



**NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY-KENYA
NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE (KAREN)**

RESEARCH PROJECT

**EXAMINING CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCES**

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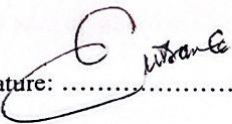
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research project is entirely my own original composition. It has not been presented at any University.

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DEDICATION

I start by thanking the almighty God for having given me the health, strength, and wisdom to conduct this research project. A special dedication to my family who stood with me and persevered in my long absence from home as I focused on this research.

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how CMR influences economic development, with a particular focus on the Kenyan context and the role of KDF. The study uses a mixed-method approach to examine the multidimensional concept of CMR using the interplay between qualitative and quantitative analyses to develop an understanding of both the relationships and implications of sustainable economic growth based on CMR. This study begins with an extensive literature review, which allows for synthesizing the theoretical frameworks and empirical data related to CMR, economic development, and security sector reform. Consequently, a conceptual framework is built around this base, which guides the subsequent probe into the intersection between CMR and economic advancement in Kenya. Chapter one lays down the research problem, objectives, and relevance, which are a prelude to the subsequent chapters. The second chapter provides a detailed literature review, where the central concepts and arguments about CMR are outlined, as well as the importance of CMR for economic development. Chapter three provides a broad overview of the research methodology, including the data collection methods applied, the sampling strategies chosen, and the analytical techniques utilized in the study. The fourth chapter provides empirical evidence and information regarding the scope and character of CMR influence and engagement in Africa, the effectiveness of KDF's initiatives in spurring economic growth in Kenya, and policy suggestions to improve cooperation between the military sphere and civilian power. This research further confirms the complex interconnection between military establishments, civil governments, and development individuals in formulating economic policies and programs. Hence, the research shows that CMR has a tremendous effect on world economic growth that is connected to improvements for African's sustainable development goals. In Kenya, the activities of KDF encompass a considerable cross-section of different sectors that comprehensively include infrastructural projects and disaster management. In regard to this, the capabilities of KDF support the successful realization of effective development undertakings while limitations of funds and CMR-related issues pose threats to progress. Drawing the conclusions from the research findings, with reference to specific policy recommendations, this paper attempts to outline a proper orientation of military and civilian sectors' synergy to the sustainable economic growth of Kenya. These suggestions are meant to promote well-defined guidelines, interagency cooperation, competency-based initiatives, community engagement, infrastructure development, entrepreneurial assistance, and templates that could be effective in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of such recommendations. The article ends with the practical implications of its revealed results for policy makers, practitioners, and scholars. The insight that stakeholders gain with regard to CMR and its role in economic development enables them to formulate appropriate strategies and interventions that promote inclusive growth, peace, and stability in Kenya. The research, in general, contributes to advancing knowledge in the field of CMR, security sector reform, and development studies, thereby providing policy-guiding insights regarding policy formulation, implementation, and future research initiatives.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CMR:	Civil Military Relations
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
DIME:	Diplomatic Information Military Economic
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
IR:	International Relations
KA:	Kenya Army
KAF:	Kenya Airforce
KDF:	Kenya Defence Forces
KN:	Kenya Navy
MoD:	Ministry of Defence
NDA:	Non-Disclosure Agreement
RDF:	Rwanda Defence Forces
UK:	United Kingdom
UN:	United Nations
UPDF:	Uganda People Defence Forces
US:	United States

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The evolving relationship between the military, civilians, and society has rapidly evolved in recent years. For instance, the military has transitioned from its traditional role of protecting the country to actively integrating into the economic models of development via the application of civil-military relations. This chapter serves as an introduction to the study, giving background of the research variables under investigation, a statement of the research problem, research questions, objectives, assumptions, scope, and limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Modern scholarly discussions continue to define and refine the meaning of development as a process that creates growth, advancement, and prosperity in addition to physical, environmental, and social progress. This denotes the idea that development as a phenomenon evokes the application of certain economic, military, and technical measures to utilize available resources to instigate economic growth (Mukherjee, 2014).

O'Brien (2018) states that national development is a tool for enabling persons to reach their highest level of ability, which can be achieved through various steps and mechanisms. As a result, this has renewed academic interest in lobbying for Diplomatic, Informational, Military, and Economic (DIME) efforts as an important strategic approach for expediting national economic development (O'Brien, 2018). Hence, fitting the military as a distinct institutional entity into an organizing framework of theory, doctrine, and practice proves helpful and has forced the defence forces around the globe to adjust to strategic, security, and emerging developmental realities (Mukherjee, 2014). The concept of CMR describes the relationship between military organizations, civil society, and other government agencies.

Day, Khisa, and Reno (2020, p. 1) define CMR as “the fundamental relationship between a given state’s governmental operators, conventionally framed as the civilian authority, and, on the other, the armed forces established and maintained through a set of military and security organizations in to protect both the civilian authority and the civil society more broadly.” This reflects emerging forms of governance in Africa, transforming social structures and the economic and development landscape. Across democratic political systems in Africa, government institutions promise to provide public goods and services. However, over time, the political systems have been marred with corruption, ineffective public administration, and a lack of transparency and accountability in governance institutions, ultimately leading to the collapse of state services (Diop, 2011). These issues have significantly undermined the state's capacity to deliver services efficiently.

K’Akumu (2022) asserts that it is imperative for African militaries to focus on socio-economic development rather than reserve resources for external aggression that may not always be forthcoming. Therefore, civil-military relations have emerged as a critical aspect of addressing African governance challenges, particularly in countries where formal institutions of government are weak or have collapsed, such as Libya, Somalia, and the Central African Republic. This evolution has fostered a balanced and constructive relationship between civilian authorities and the military in economic affairs. Despite being a state’s integral political system, the armed forces no longer remain completely aloof from economic development in any African country (O’Brien, 2000). Understanding civil-military relations provides a significant component of statecraft and state-building in contemporary Africa. However, the question that remains central to this discourse is whether CMR has proven to be a successful tool for development in the African context. Does it effectively contribute to economic progress, or does it encounter

challenges and limitations that hinder its efficacy as a means of fostering development in the region? It is against this background that this research provides new contributions that have so far not been widely acknowledged.

The military's role has been redefined within civil society, indicative of a shifting pattern away from state security to a focus on economic advancement and the overall welfare of the society. This presents a dynamic interaction, which Oyewole (2020) describes as a complex interplay of conflict and cooperation. This study makes a valuable contribution to the current body of research on civil-military relations in Africa, specifically accounting for the interaction between the military and the civilian population, emphasizing the Kenya Defense Force's (KDF) contribution to economic development in the areas where military operations are conducted and practiced.

The armed forces, being an integral part of a nation's political system, no longer remain completely aloof from economic development in any African country (O'Brien, 2018). Hence, the military has been able to participate in economic development owing to it being an immensely powerful institution, and consequently, there has been emerging academic interest concerning the role that the military played in the creation of states and nations, with a significant body of work continuously being written on the role of CMR in enhancing economic development in Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The contributions of African militaries in driving social and economic development have been a subject of academic and policy interest. Within the CMR literature, there exists a consensus that African militaries play a significant role, acting as a promoter of social and economic development and as political institution builders beyond the security dimension (Diop, 2011;

Laugesen, 2021; Oyewole, 2020). This multifaceted relationship between civilian authorities and the military significantly shapes a country's stability and development trajectory. However, despite the reconceptualization of CMR into development, the effectiveness of CMR engagement as a tool for economic development has received little or no academic attention.

The armed forces of many countries in East Africa have had in the historical evolution of their respective civil-military relations. Because of this, there has been mounting interest in the academic world in understanding the various types and levels of CMR, as well as in interpreting the effect of CMR on economic development in each country. In spite of these interests, little has been captured on the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations. The currently existing studies on CMR in Kenya have primarily concentrated on the military's economic involvement, deployment for civil works, and improvement of service delivery (K'Akumu, 2022). These studies provide insights into the military's economic activities. The effectiveness of CMR as a tool for driving economic development in Kenyan has been underexplored. Hence, this study seeks to examine whether the Kenyan Defense Forces (KDF) effectively contribute to economic development in Kenya through their engagements within the civilian sector.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations. The specific objectives will include;

- i. To examine the extent and nature of civil-military relations involvement in Africa.

- ii. To assess the effectiveness of KDF's role in their efforts to promote economic development in Kenya.
- iii. To Identify and propose policy recommendations aimed at improving the synergy between the military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic development in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

This study will be guided by the following research questions;

- i. What is the extent and nature of civil-military relations involvement in Africa?
- ii. To what extent is the role of the KDF effective in promoting economic development in Kenya?
- iii. What policy recommendations aim to improve the synergy between the military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic development in Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This section acts as the rationale for the research or the reasons why the research is being conducted, including an explanation for the design and methods employed in the research study to examine the contribution of the military quest to enhancing economic development.

1.5.1 Policy Justification

Mukherjee (2014) asserts that global issues today necessitate the need to establish a linkage between the military and development. The defence forces have, in the recent past, undergone modernization, and since their inception, it has contributed to forging a sense of national unity and identity, owing to the fact that it serves people. Hence, by exploring the nexus between civil-military relations and economic development in Africa, this study aims to enrich existing policies to increase the use of CMR to promote economic development in Kenya. Hence, this study will

encourage a better policy understanding of the type of CMR that dominates a country's national aspirations, as well as the creation of a relevant multi-factorial model in Kenya.

