

NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY-KENYA



RESEARCH THESIS

**CONTRIBUTION OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS TO INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA: THE CASE OF KENYA SHIPYARDS LIMITED**

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**A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS IN STRATEGY AND
SECURITY STUDIES AT THE NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY - KENYA**

29TH SEPTEMBER 2024

DECLARATION

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

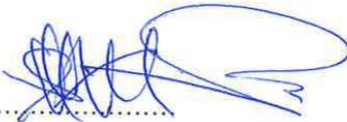
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DEDICATION

I am truly honoured to dedicate this work to my loving family. Most importantly for their support and understanding despite the long hours, and time away from them; their support has truly been my source of motivation to carry-on even when it seemed an uphill task.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this golden opportunity to sincerely thank and acknowledge my advisors, mentors, and supervisors Col. (Rtd.) Dr. Steve Handa and Dr. Gladys Rotich for the continuous guidance, help, contribution, and insight throughout this research study that has made it come to life. I would like to also sincerely appreciate the National Defence University-Kenya (NDU-K) and the National Defence College (NDC) for providing a good environment and materials for research through and along this valuable course. Finally, and no less important, my gratitude and appreciation to all colleagues, academic staff and associates who walked with me on this special academic journey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
ABSTRACT	xv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Objectives	6
1.3.1 General Objective	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Justification of the Study	7
1.5.1 Policy Justification.....	8
1.5.2 Academic Justification.....	9
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	10
1.6.1 Public Awareness.....	10
1.6.2 National Security	10
1.6.3 Foreign Policy Enhancement.....	11
1.6.4 Regional Development.....	12
1.7 Assumptions of the Study	12
1.7.1 Scanty Research.....	13
1.7.2 Research Knowledge	13
1.8 Scope of the Study.....	13
1.8.1 Scope of the Study	14
1.8.2 Limitations of the Study.....	14
1.9 Chapter Summary.....	15
CHAPTER TWO	16
LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.0 Introduction.....	16
2.1 Theoretical Literature Review	16
2.1.1 Civil-Military Relations Theory	16
2.1.2 Institutional Theory.....	17
2.1.3 Rational Choice Theory	18
2.1.4 Constructivism Theory.....	19
2.1.5 Conflict Theory.....	20
2.2 Empirical Literature Review	21
2.2.1 Role of Military Institutions in the Advancement of Industrial Development	21
2.2.2 Kenya Shipyard Limited Endeavour to Contribute to Industrial Development	26
2.2.3 Measures to Address Challenges of KSL to Contribute to Industrial Development	33
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	37
2.3.1 Theory of Military and Civil-Military Relations.....	37
2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	42

2.5 Summary.....	43
CHAPTER THREE.....	45
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	45
3.0 Introduction.....	45
3.1 Research Design.....	45
3.2 Area of Study.....	46
3.3 Research Target Population.....	46
3.4 Sampling and Sampling Techniques.....	47
3.5 Research Sample Size Determination.....	47
3.6 Research Instruments and Tools.....	49
3.7 Data Collection Procedure.....	50
3.8 Research Data Analysis and Presentation.....	50
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	51
3.10 Chapter Summary.....	52
CHAPTER FOUR.....	53
DATA RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	53
4.0 Introduction.....	53
4.1 Presentation and Discussion of the Result Findings.....	53
4.2 Response Rate.....	53
4.2.1 Research demographic data.....	54
4.2.2 Distribution by age.....	55
4.2.3 Distribution by occupation.....	56
4.2.4 Distribution by education level.....	57
4.2.5 Distribution by gender.....	58
4.2.6 Distribution by designation.....	59
4.2.7 The concept of industrial development.....	59
4.2.8 The military institutions and quest for industrial development.....	60
4.3 Effectiveness of Institutional Strategies in Advancement of Industrial Development.....	61
4.3.1 The role of military institutions in fostering development in Africa.....	61
4.3.2 The role of military institutions in enhancing industrial development in Kenya.....	63
4.3.3 The activities of Kenya Defence Forces increasing pace of industrial development.....	64
4.4 Challenges Undermining KSL to Enhance Industrial Development in Kenya.....	66
4.5 Adequacy of Policy Measures Anchoring KSL in Industrial Development in Kenya.....	69
CHAPTER FIVE.....	71
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	71
5.0 Introduction.....	71
5.1 Summary.....	71
5.1.1 Demographic features.....	71
5.1.2 Strategies used by the KSL in the advancement of industrial development.....	72
5.1.3 The policy-oriented measures adequately anchoring KSL contribution.....	72
5.1.4 The challenges undermining KSL capacity to enhance industrial development.....	72
5.2 Conclusion.....	73
5.3 Recommendations.....	74
5.4 Areas of Further Studies.....	75
REFERENCES.....	77
APPENDICES.....	82

