathering data, entirely depending on secondary sources found in books, periodicals, scholarly journals, newspapers, and online sites. According to the study, terrorist attacks have a negative impact on the economies of developing nations, especially Nigeria, where they have significantly reduced foreign direct investment (FDI) and resulted in the death or maiming of defenseless civilians who could have served as a strong labor force for the country's economic development. According to the report, economic activity can only flourish in an environment of peace and quiet. For this reason, the government must step up its cooperative efforts with her

neighbors and other development partners worldwide in order to stop terrorist activity. Keywords: emerging nations, economic consequences, and terrorism.

2.2.2 Effect of terrorism on damage to infrastructure on social economic development

Traveler arrivals and expenditure have a major impact on the economies of many nations worldwide. Attacks by terrorists, political upheaval, and other outside shocks cause imbalances and disturbances that result in tourist crises that have a catastrophic impact on the economy of a nation. The research by O'Connell, Njoya, Efthymiou, and Nikitas (2022). investigates quantitatively the welfare implications and broader economic ramifications of Kenya's economy's ongoing decline in tourism earnings brought on by political unrest and terrorism. The research employs a dynamic model of computational general equilibrium, which we calibrate using Kenya's 2003 Social Accounting Matrix. Our findings show that a decline in tourism-related spending leads to both a short- and long-term economic downturn. In urban households, a decline in tourism results in lower output, prices, and salaries; in contrast, rural households see a rise in short- and medium-term welfare and a fall in long-term welfare. Kenyan and international tourism can be protected by product diversification, improved branding, crisis management planning, and a focus on local travel, which is less susceptible to disruptions.

Despite government expenditures and efforts to counter it, there appears to be a growing incidence of terrorism in Nigeria. The study by Chuku, Abang, and Isip (2017) examines the growth and financial impacts of terrorism in Nigeria by estimating the relationship between terrorism and the macroeconomy using a number of terror incidence measures. According to the research, there is a very slight, temporary, and statistically significant negative impact of terrorism on growth that takes about three years to become apparent. However, the effect is statistically significant and

economically significant. Specifically, it is estimated that each year, terrorism costs Nigeria 0.82 percent of its GDP. Additionally, data indicates that economic activity shifts from private to public investment spending as a result of terrorism; put another way, the power of terrorism to drive away investment is larger than its ability to drive up government spending. Finally, the impact of terrorism on government spending is seen in the rise in defense spending relative to other spending categories. According to Chuku et al. (2017), the findings hold up well to the possibility of dynamic connections between macroeconomic aggregates and terrorism. Between 2007 and 2018, the impact of terrorism on the world economy was estimated to be \$135 billion, a 170% increase from 2007. This is actually a modest estimate, as there are a lot of unaccounted-for expenses and indirect consequences that are difficult to quantify in monetary terms. Extreme violence has direct costs, such as those associated with fatalities and injuries, as well as indirect costs, such as lost wages and productivity. The study's main conclusions included the following: increased informalization of the economy forced cross-border trade to move underground, behavioral changes reduced risk-taking and caused fear; and changes in business costs as a result of rebuilding after public infrastructure was lost and investing in security (Thomas, 2024).

Mubashra and Shafi (2018) described firsthand experiences from northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa State, stating that areas devastated by violent extremism require reconstruction in all areas, including roads, hospitals, schools, and security infrastructure. Governments might offer assistance in the form of subsidies and investments in social safety programs, even if they are frequently unable to finance the initial stages of the informal sector. How violent extremism affects women in the informal sector is one important discovery, according to Ms. Abel. The onus of supporting their families and earning a living falls more heavily on women since radicals are more likely to recruit or abduct young males. Women are doubly affected since they must assume significantly more obligations when combined with the COVID-19 consequences. In order for

women to address these growing social and economic demands, funding for women's organizations is crucial (Mubashra and Shafi, 2018).

Brodeur (2018) uses the inherent unpredictability in terror attack success or failure to investigate the economic effects of terror attacks. The results indicate that, as compared to unsuccessful attacks, successful attacks cause a 2 percent decrease in the number of jobs and overall incomes in the targeted counties in the years after the attack. Upon channel analysis, I discover that successful assaults mostly impact certain industries, such the housing sector. Finally, I demonstrate how media coverage of successful attacks rises and how consumer pessimism about the state of the economy and the state of the market increases.

In this study, Khan and Yu (2020) investigate the impact of risk and terrorism on the logistics performance of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) member countries. For robustness, this study used RE (random effects) and FE (fixed effects) approaches. According to the findings, bombing assaults had a very detrimental effect on every logistics metric, including the LPIQTTI (logistics performance index: The three measures are the quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure, logistics performance index: competences and the quality of the logistics services, and the LPICCP (logistics performance index: efficiency of customs clearing procedure). A global logistics operation will inevitably be disrupted and delayed as a result of the poor quality of logistics services and transport-related infrastructure caused by the increased degree of terrorism in the SAARC countries, especially in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India. Additionally, the threat of terrorism reduces trade and investment prospects, and the SAARC countries' economic progress is slowed down by inadequate logistical infrastructure. Since this is the first study to look at how terrorism affects logistics operations using macro-level indicators, it

will help policymakers understand how terrorism affects the logistics sector and create safety plans for operations like the ones the US built after the 9/11 attacks, such as the Container Security Initiative and C-TRAT (Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism).

2.2.3 Effect of terrorism on social disruption on social economic development

Terrorism seeks to incite fear and uneasiness among people in general. This is a contagious fear that affects not only those who are directly there but also others who are exposed to the broadcast visuals and the relatives of victims and survivors. Following a terrorist attack, mental distress is usually more prevalent than physical injury. In order to limit the negative psychological impacts of terrorism, the country must establish intervention methods at the pre-event, event, and post-event stages. This requires an understanding of these psychological implications.

Terrorism can have a devastating effect on a nation's economy, resulting in homelessness, poverty, unemployment, and other social and economic problems. The Ministry of Finance claims that Pakistan's involvement in the fight against terrorism has resulted in widespread joblessness in the impacted areas, ultimately leading to a rise in rural poverty. It increased to 37.5% from 23.9% in 2007–2008 (Yusuf and Mohd, 2022). Humanitarian aid is also necessary for internally displaced people, particularly for the provision of food, water, shelter, and sanitary facilities as well as essential social services like health and education. The socioeconomic fabric of the nation has been negatively impacted by frequent acts of terrorism and local population relocation, especially in NWFP and FATA. The World Bank has also prohibited the granting of at least \$834 million in market-based loans due to the current state of heightened turmoil and uncertainty, which might significantly worsen the nation's socioeconomic issues (Shawe and McAndrew, 2023).

Mubashra and Shafi (2018) report that before the crisis, 28% of respondents reported having a monthly income of more than Rs. 40,000, compared to only 8% who had a monthly income of up to Rs. 5,000. Following the crisis, only 4% of respondents reported earning Rs. 30,000 per month, while 35% said they had no income at all. The majority of these 35% of households are made up of farmers, business owners, and laborers. Prolonged curfews and the loss of agricultural land and fruit orchards as a result of security operations in the area are the main causes of the lack of economic opportunities.

There are also significant ramifications for Pakistan's educational future from terrorism. According to the NWFP Department of Education, schools that have been damaged or destroyed have an impact on students' access to education in the province. According to Mubashra and Shafi (2018), this comprises 35% of the schools in Buner, Upper and Lower Dir, Shangla, and Malakand Districts, and 65% of the schools in Swat. The area most affected is Swat, where terrorists have outlawed female education. Furthermore, not only girls' schools in Swat have been attacked. In Swat, more than 42% of the boys' schools were also demolished. Some estimates have the number of kids denied an education at close to 150,000, and the insurgency has left 8,000 female teachers unemployed. Furthermore, in the Swat region affected by the conflict, over 190 government schools have burned down, affecting about 45,504 pupils who attend these institutions (Mubashra and Shafi, 2018).

The Swat war has caused two million people to be displaced, increased unemployment, stopped youth education, severely damaged infrastructure, destroyed tourism, which was the area's main source of income, ignited violence in other parts of the country, and stopped the supply of vital raw materials from Swat to other parts of the country, including fresh fruits, vegetables, and other foods from the hills, according to Sohail Lashari, the former senior vice-president of the Lahore

Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) (Bilgel and Karahasan, 2019). According to Lashari, the nation's socioeconomic fabric has suffered, particularly in the beleaguered northern regions, as a result of repeated bombings, a worsening state of law and order, and population displacement (Bilgel and Karahasan, 2019).

2.2.4 Effect of terrorism on security measures on social economic development

Terrorism directly affects human rights, and it may be more difficult for people who are targeted by it to exercise their rights to life, liberty, and physical integrity. It can threaten safety and security, upend and destabilize entire societies, and obstruct social and economic progress. It will stop at nothing to accomplish its objectives and attempts to impose the views of a minority on the majority (Bilgel and Karahasan, 2019). Terrorism targets the cornerstones of democracy and the rule of law, which are prerequisites for the upholding of human rights. States must be able to take the necessary action to combat terrorism and have a duty to safeguard the lives of their citizens as well as the integrity of the state. Human rights law itself provides safeguards against terrorism, hence there is no need for a "trade-off" between human rights and efficient counterterrorism measures (Bilgel and Karahasan, 2019).

Terrorism seeks to divide people and undermine societal cohesion. However, there is a dearth of empirical research that has thoroughly examined the connection between social trust, terror incidents, and terror fear Golose (2023). Furthermore, it is often believed that the effects of terrorism are felt equally by all members of all communities and individuals. To examine the effects of terrorism and the fear of terrorism in the future on trust levels among various groups of people and societies, we combine several indicators at the national level with individual-level survey data from the most recent World Values Survey (WVS, Round 6, 2010-2014). The results demonstrate that fear of potential terrorist attacks, rather than those that have already occurred, is

the main factor undermining communal confidence. Furthermore, people who watch television news more regularly and live in more democratic nations seem to be more susceptible to the negative effects of terrorism-related anxiety on social trust. Because terrorists have very limited means and abilities, they may consequently cause disproportionately strong feelings of fear in democratic nations, which are at least partly fed by media exposure (Golose,2023).

Despite government spending and efforts to combat terrorism, Nigeria seems to be witnessing an increase in the incidence of insecurity, which is rapidly becoming an existential issue that is upending the foundation of the nation. Using annual time-series data from 1980 to 2019 using the ARDL technique, Yusuf and Mohd's (2022) study investigated the fiscal and social effects of insecurity on economic growth in Nigeria. The empirical findings demonstrated that rising levels of insecurity have a negative impact on a number of factors, including a high unemployment rate, foreign direct investment, domestic capital creation, government spending on security and education, and government spending on education. These factors collectively cause both short- and long-term growth retardation. Conversely, better health care, equitable income distribution, and effective use of public borrowing were all positively correlated with higher security and all of these factors supported growth, both temporarily and permanently. Government revenue and the rate of inflation both contributed to long-term growth, but they had the opposite effect in the near term. The findings suggest that good governance, the provision of a safe and secure environment for the development of human capital and businesses, and the improvement of access to social and economic services can all contribute to the prevention of violent tendencies, the creation of jobs, the reduction of poverty, the increase of government revenue, and the promotion of long-term inclusive growth.

Terrorism has a negative effect on a country's socioeconomic development and raises ethical and cultural questions. Taking into consideration the growing emphasis on the economic contribution towards Indonesia's stability, growth, and industrial transformation, the current study aims to investigating the effects of terrorism on financial performance of the listed companies on the Indonesian stock exchange (Golose, 2023). The Global Terrorism Database provided information on terrorist attacks, deaths, and injuries that occurred in Indonesia between 2011 and 2020. PT Pernerintah Efek Indonesia, also known as PEFINDO, is the Indonesian credit agency that provided information on the internal and external characteristics of businesses. The financial accounts of the companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange were requested at the same time from the central bank of Indonesia (Golose, 2023). By utilizing the Cobb-Douglas production function and Pooled Ordinary Least Squares, the findings demonstrated that terrorism had a notable and adverse impact on businesses' performance. Control variables included the impact of a firm's external environment and internal qualities. The current analysis offers unique evidence of the consequences of terrorism in past years and within-country differences on the performance of financial institutions, making it a useful contribution to the body of existing literature (Golose, 2023).