1.5.2 Academic Justification

According to Allen & Chan (2017), all over the world, the military has always played an important role in the process of a nation's development over the past centuries. The paradigm shift from the military's security role towards economic security in the current world order has substantially reawakened interest in development and security studies (Barany, 2012). It is based on the case of KDF that the study intends to act as a scholarly and academic reference source that will bring-out the facts about the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The concept of civil-military relations is evolving in the context of broad debates around national development. This study holds significant importance within civil-military relations, particularly within the Kenyan context. While previous studies focus on military involvement in economic affairs, this study foregrounds their contribution to economic development, exploring the effectiveness of KDF's economic engagement in promoting economic development. Therefore, this study addresses a critical gap in the literature by providing valuable insights into whether KDF's role in economic activities contributes to economic development.

Accordingly, the issue of military participation in development initiatives has raised a number of arguments, with proponents and opponents offering diverse perspectives. These findings are anticipated to offer significant insights aimed at balancing national security imperatives and economic development objectives. Secondly, Kenya's unique experience with CMR renders it a

captivating subject of analysis. Understanding the dynamics of economic development militarism and its implications for Kenya's societal well-being and prosperity is vital for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to leverage the military's resources and capabilities for the state's economic development. As African states grapple with insecurity issues, governance, and economic development challenges, this study can serve as a point of reference for governments navigating the complex dynamics inherent in the interaction between the military and civilian sectors. The military's efforts, such as KDF in civilian activities pertaining to economic development, have become imperative tasks.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The relations between the military and civil society have, since time immemorial, been both problematic and complex, beginning with a fused relationship, that is, one without distinction between soldiers and the rest of society. Therefore, this research is under the assumption that in the African context, the nature of CMR is complex and not always harmonious.

This section assumes that KDF serves an effective role in promoting economic development in Kenya. This is because the contemporary era has, however, seen the military evolving into a professional and full-time establishment, distinct from civil society, which should adhere to the principles of democracy and be subservient to elected civil authority.

It is worth noting that when it comes to identifying the policy recommendation aimed at improving the synergy between the military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic development in Kenya. This research assumes that the nature and character of CMR across geographical space is a function of the material conditions prevailing in the country. This research took time to properly orient the prospective respondents during the interviews, and in

addition, this study provided all the necessary research support documents, non-disclosure agreements, and clear consent forms during the data collection process.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research explains the extent to which this study will be explored and the key parameters that this work will operate.

1.8.1 Scope of the Study

This study investigates Kenya's civil-military relations in relation to economic development; the geographical scope of this research will be the Republic of Kenya (Nairobi County). It centers around how KDF is actively involved in civilian endeavors pertaining to economic progress and its impact on economic development. Thematically, it assesses the roles, activities, and interactions of the KDF with civilian authorities and the broader society within economic development, thus evaluating the effectiveness of civil-military relations.

In addition, this will be undertaken in the year 2013-2023. On the subject of CMR, this study will be guided by existing primary and secondary sources of data and information (academic publications, government reports, policy documents, historical records, scholarly articles, books, and other publicly available written materials). The primary and secondary data will be systematically analyzed to draw insights and conclusions regarding the impact of CMR on Kenya's economic development and the KDF's contributions in this context.

1.8.2 Limitations of the Study

The analysis of this study may be constrained due to potential limitations on accessing certain sensitive military information and data. The study will seek to establish a collaborative and cooperative relationship with military authorities to obtain the requisite information. Moreover, the research will rely on publicly accessible data, records, and reports to provide a

comprehensive analysis of CMR and its economic ramifications. In addition, the practice of triangulating information from various sources and cross-referencing data can serve to mitigate potential gaps arising from the restricted availability of specific sensitive military information.

Due to the temporal scope, the study may not capture the long-term economic development outcomes of military-civilian interactions. Examining a specific time period limits the understanding of how civil-military relations dynamics have evolved over time. This study acknowledges the temporal scope limitation and highlights the importance of examining historical trends alongside contemporary developments to provide a more comprehensive understanding of CMR's evolution and its influence on economic outcomes.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section of the study critically examines the relevant theoretical and empirical literature on civil-military relations and their impact on economic development. The review begins by exploring the existing empirical review and then the theories on CMR, delving into how existing theories have defined CMR in time and space. A systematic literature review is then conducted to gain a profound understanding of empirical studies on CMR, identifying common themes, patterns, and trends in the literature, but it serves as a solid foundation for further exploration. Moreover, it allows for the identification of research gaps that warrant further investigation, thereby setting the stage for the study to contribute new insights and knowledge in this field.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The theoretical analyses the connection between various studies to define or advance a theoretical position to lay the foundational review of existing theories that serve as a roadmap for developing the necessary arguments in the work. The theories are developed by the researcher to explain phenomena, draw connections, and make patterns.

The defence forces as a public security institution dedicated to external defence emerged in the nineteenth Century with the rise of modern states and became the norm throughout most of the twenty-first Century (Schnabel & Krupanski, 2012). It is based on these notions that this study employs constructivism theory to examine the role of the military in social corporate responsibility for promoting economic development.

According to Finnemore (2011) and in the context of International Relations (IR), constructivism is a social theory that asserts that significant aspects of international relations evolve and are shaped by ideational factors and not necessarily material factors. This means that the most

important ideational factors are those that are generally collectively held, as these collectively held beliefs construct the interests and identities of actors.

The Institutional theory is a research tradition that traces its origins back to foundational articles that discussed how organizational founding and change were driven less by functional considerations and more by symbolic actions and external influences. O'Brien (2018) opines that Institutional theory is considered a theory that looks at the processes by which structures, including norms, rules, and routines, become established as authoritative guidelines for social behaviour.

Basrus and Kliem (2021) assert that it is worth noting that different components of Institutional theory explain how some of these elements are made, diffused, adapted, and even adopted over space and time. For instance, the Ministry of Defence published a report on CSR for the first time in 2009 and then again in 2010, preceding even administrations and institutions in adopting this management model (Ruiz-Rico, 2015). These two reports show the socially responsible commitments taken by the Spanish Armed Forces in various areas, such as public procurement, gender equality, environmental issues, efficiency, code of conduct, and transparency, among others. In the most recent report on SR, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) obtained the highest grade for its accountability to society through sustainability reports with objectives for a reduction in energy consumption and environmental management, prevention of occupational risks, life balance, and accessibility for persons with disabilities and the promotion of social clauses in procurement contracts.

The Institutional theory thus provides the basis for the systematic analysis of innovation, using theoretical contributions about distinctions between formal and informal institutions and regulative, normative, and cultural-cognitive types of institutions, as well as the different levels

of institutions. For instance, modern military engineering differs from civil engineering. In the twenty-first century, military engineering also includes other engineering disciplines, such as mechanical and electrical engineering techniques. In the context of national development, the military represents a major institution in Kenya's development.

Baguma (2017) asserts that guarding national borders, intervening during conflict and civil strife, helping in the event of emergencies, and safeguarding development reflect the important role the military plays in building peace. Therefore, whether it is directly or indirectly, the military is an institution that guarantees peace. The conflict theories have often articulated as economically motivated in the sense that people's economic situation is directly related to their vulnerability to war. Poverty, for example, is a cause of war because when people are incapable of meeting their needs, they direct their energies to the government and thus rebel. The direct effect of poverty on national security is important in indicating that by cultivating sustainable development, the military increases the attainment of peace (El-Said, 2015). For instance, the military exists to ensure not only safe borders but also the protection of civilian rule. The advent of democratic governance has increased the role of the military as the custodians of democracy (Mukherjee, 2014). There are several cases of how the military has increased the success of democratic governance. Other examples include DRC and Nigeria, where constant civil strife led to several coups, and the only way to stabilize the country and restore peace was through the military.

According to Pion-Berlin and Dudley (2020), the civil-military paradox stems from the fact that the very same institution created to protect the polity is given sufficient power to become a threat to the polity. The civil-military concern is so vexing owing to the fact that it involves balancing two vital and potentially conflicting societal desiderates.

According to Matei and Halladay (2022), the search for the ideal theory to guide research in civil-military relations has focused too heavily on issues of civilian control. In some contexts, this may not be the most important aspect of civil-military relations. According to Pion-Berlin and Dudley (2020), the civil-military paradox stems from the fact that the very same institution created to protect the polity is given sufficient power to become a threat to the polity. The civil-military concern is so vexing owing to the fact that it involves balancing two vital and potentially conflicting societal desiderates.

According to Matei and Halladay (2022), the search for the ideal theory to guide research in civil-military relations has focused too heavily on issues of civilian control. In some contexts, this may not be the most important aspect of civil-military relations. In liberal democracies, civil-military relations are affected by the constitution of the state and the statutes and practices arising therefrom. In such polities, civil-military relations are complicated by the vast array of players in both the civilian and military realms. The former consists of the executive and legislative branches of government, both of which are further divided.

Mukherjee (2014) states that the fact that the interests of political appointees and career civil servants are not always the same and that the interests of both may differ from those of the uniformed military has an important impact on civil-military relations. Nor are legislatures monolithic, consisting as they do of members from a number of social or political parties (Matei & Halladay, 2022). Structure matters as well, and the national legislature of the United States is bicameral. In the United States, as in most liberal regimes, the legislative branch does most of its business in committees.

Basrus and Kliem (2021) argue that the military needs to be powerful enough to win battles, but it also needs to run its own business without endangering, destroying, or even preying upon the

civilization it is meant to defend. Matei and Halladay (2022) state that questions of civilian control have received too much attention in the hunt for the optimal framework to guide research on civil-military relations. Baguma (2017) posits that “the purpose of the military is to defend society, not to define it.” The traditional focus of civil-military relations theory and a recurrent trend in human history is a direct military seizure of political power. As a unique government entity, the military is allegedly only allowed to carry out existing policies that call for the use of force. Therefore, a civilian control system is created to enable a country to base its national institutions, values, and practices on the popular desire of the people rather than the decisions of a select group of military leaders. In his paper on “Civilian Control of the Military,”

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

This empirical review can be best described as the review of many aspects of empirical research that hold some level of significance to the study being conducted. This section analyses previous studies in order to provide an answer to the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces.