Appendix 1: Research Data Collection Permit-NACOSTI.....	82
Appendix 2: Research Data Collection Permission-NDC.....	83
Appendix 3: Research Letter from County Authority.....	84
Appendix 4: Research Consent Form	85
Appendix 5: Research Tool I - Questionnaire	86
Appendix 6: Research Tool II – Interview Guide.....	93
Appendix 7: Research Press Release	95
Appendix 8: Military Engineering Equipment	97

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Research Sample Size.....	49
Table 4.1: Research Response Rate.....	54
Table 4.2: Age of Respondents.....	55
Table 4.3: Education Level of Respondents.....	57
Table 4.4: Military Quest for Development.....	60
Table 4.5: Scale of Skills Training.....	62
Table 4.6: Challenges of KSL.....	66
Table 4.7 Skills Acquired.....	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework.....	42
Figure 3.1: Sample Size Formulae.....	48
Figure 4.1: Distribution by Occupation.....	56
Figure 4.2: Distribution by Gender.....	58
Figure 4.3: Distribution by Designation.....	59

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BE	Blue Economy
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CMR	Civil-Military Relations
COK 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DIME	Diplomacy Information Military Economic
DNSI	Defence National Security Industries
DoD	Department of Defence
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	East Africa
EAC	East African Community
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoZ	Government of Zambia
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IOR	Indian Ocean Rim
IoT	Internet of Things

IR	International Relations
KA	Kenya Army
KAF	Kenya Airforce Force
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KII	Key Informant Interview
KM	Kilometers
KMC	Kenya Meat Comission
KN	Kenya Navy
KNB	Kenya Navy Base
KNS	Kenya Navy Ship
KOFC	Kenya Ordinace Factory Corporation
KR	Kenya Railways
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSA	Kenya Space Agency
KSL	Kenya Shipyards Limited
MIC	Military Industrial Complex
MID	Military Industries Directorate
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MV	Marine Vessel
NACOSTI	National Commission of Science Technology and Innovation
NDA	Non-Disclosure Agreement
NDC	National Defence College
NDU-K	National Defence University-Kenya

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	National Intelligence Service
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
R&D	Research and Development
SA	South Africa
SADF	Southern Africa Defence Forces
SAF	Spanish Armed Forces
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
ST&I	Science Technology and Innovation
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
US	United States
USD	United States Dollars
VE	Violent Extremism
WOGA	Whole of Government Approach
ZDF	Zambia Defence Forces

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

Development is defined by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as “a process that creates growth, progress, positive change, or the improvements of certain economic, social, and demographic components”. For this research, the term development emphasizes on progress, advancement and growth aimed at enhancing the social, cultural, financial, political, economic, cultural, and the overall well-being of citizens in a given country.

Diplomacy may be said to “comprise spoken or written communication by representatives of states intended to influence events in the international system” (Paprotny, 2020). For this study, the term refers to strategies, such as communication and information, which are applied to advance foreign policy interests with the aim of strengthening relationships between Kenya and other countries of the world.

Foreign policy is taken as “the general objective that guides the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states” (Paprotny, 2020). In this research the term will be operationalized by assessing the effect on the domestic scene, of the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans taken by the state to advance its aspirations that promote national interests.

Industrial development in this study “denotes the sustained expansion in industrial activities or industrialization and range of products and services (outputs) to meet the demands in the market for enhanced social welfare and economic wellbeing of the individual, the society and nation” (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2019).

Industrialization in the context of this research paper is used to denote the process of transforming the economy of the nation or region from one that relies on agriculture to a reliance on manufacturing (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2019).

Manufacturing has been applied in this study to describe the process by which raw materials are converted into finished goods by the use of tools, robots or human labour, chemicals and machinery (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2019).

National development as used in the study refers to “the country's capacity to raise the living standards of the citizens. Providing individuals with basic livelihood requirements and supplying them with employment opportunities, better homes, and business prospects that make life better” (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2019).

Soft Power as applied in this paper and as in the context of “International Relations” denotes the ability to persuade or co-opt states, and organizations, through favourable appeal and attraction (Facevicova & Kynclova, 2020).

Technology transfer in this paper denotes “movement of data, inventions, software and technical knowledge and or trade ideas from one organization or from one purpose to any other use” (Mensah, 2019). It also refers to the process guided by policies, procedures and values.