2.2.5 Social Economic Development

Recently, terrorists have made developing nations all over the world frequent targets, which has hurt these nations' attempts at social and economic growth. Terrorism is currently primarily classified as international, domestic, or transnational terrorism based on its nature. Ideological divides, including those pertaining to religion, poverty, and porous borders—all of which foster the spread of international terrorism—are some of the factors contributing to terrorism in emerging nations. Thus, using Kenya as a case study, Thomas's (2024) research will analyze the impact of terrorism on social and economic development in emerging nations including Nigeria, Somalia,

Mali, Tanzania, and Uganda. Since the 1980s until now (January 2024), terrorist attacks have occurred sometimes in Kenya. These assaults have had an impact on the country's social and economic progress as a developing nation. The types and causes of terrorism in Kenya will be discussed in this essay, along with more details on how terrorism has impacted the country's social and economic advancements. Henry Tajfel's social identity theory of intergroup behavior will serve as the foundation for this essay, and it will be further explored within the theoretical framework (Thomas, 2024).

By 2030, it is expected that almost two thirds of the world's impoverished would reside in nations plagued by violence, hence it is critical to clarify and comprehend the connections between poverty and conflict. A new World Bank study investigates the effects of violent events, particularly terrorism, that occurred in Somalia between 2016 and 2018 on household income and poverty levels (Kohnert and Dirk, 2022). It is one of the first studies to use household-level data from a fragile and conflict-affected nation to quantify the causal impact of terrorism on poverty and consumption. Among the poorest nations in Sub-Saharan Africa is Somalia. .. An estimated 69% of people living below the \$1.90 benchmark worldwide poverty line in 2017–18. The effects were less severe on households in the top 20% of the consumption distribution than on those nearing the poverty line. The reason for this is because households with higher incomes are more likely to have savings or other sources of income, which enables them to maintain stable consumption levels and lessen the economic shock of a terrorist strike (Kohnert and Dirk, 2022).

In response to terrorism in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Agu, Ogbuabor, and Onah's (2024) study looks at how foreign assistance inflow, international trade, international tourism, and the economic growth are responding. It also looks at how institutions moderates the interactions. Te study used the system generalized technique of moments framework to analyse a panel of 40 SSA

nations for the years 2010–2020 in order to provide answers to these issues. The study's findings showed that: (a) terrorism has a negative impact on SSA's tourism industry, trade, foreign aid inflow, and the overall growth of the economy; and (b) the institutional quality is not able to effectively lessen terrorism's negative effects on these sectors of the economy. Implications for policy are examined.

In recent years, Sub-Saharan Africa has become the global epicenter for Islamist terrorism. Terrorism has a detrimental influence on the formal economy and a beneficial one on the unofficial one. This is caused, among other things, by the under diversified development economies of African nations and the impact of terrorism on welfare that is exclusive to certain social classes. This pertains to declining sales, income, and employment as well as increased transaction costs in the impacted industries, as well as a rise in hunger, poverty, and suffering for the underprivileged and destitute (Kohnert and Dirk, 2022). Both the good and bad consequences are amplified by transnational terrorism. The following African nations have been particularly hard hit by these attacks: Kenya, Somalia, Mali, Nigeria, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, Egypt and Libya,. However, even in West African nations like Ghana and Senegal, which have not yet had terrorist attacks, the threat is expanding and the consequences for the economy are already apparent. This sector is particularly significant since the informal sector, often known as the shadow economy with all of its ambiguous aspects, such as cross-border crime, is still prevalent in many African nations, particularly in West Africa. It continues to be among the biggest in the world. Combating Islamist terrorism encompasses more than just military measures. It ought to be tackled from the ground up in the economic arena as well. The majority of the impoverished in Africa are from the informal sector, which serves as a haven for terrorists, money laundering, and various forms of human trafficking. As a result, they bear the brunt of the detrimental effects. Funding for terrorists is frequently obtained from the earnings of illicit commerce. Strong links between terrorist and

criminal organizations have the potential to erode democratic institutions and the republican state's basic underpinnings (Kohnert and Dirk, 2022).

Globally, terrorism had a significant affects the economy. The literature review's statistical analysis indicates that the costs of the global economy totaled about 33 billion dollars in 2018 and 855 billion dollars since 2000. Following the domestic terrorism attack on September 11, 2001, there was a substantial increase in terrorism, with the biggest spike occurring between 2011 and 2014 in response to the bloodshed that followed the Arab uprisings in Libya, Syria, Egypt and Yemen. The escalation of wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan coincided with the growth of the terrorist organization known as the Islamic State in the Middle East (Shawe and McAndrew, 2023). Economic sanctions have been linked to a rise in domestic terrorism; the theory goes that when sanctions affect the target country's ability to manage its finances, the impoverished become more resentful and hopeless, and they may retaliate by turning to domestic terrorism. In places where there is a lack of or a reduction in the economic safety net to lessen the disruptive impacts of economic development, there is a higher likelihood of terror incidents. Terrorist violence typically follows financial performance. The incidence of domestic terrorism rises as a result of economic sanctions. It is uncommon to find a causal relationship between terrorism and growth in bivariate and trivariate assumptions. Domestic terrorist acts are much more common in nations where there is economic discrimination against minority populations. Conversely, nations devoid of minority groups or where minorities do not encounter prejudice are significantly less prone to see acts of terrorism. ones with a lengthy history and high levels of democracy are less vulnerable to domestic terrorism than ones with a shorter history (Shawe and McAndrew, 2023).

2.3 Theoretical framework

Two hypotheses will be used in this study to investigate how terrorism affects the social and economic advancement of northeastern Kenya. The two theories are instrumental theory and rational choice theory. The two theories are used in different contexts and have different emphases, but they both incorporate the idea of rational decision making and feature concepts that are closely linked. Both ideas are taken from the social sciences; the former explains economics, while the latter explains social or behavioral decisions made by an individual or a community.

2.2.1 Rational Choice Theory

According to rational choice theory, an individual or group is in charge of their decision-making; they weigh the pros and cons of their options and make a logical decision based on the costs and benefits of their options. The theory is a method that examines the reasoning and decision-making processes of people and groups to try and understand why they commit acts of terrorism. This hypothesis is predicated on the idea that terrorists evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of their options in order to make logical decisions (Lee, 2019).

Prominent scholars employing rational choice theory (Robinson, 2019) contend that terrorists seem to exhibit a deliberate and desired benefit impact from their acts of terror. Achieving political objectives, drawing attention to their cause, drawing adherents, and instilling fear are possible benefits. In order to achieve their political, ideological, economic, and social goals, terrorists, according to Lee (2019), weigh the costs and benefits of their potential attacks before moving forward with them. They do this by minimizing the estimated cost of carrying out an attack and maximizing the benefit they stand to gain in return.

Any conduct that is goal-oriented, introspective, consistent across time, and involves many choices is considered rational, according to the rational choice theory. An individual or organization engages in terrorism when they feel the benefits outweigh the risks. Rational choice is predicated on the idea that man is a reasoning human being who considers the costs and benefits of their action or choice. The price could include adverse public perception, social isolation, personal risk, and possible legal repercussions (White, 2018).

According to Lee (2019), the theory predicts the result of the decision made by the terrorist group in order to maximize utility and minimize cost. It does not, however, explain the method of making such decision. Both individuals and groups must evaluate the costs and benefits of each option before selecting the one that offers the best utility, which is determined by subtracting costs from benefits (Lee, 2019). Terrorists are viewed as logical actors who carefully consider their options before deciding to use terrorism as a means of achieving their goals. They weigh the possible results of several courses of action, including peaceful alternatives, and select the course they think will be most successful. When there are few options for attaining objectives without violence, both individuals and groups will turn to terrorism. This can be investigated by learning about the weapon and the strategies they employ, such as the usage of IEDs, which are less expensive, easier to construct locally, and highly effective. The majority of terrorist attacks in northeastern Kenya are carried out using homemade explosive devices.

Understanding why people, groups, individuals, and society as a whole gravitate toward a particular option based on costs and rewards is made easier with the aid of rational choice theory. The idea also contributes to the explanation of the illogical actions (White, 2018). Since all actions

are rational according to the rational choice theory, each kind of action can be investigated from the perspective of its underlying rational motivations. The idea can aid in investigation and comprehension, assisting various parties such as the therapist and client in identifying other reasonable options. A flaw in the rational choice theory is its emphasis on individual behavior, even if it's possible to argue that human behavior is what propels society as a whole. Some critics of rational choice contend that the theory's explanation is overly restrictive (White, 2018).

The theory's failure to take instincts or intuitive reasoning into account is another flaw. There might not be time to examine the pros and cons for decisions that need to be taken quickly, such ones that affect survival. According to rational choice theory, how people, companies, and organizations respond to terrorism has a significant impact on how Northern Kenya, and especially Mandera County, develops socially and economically. The distribution of resources, development priorities, and the general well-being of the local populace are all impacted by the perceived risks and rewards of living, working, and providing services in the area.

2.2.2 Instrumental Theory

Theorists utilize instrumental theory to analyze terrorism and terrorists by looking at it from a strategic or rational choice perspective. According to this theory, terrorism is not just a random act of violence or an expression of personal psychopathology, but rather a deliberate and strategic means to achieve political, social, economic, or ideological goals. In other words, terrorists are rational actors who use violence and terrorism as a means to achieve specific goal or objective. According to renowned terrorism expert Martha Cresnshaw, political actors intentionally choose to commit acts of terrorism (Brown, 2019).

Terrorists carry out attacks to further their political agendas; they aim to accomplish particular political objectives, such as forcing a change in policy, overthrowing a government, or winning independence for a particular region. It is believed that using violence is a way to put pressure on institutions or the government. It sees terrorism as a tool or instrument that a person or organization uses to accomplish a goal. Johnson (2017) suggests that terrorists are presumed to be motivated by violence. Thus, acts of terrorism are carefully thought out and carried out to fulfill particular political, ideological, economic, and social objectives.

Though detractors from various theories and theorists contend that instrumental theory tends to oversimplify terrorist motivation by emphasizing logical and strategic goals, instrumental theory is nevertheless generally acknowledged and influential. They imply that some terrorists might be motivated by deeply held beliefs, psychological issues like trauma or personal grudges, and ideological reasons that are not fully explained by rational decision-making. Furthermore, Jones (2018) notes that the theory might not fully take into consideration the psychological, emotional, ideological, or cultural elements that drive terrorist conduct.

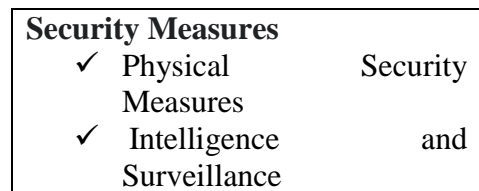
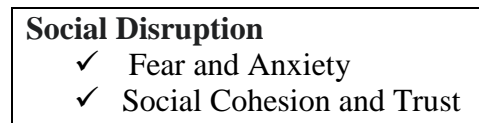
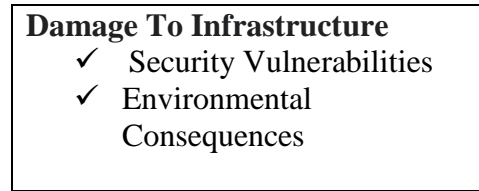
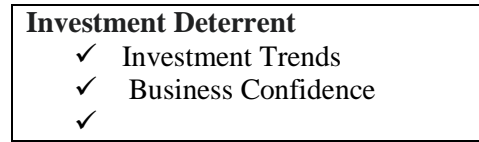
Although the instrumental theory of terrorism offers insightful analysis of the strategic aspects of terrorism, it is crucial to acknowledge that terrorism is a complicated and diverse phenomena shaped by a variety of elements such as societal environment, individual psychology, and ideology. Scholars typically employ a multidisciplinary methodology to gain a deeper comprehension of the diverse aspects of terrorism (Brown, 2019).