2.2.1 Sustainable Development

Schnabel and Krupanski (2021) opine that the military has been recognized as a partner in development, which underscores a balanced approach toward development that guarantees present and future sustainability. The military as an important stakeholder in advancing the chances of development since sustainable development has been described as the best avenue by which a country's present and future needs can be addressed (Arij, Saafi, and Nouira, 2023).

According to Elgin & Elveren (2022), the results suggest that the size of the military expenditures is negatively associated with educational attainment, life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality rates, female labor force participation, gender equality, and access to safe

drinking water, electricity, basic sanitation, and positively correlated with mortality and poverty rates and air pollution. Elgin & Elveren (2022) examined the relationship between military expenditures and economic, health-related, education, environmental, and social indicators of sustainable development. Arij, Saafi, and Noura (2023) assert that findings on the military in enhancing sustainable development indicate that the military achieves robust to different specifications and interacts with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita; that is, the association of military spending with the development indicators is stronger (weaker) in less (more) developed economies.

According to Ruiz-Rico (2015), the contribution of the military to development is quite noteworthy on account of the fact that development is always complemented by national security and defence. The military is trained and constituted as an agency that guarantees security and defense. The truth of the matter is that what the military defends is peace. Brooks (2019) argues that the impact civil-military relations can have on the military deserves a closer look. The issue in civil-military relations is caused by the military's need for coercive authority or the capacity to impose its will on others because it must deal with enemies. But coercive power often gives it the capability or the potential to enforce its will on the community that created it.

2.2.2 The Extent and Nature of Civil-Military Relations Involvement Africa

One of the most significant features of the present-day development of countries in Asia, Americans, Europe, and Africa is the outstanding feature of the military in social and developmental roles. Wenas (2021) argues that the Indian Defense Forces have been collaborating with the development of the Indian Defense Industry by offering help and specialized help for understanding the client necessities and leading preliminaries.

According to Arij, Saafi, and Noura (2023), the alignment to the idea of Corporate Social Responsibility with time morphs into CMR for the Rwandan Defense Industry. While this area of study remains an interestingly desirable area of research, the ultimate aim is to seek to continuously improve the military. However, little consensus has been made to deliberately seek-out the prospects and challenges surrounding the same military in the execution of its non-traditional roles, such as national development.

According to Ruiz-Rico (2015), in spite of the challenges, in many developing countries, the military plays the role of stabilizing the political situation in the sense that it restores order and calm and cultivates peace during cases of political turmoil with the aim of restoring peace and development. Mukherjee (2014) points out that a better understanding of how the military helps in building peace is through evaluating specific scenarios where the military has to step in directly to ensure there is peace.

The CMR plays an integral role in development in Africa through various avenues that underscore its functions (Ruiz-Rico, 2015). Peace building can be described as an offshoot of the vast efforts or tasks of the military (Wenas, 2021). The sum total of all functions of military peacebuilding emerges as a consequence. Therefore, in the process of understanding the role of the military in social-economic development, it is important to first evaluate the general roles of the military in any setting. Through this examination, it will be possible to understand how the military eventually cultivates and nurtures peace in a national setting.

The CMR plays a key role in many countries around the globe. It is an institution that predates the creation of the modern state (Allen & Chan, 2017). Historical accounts indicate that militaries emerged with the establishment of organized human communities, which were the

result of a dual need to forcibly acquire territory and or resources (due to population pressures) under the control of other communities.

According to Barany (2012), militaries are created to make war and or protect the territorial integrity of the political community. Sharma (2015) opines that corporate territory accepts a principal part in the monetary headway of a country to the extent that the economy of the nation generally depends upon the achievements of the corporate region. Allen & Chan (2017) posit that the '*Make in India*' movement of the Government, joined with the opening up of Defence Industrial Corridors, has given estimation and prepared for both indigenization and freedom. Sharma (2015) puts-out that ongoing private territory in Defense has expanded massively, with even the DPSUs reallocating over 30 percent and Ordnance Factories (OFs) re-appropriating around 60 percent of their creation inventories. Insurance industries coordinate revenue in gigantic and hi-tech adventures through the courses of action of Defense Procurement Procedures (DPP) to fuse crucial associations, make adventures, and inventive progressions in monitor development.

Okongo (2021) asserts that “national development programs and projects that can benefit from improved (CMR) of the management skills found throughout defense ministries, including project-oriented functions such as procurement, product development, and maintenance, as well as activities that are more obviously projects, such as big capital investments in technology, construction, and other areas. The military in its developmental quest, has the ability to optimize and balance costs, time, and quality, primarily by using clearly defined processes and tested project-management tools and methodologies (Barany, 2012). In some cases, military leaders are thought to be financially astute and with high financial risk-management sophistication, the ability to identify risks, prioritize them, build plans to minimize and manage things cost-

effectively, and develop contingency plans for high-impact, higher-probability risks. The military supports national policies, implements objectives, and overcomes any aggressive acts from nations that threaten the country.

2.2.3 The Effectiveness of KDF's Role in Efforts to Promote Economic Development

Sharma (2015) opines that military forces from developing countries have become increasingly important as facilitators of their government's foreign policy, taking part in peacekeeping operations, military exercises, and humanitarian relief missions. In Africa, military roles in SSA countries are numerous, complex, and highly variable, both in specific details and how these details change over time. Any overall survey of these matters is sometimes a challenge.

The military's engagement in civilian duties is not unique in Kenya. K'Akumu (2023) observes that this reflects a concept known as development militarism, where military elements (goals, personnel, or apparatus) are used to advance the state's development agenda. The relationship between KDF and civilians exhibits a mutually beneficial dimension in a development context.

According to Higgins (1994), the last two decades have seen a marked increase in the involvement of military forces in development activities that have traditionally been outside the military sphere. This trend has been particularly evident in East African countries, where the need for social development is most pressing. The KDF white paper outlines the National Economic Development Activities that the military can engage in, such as construction of dams, drilling of boreholes, vertical and horizontal construction of buildings, roads, and bridges, as well as assisting in medical services.

According to Schnabel and Krupanski (2012), in the field of regional and ethnic balance, KDF has been developing socially responsible and anti-discriminatory strategies to improve conditions of equality, work-life balance, and the fight against gender-based violence as well as insertion

into the labour market for groups of people with greater difficulties accessing it or staying in it, and groups at risk of social exclusion, as well as female victims of gender-based violence.

The military, as a partner in economic development, uses different methods through which they spur the development of their society economically. A typical example is military Sacco's, which are open to public membership (Kamminga & Samna, 2000). The Defence White Paper also mentions the capabilities of the KDF that can be directly applied to economic development, including Maritime resources, Medical, Air, Transport, and Kenya Army Corps of Engineers geared towards the improvement of social infrastructure, nurturing peace, reduction of poverty and addressing destructive cultures such as cattle rustling (Kamminga & Samna, 2000).

The Kenyan Ministry of Defence recognizes that human security forms the basic foundation of the entire national defence and stability. This forms the rationale for defence intervention in various areas of corporate social responsibility that continue to pose life threats to people and impede the advancement of human life (Mukherjee, 2014). The expected outcome is to erase or mitigate the threats of and ensure safety from hunger, diseases, malnutrition, and harmful disruptions occurring in the daily life patterns of the citizens due to natural hazards or those occurring due to destructive human activities.

The Kenyan law on human rights states every human being shall be entitled to respect for the life and integrity of his person, and no one may arbitrarily be deprived of this right. Kenya, through the Kenya Defence Forces, is trying to protect the above-mentioned rights through the missions they undertake. Also, as a professional soldier outfit, the KDF must respect the rights of any enemy of development as dictated by (Kenya's) own constitution in article 126 or by the Geneva conventions (Botha, 2013). Article 238 (1) defines national security as the protection against

internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedom, property, peace, stability, prosperity, and other national interests.

2.2.4 Improving Synergy in Military and Civilians for Sustainable Economic Development

The military, through CMR, plays a key role in Africa. It is an institution that predates the creation of the modern state (Kamminga & Samna, 2000). Therefore, the military as an organization provides highly specialized training for individuals who want to advance their army career. The person meeting the right criteria also attends specialized schools and leadership mentoring; these are considered critical skills that can be utilized in the advancement of national development aspirations. Some of the key skills that can be utilized to advance development include tactical, technical, physical, specialization, analytical, communication skills, and leader development.

Mukherjee (2014) opines that the defence forces are currently developing a model of social responsibility in the fields of human rights, the environment, equality, and efficiency, among others. The leadership shown by the armed forces in the area of social responsibility stems from the adoption of sustainable measures and measures for modernization in connection with other institutions and administrations while respecting their own singularities (Arij, Saafi & Nouria, 2023). Social responsibility outreach takes place in foreign operations and in national operations with actions that go beyond mere compliance with legislation in force.

Baguma (2017) argues that, in essence, the tasks of the CMR are the most diverse in nature because it is usually impossible to mention or list the roles of the military. However, through their general roles, it becomes apparent that the process of nurturing peace and security in a country emerges (Barany, 2012). Although economic development can be a deliberate measure in the military, sometimes it is a consequence of their general efforts. The military and CMR

sometimes face challenges where they are overstretched as they try to contribute to peace-building in the process of executing their tasks directly or indirectly (Arij, Saafi & Nourira, 2023). The defence forces provide opportunities through the role of the military in sustainable development through poverty alleviation, guaranteeing security, and infrastructural development has an important contribution towards the attainment of peace. Although the military plays an important role in defence, it is not enough to guarantee peace because economic and social situations increase the chances of peace in societies (Sharma, 2015).