ABSTRACT

The subject of development continues to elicit a lot of academic interests, essentially since industrial development translates to anticipated benefits in terms of enhanced living standards, quality healthcare, food security, affordable housing, electricity, water, and many other amenities that make life comfortable. The significance of studying development as a phenomenon stems from the innate human need to assess and solve social, economic, cultural, environmental and political problems that affect everyday living. In the case of Kenya, this is encapsulated in the current industrial development blueprint, namely, Kenya's Vision 2030 which captures the aspirations of "Kenya becoming a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high standard of living to all its citizens by the year 2030." This means that, to achieve industrial development, it is imperative that the Government of Kenya mobilize and leverage all her instruments of national power, including the military, to successfully support the national aspiration to industrialize. It is on this premise that this research examined the contribution of military institutions in the quest for industrial development in Kenya using the case of Kenya Shipyards Limited. The specific objectives of this study will examine the effectiveness of the institutional strategies used by Kenya Shipyards Limited in the advancement of industrial development in Kenya; it will also evaluate the policy-oriented measures anchoring Kenya Shipyards Limited's contribution to industrial development in Kenya, and finally determine the challenges to Kenya Shipyards. It is worth noting that this study employed Military and Civil-Military Relation theory. The scope of the study was Kenya, specifically focusing on Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu Counties; the study participants were chosen based on their work and contribution in areas of defence, security and development. The researcher strove to identify the prospects in advance, through purposive sampling, using the snowballing technique. Primary data was collected via direct interviews and Key Informant Interview guide using interview administered questionnaires in conjunction with Focus Group Discussions. The secondary data sources were harvested from journals, books, reports, and periodicals. The outcomes were then analyzed using document and context analysis for qualitative data; which was later combined with descriptive analysis for quantitative data sets. Presentation of the results was in various forms including bar graphs, pie charts, frequency tables, and narrative. The researcher applied appropriate research procedures as required by the concerned institutions. This study found that Kenya Defence Forces was implementing strategies such as collaboration and technology transfers as a way to upscale the advancement of industrial development in the country. The research found that successful military production of goods and services through the Kenya Shipyards has created job opportunities in key sectors that support economic growth through diversification. This study concludes that, if well harnessed, military institutions can advance industrial development through exploits such as shipbuilding, repairs and vessel maintenance, which translates to Kenya exploring trade and investment opportunities in ocean resources and the Blue economy, thereby catalyzing growth and development of the country. This research recommends additional investments in the field of defence research and industrialization, with the aim of finding innovative ways by-which the military deliberately steps-in to ensure sustainable industrial development with the intention of upscaling people's lives and livelihoods.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The introduction to this research serves as a brief background of the main concepts associated with the topic under investigation. Additionally, the first chapter introduces the statement of the research problem and the evidence supporting that problem, objectives of the study, research questions, study justification, and significance, assumptions, scope, and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The twenty-first century scholarly discourse continues 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. These elicits the feeling that development as a concept demands that economic, military and technical measures be employed to utilize available resources to stimulate growth economically in ways that will upgrade the quality of life and livelihood for all.

The relationship between the military, human security and economic power continues to raise increased policy and scholarly curiosity in Africa (Ogunnubi & Oyewole, 2020). According to Emina & Ikegbu, (2020), this has grown because of the military's engagement in industrial development projects in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). For example, according to Sayigh, (2023), the “Egyptian military has been allowed to engage in economic activities to reduce the defence budget”, doing this allows the country to shift costs to other areas so that they

do not appear as an expense in the budget. Iheduru, (2023), asserts that, the Nigerian navy has developed the capacity to produce patrol boats, yachts, and ships. As such, it is imperative that attention is paid to the commercialization and consequently the export of some of the military products and services to revive Nigeria's military-industrial base to boost national industrial development.

Ascher, Brewer & Heffron, (2016) argue that "the international system shows that the roles of the military in developing countries are numerous and complex, both in specific details and how these details change through time". Moreover, most countries have standing defence forces that are trained and skilled in a wide range of areas including engineers, doctors, educationists, welders, masons, architects and others. Hence engaging these military personnel in development is an extension and optimization of the use of their skills with the aim of contributing to economic prosperity. According to Mensah, (2019) development has become a catchphrase; but in spite of this, the phenomenon remains unclear on what it implies for industrial development.

The concept of industrial development by definition denotes any utilization of tools or a premise for activities that includes manufacturing, processing, warehousing, servicing, repairing, or other developmental activities undertaken in a given industrial zone. Facevicova & Kynclova, (2020) argue that industrial development brings about a dynamic, versatile and competitive economic performance. That being so, it is important to situate the defence forces as an entity into an organizing framework of theory, leading to the development of a doctrine and consequently practice, that keeps militaries around the globe in a position to seamlessly adjust to new strategies resulting from emerging national interests as well as industrialisation requirements.