The idea of rational decision-making is shared by both instrumental theory and rational choice theory, although their applications and reach are different. The flexible framework of rational choice theory is applied in many fields to explain human choice in a variety of contexts, both legal and illegal. When instrumental theory is used to terrorism, it highlights the strategic and logical part of terrorist decision-making and their use of violence to further their political and ideological objectives (Brown, 2019). The use of Instrumental Theory offers a framework for comprehending how terrorist acts in Mandera County could be carefully planned and carried out to accomplish particular goals, with important ramifications for the social and economic advancement of the area. Policymakers and other interested parties can more effectively address the underlying causes of terrorism and lessen its negative consequences on society by understanding the logical reasoning and calculated intentions that underlie terrorist actions.

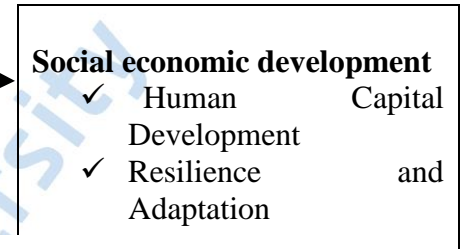
2.4 Conceptual Frame Work

This section explains the researcher's understanding of the variables used in the study and how they relate to each other. "Something that is constructed not founded; it incorporates pieces that are borrowed from elsewhere, but the diagram is not something that exist readymade," states Maxwell (2013) in reference to a conceptual framework. Keeping this perspective in mind, this section will offer a diagrammatic portrayal of the relationships between the independent and dependent variables.

Independent variables



Dependent variables



Intervening variables

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.4.1 Explanation of Variables

Reduced investment leads to lower economic growth: When investors are deterred from investing in a region due to perceived risks associated with terrorism, it can lead to reduced capital inflows, limited job creation, and diminished economic opportunities. Decreased investment results in fewer job opportunities: With reduced investment, businesses may hesitate to expand or establish operations in the affected area, leading to fewer job opportunities for local residents. This can contribute to higher unemployment rates, lower incomes, and increased poverty levels, impacting socio-economic development. Insufficient investment hampers infrastructure development:

Investment deterrent can impede the development of essential infrastructure such as roads, bridges, utilities, and telecommunications networks. Without adequate infrastructure, it becomes challenging to facilitate trade, attract businesses, and provide basic services, hindering socio-economic progress.

The effect of damage to infrastructure on social-economic development can be profound and multifaceted, impacting various aspects of a community's well-being, prosperity, and resilience.

Hindered transportation and trade: Damage to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ports, and airports can disrupt the movement of goods and people, hampering trade, commerce, and economic activities. This can lead to delays in supply chains, increased transportation costs, and decreased market access, negatively impacting businesses and economic growth.

Impaired access to employment opportunities: Infrastructure damage can limit access to job opportunities, as individuals may face challenges commuting to work or accessing employment centers. This can result in reduced productivity, lower incomes, and increased unemployment rates, exacerbating poverty and inequality in affected communities.

The effect of social disruption on social-economic development can be significant, as it influences various aspects of a community's well-being, stability, and progress.

Reduced productivity and economic output: Social disruption can lead to decreased productivity in workplaces and economic activities due to disruptions in daily routines, increased absenteeism, and the breakdown of supply chains. This can result in lower economic output, decreased competitiveness, and negative impacts on GDP growth.

Decreased investor confidence and capital flight: Social disruption caused by terrorism can deter investors from committing capital to affected regions or sectors due to heightened risks and uncertainties. This can lead to decreased investment inflows, reduced

business expansion, and slower economic development, hindering efforts to create jobs and stimulate growth.

The effect of security measures on social-economic development can be substantial, as they play a crucial role in promoting stability, resilience, and prosperity within a community or society.

Improved investment climate: Effective security measures can enhance investor confidence by mitigating risks associated with crime, terrorism, and political instability. This can attract domestic and foreign investment, stimulate business growth, and foster economic development by creating a conducive environment for entrepreneurship and investment. **Facilitated trade and commerce:**

Robust security measures, including secure transportation networks, reliable infrastructure, and effective law enforcement, can facilitate the movement of goods and people, enabling trade, commerce, and economic activities to thrive. This can boost economic productivity, increase job opportunities, and contribute to GDP growth and prosperity.

2.5 Research Gap

The literature reviewed highlights several research gaps that warrant further investigation in the field of terrorism and its economic implications. Firstly, Jonathan, Emeka, and Nwosu (2023) emphasize the scarcity of empirical evidence regarding the effects of terrorism and uncertainty on economic complexity in Africa, particularly the moderating role of governance institutions in shaping these relationships. While their study offers valuable insights, there remains a need for more comprehensive research to understand the nuanced dynamics and causal mechanisms underlying these relationships across different African contexts. Secondly, despite significant efforts to quantify the economic impact of terrorism globally, Thomas (2024) points out the challenges in accurately capturing the full extent of its consequences, with many costs left unaccounted for and spill-over effects difficult to quantify. This highlights the need for refined

methodologies and comprehensive approaches to better assess and mitigate the economic repercussions of terrorism.

The literature highlights several research gaps pertaining to the economic impacts of terrorism and violent extremism, particularly in the context of tourism, macroeconomic consequences, and logistics operations. While Njoya, Efthymiou, Nikitas, and O'Connell (2022) shed light on the detrimental effects of terrorism on tourism revenues and wider economic impacts in Kenya, there remains a need for further exploration of effective mitigation strategies and policies to safeguard the tourism sector against disruptions. Similarly, Chuku, Abang, and Isip (2017) provide insights into the economic consequences of terrorism in Nigeria, emphasizing its negative impact on growth and the reallocation of economic activity. However, there is a gap in understanding the long-term implications of terrorism on investment patterns and government expenditure composition, warranting further investigation. Additionally, while Thomas (2024) highlights the global economic impact of terrorism and violent extremism, there is limited research on the specific mechanisms through which terrorism affects logistics performance and trade dynamics in regions such as the SAARC countries, as explored by Khan and Yu (2020). Therefore, future research should focus on addressing these gaps to inform evidence-based policy interventions and resilience-building efforts in the face of terrorist threats and violent extremism.

The literature underscores significant gaps in research concerning the multifaceted socio-economic repercussions of terrorism, particularly in regions heavily affected by terrorist activities such as Pakistan. While Yusuf and Mohd (2022) highlight the staggering economic toll of terrorism in Pakistan, including massive unemployment and rural poverty, there is a dearth of studies examining the comprehensive socio-economic impact on displaced populations and affected communities. Shawe and McAndrew (2023) further emphasize the humanitarian crises resulting

from terrorism, underscoring the urgent need for interventions to address the basic needs of internally displaced persons and mitigate the socio-economic fallout. Additionally, Mubashra and Shafi (2018) shed light on the profound disruption of education systems due to terrorism, particularly in the NWFP region, yet there remains limited understanding of the long-term implications for educational access, attainment, and human capital development. Moreover, while Bilgel and Karahasan (2019) discuss the wide-ranging consequences of terrorism on infrastructure, tourism, and local economies, there is a lack of comprehensive analyzes examining the interconnectedness of these factors and their cumulative impact on the socio-economic fabric of affected regions. Therefore, future research should aim to address these gaps to inform evidence-based policy responses and holistic strategies for resilience-building and recovery in the aftermath of terrorism-related crises.

The existing literature on terrorism and its impact on human rights highlights several research gaps that warrant further investigation. While Bilgel and Karahasan (2019) emphasize the direct infringement of human rights by terrorism and the consequent threats to social and economic development, there remains a scarcity of empirical studies exploring the nuanced relationship between terrorist activities, fear of terrorism, and social trust. Golose (2023) addresses this gap by examining the differential impact of terrorism and fear of future attacks on social trust across various individuals and societies, shedding light on the disproportionate fear effects within democratic societies fueled by media exposure. Moreover, Yusuf and Mohd (2022) underscore the pressing need to analyze the socio-economic consequences of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria, highlighting the adverse effects on key economic indicators such as unemployment rate, domestic capital formation, and government spending on education and security . However, there is limited research on the ethical and cultural implications of terrorism and its direct influence on the financial performance of firms, particularly in regions like Indonesia. Golose (2023) aims to fill

this gap by investigating the impact of terrorism on the financial performance of Indonesian firms, offering unique insights into within-country variations and the long-term repercussions on economic stability and growth. Therefore, future research endeavors should strive to address these research gaps to comprehensively understand the multifaceted implications of terrorism on human rights, social trust, economic development, and corporate performance, facilitating the formulation of effective policy interventions and counter-terrorism strategies.

2.6 Recap of Literature Review

The literature reviewed sheds light on the intricate relationship between terrorism, uncertainty, governance institutions, and their effects on economic complexity in Africa. Jonathan, Emeka, and Nwosu (2023) employ empirical analysis techniques to examine this relationship, finding that terrorism and uncertainty have predominantly negative effects on economic complexity in Africa. Estrada, Park, and Khan (2018) focus on Turkey's experience with terrorism, examining both short-run and long-run economic impacts using the TAVE-Model. The analysis reveals an increase in economic leaking, economic desgrowth, and economic wear between 1990 and 2016, indicating the economic toll of terrorist attacks on the country. Johnson and Efebeh (2023) provide insights into the economic consequences of terrorism in developing countries, particularly Nigeria. Through a historical analysis of secondary data sources, the study highlights the adverse effects of terrorist attacks on Nigeria's economy, including a downturn in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the loss of human capital due to casualties.

The literature review delves into the multifaceted impacts of terrorism on economic development and various mitigation strategies. Njoya, Efthymiou, Nikitas, and O'Connell (2022) employ a dynamic Computable General Equilibrium model to quantitatively assess the economic impacts of decreased tourism revenues caused by terrorism and political instability on the Kenyan economy, highlighting a contraction in output, prices, and wages due to tourism contraction. Chuku, Abang,

and Isip (2017) explore the growth and fiscal consequences of terrorism in Nigeria, revealing a significant negative impact on economic growth and a reallocation of economic activity towards government spending. Thomas (2024) provides a global perspective, estimating the economic impact of terrorism and violent extremism, underscoring fear-induced behavioral changes and increased informalization of the economy as key findings. Mubashra and Shafi (2018) offer insights from Adamawa State, Nigeria, emphasizing the need for rebuilding environments affected by violent extremism and supporting women's organizations to meet increased social and economic needs. Brodeur (2018) examines the economic consequences of terror attacks, finding that successful attacks reduce jobs and earnings in targeted counties, particularly impacting specific industries like housing. Lastly, Khan and Yu (2020) investigate the impacts of terrorism on logistics performance in SAARC countries, revealing strongly negative effects on logistics indices due to poor infrastructure and disruption in global logistics operations. These studies collectively underscore the intricate relationship between terrorism, economic development, and the imperative for targeted policy interventions to mitigate adverse effects and promote resilience.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter addressed the methods and procedure that was used in performing the investigation in order to arrive at research findings in relation to the study objective and research questions to solve research difficulties. This chapter covers research design, validity and reliability data analysis techniques, sampling size, target population sampling procedure and techniques, data gathering instrument, and data collection procedures. It also addresses ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is an overall plan or strategy and analytical approach that is chosen to integrate the different component of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby ensuring that the study effectively addresses the research problem were investigated well, a well design research study is essential for producing reliable and valid result. When studying the effects of terrorism on socio-economic development in a specific region like Mandera County in Northern Kenya, the most appropriate research design was mixed-methods approach. This combines both quantitative and qualitative research methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

3.3 Location of the study

The area of study or location was done in Mandera County. The county is bordering Ethiopia to the north and Somalia to east and Wajir County to the south. The county has an approximately an area of 25939.8 kilometer square with a population of 867,457 thousand and 125763 households According to 2019 census. The main economic activity is pastoralist while other are cross border trade with Somalis and Ethiopia the county has seven administrative unities known as sub-county/constituency namely; Mandera east, Lafay, Mandera south, Mandera north Banisa and Mandera west.