Kamma and Samna (2000) opine that the military CMR provides opportunities, and it has been roped in to help in the realization of these ideals. According to Mukherjee (2014), many citizens are beneficiaries of the CMR arrangements, where they access healthcare services, borehole services, clean water, education, safety, security, and technology transfer. Defence policy, military, national defence, the coordinated, comprehensive defence approach, assisting other authorities, and military crisis management and peacekeeping operations improve stability and security in society and neighbouring areas. The collective medical camps organized by the military have also increased the quality of public health by offering extensive healthcare services to all people.

The defence sector in any country is considered a crucial part of developing a country's foreign policy. It also drives the industrialization sector of a country and spurs the national development of that country. Kenya is no different, as it also aspires to further its national interests with both hard and soft power policies. These sometimes require the merging of diplomatic, military, and civilian worlds in the furtherance of defense diplomacy for the country.

Sustainable development increases success, development, and national stability, which bring about peace. According to Ngundi (2013), the KDF, as a protector of public health development,

has contributed towards access to healthcare services through military healthcare facilities and hospitals that are open to civilians. Mukherjee (2014) points out that since military healthcare facilities are well-equipped with personnel and materials, they help solve most of the healthcare problems facing the civilian population. Free access to these facilities has increased their role in public health.

The personal development skills acquired by service-persons from the KDF are what is usually needed to push for sustainable developmental efforts; owing to the fact that military training imparts confidence through repetitious training so that a person can overcome the natural fear of pushing through adversity, the specialized training allows one to develop and maintain high levels of physical fitness required for heavy manual work, and the mental training helps to build mental toughness which is critical in moments of decision making. For example, the specialized skills and training were witnessed in the construction of one of the largest slipways in East Africa (EA). The construction done by the Kenya Navy is expected to be a major boost to maritime operations in the region. The whole facility is being put up at the Mtongwe Navy Base in Mombasa County (Kenya), which is one of the flagship projects in the new and revamped Blue Economy (BE) efforts in a bid to boost Kenya's national development.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theories are developed by the researcher to explain phenomena, draw connections, and make patterns. The subject of sustainable development has been developed as a blue print for economic development and expansion in developing countries. By drawing insights from the existing theoretical framework, the study establishes alignment between these theories and study objectives, justifying the choice and relevance of the theory based on the research question.

2.3.1 Institutional Theory

This study aims to utilize Institutional theory. Institutional theory is considered a theory that looks at the processes by which structures, including norms, rules, and routines, become established as authoritative guidelines for social behaviour. Basrus and Kliem (2021) assert that different components of institutional theory explain how some of these elements are made, diffused, adapted, and even adopted over space and time. For instance, the Ministry of Defence published a report on CSR for the first time in 2009 and then again in 2010, preceding even administrations and institutions in adopting this management model. These two reports show the socially responsible commitments taken by the Spanish Armed Forces in various areas, such as public procurement, gender equality, environmental issues, code of conduct, and transparency, among others.

The Institutional theory is a research tradition that traces its origins back to foundational articles that discussed how organizational founding and change were driven less by functional considerations and more by symbolic actions and external influences. In the most recent report on civil-military relations, the MoD obtained the highest grade for its accountability to society through sustainability reports with objectives for a reduction in energy consumption and environmental management, prevention of occupational risks, life balance, and accessibility for persons with disabilities and the promotion of social clauses in procurement contracts.

The Institutional theory thus provides the basis for the systematic analysis of innovation, using theoretical contributions about distinctions between formal and informal institutions and regulative, normative, and cultural-cognitive types of institutions, as well as the different levels of institutions (Sharma, 2015). For instance, modern military engineering differs from civil engineering. In the twenty-first century, military engineering also includes other engineering

disciplines, such as mechanical and electrical engineering techniques. In the context of national development, the military represents a major institution in Africa's development.

The exploration of the nexus between civil-military relations and economic development in Africa requires different points of view. O'Brien (2018) postulates that, in general, there are two lenses through which to examine these questions. The first is the *institutional* lens, which focuses on how the actors in a polity, including the military as an organization, interact within the institutional framework of a given polity's government. Matei & Halladay (2022) point out that the most influential institutional theory of civil–military relations was advanced fifty years ago by Samuel Huntington in his seminal work, *The Soldier and the State*. The primary concerns of institutional theorists are control of the military, the proper sphere of the military, and the ability of the military to maintain its effectiveness in protecting the interests of the state in the face of a social imperative that may be hostile to the military way.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

This section found that the strengthening of civil-military relations as an innovative trend in the public sphere has an influence on the planning, organization, and functioning of public institutions. The reasoning behind the execution of required CMR spending by organizations and firms appears to be simple and reasonable. The defence forces have taken a pioneering role in adopting a socially responsible strategy, developing sustainability and gender equality, and optimization of resources in their military operations and missions. Few scholars have described in detail the implementation of CMR techniques and practices within the defence contributes to re-legitimizing the deployment of operations, especially in developing countries. This section found that civil relations contribute to promoting exemplary and transparent public organizations, resulting in an improvement in credibility, perception, and confidence in said organizations. As a

consequence, the current effect CMR has in the military intensifies their institutional quality and, in parallel, strengthens their social reputation.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section consists of the research methodology that serves as the procedures and techniques used to identify, select, and analyse information on the subject matter with the aim of effectively exploring the nexus between CMR and economic development. The research methodology is an operational framework where data is analysed in order to clearly interpret the meaning intended.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive research design. Descriptive research design uses a range of both qualitative research and quantitative data to gather information to make accurate predictions about a particular problem or hypothesis, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations.

Descriptive research is suitable when the primary goal is to explore and describe the existing conditions or relationships within a specific context. In this case, the focus is on understanding civil-military relations and economic development in Kenya, particularly with the Kenya Defence Forces. Descriptive research does not involve the manipulation of variables. Given the complexity of civil-military relations and economic development, this design allows researchers to observe and document these phenomena without interference. This is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the study, especially when dealing with sensitive topics such as military involvement in economic matters.

3.2 Area of Study

This study is based on the Kenyan perspective. This was driven by the fact that the country has increased the participation of KDF in matters of national development, and the targeted respondents (participants) will be targeted based on their expertise and practitioners in the field

of security, defence, and development. The study is within 2014-2024, and this research had an emphasis on military and civil-military Relationship theory as an anchoring theory.

3.3 Target Population

The target population includes key security, defence, and development multi-agencies and multi-stakeholders. The primary target population for the study include the Academia, African Union, Kenya Defence Forces, Kenya Revenue Authority, Ministry of Defence, National Intelligence Service, State Department for Citizen Services, State Department for Diaspora Affairs, State Department for Housing and Urban Development, State Department for Industry, State Department for Interior and National Administration, State Department for Medical Services, State Department for Mining, State Department for Roads, The National Treasury and others.

3.4 Sample Size Determination

Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, is a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their surveys. In this research, a purposive sampling technique was used to produce maximum variation within a sample size. Participants were chosen based on their work and experience to assess and examine the role of civil-military relations and economic development in Kenya. In order to determine the sample size for this study, a single population proportion formula is used by using Yamane Formulae (Kothari, 2011). The formula for the sample size is given at a confidence interval of 95% with a significance of 5% (0.005). The sample size was calculated via the formula;

$$\text{Sample size } n = 110 / (1 + 110(0.05)^2) \approx \mathbf{90}$$

Where;

n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision.

N = population size (110)

e = margin of error (0.05)

The sample size of the study is **90**, which incorporates the target groups. The sampling technique is a process of selecting a sample from a given population. This study, therefore, focuses on purposive sampling (deliberate sampling) whereby respondents are chosen based on their judgment or purpose that they have desirable characteristics and can provide the required information. The snowballing technique will be used because the population of interest is hard to reach or locate. This research sampled a total of 90 respondents from the targeted population dealing with the security and defence sector.

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Technique

Sampling is a technique of selecting respondents from a study population for the purposes of making statistical inferences and estimating the characteristics of the whole population. This study employed purposive sampling using snowballing for qualitative, key informant interviews, and for quantitative, a questionnaire was used. In this section, this method is used to collect data, and only a few have the required responses for the study. The researcher identified the main respondents from Kenya who are conversant with the subject matter under investigation and referred the researcher through snow balling to the next respondent until the sample size is reached; therefore, a sample size is important in empirical studies in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

This study used a mix of qualitative and quantitative study approaches. Primary data collection was done using both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Primary data was

collected using questionnaires and interviews of key stakeholders. The secondary data sources will be harvested from books, journals, reports, and periodicals. This helped capture what has already been done on the opportunities and challenges of military involvement in national development at the global, regional, national, and local levels. It is worth appreciating that a research pilot was undertaken to test the data collection tool and in order to fully understand the possible limitations of the study, it is also important to note that this research faced the limitation of finding vast subject matter experts, owing to the sensitive and technical nature of the research study.

3.7 Study Reliability and Validity

This pilot study for validity and reliability greatly helped capture precise information that made it possible to generate new insights or simply verify and confirm previous analyses on the nexus between civil-military relations and economic development. Validity refers to what characteristic the test measures and how well the test measures that characteristic. Validity tells the researcher if the research tool is characteristic of being measured by a test related to the nexus between civil-military relations and economic development variables. Reliability testing is a testing technique that relates to testing the ability of the research questions to function and given environmental conditions that help uncover needed issues (questions).