The study was carried out in three sub-county; Mandera East, Lafay and Banisa sub-counties according to 2019 Kenya National bureau of statistics (KNBS) projections the four sub-county has a total of 395,693 and household 61786. The three sub-counties is been chosen because are easily accessible to the researcher and the area is majorly affected by Al-Shabaab terrorist attack.

3.4 Target population

The targeted population compromised of 15 officers from county commissioners office, 4 chiefs, 20 ward representatives, 15 religious leaders, 15 Nyumba kumi members and 50 county government officials in charge of infrastructure and economic development in Mandera county

Table 1: Target Population

Category	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Officers From County Commissioners Office	15	13
Chiefs	4	3
Ward Representatives	20	16
Religious Leaders	15	13
Nyumba kumi members	15	13
County government officials	50	42
TOTAL	119	100%

Source author 2024

3.5 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

The stratified random sampling was the most appropriate for the study. Stratified random sampling is indeed the most suitable sampling design for the study given the specific categories and proportions of the target population. Given the target population with specific categories and their

respective percentages, a stratified random sampling design was the most appropriate. This approach ensured that all categories (strata) are proportionally represented in the sample, reflecting the structure of the target population. Within each stratum, randomly select the required number of respondents. This can be done using random number tables, computer-generated random numbers, or other randomization techniques to ensure unbiased selection. By implementing stratified random sampling, the researcher was able to achieve a balanced and representative sample that can provide reliable and insightful findings on the socio-economic impacts of terrorism in Mandera County.

3.6 Sample Size

The sampling table from Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Appendix IV, which indicates that the sample size is 92 when the population is 119, was used in the investigation.

Table 2: Sample Size

Category	POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE
Officers From County	15	10
Commissioners Office		
Chiefs	4	3
Ward Representatives	20	14
Religious Leaders	15	11
Nyumba kumi members	15	10
County government officials	50	44
TOTAL	119	92

3.7 Construction of Research Instruments

The primary instrument for gathering data was questionnaires with 5-point Likert scales that ask respondents to choose one of the following: 1. Agree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neutral; 4. Strongly Disagree; 5. Disagree. A well-known and simple-to-understand framework for comparing results across different research and circumstances is offered by the 5-point Likert scale. The scale made it easier for researchers to compare beliefs and attitudes across groups or segments and allows them to identify variations over time or between different demographic groupings.

3.7.1 Pilot Test of Instruments

According to Creswell & Creswell (2017), a pilot test was made up at least 10% of the entire sample size. The pilot project, which took place in the neighbouring Wajir county, involved the distribution of nine questionnaires. The final study did not contain the pilot research's final conclusions.

3.7.2 Validity of Instruments

The study took advantage of construct validity. The extent to which a research tool assesses the theoretical construct or idea it purports to test is known as construct validity. To ensure that the research instrument accurately captures the intended constructs, construct validity needs to be proved in the Mandera County study. The ideas of transparency and accountability in regard to public bodies, with a focus on the Mandera county. Provide a conceptual framework explaining the connections between these ideas and how accountability is impacted by openness.

3.7.3 Reliability of Instruments

The consistency and stability of measurements made with a research instrument are known as reliability. Stated differently, it evaluates whether repeating the tool use under the same

circumstances produces results that are comparable. Ensuring the reliability of research tools is essential for obtaining accurate and reliable data. The data from the research instrument is needed to apply Cronbach's alpha to assess internal consistency, especially if the instrument contains numerous items assessing the same construct (Kombo & Tromp, 2006).

The researcher prepared the data. Sort the data in SPSS such that each row represents a participant and each column represents a different item on the scale. The researcher examined the Cronbach's alpha value in the outcome. Let's refer to it as "Cronbach's Alpha." The internal consistency of the items is represented by this dependability coefficient. The range of Cronbach's alpha is 0 to 1. Stronger links between the scale's elements are shown by higher internal consistency, which is indicated by a number closer to 1. A value that is closer to zero indicates lower internal consistency, which implies that the items are not consistently measuring the same notion. Although higher values are frequently preferred, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.7 or above is typically regarded as suitable for research purposes. However, the specific context and objectives of the research may influence the allowable range of Cronbach's alpha (Peil, 2005).

3.8 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

The researcher intends to obtain data from the Mandera county administration by locating a document that grants permission from Mount Kenya University. For a re-search permit, the researcher applied to NACOSTI. The go-ahead for staff members to receive the material came from senior managers. The researcher distributed the questionnaires and urge each individual to filled them out independently. Respondents filled out questionnaires on their own. Because the respondents would be literate, the surveys was written in English. The secondary data came from sources of already published literature, including textbooks, journal articles, meeting minutes, audience comments, statistics compiled by other academics, and county government records. To

have a better grasp of the data collection process, let's take a look at the sources. They went into more detail about the criteria they used, how the tools were made, and the results they discussed.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

Because they enabled researchers to comprehend their findings and effectively convey them to the intended audience, data analysis and presentation are crucial steps in the research process. Data cleaning and preparation involved organizing and cleaning the raw data to ensure accuracy and completeness. Using SPSS version 26.0, the data was appropriately coded, categorized, and structured in preparation for analysis. Descriptive statistics, including variance, standard deviation, mean, median, and mode, was used in the study to list and characterize the key components of the data. The researcher provided the descriptive statistics in tables so that readers may clearly see how the data are distributed. The study used inferential statistical techniques, such as ANOVA, regression analysis, and chi-square tests, to examine links, trends, and differences in the data. More specifically, the relationship between the different variables was examined using a multiple regression model. To draw important inferences and insights from the data, the results of the inferential analysis was interpreted.

3.10 Ethical considerations

For the researcher to adhere to moral principles The researcher need to get an introduction letter from Mount Kenya University in order to conduct the research; ethical issues were integrated into the design and execution of the study. Participants informed the investigation's purpose and assured that they were coerced into participating in the study. The respondent consent form were completed and signed, and both the interviewer and the informant signed a non-disclosure agreement. Finally, the researcher obtained a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) and a certificate of clearance from the Mount Kenya University ethical committee. After providing their informed consent, the respondent was

allowed to engage in the research, albeit they are free to withdraw from it at any point during the investigation.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the data collected in the study. The main objective of the study was to assess the effects of terrorism on social economic development of northern Kenya, Mandera County. The findings are aligned with the research objectives and hypotheses outlined earlier, and they are presented in both narrative and graphical formats. The chapter also includes a comparison of the findings with previous literature.

4.2 Response Rate

Provide an overview of the number of questionnaires distributed and returned, highlighting the response rate. If any interviews or focus groups were conducted, include this information as well.

Table 1: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Returned questionnaires	90	98
Unreturned questionnaires	2	2
Total	92	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

From the data in Table 3: Response Rate, a total of 92 questionnaires were distributed. Out of these, 90 were returned, while 2 remained unreturned. This gives the following: Returned questionnaires were 90, which accounts for 98% of the total distributed questionnaires. Unreturned questionnaires were 2, representing only 2% of the total.

The high return rate of 98% indicates a strong level of engagement and interest from the respondents, which enhances the credibility and reliability of the collected data. A response rate

close to 100% is generally considered excellent in research, as it suggests that the findings are likely to reflect the views of the targeted population accurately. The minimal unreturned questionnaires (2%) imply that non-response bias is negligible and unlikely to affect the study's validity.

The response rate achieved in this study was excellent, with 98% of the questionnaires being returned. This high response rate strengthens the study's representativeness and provides a solid foundation for the analysis and generalization of the results. The negligible 2% of unreturned questionnaires is unlikely to influence the overall findings of the study. Therefore, the data collected can be confidently used for further analysis.

4.2.1 Tests of Reliability

Reliability testing is a crucial step in research to ensure that the data collection instruments (e.g., surveys, questionnaires) consistently measure the variables they are intended to. One of the most common methods for assessing reliability is Cronbach's Alpha, which measures the internal consistency of a set of items or variables.

Table 4: Reliability Tests

Category	Cronbach Alpha	No. of Items	Remarks
Investment Deterrent	0.811	6	Accepted
Damage to Infrastructure	0.832	8	Accepted
Social Disruption	0.722	7	Accepted
Security Measures	0.844	7	Accepted

Source: Researcher (2024)

Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of internal consistency or reliability, with values above 0.7 generally indicating acceptable reliability. All categories exhibit Cronbach Alpha values greater than 0.7, which suggests that the data collected for these categories is internally consistent and

reliable. The security measures category has the highest reliability score (0.844), indicating that the items in this category are the most consistent in measuring the same underlying construct. Social Disruption has the lowest Alpha value (0.722), but it still meets the acceptable threshold, meaning the items in this category are sufficiently reliable.

The reliability test results show that all four categories—Investment Deterrent, Damage to Infrastructure, Social Disruption, and Security Measures—demonstrate good internal consistency, with Cronbach Alpha values above 0.7. This suggests that the items within each category reliably measure their respective constructs, and the data is suitable for further analysis.

4.3 Demographic Data

The area provides demographic statistics, including details on age bracket of the respondent and working experience

Table 5: Age Bracket

Category	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 30 years	29	32
31- 40 years	38	42
41- 50 years	17	19
51 years and above	6	7
Total	90	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

The data reveals that the majority of the respondents (42%) are within the 31-40 years age bracket. This suggests that most respondents are in their early or mid-career stages, which could imply a significant level of experience and maturity in their roles. The second largest group, the 18-30 years bracket (32%), likely represents younger individuals, possibly newer to the workforce, bringing in fresh perspectives but less experience. The relatively smaller proportion of respondents

aged 41-50 years (19%) and 51 years and above (7%) suggests a lower representation of older, possibly more experienced individuals.

The age distribution of respondents indicates a balanced representation across various age groups, with a concentration of respondents in the 31-40 years bracket. This demographic is likely to influence the responses, potentially reflecting a workforce that is actively engaged in their careers and decision-making processes. The smaller proportion of older respondents (51 years and above) might suggest that the study sample has fewer senior-level professionals, but overall, the diversity in age provides a broad perspective for analysis.

Table 6: Gender of the Respondents

Table 6 presents data on the gender of the respondents.

Table 6: Gender of the Respondent

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	67	74
Female	23	26
Total	90	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

The data indicates a gender imbalance among the respondents, with a significantly higher proportion of males (74%) compared to females (26%). This gender disparity may reflect the general composition of the workforce or community from which the sample was drawn, possibly suggesting male dominance in the sectors or roles being studied. The lower representation of females could imply a lesser participation of women in the particular roles or activities under investigation, potentially pointing to gender-related barriers in the field.

The gender distribution shows a clear majority of male respondents (74%), with females making up only 26%. This gender imbalance should be considered when interpreting the results of the study, as it may affect the generalizability of the findings, especially regarding gender-specific issues or perspectives. Future research could benefit from a more balanced gender representation to gain insights that are more reflective of both male and female viewpoints.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to summarize and describe the basic features of a dataset. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures, and they form the foundation for further data analysis.

Table 7: Investment Deterrent

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Terrorism has affected the investment trends in the county	90	2.0111	.10541
Terrorism has affected business confidence in the county	90	2.1444	.35351
There has been economic stability in the county	90	2.9889	.10541
Legal and regulatory environment has been effective in the county	90	3.0111	.10541
Terrorism has affected insurance costs and risk premiums in the county	90	3.0667	.25084
Terrorism has led to political risks in the county	90	3.0667	.25084

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 7 shows investment Deterrent presents the respondents' views on how terrorism has impacted various investment-related factors in the county. The data includes the number of respondents (N = 90), the mean responses, and the standard deviation for each item.

Majority of respondents disagreed that terrorism has affected the investment trends in the county as shown by the mean score is 2.0111 with a low standard deviation of 0.10541, indicating that most respondents agree that terrorism has a significant negative effect on investment trends.

Majority of respondents disagreed that terrorism has affected business confidence in the county as evidenced by the mean score is 2.1444, suggesting a strong perception of reduced business confidence due to terrorism. The standard deviation of 0.35351 reflects more variability in responses compared to investment trends.

Majority of respondents were neutral that there has been economic stability in the county as indicated by the mean score is 2.9889, indicating a neutral perception of economic stability. The low standard deviation (0.10541) suggests respondents' views are consistent. Majority of respondents were neutral that legal and regulatory environment has been effective in the county as indicated by the mean score is 3.0111, which suggests neutrality or uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of the legal and regulatory environment. The standard deviation (0.10541) indicates little variation in responses.

Majority of respondents were neutral that terrorism has affected insurance costs and risk premiums in the county as shown by the mean score is 3.0667, indicating a moderate level of agreement that terrorism has increased insurance costs and risk premiums. The standard deviation of 0.25084 shows slight variability in responses. Majority of respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to political risks in the county as indicted by the mean score is also 3.0667, implying agreement that terrorism has increased political risks. The standard deviation (0.25084) is moderate, indicating some variability in views.

The low mean scores (close to 2.0) on the effects of terrorism on investment trends and business confidence indicate that respondents perceive a negative impact of terrorism on these factors. The neutral mean scores (close to 3.0) for economic stability, legal and regulatory effectiveness, and the impact of terrorism on insurance costs and political risks suggest a moderate or uncertain

perception of these factors. Respondents might not strongly agree or disagree about the effectiveness of the legal environment or the stability of the economy. The low standard deviations across most items suggest that there is a high level of agreement among respondents, with consistent views on the investment deterrent factors.

Table 8: Damage to Infrastructure

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Terrorism has led to destruction of key infrastructure in the county	90	1.8333	.50280
Terrorism has led to increased security vulnerabilities in the county.	90	2.2778	.45041
Terrorism has led to destruction of roads in the county.	90	2.4556	.50081
Terrorism has led to destruction of power grid in the county.	90	2.8889	.31603
Terrorism has led to destruction of buildings in the county	90	3.0111	.10541
Terrorism has led to destruction of environment in the county.	90	3.2000	.40224
Terrorism has led to disruption of services in the county.	90	3.5556	.52169
Terrorism has led to long term resilience in the county.	90	3.6444	.54692

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 8 shows damage to Infrastructure outlines respondents' views on how terrorism has impacted various aspects of infrastructure in the county. The data includes the number of respondents (N = 90), mean responses, and standard deviation for each item.

Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to the destruction of key infrastructure as shown by the mean score of 1.8333, indicating a strong agreement that terrorism has caused significant damage to key infrastructure. The standard deviation (0.50280) suggests moderate variability in responses. Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to increased security vulnerabilities as

indicated by the mean score is 2.2778, showing that respondents agree, though not as strongly, that terrorism has heightened security vulnerabilities. The standard deviation (0.45041) reflects some variability in responses.

Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to destruction of roads as shown by the mean score is 2.4556, indicating moderate agreement on the impact of terrorism on roads. The standard deviation (0.50081) points to moderate variation in views. Respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to destruction of power grid as evidenced by the mean score is 2.8889, reflecting a more neutral stance on the impact on the power grid. The standard deviation (0.31603) indicates consistency in responses.

Respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to destruction of buildings as shown by the mean score is 3.0111, indicating neutrality or uncertainty regarding the destruction of buildings. The low standard deviation (0.10541) suggests consistent responses. Respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to destruction of the environment as indicated by the mean score is 3.2000, suggesting some agreement on environmental destruction. The standard deviation (0.40224) shows moderate variability.

Respondents agreed that terrorism has led to disruption of services as shown by the mean score is 3.5556, reflecting agreement that terrorism has significantly disrupted services. The standard deviation (0.52169) indicates higher variability in responses. Respondents were agreed that terrorism has led to long-term resilience as shown by the mean score is 3.6444, indicating agreement that terrorism has led to a certain level of resilience in the county. The standard deviation (0.54692) points to some variability in views.

The low mean scores (below 2.5) for the destruction of key infrastructure, increased security vulnerabilities, and destruction of roads suggest strong agreement among respondents that terrorism has caused significant damage in these areas. The neutral mean scores (around 3.0) for the destruction of the power grid and buildings indicate uncertainty or mixed perceptions of the extent of damage in these areas. The higher mean scores (above 3.0) for environmental destruction, service disruption, and long-term resilience indicate moderate to strong agreement that these areas have been affected by terrorism, with resilience seen as a positive outcome of dealing with prolonged security challenges. Standard deviations range from low to moderate, meaning that while there is some variation in respondents' views, overall opinions are relatively consistent, especially regarding key infrastructure and security vulnerabilities.

Table 9: Social Disruption

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Terrorism has led to increased fear and anxiety among the population	90	1.8333	.50280
Terrorism has affected social cohesion and trust among the population	90	2.2889	.45579
Terrorism has affected displacement of the population	90	2.4778	.50230
Terrorism has affected cultural identity of the residents	90	2.8889	.31603
Terrorism has led to loss of life among the population	90	3.0111	.10541
Terrorism has led to psychological trauma	90	3.2111	.41038
Terrorism has led to social fragmentation	90	3.5667	.52037

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 9 shows social disruption provides insights into how terrorism has impacted various aspects of social disruption among the population. The table includes mean scores and standard deviations for each statement:

Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to increased fear and anxiety among the population as shown by the mean score is 1.8333 with a standard deviation of 0.50280, indicating strong agreement that terrorism has significantly increased fear and anxiety. Respondents disagreed that terrorism has affected social cohesion and trust among the population as indicated by the mean score is 2.2889, reflecting agreement that terrorism has negatively impacted social cohesion and trust. The standard deviation (0.45579) shows moderate variability in responses.

Respondents disagreed that terrorism has affected displacement of the population as shown by the mean score is 2.4778, suggesting moderate agreement that terrorism has led to population displacement. The standard deviation (0.50230) indicates moderate variation in responses. Respondents were neutral that terrorism has affected the cultural identity of the residents as indicated by the mean score is 2.8889, showing a more neutral stance regarding the impact on cultural identity. The standard deviation (0.31603) indicates relatively consistent views.

Respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to loss of life among the population as evidenced by the mean score is 3.0111, indicating neutrality or uncertainty about the extent of the impact on loss of life. The low standard deviation (0.10541) reflects high consistency in responses. Respondents were neutral that terrorism has led to psychological trauma as indicated by the mean score is 3.2111, showing moderate agreement that terrorism has caused psychological trauma. The standard deviation (0.41038) reflects moderate variability in responses. Respondents were agreed that Terrorism has led to social fragmentation as shown by the mean score is 3.5667, indicating agreement that terrorism has caused social fragmentation. The standard deviation (0.52037) shows higher variability in responses.

The low mean scores (below 2.5) for increased fear and anxiety and the impact on social cohesion and trust suggest strong agreement that terrorism has had a significant negative effect in these areas. Moderate mean scores (between 2.5 and 3.0) for displacement and cultural identity indicate some level of agreement but with more mixed perceptions. Neutral mean scores (around 3.0) for loss of life suggest that respondents are uncertain or have mixed opinions on the extent of this impact. Higher mean scores (above 3.0) for psychological trauma and social fragmentation reflect agreement that terrorism has caused significant issues in these areas, though there is more variability in responses, indicating diverse opinions on the severity of these impacts.

Table 10: Security Measures

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Terrorism has led to increased physical security in the county	90	2.2000	.42927
Terrorism has led to increased intelligence and surveillance in the county	90	2.4111	.49479
The government has come up with counter terrorism legislation	90	2.8667	.34184
The government has increased border security	90	2.9778	.21082
The government has increased critical infrastructure development	90	3.0333	.18051
The government has increased community policing programs	90	3.0667	.25084
The government has increased law enforcement capabilities	90	3.3778	.48755

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 10 as indicated by security Measures presents respondents' views on the effectiveness and implementation of security measures in response to terrorism. The data includes mean scores and standard deviations for each security measure:

Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to increased physical security in the county as shown by the mean score is 2.2000 with a standard deviation of 0.42927, indicating moderate agreement that physical security has been increased as a response to terrorism. Respondents disagreed that terrorism has led to increased intelligence and surveillance in the county as evidenced by the mean score is 2.4111, showing agreement that intelligence and surveillance have been enhanced. The standard deviation (0.49479) reflects moderate variability in responses.

Respondents were neutral that the government has come up with counter-terrorism legislation as indicated by the mean score is 2.8667, suggesting a neutral stance on the effectiveness or presence of counter-terrorism legislation. The standard deviation (0.34184) indicates relatively consistent responses. Respondents disagreed that the government has increased border security as indicated by the mean score is 2.9778, indicating a more neutral to positive perception of increased border security. The low standard deviation (0.21082) reflects consistent views among respondents.

Respondents were neutral that the government has increased critical infrastructure development as evidenced by the mean score is 3.0333, suggesting a slightly positive view on the enhancement of critical infrastructure. The standard deviation (0.18051) is low, indicating high agreement on this measure. Respondents were neutral that the government has increased community policing programs as shown by the mean score is 3.0667, reflecting a positive view on the expansion of community policing. The standard deviation (0.25084) shows moderate variability in responses.

Respondents were neutral that the government has increased law enforcement capabilities as evidenced by the mean score is 3.3778, indicating a higher level of agreement that law enforcement capabilities have been strengthened. The standard deviation (0.48755) reflects some variability in perceptions.

Lower mean scores (below 2.5) for increased physical security and intelligence/surveillance suggest that respondents generally view these measures as moderately effective or implemented. Neutral to slightly positive mean scores (around 3.0) for counter-terrorism legislation, border security, critical infrastructure development, and community policing indicate that respondents are somewhat positive or neutral about these measures, with more consistent views on border security and infrastructure. Higher mean score (above 3.0) for increased law enforcement capabilities reflects a stronger agreement that this area has seen notable improvement. Standard deviations vary from low to moderate, showing that while there is general agreement on some measures, there is more variation in views regarding the effectiveness and extent of other measures.

Table 12: Social Economic Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There has been an increase in human capital development despite terror activities	90	4.0556	.27483
There has been an increase in resilience and adaptation	90	4.4222	.49668
There is access to education and healthcare	90	4.6667	.47405
There is increase in income equality	90	4.7222	.45041
There has been reduction in poverty rates	90	4.9222	.26932

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 12 indicates that the social economic development shows respondents' perceptions of various aspects of socio-economic development in the context of ongoing terrorism activities. The data includes mean scores and standard deviations for each statement:

Respondents agreed that there has been an increase in human capital development despite terror activities as shown by the mean score is 4.0556, suggesting strong agreement that human capital development has improved despite the challenges posed by terrorism. The standard deviation (0.27483) indicates relatively low variability in responses, reflecting consistent views.

Respondents agreed that there has been an increase in resilience and adaptation as shown by the mean score is 4.4222, showing strong agreement that resilience and adaptation have increased in response to terrorism. The standard deviation (0.49668) reflects moderate variability in responses.

Respondents strongly agreed that there is access to education and healthcare as shown by the mean score is 4.6667, indicating a high level of agreement that access to education and healthcare has improved. The standard deviation (0.47405) shows some variability in perceptions but remains relatively low. Respondents strongly agreed that there is an increase in income equality as shown by the mean score is 4.7222, suggesting strong agreement that income equality has increased. The standard deviation (0.45041) reflects moderate variability in responses. Respondents strongly agreed that there has been a reduction in poverty rates as shown by the mean score is 4.9222, indicating very strong agreement that poverty rates have decreased. The standard deviation (0.26932) is low, suggesting high consistency in respondents' views.