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

This research was a mix of both qualitative and quantitative study approaches. The study used both qualitative and quantitative data. Primary data sources collection were collected through interviews. The primary data was collected using an open and close-ended questionnaire with the target population that included key stakeholders in defense, development, and security issues. Secondary data sources were collected through articles, journals, development reports,

periodicals, and books. This data helped gather what has already been done on defense, CMR, development, and national security nexus from a global, regional, national, and local perspective; this information will assist in creating a better understanding of the subject matter.

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

The qualitative data had to be cleaned, sorted, and analyzed using document and content analysis techniques. Document analysis is a form of qualitative research whereby documents are interpreted to give voice to answer the research questions. In addition, descriptive and inferential statistics will be used in quantitative data analysis. Finally, the results obtained were presented in the form of frequency tables, narratives, bar graphs, and pie charts.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher identified the research prospects in advance, possibly through snowballing, and effectively applied proper research techniques in the study and adhered to guidance from the supervisor. The study adhered to appropriate research procedures as stipulated by the learning institution, National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI), and National Defence College (NDC), and all sources of information have been acknowledged as far as possible.

Verbal consent was sought and given by the respondents before administering the questionnaire. The respondents were informed of their right to choose not to take part in the survey through the consent form. Full confidentiality will be maintained, especially when dealing with questionnaires, and the identity of the respondents will be kept private and confidential.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the final outcome of the analysis of the data collected during the study to investigate the impact of Civil-Military Relations (CMR) on Kenya's economic development. This section specifically articulates issues related to the key actors and strategies in the use of CMR in advancing economic development in Kenya. This study utilized both qualitative and quantitative study approaches, applying primary and secondary data sources. The field data collected from primary data sources was sorted and analyzed using document and content analysis based on themes emerging from the study participants. The final result from the target population (study participants) was eventually presented graphically in the form of pie charts, bar graphs, frequency tables, and narrative formant.

4.1 The Participant Profile

This study had a total of 90 participants successfully completing the questionnaires out of the original 100 questionnaires initially administered for the study. This oriented a response rate of (90%), which is considered quite adequate for the analysis. The sample size remained as close to the original intention as possible, and the viable participants were coded in serial numerical order: 1, 2, 3 ... 88, 89, and 90, respectively, to give the reader an idea of the representativeness and relevance of their feedback.

4.1.1 Distribution by gender

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender.

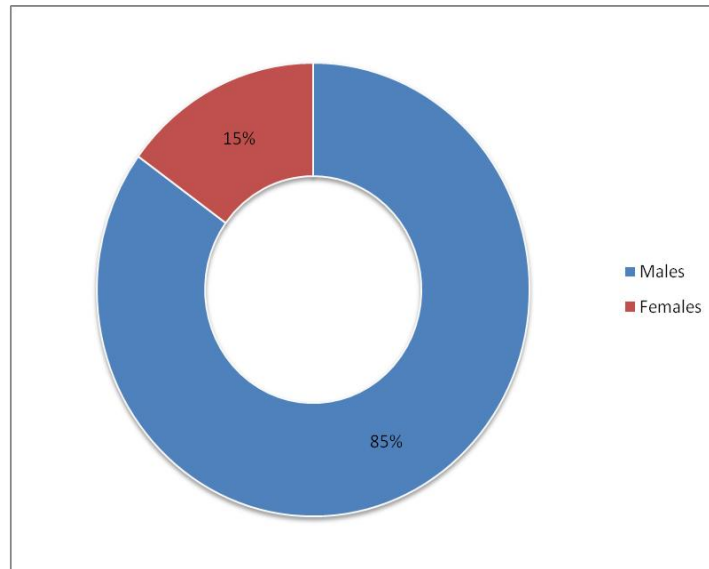


Figure 1: Respondents by gender

Source: Field data (2024)

The outcome shown in Figure 2 indicates that the gender distribution found was highest in males (85%) than females (15%), indicating that males were more accessible at the time of the study.

The participants gender distribution was relevant to the study as it helped further underscore the gender dynamics and how both genders perceive the role of the military in governance and development initiatives.

4.1.2 Distribution by age

Table 1: Participants by age range

Age (years)	Percentage (%)
20 – 30	10
31 – 40	30
41 – 50	25
51 – 60	25

61 – 70	10
Total	100

Source: Field data (2024)

Population sample size:	20
Mean:	44
Median:	42
Mode:	41
Lowest value:	21
Highest value:	70
Range:	49
Standard deviation	12

The outcome shown in Table 1 is of the age distribution of the participants; this section found that the highest number of participants were in the age range of 31 – 40 years at (30%). This can be taken as an indication that most of the research participants were quite experienced, highly knowledgeable, mature, and reliable as research study participants. The age structure of participants in the study provides relevant information on the demographic characteristics of the sample population and the consequences for attributes of participants. The respondents age distribution was relevant to the study as it helped underscore the generational differences in experiences, perceptions and attitudes of respondents with regards to civil military relations. The essential statistics, like the mean, median, mode, range, and standard deviation in key points, give the necessary details on dynamics concerning the ages of the participants of the chosen study cohort.

4.1.3 Distribution by education level

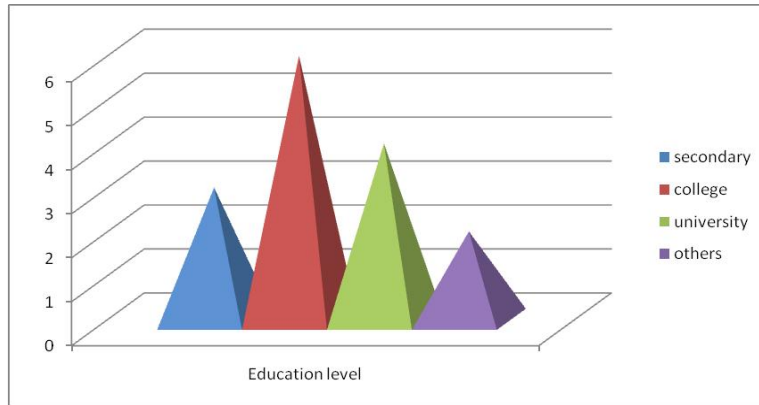


Figure 2: Participant education level

Source: Field data (2024)

This study demonstrated the education level of respondents. Figure 2 shows that the majority of the participant's education was college (20), undergraduate (24) and master (10), secondary (19), and others - PhD (17), respectively, indicating that they were all fairly exposed to some degree to the topic of study. The distribution of participants' education levels was relevant to the study as it helped understand the perception of participants across various understanding level with regards to the topic. The way education levels were presented in the participants shows the degree of diversity and breadth of educational attainment among the sample population.

4.2 The Extent and Nature of Civil-Military Relations Involvement Africa

The results on CMR in Africa demonstrate the intricate setting, anchored by historical legacies, political dynamics, security challenges, and socioeconomic considerations. The depth and form of CMR are remarkably variable across different settings, owing to the diverse institutional structures, governance systems, and socio-cultural orientations characteristic of African nations. During the course of the data analysis, several important themes are revealed, which help understand the complexity of CMR and its impact on governance, security, and development in the region.

The findings of the study point to the extensive presence of the military in the governance of most African states. Croissant (2012) argues that in some situations, military institutions are very powerful and shape political processes, policymaking, and resource allocation. The empirical data and respondent information show military involvement in political affairs, coups d'état, and authoritarian regimes, where civil-military relations are conducted in an asymmetrical power arrangement with little civilian influence. For instance, respondent 12 noted instances of military intervention in politics, stating;

“Coups and authoritarian regimes are prevalent in contexts where civilian control over the military is weak. For example, in countries such as Uganda, Guinea, Mali, and Sudan, among others, there have been issues of military coups and overthrowing current regime.”

In addition, the report findings reveal an emerging trend of civil-military cooperation in peacekeeping and conflict management in Africa. Military forces frequently partner with civilian partners, including humanitarian organizations, development agencies, and local communities, to deal with complex security concerns like terrorism, insurgency, and transnational crime (Day et al., 2020). The respondent data provides an account of joint operations, concerted efforts, and community-based interventions that were meant to promote stability, reconciliation, and peace that were devoid of violence in post-conflict areas.

In recent years, social and economic goals that develop the African nations have been mainly implemented using military resources and the enormous capability it holds. The results draw attention to different functions fulfilled by the military in infrastructure projects, peacekeeping missions, disaster management, conservation work, and public health activities. Military-led

projects that include road construction, water supply systems, and medical outreach programs help improve access to basic amenities and promote livelihoods in neglected communities.

A respondent confirms the role of the military in peacekeeping across Africa, saying;

“Our military has been effective in helping relocate the displaced persons across the African continent. Recently, the KDF was deployed to Congo to help in peacekeeping missions across the country since Congo has been experiencing constant war. I believe other African nations have also deployed their military to help in different peacekeeping and war efforts.”

Juma (2013) notes that African armed forces comprise enough manpower and equipment to engage in infrastructural activities. These facilities are deployed during emergencies and are involved in the development of reliable systems, including sophisticated smart grid systems that can provide mini-grids for rural Africa. The majority of African states have been working on the conversion of military facilities to support civilian infrastructure activities. For instance, Rwanda transformed a military barracks into the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology, and it was central in the post-genocide reconstruction of the country. Participation of the Rwandan military in her civilians’ affairs encompasses a wide spectrum of operations, which includes, for instance, an annual Army Week awareness raising.