High mean scores (above 4.0) for all items suggest that respondents perceive significant improvements in various aspects of socio-economic development despite terrorism. Low to moderate standard deviations indicate relatively consistent perceptions among respondents, with slight variations in views on resilience, adaptation, and income equality. The highest mean score for poverty reduction (4.9222) suggests the strongest agreement that this area has seen considerable improvement, while improvements in human capital development, access to education, and healthcare are also viewed positively.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a statistical method used to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between two quantitative variables. the purpose of correlation analysis is to determine whether and how strongly pairs of variables are related.

Table 13: Correlation

		Investment Deterrent	Damage To Infrastructur e	Social Disruption	Security Measures
Investment Deterrent	Pearson	1	-.031	.008	.111
	Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.770	.938	.299
	N	90	90	90	90
Damage To Infrastructure	Pearson	-.031	1	.964**	.112
	Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.770		.000	.294
	N	90	90	90	90
Social Disruption	Pearson	.008	.964**	1	.122
	Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.938	.000		.252
	N	90	90	90	90
Security Measures	Pearson	.111	.112	.122	1
	Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.299	.294	.252	
	N	90	90	90	90
Social Economic Development	Pearson	.185	.390**	.371**	.303**
	Correlation				
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.082	.000	.000	.004
	N	90	90	90	90

Source: Researcher (2024)

The correlation matrix presents the relationships between independent variables (Investment Deterrent, Damage to Infrastructure, Social Disruption, Security Measures) and the dependent variable (Social Economic Development). The analysis focuses on the Pearson correlation values and the significance (Sig. 2-tailed) to determine the strength and significance of these relationships.

Pearson correlation with Social Economic Development is 0.185, which indicates a weak positive relationship. The significance value is 0.082, slightly above the typical threshold of 0.05, indicating that the relationship is not statistically significant. Pearson correlation with social economic development is 0.390, indicating a moderate positive relationship. The significance value is 0.000, suggesting that this relationship is statistically significant. Damage to Infrastructure is also highly correlated with social disruption (0.964, $p = 0.000$), which may indicate multicollinearity.

Pearson correlation with social economic development is 0.371, indicating a moderate positive relationship. The significance value is 0.000, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. Pearson correlation with social economic development is 0.303, indicating a moderate positive relationship. The significance value is 0.004, showing that this relationship is statistically significant.

Damage to infrastructure and social disruption both have moderate, positive, and statistically significant relationships with Social Economic Development. This suggests that as these variables increase, there is a moderate improvement in Social Economic Development. Security measures also show a positive and significant relationship with Social Economic Development, though weaker compared to the other two variables. Investment deterrent has the weakest and non-significant relationship with Social Economic Development. This suggests that investment deterrence has minimal influence on social economic development in this context. The variables

damage to infrastructure, social disruption, and security measures significantly influence Social Economic Development, indicating that addressing these issues may positively impact development. Investment deterrent does not have a significant impact, suggesting it is not a strong predictor of Social Economic Development in this particular context.

4.6 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a statistical technique used to model and analyze the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The goal is to understand how the dependent variable changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the others are held constant.

Table 14: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.502 ^a	.252	.217	.26064

a. Predictors: (Constant), Security Measures, Investment Deterrent, Damage to infrastructure, Social disruption

Source: Researcher (2024)

The model summary provides key metrics used to evaluate the overall fit and explanatory power of a regression model that predicts the dependent variable (Social Economic Development) using four independent variables: Security Measures, Investment Deterrent, Damage to Infrastructure, and Social Disruption.

The model shows a moderate relationship between the independent variables (Security Measures, Investment Deterrent, Damage to Infrastructure, and Social Disruption) and Social Economic Development, but it explains only 25.2% of the variance in Social Economic Development. The Adjusted R Square indicates that, after adjusting for the number of variables, 21.7% of the variance

is explained by the model. The model has a moderate predictive accuracy but does not fully capture all factors influencing Social Economic Development, as indicated by the low R² value.

The independent variables collectively have a moderate influence on Social Economic Development, but they do not fully explain the variation in the dependent variable. There may be other factors not included in this model that contribute significantly to Social Economic Development.

Since only 25.2% of the variance is explained, future studies should consider adding more relevant variables (e.g., government policies, economic conditions, educational opportunities, healthcare access) that could better explain the remaining variance in Social Economic Development. The model could benefit from refined data collection methods or using non-linear models to capture more complex relationships that might not be well-represented by a linear model.

Table 15: Anova

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.945	4	.486	7.159	.000 ^b
	Residual	5.774	85	.068		
	Total	7.720	89			

a. Dependent Variable: Social economic development
b. Predictors: (Constant), Security measures, Investment deterrent, Damage to infrastructure, Social disruption

Source: Researcher (2024)

The ANOVA table helps assess whether the overall regression model is statistically significant, i.e., whether the independent variables collectively explain a significant portion of the variance in the dependent variable (Social Economic Development).

The statistically significant F-statistic ($p = 0.000$) indicates that the regression model is a good fit and that the independent variables collectively explain a significant portion of the variation in Social Economic Development. The relatively large residual sum of squares compared to the regression sum of squares suggests that while the model is significant, a substantial amount of the variance in Social Economic Development remains unexplained by the model.

Table 16: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.849	.852		.997	.322
	Investment Deterrent	.489	.263	.177	1.857	.067
	Damage to Infrastructure	.684	.425	.576	1.609	.111
	Social Disruption	-.273	.454	-.216	-.602	.549
	Security Measures	.413	.160	.246	2.584	.011

a. Dependent Variable: Social Economic Development

Source: Researcher (2024)

This table presents the unstandardized coefficients (B-values) and their significance levels, which indicate how each independent variable impacts the dependent variable (Social Economic Development) in the regression model. The constant value is ($B = 0.849$, $Sig = 0.322$). The constant represents the predicted value of social economic development when all independent variables are equal to zero. The p-value of 0.322 indicates that the constant is not statistically significant, meaning the baseline level of social economic development without the independent variables is not significantly different from zero.

Unstandardized coefficient for investment deterrent, is ($B = 0.489$), this shows that for every unit increase in investment deterrent, social economic development is predicted to increase by 0.489

units, holding other factors constant, the p-value is (0.067). This value is slightly above the commonly accepted significance level of 0.05, indicating that investment deterrent has a marginally significant impact on social economic development. Although not strongly significant, reducing investment deterrents may have a positive impact on social economic development.

Unstandardized Coefficient for damage to infrastructure ($B = 0.684$), this shows that, a one-unit increase in damage to infrastructure leads to a predicted increase of 0.684 units in social economic development, assuming other variables are held constant. The p-value is (0.111), this shows that the p-value is greater than 0.05, indicating that damage to infrastructure is not a statistically significant predictor of social economic development in this model. The effect of infrastructure damage on economic development is not statistically significant in this context.

Unstandardized coefficient for social disruption is ($B = -0.273$), this shows that for every unit increase in social disruption, Social Economic Development decreases by 0.273 units. The p-value is (0.549). The p-value is much larger than 0.05, indicating that social disruption is not a statistically significant predictor of social economic development. Although the coefficient suggests a negative impact, social disruption does not have a statistically significant effect on economic development in this model.

Unstandardized coefficient for security measures is ($B = 0.413$), this shows that, for every unit increase in security measures, social economic development is predicted to increase by 0.413 units. The p-value is (0.011). This p-value is less than 0.05, making security measures a statistically significant predictor of social economic development. Security measures have a significant positive impact on social economic development. Enhancing security could improve overall economic conditions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter comprises a summary, a conclusion, recommendations for additional research on the effects of terrorism on social economic development of northern Kenya, Mandera County.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The findings reveal that most respondents perceive terrorism as having a negative impact on investment trends and business confidence in the county, as indicated by low mean scores (around 2.0) and low variability in responses. However, there is a neutral perception regarding economic stability, the effectiveness of the legal and regulatory environment, and the effect of terrorism on insurance costs and political risks, with mean scores close to 3.0. Despite these neutral perceptions, the low standard deviations suggest consistency in respondents' views, especially regarding the deterrent effects of terrorism on investments and business confidence.

The findings indicate that respondents strongly agree that terrorism has caused significant destruction to key infrastructure, increased security vulnerabilities, and impacted roads, as reflected by low mean scores (below 2.5). However, they are neutral or uncertain about the damage to the power grid and buildings, with mean scores around 3.0. Moderate agreement exists on the destruction of the environment, disruption of services, and long-term resilience, with higher mean scores (above 3.0), particularly emphasizing the disruption of services and a certain level of resilience in the county. While responses show some variability, they are generally consistent, especially regarding the impact on key infrastructure and security vulnerabilities.

The findings show strong agreement among respondents that terrorism has significantly increased fear and anxiety and negatively affected social cohesion and trust, as indicated by low mean scores

(below 2.5). Moderate agreement is observed regarding population displacement and cultural identity, with more mixed perceptions reflected by mean scores between 2.5 and 3.0. Neutral mean scores (around 3.0) for loss of life suggest uncertainty or mixed opinions about the extent of its impact. Higher mean scores (above 3.0) for psychological trauma and social fragmentation indicate agreement that terrorism has had significant effects in these areas, though with more variability in responses, suggesting diverse views on the severity of these impacts.

The findings indicate moderate agreement that terrorism has led to increased physical security and intelligence/surveillance, as shown by mean scores below 2.5, with some variability in responses. Neutral to slightly positive perceptions (mean scores around 3.0) were observed regarding counter-terrorism legislation, border security, critical infrastructure development, and community policing, indicating mixed or somewhat positive views on the government's efforts in these areas, with more consistent views on border security and infrastructure development. Stronger agreement (mean score above 3.0) was seen in the belief that law enforcement capabilities have been enhanced. While responses generally align on certain measures, variability in perceptions reflects differing views on the effectiveness and extent of these counter-terrorism efforts.

The findings reveal that respondents strongly agree on significant improvements in various socio-economic aspects despite terrorism, with high mean scores for human capital development (4.0556), resilience and adaptation (4.4222), access to education and healthcare (4.6667), income equality (4.7222), and a notable reduction in poverty rates (4.9222). Low to moderate standard deviations indicate consistent perceptions, with the highest agreement on poverty reduction and strong support for improvements in other areas. The data reflects a positive view of socio-economic progress despite the challenges posed by terrorism, with slight variations in opinions on resilience, adaptation, and income equality.

5.3 Conclusion

The findings indicate that terrorism has negatively impacted investment trends and business confidence in the county, with most respondents agreeing on these effects. There is also moderate concern regarding increased insurance costs and political risks due to terrorism. However, respondents are neutral or uncertain about the county's economic stability and the effectiveness of the legal and regulatory environment.

Terrorism has significantly damaged key infrastructure, increased security vulnerabilities, and disrupted roads in the county, according to respondents. There is also agreement that terrorism has disrupted services and impacted the environment, though opinions are more mixed on the destruction of the power grid and buildings. Interestingly, respondents believe that terrorism has led to long-term resilience in the county, which is seen as a positive outcome.

The data suggests that terrorism has significantly increased fear and anxiety, affected social cohesion and trust, and caused displacement among the population. There is moderate agreement that terrorism has led to psychological trauma and social fragmentation. However, the impact on cultural identity and loss of life is perceived with less certainty, indicating mixed opinions on these aspects.

The data suggests that respondents perceive improvements in physical security, intelligence, and surveillance in response to terrorism. There is a neutral to positive perception regarding counter-terrorism legislation, border security, and critical infrastructure development. Community policing programs are viewed positively, and there is a stronger agreement that law enforcement

capabilities have been increased. Overall, respondents recognize various security measures but show variability in the perceived effectiveness of these measures.

Respondents perceive substantial improvements in socio-economic development despite the ongoing terrorism activities. Notably, there is strong agreement that poverty rates have decreased, and there have been improvements in income equality, access to education, and healthcare. Human capital development and resilience have also been positively impacted, though there is slightly more variability in these perceptions.