Besides, one of the clearest commitments to the role of the military in infrastructure projects comes from Uganda (Juma, 2013). The country’s military just a few years ago, had established Africa’s first Military Science and Technology University and now has engineers to build and maintain infrastructure projects. US Army, along with Uganda, are looking for military means of rehabilitating railway networks. However, they are targeted interventions, and this differs significantly from the cases of Egypt, where the military is the economic controller of a great

share of the economy. It is much more difficult for a state where the military is an economic class to be creative. The control of the military in civil projects should be democratic for them to elevate them above the general apprehensions. Senegal, as an example, has put clear policies and guidelines in place since independence that have been guiding and driving its “Army-Nation” project. The program also contains activities in infrastructure (to a great extent, the water supply and the road construction projects), healthcare, and environmental management. In 1999, Senegal created the civil-military committee in service of development, which includes parliament representatives, military officials, cabinet ministers, civil society, and private sector members who are needed to collaborate in the implementation of public programs (Juma, 2013). The large-scale membership makes it possible to build up partnerships and confidence.

While measures to support civilian control and democratic governance of the security sector have been undertaken, the data shows persistent problems of autonomy, accountability, and transparency. Public trust and confidence in CMR are undermined amidst corruption, human rights abuses, and impunity within the security forces in many African countries (Rana, 2004; Soest and Alexander, 2018). The results emphasize the necessity of broad security sector reform programs to make military and law enforcers more professional, sober, and law-abiding.

“Corruption and human rights abuses within security forces undermine civilian oversight and trust. We need to enhance professionalism and accountability within military and law enforcement agencies.” As stated by respondent 11

Even though civil-military cooperation has a number of possible benefits, the research has found several challenges and opportunities in CMR in Africa. This includes the politicization of the military, the inability of civilians to control the same, inadequacy of resources, and differences in ways of doing operations in various institutions (Rana, 2004). On the other hand, the statistics

expose chances for developing productive dialogues and trust, as well as cooperation between military and non-military agents to address common challenges and attain shared goals.

In conclusion, the results point out the processual character of civil-military connections in Africa that originate from the political history, society, and economy. There are more than a few issues that need to be addressed, but there are also opportunities to leverage the knowledge, assets, and connections of military institutions to promote peace, stability, and sustainable development of the region. Through an understanding of the spatial and qualitative patterns of CMR throughout the different contexts, policymakers, practitioners, and scholars can develop effective strategies and intervention programs to strengthen democratic governance, promote security sector reforms, and secure inclusive development in Africa.

4.3 Contribution of KDF to Kenya's Economic Development

In terms of labour force, the KDF directly employs around 24,000 active military personnel. This is a very small percentage (<0.1%) of Kenya's total labor force of around 19 million. The KDF's various commercial enterprises and investments contribute to less than 1% of Kenya's annual GDP directly. The KDF's total estimated contribution to Kenya's annual GDP is likely between 2-3% (KNBS, 2021). This includes both direct and indirect impacts. These include construction, manufacturing, insurance, banking and real estate ventures. The KDF's multifaceted role intersects with Kenya's economic progress, as it actively supports various development projects. Analyzing the findings on the effectiveness of the KDF in fostering economic development presents a rather complex picture, with both successes and difficulties. The information gathered sheds light on the performance of KDF in many of the initiatives undertaken through its involvement in economic development and also on the strengths and weaknesses arising out of its role in this sector. Infrastructure projects form one of the areas where KDF has contributed

immensely towards economic growth. The statistics show that KDF has been active in the development of roads, construction of bridges, and other infrastructure projects, especially in rural and poorly developed parts of Kenya (Saddam et al., 2023).

For example, according to PSCU, in 2021, then -president of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, commended the KDF for their role in the renewal of key infrastructure projects across Kenya. The president thanked the KDF for the successful rehabilitation of the Nairobi to Nanyuki and the Nakuru to Kisumu railway lines, together with the renewal of Kisumu port. These projects have also helped in promoting connectivity, trade, and market access, which helps economies grow and develop in those regions.

According to respondent 12;

“KDF is mandated with various key roles, including safeguarding national security and supporting development initiatives.”

The other role that KDF has played in enhancing economic development is its engagement in disaster response and humanitarian aid operations. The evidence shows that KDF has been a major factor in helping to provide relief and support during natural disasters, for instance, through floods, droughts, and earthquakes (MOD, 2021). In mobilizing resources and personnel, KDF has facilitated mitigation, recovery, and resilience for communities affected by disasters by ensuring that livelihoods are preserved. For example, during the previous *Elnino* rains, Maureen Kinyanjui (2023) of the Star magazine reported that KDF, in a joint mission with the Kenya Red Cross, united to provide aid to the flood-affected areas in North Eastern Kenya. The exercise saw the distribution of tones of medicine, pharmaceutical products, and non-food items to the communities affected.

In addition, the respondents demonstrated the link between security and development, showing the importance of KDF in preserving peace in Kenya. Dealing with security problems, among them terrorism, insurgency, and organized crime, has been able to create conditions for investments, entrepreneurship, and economic vigor. According to Defence Cabinet Secretary Aden Duale, “The KDF have been the face in maintaining peace and security through peace support operations and other forms of defence diplomacy despite being an uneasy path” (Aluoch, 2023). The empirical evidence reveals that the areas where the KDF has carried out favorable security missions have enjoyed increased investor confidence, enterprise growth, and job creation, as a result of which there have been positive economic results.

According to several respondents, including respondents 13 and 9;

"KDF's involvement has contributed significantly to infrastructure development and disaster response, enhancing economic resilience. KDF's rapid response capabilities have been instrumental in mitigating the economic impact of crises and emergencies."

The partnership of KDF in capacity building and skills training programs also comes out as one of the major aspects that contribute to economic growth in the country. Based on the data provided by the respondents, it is evident that KDF has engaged in programs, workshops, and vocational courses meant to empower the youth, women, and excluded groups through marketable skills and opportunities (MOD, 2021). In enabling individuals to be equipped with competencies that are appropriate, KDF has given incentives to human capital development, workforce prosperity, and socio-economic rehabilitation, consequently offering the production of informative development and poverty reduction.

The KDF has significant strengths in its capacity to support economic development, which can be seen in the speed of its intervention, its technical skills, and its collaboration with civilian

agencies. KDF's fastness and readiness to mobilize rapidly in emergency situations have made it capable of addressing disasters and security threats. This proactive approach helps to reduce the economic costs of crises, where immediate aid and assistance are provided to zones affected so as to preserve livelihoods and vital infrastructure (Col Kiraguri and Col Charles, 2023).

Furthermore, the fact that KDF is already endowed with specific skills and resources, especially in the fields of engineering, logistics, and disaster management, automatically means that they possess some necessary assets that will help them in the process of infrastructure development as well as disaster response. Their technical skills help them take up complex projects and solve challenges in a timely and appropriate manner that enhances the resilience and sustainability of economic development projects. According to Defense CS Aden Duale, "The force must continue providing solutions to the government on the resources needed to keep the Force properly equipped and adequately responsive" (Aluoch, 2023).

Additionally, public participation is one of the strengths of KDF as they have worked together on economic development with civilian authorities, government organizations, and non-profit organizations. KDF collaborates with various stakeholders, such as the Red Cross, to ensure that they adopt a concerted effort in dealing with development issues. The partnerships enable information flow, resource mobilization, and capacity-building efforts, which improve the efficacy and reach of economic development initiatives, according to some respondents (1, 8, 6, and 3). This military-civilian fusion fosters synergy and stimulates innovation, which in turn leads to more sustainable and inclusive development results.

"KDF works closely with civilian agencies and NGOs, leveraging partnerships for greater impact. Interagency coordination enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of KDF's economic development initiatives."

Nevertheless, KDF has several significant challenges, which can undermine its efficiency in contributing towards economic growth, as highlighted by the study participants. Among the critical challenges are resource limitations such as budgetary shortfalls and logistics. Financing and resource constraints undermine the scope and sustainability of KDF's development activities, making it impossible for them to respond adequately to urgent socio-economic problems (Oduor, 2019).

"Limited funding hampers the scale and sustainability of economic development activities" as echoed by respondent 5,

emphasizes the need for clear guidelines and oversight mechanisms to prevent misuse of authority and ensure alignment with democratic principles. Besides, the participation of the KDF in economic development programs creates significant questions about civil-military relations and the role that military forces should play in civilian activities. This requires strict guidelines and control mechanisms to avoid intrusion or abuse of power, with the interventions of the KDF being in tandem with democratic ideals and reverence for civilian governance structures.

Additionally, even though KDF's interventions may lead to positive results, it is necessary to pay more attention to community involvement and participation. However, data indicate that community participation in decision-making and project implementation is weak. More participation, openness, and responsibility are needed to ensure that development initiatives address local concerns, are culturally appropriate, and lead to sustained development. By investing in authentic partnerships with communities, KDF can increase the resonance, efficacy, and reach of its economic development initiatives, promoting ownership and agency at the base of the pyramid. Although the KDF has strengths in economic development in its role, focusing

on its weaknesses remains important to increasing its influence and ensuring a sustainable development outcome.

In conclusion, the analysis of the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) contribution to economic development underscores both its successes and challenges. The KDF has played a significant role in infrastructure development, disaster response, and preserving peace, which has contributed to economic growth and resilience. Its rapid mobilization, technical expertise, and collaboration with civilian agencies have been instrumental in addressing crises and promoting inclusive development. However, challenges such as resource limitations, budgetary constraints, and weak community participation pose obstacles to KDF's effectiveness in economic development. Addressing these challenges requires clear guidelines, oversight mechanisms, and enhanced civil-military relations to ensure alignment with democratic principles and community needs. By addressing resource constraints, improving civil-military relations, and promoting community engagement, KDF can bolster its contribution to economic development in Kenya, fostering the nation's prosperity and resilience.

4.4 Policy Recommendations Aimed at Improving Civil-Military Relations for Sustainable Economic Development in Kenya.

Based on the study findings, several policy recommendations geared towards increasing synergy between military and civilians for sustainable economic development in Kenya are suggested. In the first place, the implementation of the guidelines and monitoring procedures should be focused on. This involves crafting detailed policies stating the roles and responsibilities of both sectors in development undertakings (Chido, 2011). The mechanisms of accountability, transparency, and respect for democratic principles and civilian governance structures should

also be incorporated into these policies. Periodic updating of these policies has critical importance to reflect their value in changing socio-economic settings.

Respondent 12 highlighted this, stating,

"We need comprehensive policies that outline the roles of both sectors and ensure accountability."

Respondent 4 emphasized the importance of transparency, stating,

"Transparent governance structures are essential for civilian oversight of military involvement in economic development."

The promotion of interagency cooperation and coordination is crucial for successful synergy. This entails supporting continuous discussion and coordination among military and civilian agencies, government departments, and non-governmental entities undertaking economic development activities. Forming joint task forces or committees can promote information sharing, resource mobilization, and strategic planning for development initiatives. Multi-sectoral collaborations should additionally be promoted because of their ability to combine strengths and resources that can amplify the impact. According to respondents 2 and 7;

"Regular dialogue and coordination between military and civilian agencies are necessary for successful development projects. We should establish committees to facilitate information sharing and strategic planning."

Capacity building and training programs need to be improved. Military personnel and civilian stakeholders can, therefore, be trained through training initiatives to acquire the right skills and expertise for effective cooperation. Specialized training, including the fields of project management, community involvement, conflict resolution, and interagency coordination, can contribute to synergy and teamwork (Scott, 2016). Promoting a culture of lifelong learning and

career advancement for military and civilian forces is fundamental for improving their efficiency in undertaking economic development projects. Additionally, fostering community involvement and participation is essential. Making community participation a priority in decision-making processes, project planning, and implementation is a guarantee that development projects are responsive to local needs and interests. Some respondents quipped that the creation of effective consultation, dialogue, and participation structures with local communities increases the sense of ownership and sustainability of development projects. By mainstreaming traditional knowledge, cultural practices, and indigenous approaches, development interventions enhance cultural sensitivity and social inclusion.

“Training in project management and conflict resolution is crucial for effective collaboration.” We must cultivate a culture of professional development among military and civilian personnel.”

An equally important recommendation is investment in infrastructure development and basic services. The focus of investments in key infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water supply systems, and energy infrastructure improves accessibility, market linkages, and the quality of life in rural and urban settlements, as expressed by the study respondents. The equitable allocation of basic services such as health, education, and sanitation reduces inequalities and encourages inclusive economic growth. Infrastructure development projects, especially where civilian capacity may be limited, can be aided by leveraging military engineering capabilities and resources (Growth, 2007). In addition, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation is also essential. Supporting entrepreneurship and innovation through specific programs, incentives, and support systems encourages economic development, employment creation, and wealth creation. Offering finance, technical help, and mentorship to entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized

businesses allows them to flourish and grow the economy, according to study respondents 2 and respondent 15. Harnessing new technologies, ideas, and solutions in addressing development challenges starts with promoting an innovative culture and knowledge exchange between the military and civilian industries.

"Infrastructure investment enhances connectivity and access to markets. Military engineering capabilities can support infrastructure development in remote areas."

"Entrepreneurship programs can catalyze job creation and wealth generation. Providing financial support for entrepreneurs enables them to contribute to the economy."

Finally, monitoring, evaluation, and learning mechanisms should be reinforced. Developing strong MEL systems, therefore, allows for monitoring progress, outcomes, and impacts of economic development projects. Data collection and analysis regarding KPIs, success factors, and lessons learned contribute to evidence-based decision-making, adaptive management, and continuous improvement (Enenkel et al., 2022). Institutional learning and organizational effectiveness can be supported by disseminating knowledge sharing, best practices, and peer learning among military and civilian stakeholders. As a result of incorporating these policy recommendations, Kenya can increase the cooperation between military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic growth. With partnerships, capacity building, community involvement, infrastructure construction, entrepreneurs' empowerment, and efficient monitoring and evaluation, the country can solve development problems, foster inclusive development, and strengthen resilience to future disturbances.

4.5 Chapter Conclusion

In summary, the study on the impact of Civil-Military Relations (CMR) on Kenya's economic development presents data analysis and findings that shed light on the dynamics, challenges, and

prospects within this crucial arena. The chapter began by analyzing the participants' demographic characteristics, education level, organizational affiliation, and time in office. These aspects provide the reader with a detailed insight into the study population and increase the trustworthiness and reliability of the study's outcomes. The examination of CMR in Africa demonstrated a complex system consisting of historical origins, political dynamics, security concerns, and socioeconomic factors. Whilst military control of the state has been widespread, the challenges of corruption, human rights violations, and civilian regulation endure. Nevertheless, civil-military cooperation is also demonstrated in peacekeeping and development programs, which presents potential channels of positive engagement.

The effort of the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) in promoting economic development was investigated, with their engagement in infrastructure projects, disaster response, security preservation, and capacity-building programs being demonstrated. With the key strengths of rapid deployment, technical proficiency, and interagency cooperation, the challenges of resource scarcity, civilian control, and community involvement still exist. The findings informed several policy recommendations that were suggested for the enhancement of CMR for sustainable economic growth in Kenya. These involve the development of integrated policies that delineate the roles and responsibilities of both military and civilian sectors, creating powerful networking between agencies, upgrading capacity building and training programs, investing in infrastructures and basic services, supporting entrepreneurship and innovation, and improving monitoring, evaluation, and learning programs. The chapter emphasizes the creative civil-military relations that strengthen the economic development of a nation, pointing out the success and the areas that need further improvement. The recommended policy measures will allow

Kenya to leverage the benefits of the combined efforts of the military and civilians for the realization of socio-economic development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter concludes the study by offering a summary, conclusions, and recommendations based on the findings of my research. The major aim of the research was to study the influence of civil-military relations on the economic development of Kenya, specifically concerning the role of the Kenyan Defense Forces. The chapter opens with a summary of the findings, followed by a close discussion of the implications of the findings. In addition to this, the chapter will then conclude the study and provide recommendations regarding the implementation of policy and practice, as well as future areas of research that could help improve the issue. This chapter seeks to provide useful information to the stakeholders and add to the scholarly debates on civil-military relations and economic development.

5.1 Summary of Findings

There are several key themes and patterns that become evident while reviewing the findings from the previous chapters of the study. These themes and patterns illuminate the complex interplay of civil-military relations (CMR) and economic development in Kenya. The examined participants' characteristics showed a significant response rate of 90%, implying a high level of engagement and interest in the population of interest. Even though the study was largely dominated by the male presence (85%), it produced insights from almost all age groups, different educational backgrounds, and organizational affiliations. This wide participation also proves that the topic of the research is relevant and important in various fields of society.

The analysis of CMR involvement in Africa illustrated the crucial complexity of military engagement in economic development programs. Although the KDF displayed agility and

technical effectiveness in crisis response and the support of infrastructure projects, resource limitations and civil-military relations issues were major challenges. However, KDF's partnership with civilian agencies and community stakeholders ensured the success of its interventions. Furthermore, the evaluation of KDF's contribution to Kenya's economic development pointed out both strengths and weaknesses in the approach. The strong technical skills and quick reaction times of the armed forces helped to minimize the economic disasters and the rebuilding of infrastructure. On the other hand, financial issues and complications in the relationship between the civil and military took the form of other challenges that militated against the viability and efficiency of KDF programs. In addition, community participation became viewed as an indispensable element to sustain the future viability of development initiatives.

By analyzing these results as a whole, it is possible to notice that civil-military cooperation greatly contributes to the achievement of economic development goals. Although KDF contributions provide necessary support in resolving critical issues, such as disaster management and infrastructure development, appropriate strategic reforms should be applied, and greater cooperation should be achieved to maximize effectiveness. In addition, the adoption of inclusive and community-participatory approaches that emphasize community participation and consultation is crucial for achieving sustainable development results. Therefore, summarily, the findings of the study have given us worthwhile information on the mechanics of CMR and its significance for the advancement of the Kenyan economy. By acknowledging the strengths and weaknesses of the current systems and uncovering the potential for the future, the stakeholders can develop a better synergy between the military and civilian societies.

5.2 Discussion of findings

The overall results of this analysis characterize the link between CMR and economic expansion in the context of the Kenyan situation, which is of great interest to the theoretical, practical, and applied specifics of this relationship. With respect to the research questions and objectives, the analysis shows that although the KDF has a major role in economic development by way of rapid response capabilities and technical expertise, its effectiveness is hampered by resource limitations and civil-military tension. These results emphasize the requirement for a more holistic and integrated CMR perspective, balancing development and security concerns.

The possible lines of theory based on the findings demonstrate the dynamic nature of civilian–military relations in modern environments, in which military forces are often asked to perform actions aimed at broader societal goals rather than traditional defense areas. This requires a rethinking of theoretical frameworks to capture the subtle dynamics between security, development, and governance in fragile and conflict-affected spaces. In a practical sense, the study emphasizes the need for strategic reforms and capacity-building initiatives to improve the productive capacity of military forces in meeting the needs of economic development. Improvement in the coordination mechanisms among the military, civilian agencies, and community stakeholders promotes the long-term sustainability of the development interventions. In addition, the study shows how it aligns with, to a certain extent, the theoretical framework, epistemological approach, and conceptual orientation, along with empirical findings. Although some features, namely the significance of ‘cooperation’ and community involvement, align with traditional knowledge, the specific situation in Kenya requires individual approaches that address local peculiarities and challenges. Observed gaps in the literature and inconsistencies between the findings indicate new research areas. For instance, more research into the influence of non-

state actors, including civil society organizations and non-state entities, on the formation of CMR patterns and economic development outcomes would contribute to the elucidation of the topic. Furthermore, long-term studies tracing changes in CMR practices and their effects on development indicators throughout the years could shed more light on trends and patterns. In general, the section on findings discussion reveals that CMR is a multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon that has a bearing on the economic development in Kenya. Through critical analysis of these research findings in the wider theoretical and empirical terrain, this study contributes to debates in the field, thus informing evidence-based policymaking and programming.