5.4 Recommendations

The county should invest in improving security to reduce the deterrent effects of terrorism on investment trends and business confidence. Develop initiatives and incentives to boost business confidence, such as government guarantees or subsidies, particularly in high-risk areas. Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework to better manage political risks and stabilize the business environment could encourage investment. Collaborate with insurance firms to reduce risk premiums and lower the cost of doing business, particularly for businesses affected by terrorism. Implement policies that ensure economic stability despite terrorism-related risks, such as encouraging diversification of the economy and attracting foreign direct investment.

The county should prioritize repairing damaged infrastructure, particularly roads and critical facilities, while enhancing security to reduce vulnerabilities. Even though there is less consensus on the extent of damage to the power grid and buildings, these areas should still be addressed to ensure stability and continuity of services. Since environmental destruction due to terrorism is recognized, efforts should be made to rehabilitate affected areas through environmental restoration initiatives. Building on the observed long-term resilience, the county should invest in disaster

preparedness and continuity plans to ensure services remain operational during crises. Involve the local community in resilience-building efforts, as their participation can enhance recovery processes and build trust in security measures.

Implement community support programs and counseling services to help individuals manage fear and anxiety resulting from terrorism. Develop initiatives to rebuild social trust and cohesion, such as community engagement activities and trust-building exercises. Provide assistance and support to those displaced by terrorism, including housing, employment, and integration programs. Initiate programs to preserve and promote cultural identity amidst the disruptions caused by terrorism. Expand mental health services to address psychological trauma and offer support for those affected. Foster community dialogue and collaborative projects to reduce social fragmentation and strengthen community ties.

Continue to improve and invest in physical security infrastructure to address any gaps and ensure that these measures meet community needs. Further enhance intelligence and surveillance capabilities to better address and prevent terrorist activities. Ensure that counter-terrorism legislation is well-publicized and its impact is clearly communicated to the public to increase trust and effectiveness. Maintain and further develop border security measures to prevent illegal entry and mitigate risks associated with terrorism. Continue investing in the development and protection of critical infrastructure to ensure its resilience against terrorist attacks. Increase funding and support for community policing initiatives to foster stronger community relations and improve local security. Ensure that law enforcement agencies have the necessary resources and training to effectively combat terrorism and maintain public safety.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Studies

Here are some areas for further research on the effects of terrorism on socio-economic development in Mandera County, Northern Kenya:

- a) **Impact on Local Economy:** Investigate how terrorism has specifically affected local businesses, employment rates, and overall economic activity in Mandera County. This includes studying the resilience of local industries and how they adapt to the economic disruptions caused by terrorism.
- b) **Educational Outcomes:** Examine the long-term impact of terrorism on educational attainment and school attendance. Research could focus on how security concerns affect student enrollment, quality of education, and the development of educational infrastructure.
- c) **Healthcare Access and Quality:** Explore how terrorism has influenced the accessibility and quality of healthcare services in Mandera County. This includes assessing the effects on health facility operations, availability of medical supplies, and healthcare personnel.
- d) **Psychosocial Impact:** Study the psychological effects of terrorism on the population, including mental health issues and community cohesion. Research could focus on the availability of mental health services and the impact of trauma on social relations.
- e) **Infrastructure Development:** Investigate how terrorism has impacted the development and maintenance of critical infrastructure such as roads, power grids, and water systems. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of government and NGO interventions in improving infrastructure.

REFERENCE

- Abate, C.A. (2022) The relationship between aid and economic growth of developing countries: Does institutional quality and economic freedom matter? *Cogent Economics & Finance*, **10**(1), 2062092. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2022.2062092>
- Agu, C., Ogbuabor, J. E., & Onah, B. U. (2024). How Is Institutional Quality Moderating the Effect of Terrorism on International Tourism, Trade, Foreign Aid Inflow and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa? *Foreign Trade Review*, *0*(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00157325231214042>
- Aslam, F., Rafique, A., Salman, A., Kang, H.-G., & Mohti, W. (2018). The impact of terrorism on financial markets: Evidence from asia. *The Singapore Economic Review*, **63**(5), 1183–1204. doi: 10.1142/S0217590815501118
- Alvi, H. (2019) Terrorism in Africa: the rise of Islamist Extremism and Jihadism. *Insight Turkey*, **21**(1), 111–132. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.25253/99.2019211.08>.
- Brodeur A (2018) The Effect of Terrorism on Employment and Consumer Sentiment. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*. Vol. 10, no. 4.
- Bagchi, A. & Paul, J.A. (2018) Youth unemployment and terrorism in the MENAP (Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) region. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, **64**, 9–20. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2017.12.003>
- Bahmani-Oskooee, M. & Maki-Nayeri, M. (2019) Asymmetric effects of policy uncertainty on domestic investment in G7 countries. *Open Economies Review*, **30**(4), 675–693. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11079-019-09523-z>.
- Bayrakdar, R., Kocan, J. & Estelle, E. (2021) Africa file: Al Qaeda's Sahel branch escalates attacks. Washington D.C. *Critical Threats*, vol. **7**. American Enterprise Institute.
- Brown, R. (2019). *Terrorism and Political Strategy: A Comparative Analysis*. Routledge.
- Carril-Caccia, F., Milgram-Baleix, J. & Paniagua, J. (2022) Does terrorism affect foreign greenfield investments? *Defence and Peace Economics*, **2**, 1–18. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2022.2067812>
- Chisadza, C., Clance, M., Gupta, R. & Wanke, P. (2022) Uncertainty and Tourism in Africa. *Tourism Economics*, **28**(4), 964–978. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816620969998>.
- Chuku, C., D. Abang, and I. Isip (2017), Growth and fiscal consequences of terrorism in Nigeria, *Working Paper Series N° 284, African Development Bank, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire*.
- Estrada R, Park D & Khan A (2018), The impact of terrorism on economic performance: *The case of Turkey, Economic Analysis and Policy*, Volume 60, Pages 78-88.

Guo, S. & An, J. (2022) Does terrorism make people pessimistic? Evidence from a natural experiment. *Journal of Development Economics*, **155**, 102817. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.102817>

Hajor, A. (2018). Safaricom restores services after Shabaab assault. <https://www.nation.co.ke/counties/garissa/Safaricom-restores-masts-/3444784-4739808-jdheee/index.html>

Bilgel, F., & Karahasan, B. C. (2019). Thirty years of conflict and economic growth in Turkey: A synthetic control approach. *Defence and Peace Economics*, *30*(5), 609-631.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2023, July 14). *French Revolution*. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/event/French-Revolution>

Golose R (2023) Terrorism as Socio-Economic and Cultural Barriers to Indonesian Firms' Financial Performance. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies*. Vol.10, No. 2, 22-40.

Iheonu, C.O. & Ichoku, H.E. (2021) Terrorism and economic growth in Africa: understanding the role of military expenditure. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, **12**, 1–15. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/19434472.2021.1987967>

Iheonu, C.O. & Ichoku, H.E. (2022) Terrorism and investment in Africa: exploring the role of military expenditure. *Economics and Business Review*, **8**(2), 92–112. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.18559/ebr.2022.2.6>

Jackson, R. (2018) Writing the war on terrorism: language, politics and counter-terrorism. In: *Writing the war on terrorism*. Manchester University Press. <https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526130921>

Jonathan E, Emeka E & Nwosu E (2023) Effects of terrorism and economic policy uncertainty on economic complexity in Africa: A study of the moderating role of governance institutions. *South African Journal of Economics*. Volume 91, Issue 4.

Jones, T. (2018). *Social Fragmentation and Conflict: Exploring the Linkages*. Cambridge University Press.

Johnson, A. (2017). *The Psychological Impact of Terrorism: Understanding Fear and Anxiety*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Johnson O, & Efebeh E (2023). The Economic Implications of Terrorism in Developing Countries: Nigeria in Focus. *Internasional Journal of Public Administration Studies* , 3 (2) (2023) 52-58.

Khan R & Yu Z (2020) The impact of terrorism on economics and logistics performance: An empirical study from the perspective of saarc member states. *Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting – XXIII* (4).

Kohnert & Dirk (2022): *The impact of Islamist terrorism on Africa's informal economy: Kenya, compared with Ghana and Senegal.*

Lee, K. (2019). Impact of terrorism on infrastructure development in Sub-Saharan Africa. *World Development*, 41(2), 301-315.

Mackintosh, elia (2019) “11-dead as police battle gunmen at Nairobi hotel complex” CNN Retrieved 15th January 2019.

Mubashra, S., & Shafi, M. (2018). *The impact of counter-terrorism effectiveness on economic growth of Pakistan: An econometric analysis.* (MPRA Paper No. 84847).

Njoya ET, Efthymiou M, Nikitas A, O’Connell JF (2022). The Effects of Diminished Tourism Arrivals and Expenditures Caused by Terrorism and Political Unrest on the Kenyan Economy. *Economies*; 10(8):191. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10080191>.

Robinson, S. (2019). Terrorism and employment dynamics: Evidence from Northern Kenya. *Journal of Development Economics*, 15(4), 567-583.

Shawe, R. and McAndrew, I. (2023) Impact of Domestic Terrorism on Economy: A Literature Review. *iBusiness*, 15, 84-97. doi: [10.4236/ib.2023.151006](https://doi.org/10.4236/ib.2023.151006).

Thomas, I. K. (2024). Socio-Economic Effects of Terrorism in Developing Countries: A Case of Kenya. *Archives of Business Research*, 12(2), 89–104. <https://doi.org/10.14738/abr.122.16516>.

Wiredu, J., Nketiah, E. & Adjei, M. (2020) The relationship between trade openness, foreign direct investment and economic growth in West Africa: static panel data model. *Journal of Human Resource and Sustainability Studies*, 8(01), 18–34. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.4236/jhrss.2020.81002>.

Yusuf A, & Mohd S.(2022) Growth and Fiscal Effects of Insecurity on the Nigerian Economy. *Eur J Dev* 19:1-27. doi: 10.1057/s41287-022-00531-3.`

Zakaria, M., Jun, W. & Ahmed, H. (2019) Effect of terrorism on economic growth in Pakistan: an empirical analysis. *Economic research-Ekonomska istraživanja*, **32**(1), 1794–1812. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2019.1638290>

White, L. (2018). Humanitarian challenges in conflict zones: Lessons learned from Northern Kenya. *Humanitarian Review*, 28(3), 421-437.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Mount Kenya University

School of Social Sciences

P.O Box 342-0100

Thika

7th May, 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

REQUEST FOR COLLECTION COLLECTION OF DATA

I am writing to introduce myself and to seek your support for an upcoming research project focusing on the effect of terrorism on social economic development in Northern Kenya, specifically in Mandera County. The aim of this research project is to investigate the impact of terrorism on various aspects of social economic development in Mandera County. We believe that your insights and expertise would be invaluable in guiding our research efforts and ensuring that our data collection methods are culturally sensitive and contextually relevant. Your organization's involvement in this project would not only enhance the quality and validity of our research findings but also contribute to building a stronger evidence base for addressing the impact of terrorism on social economic development in Northern Kenya. I would be grateful for the opportunity to discuss this research project with you further and to explore potential avenues for collaboration. Thank you for considering our request, and I look forward to the possibility of working together to advance our understanding of this important issue.

Warm regards,

Mohamed Siyad Ali

APPENDIX II: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Dear respondent,

You are invited to participate in a research study aimed at understanding the impact of terrorism on social economic development in Northern Kenya, specifically in Mandera County. This study seeks to investigate various aspects of how terrorism affects economic growth, employment rates, access to education and healthcare, infrastructure development, and community cohesion in the region. Participation in this study will involve:

- Voluntarily answering survey questions about your experiences and perceptions related to terrorism and its effects on social economic development in Mandera County.
- Participation in focus group discussions or interviews, where you will have the opportunity to share your insights and experiences in more detail.
- Your participation in these activities is entirely voluntary, and you may choose to withdraw at any time without any penalty.

I have read and understood the information provided above regarding the research study titled "Impact of Terrorism on Social Economic Development in Northern Kenya, Mandera County." I understand that my participation is voluntary, and I have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty. By signing below, I freely consent to participate in this study.