5.3 Recommendations

The following are the actionable recommendations based on the findings and conclusions concerning the relationship between civil-military relations and economic development in Kenya. These recommendations are intended to address the challenges mentioned above and make use of the opportunities that can be used to improve CMR in achieving sustainable economic development.

5.3.1 Policy Recommendations

- i. The Kenyan government should develop specific and detailed regulations that define the role, obligations, and limits of the military in economic development projects. These directives would then ensure that the applied activities by CMR remain in line with the national development agenda whilst balancing civilian control structures and oversight.
- ii. Fortify interagency links between the military, civilian government organizations, and non-governmental organizations engaged in development activities. This includes

constituted joint task forces, coordinating committees, and information-sharing platforms, which make for the project design, deployment, and project trail.

- iii. Strengthen civilian powers of oversight over military engagement in economic development through solid institutional structures like legislative structures, parliamentary oversight committees, and independent M&E systems. This ensures openness, sportsmanship, and observance of democratic values applied in the programs carried out under the CMR.

5.3.2 Practice Recommendations

- i. Fund the training and capacity-building programs for military personnel, civilian officials, and community stakeholders in CMR initiatives. These are technical skills development, cross-sectoral training on the principles of development, conflict sensitivity, and community engagement strategies with the aim of improving the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions.
- ii. Encourage community involvement and control of development processes through community involvement in project identification, design, implementation, and evaluation. This involves engaging in community consultations, creating community-based organizations, and building the capacity of local leaders to promote participatory development processes.
- iii. Provide sufficient amounts of resources and funding to promote the CMR activities that contribute to economic development such as infrastructure projects, livelihood programs, and humanitarian assistance. This may include tapping into local and global resources using partnerships with donor agencies, development banks, and private sector stakeholders.

5.3.3 Recommendations for further studies

- Conduct longitudinal analysis to determine the long-term effects of CMR interventions on economic development results in Kenya. This also involves tracking indicators of poverty reduction, job creation, development of infrastructure, and social harmony over the years to measure the effectiveness and sustainability of the CMR initiatives.
- Analyze the involvement of non-state actors, such as civil society organizations, private sector entities, and international humanitarian organizations, in driving CMR dynamics and economic development outcomes. Through this work, innovative methods of collaboration and partnership building in conflict-affected and post-conflict countries can be illuminated.

These recommendations provide a broad framework for strengthening the linkage between the military and civilian sectors to promote sustainable economic development in Kenya. Stakeholders can use CMR initiatives to decrease the negative impact on socioeconomic outcomes, promote peacebuilding, and achieve stability by addressing policy gaps, improving the effectiveness of practice, and establishing research collaborations.

5.4 Implications for Practice

The findings of this study have consequences for CMR and economic development stakeholders in Kenya, including the government, businesses, and NGOs. For policymakers, this research offers knowledgeable insight into the directions that should be taken if evidence-based policies and guidelines for military activity in development are implemented. Given the nature of the strengths, weaknesses, and challenges outlined in the study, policymakers will be able to develop better strategies to manage the capacities of the military under civilian control.

The study recommendations can be useful for CMR practitioners to improve their program design, implementation, and monitoring activities in the realm of CMR and economic development. Through inclusive and participatory approaches, community engagement, and improved coordination mechanisms, practitioners are able to maximize the effect of such interventions to ensure the achievement of sustainable development results. This study provides an opening for researchers to investigate the intricate dynamics of CMR and how it affects economic development. Scholars will be able to explore further the interactions between military and civilian actions, innovate solutions for current development challenges, and enhance knowledge on the subject matter by building on the outcomes presented in this research.

5.5 Conclusion

Through the investigation of this study, the link between civil-military relations (CMR) and economic development in Kenya has been established. In addition, the roles, challenges, and opportunities that the Kenyan Defense Forces (KDF) have faced in contributing to national development initiatives have been illuminated. The key guiding question of the study was to determine how CMR has influenced Kenya's economic development, looking at the performance of KDF regarding this sphere. During the entire research, some key insights became evident; these insights disclosed not only the strengths but also some weaknesses related to economic development projects initiated by KDF. It is seen that KDF's ability to respond quickly to emergencies, their technical skills, and coordination with civilian agencies are seen as significant value-added factors for what they do. Nevertheless, problems, including resource scarcity and civil-military ties, highlighted the import of strategic intervention and policy reforms aimed at maximizing KDF's potential to foster economic development.

The contributions of the study lie in the holistic analysis of CMR dynamics within the Kenyan setting, which offers policymakers, practitioners, and scholars insights on which to base their decision-making and further studies. Through the integration of data from different sources and the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches, this research has advanced our knowledge of the dynamic interactions between military and civilian forces in the quest for development objectives. However, moving forward, stakeholders must follow up on the recommendations that have emerged from this study and act promptly to strengthen the relationship between the military and the civilian world for sustainable economic growth. To address the current challenges and achieve the ultimate objectives of the KDF interventions, special emphasis will be placed on community engagement, resource allocation, and civil-military cooperation guidelines.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Timetable

Activity 2023-2024	August	Sept	Oct	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb-Mar
Proposal writing					
Defense					
Corrections					
Data collection					
Data analysis and report compilation					
Project defense and collections					
Submission of final copies					

Source: Author, (2023)

Appendix 2: Research Budget

The research is expected to use two research assistants for data collection and analysis. Printing services will be required for draft documents and questionnaires that will be administered to the interviewees in Kenya.

No.	Activity	Cost (Kshs)	Total(Kshs.)
1.	Proposal editing		
	Typing, photocopy, binding	8,000	8,000.00
2.	Data collection		
	Research instruments (typing, piloting, copies)	10,000 20,000	
	Administration (Transport and subsistence)	60,000	190,000.00
	Research Assistant		
3.	Data analysis		
	Coding and entry into SPSS	10000 4000	14000.00
	Print outs		
4.	Research reports		
	Draft, typing, and copying	5,000 7,000	
	Final copy for presentation		

	Final copies and binding for submission	5,000	17,000.00
	TOTAL		229,000.00

Source: Author, (2023)

Appendix 3: Letter of Data Collection Authorization

Appendix 4: Research Permit from NACOSTI

Appendix 5: Research Introduction from the Ministry of Defence

Appendix 6: Research Consent Form

I am a student at the National Defence College;, and required to collect data as part of academic research. Kindly fill out this guide to enable me to collect data for this study. This interview guide is meant to collect information; it is for academic purposes only, and the study is to assess and investigate the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations.

The personal information section is optional, and any further clarification on each question can be made where necessary and to your satisfaction. It is my request that you please give verbal consent to be a participant in this study before we begin. Thank you for taking time to participate in this research. Please fill in the guide appropriately. It is my hope that you please answer the interview guide by ticking in the boxes provided as applicable and or writing a brief follow-up statement.

Signed Consent.....

Appendix 8: Key Informant Interview Guides

Introductory Instructions

The main purpose of this interview guide is to collect research information from a wide range of research informants who have firsthand knowledge, accurate information, and experience on the role of the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's development aspirations. You are humbly requested to give accurate and verifiable information on the subject matter by ticking the boxes provided and following with a brief discussion, giving reasons for your answers.

Section A: Informant Personal Information

1. Your gender? Male Female

2. Your age range? Below 30 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 Above 70

3. Your organization?

.....
.....

4. Your department?

.....
.....

5. Your position?

.....
.....

6. Are you familiar with Civil-Military Relations? Yes. No.

.....
.....

7. Does a civil-military relation impact on Kenya's economic development? Yes. No.

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

Section B: The extent and nature of civil-military Relations Involvement Africa

8. Does a civil-military relations approach play a role in economic development globally?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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

9. Does a civil-military relation impact on Africa's sustainable development goals?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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.....
.....

10. Does a civil-military relation through KDF impact on Kenya's national economic development goals?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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.....
.....

11. List some key areas of civil-military relations that Kenya Defence Forces has been directly involved or participated?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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

Section C: Effectiveness of KDF's role in efforts to promote economic development in Kenya

12. That the Kenya Defence Forces is mandated with various key roles?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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

13. Is the KDF effective in promoting economic development in Kenya, and to what extent?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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

14. The CMR initiatives employ various mechanisms in promoting economic development in Kenya?

Yes. No. If yes, explain and please list them?

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

15. For instance, are the CMR initiatives considered a total success in countering violent extremism in Kenya?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

.....
.....

.....
.....

Section D: Identify and propose policy recommendations aimed at improving the synergy between the military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic development

16. There are policy recommendations aimed at improving the synergy between the military and civilian sectors for sustainable economic development?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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

17. The CMR involves both multiagency and multi-stakeholder interventions?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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.....
.....

18. There are various challenges associated with KDF's roles and efforts to promote economic development in Kenya?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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.....
.....

19. There are various opportunities associated with KDF's roles and efforts to promote economic development in Kenya?

Yes. No. If yes, explain?

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.....
.....

20. Additional remarks on the impact of civil-military relations on Kenya's economic development, focusing on the Kenyan Defense Forces' role in achieving the country's sustainable development aspirations.

.....
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.....

End.