Participant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Researcher's Signature: _____

Date: _____

I appreciate all of your time and thought. We sincerely appreciate your participation.

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES

This questionnaire is for collecting data in respect to effect of terrorism on social economic development of Northern Kenya, Mandera County. The data will be use for academic purpose only and will be treated will highest level of confidentiality. Your participation in the study is voluntarily.

Instructions

Kindly fill your response in the space provided or tick (√) as appropriate.

Section A: General information

1. What is your age?

18- 30 { }

31- 40 { }

41-50 { }

51 years and above { }

2. Gender

Male { } Female { }

3. Your highest level of education/ study

None { } primary { } secondary { } collage { } university { } others specify -----

SECTION B: INVESTMENT DETERRENT

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding investment deterrent?

	5	4	3	2	1
4. Terrorism has affected the investment trends in the county					
5. Terrorism has affected business confidence in the county					
6. There has been economic stability in the county					
7. Legal and regulatory environment has been effective in the county					

8. Terrorism has affected insurance costs and risk premiums in the county					
9. Terrorism has led to political risks in the county					

(5 strongly disagree, 4 disagree, 3 neutral, 2 agree, and 1 very agree).

SECTION C: DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE

Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements regarding damage to infrastructure:

	5	4	3	2	1
10. Terrorism has led to destruction of key infrastructure in the county					
11. Terrorism has led to increased security vulnerabilities in the county.					
12. Terrorism has led to destruction of roads in the county.					
13. Terrorism has led to destruction of power grid in the county.					
14. Terrorism has led to destruction of buildings in the county.					
15. Terrorism has led to destruction of environment in the county.					
16. Terrorism has led to disruption of services in the county.					
17. Terrorism has led to long term resilience in the county.					

(5 strongly disagree, 4 disagree, 3 neutral, 2 agree, and 1 very agree).

SECTION D: SOCIAL DISRUPTION

Regarding social disruption, please select your degree of agreement or disagreement.

	5	4	3	2	1
18. Terrorism has led to increased fear and anxiety among the population					
19. Terrorism has affected social cohesion and trust among the population					

20. Terrorism has affected displacement of the population					
21. Terrorism has affected cultural identity of the residents					
22. Terrorism has led to loss of life among the population					
23. Terrorism has led to psychological trauma					
24. Terrorism has led to social fragmentation.					

(5 strongly disagree, 4 disagree, 3 neutral, 2 agree, and 1 very agree).

SECTION E: SECURITY MEASURES

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding security measures?

	5	4	3	2	1
10. Terrorism has led to increased physical security in the county					
11. Terrorism has led to increased intelligence and surveillance in the county					
12. The government has come up with counter terrorism legislation					
13. The government has increased border security					
14. The government has increased critical infrastructure development					
15. The government has increased community policing programs					
16. The government has increased law enforcement capabilities					

(5 strongly disagree, 4 disagree, 3 neutral, 2 agree, and 1 very agree).

SECTION E: SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kindly indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following comments regarding social economic development

	5	4	3	2	1
17. There has been an increase in human capital development despite terror activities					

18. There has been an increase in resilience and adaptation					
19. There is access to education and healthcare					
20. There is increase in income equality					
21. There has been reduction in poverty rates					

(5 strongly disagree, 4 disagree, 3 neutral, 2 agree, and 1 very agree).



APPEDIX IV: DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

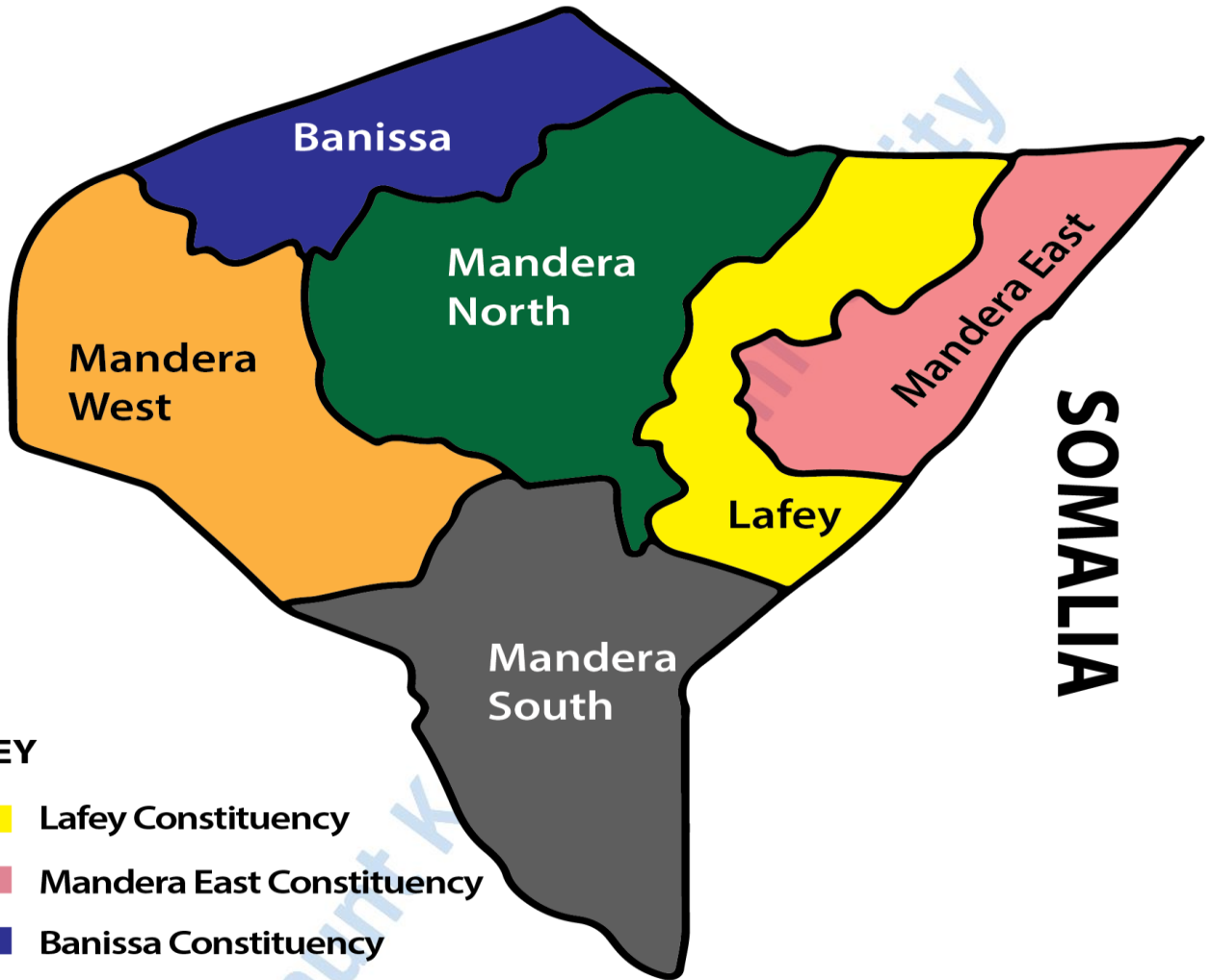
N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	165	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note – N = Population size, S = Sample Size


Source: Krejcie and Morgan (1970, pp.608).

APPENDIX VII: MANDERA COUNTY MAP AREA OF STUDY

ETHIOPIA



APPENDIX VII: ERC LETTER



Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/4490 Date: 12 October 2024
TO: MOHAMED SIYAD ALI
REG: MDS/2017/69424

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA, MANDERA COUNTY

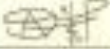
This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3212**. The approval period is **12/10/2024 - 11/10/2025**.

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

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Cell: +254 709 153 000 | +254 709 153 200

APPENDIX VIII: LETTER FROM DIRECTORATE OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MDS/2017/69424

14th October, 2024

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

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: MOHAMED SIYAD ALI - REGISTRATION NO. MDS/2017/69424

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Development Studies** in the department of **Social and Development Studies** in the school of **Social Sciences**.

The title of the research is **"Effects of Terrorism on Social Economic Development of Northern Kenya, Mandera 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 **October, 2024 and December, 2024**.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Cell: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

APPENDIX IX: LETTER FROM THE COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

Telephone: 0728210462
Email: cdemandera@mandera.go.ke
REF:EDM/MCT/VOL 1/274



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MANDERA,
P.O BOX 30-70300,
MANDERA.
DATE: 24/10/2024

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION**


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE:MOHAMED SIYAD ALI
NACOSTI LICENCE NO:P/24/41462

This is to introduce to you the above name who hails from Mount Kenya University and the National Commission For Science, Technology And Innovation (NACOSTI) and intending to carry out research on the topic **[EFFECT OF TERRORISM ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA , MANDERA COUNTY]** for a period ending 24TH October 2025.

Please accord Mr Mohamed assistance and cooperation to conduct the research accordingly.

Thank you


ABDI S. SHUEB
COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MANDERA



APPENDIX X: LETTER FROM COUNTY COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION**

Telegraphic Address: "COUNTY"
Email: dccmanderaeast@gmail.com
When replying please quote

The County Commissioner
P. O. Box 77 - 70300
Mandera

Ref No: DCC/MDR/RA.71/VOL.11

24th October, 2024

The Deputy County Commissioners
Mandera County.

RE. RESERCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MOHAMED SIYAD ALI

The above named from Mount Kenya University has been authorized to carry out research on the topic "EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA, MANDERA COUNTY" for the period ending 24th October, 2025.

Kindly be informed and any assistance given to him is highly appreciated.


PATRICK MESO
DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MANDERA EAST.

Deputy County Commissioner
P. O. Box 77 - 70300
Mandera East

CC
Director -General/CEO
National Commission for Science
Technology and innovation

APPENDIX XI: NACOSTI RESEARCH LICENSE

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Date of Issue: 24/October/2024

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that **Mr. MOHAMED SEYAD ALI** of **Maasai Kenya University**, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in on the topic: **EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA, MANDERA COUNTY** for the period ending : **24/October/2025**.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/24/41462**

Applicant Identification Number: **207358**

Discuse General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application. See overleaf for conditions

APPENDIX XII: SIMILARITY INDEX REPORT

EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA, MANDERA COUNTY

Assignment 23
Quality Improvement Practices
American University of Nigeria

Document Details

Submission ID
trn:oid::1:3010978948

Submission Date
Sep 17, 2024, 6:03 AM GMT+1

Download Date
Sep 17, 2024, 6:06 AM GMT+1

File Name
masters_proect_2_2_.docx

File Size
3.1 MB

72 Pages
15,331 Words
89,534 Characters

13% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Filtered from the Report

► Bibliography

Match Groups

- 128 Not Cited or Quoted 12%
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- 22 Missing Quotations 2%
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- 1 Missing Citation 0%
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- 1 Cited and Quoted 0%
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 11% Internet sources
- 5% Publications
- 8% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Match Groups

- **128 Not Cited or Quoted 12%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- **22 Missing Quotations 2%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- **1 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- **1 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 11% Internet sources
- 5% Publications
- 8% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	Student papers	
Mount Kenya University		3%
<hr/>		
2	Internet	
www.researchgate.net		1%
<hr/>		
3	Internet	
www.coursehero.com		1%
<hr/>		
4	Student papers	
Kenyatta University		1%
<hr/>		
5	Internet	
erepository.uonbi.ac.ke		1%
<hr/>		
6	Internet	
ideas.repec.org		0%
<hr/>		
7	Internet	
shura.shu.ac.uk		0%
<hr/>		
8	Internet	
www.ejecs.org		0%
<hr/>		
9	Publication	
Harrison Bardwell, Mohib Iqbal. "The Economic Impact of Terrorism from 2000 to ..."		0%
<hr/>		
10	Publication	
Jonathan E. Ogbuabor, Ekene ThankGod Emeka, Emmanuel O. Nwosu. "Effects of ..."		0%