According to United Nations Industrial Development Organization, [UNIDO] (2019) “there is a direct relationship between industry and economic growth across countries, since industrial development is a tool for boosting society to reach its highest level of ability, as it is driven and achieved through the application of various deliberate steps and mechanisms”. Thus, industrial development as a sector can potentially contribute to the country’s economy by creating jobs and by stimulating growth of key sectors such as agriculture, horticulture and service industry, which subsequently increases foreign exchange earnings and in the process modernizes the lives of the citizens. Ayoo, (2022) affirms that the reason development is important for a country is that it lifts citizens out of poverty, meaning that employing tools and mechanisms for industrial development has recently regained scholarly attention. As a result, this has elicited academic interests in the Diplomatic, Informational, Military and Economic (DIME) efforts as important strategic approaches for expediting the quest for industrial development.

Paprotny, (2020) intimates that there are examples obtained from advanced countries, for instance, the United Kingdom (UK), United States (US), Germany, France, and China, among others, whose militaries, aside from responding to external threats, have set-up national industrial developmental avenues such as engineering, medicine, agriculture, building, construction, and technology. Hence, debate around getting the military involved in contributing towards national industrial development has recently attracted a lot of discussion, even though it remains understudied, given that the military is perceived to exist primarily to protect lives and property, serve people, defend the nation, national interests, sovereignty, and territory.

Bazant, Sarkar, Banda, Kanjipite, Reinhardt, & Shasulwe, (2014) point-out that, “the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF) Care and Treatment Scale-Up project supports the broader Human

Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) response by the Government of Zambia (GoZ) and the Ministry of Health (MoH)”. This programme supports ZDF medical services to provide more effective treatment for HIV as well as support for people with HIV and/or tuberculosis. Thus, the military serves in numerous spheres as witnessed by Kenyan defence troops involved in multi-agency operations and training exercises internally, that enhances and ensures a collective and synergized approach to security and industrial development aspirations.

The mention of industrial development in Kenya usually refers to the building and attendant need to grow industries within the economy, achieved by the use of emerging technologies, that ease work and makes it more efficient, leading to increased output in industries and realisation of higher profits. Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) comprises of the Kenya Army (KA), Kenya Air Force (KAF) and Kenya Navy (KN). The KN has two bases for its fleet, one headquartered at Kenya Navy Base (KNB) Mtongwe and the second at KNB Manda Bay. Thus, in an effort to boost industrialization, it is imperative that Kenya mobilizes and leverages on the military. Hence, this inquest argues that military institutions serve a role in development since they are one of the instruments of power, simultaneously acknowledging industrial development as an eventuality accrued by exercising elements of national power through defence forces.

According to Kiraguri & Imbiakha, (2023) “the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Chapter 14 and Article 240 mandates the Security Council to exercise control over the national security organs, which include KDF, assigning their functions as prescribed by the national legislation.” This unfolding against Kenya Vision 2030, that “captures aspirations of Kenya becoming an industrializing middle-income country by providing high standards of living to its citizens by the

year 2030.” To contribute in achieving this vision, an analysis of the interplaying dynamics will ensure that the capabilities within the military are deliberately and progressively harnessed to increase her push to national industrial development. Not-with-standing, past studies have fallen short in placing KDF within a development role. This research therefore attempts to specifically examine Kenya’s military institutions with an intentional focus on the Kenya Shipyards Limited (KSL) and its overall contribution to the quest for industrial development.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Over the course of history, examples abound of many discoveries and improvements to discoveries have their roots or were catalyzed by military research, such as the internet, Global Positioning System (GPS), navigation, use of Radio, Radar, Sonar and advances in jet engines that were rapidly accelerated by necessity during the Second World War. Other areas to benefit from the military and war include medicine, especially trauma and burns treatment. As such, it would be fair to argue that the military has a pivotal role in any country’s development journey, and Africa is starting to recognize this. Nations appreciate that armed forces have capabilities, which if adequately harnessed, could contribute to industrialization. But despite the inherent ability to foster industrial development, military institutions remain underutilized in Africa, particularly in Kenya. The idyllic operating environment for the navy is on ships and other associated machinery that requires regular maintenance and periodic replacement of seagoing platforms. The potential for naval or military industrial integration into the mainstream national industrial landscape presents opportunities that extend beyond the naval sector. This necessitates moving ships to dockyards with capacity to undertake needed repairs and building of new platforms as forecasted by KSL.

The envisaged shipyard contribution to industrial development constitutes an emerging area of interest and research inquiry. Engaging in shipbuilding will give rise to the imperative of building local capacity and the growing promise of reaping from associated benefits. In spite of the possibilities, what remains unclear is KDF military institutional capacity for industrial development of the country. For example, using the case of KSL will present the means to interrogate the effectiveness of the strategies applied by institutions within the military, the policy-measures in place to anchor the institutions' operations, and surmount the challenges that the Kenya shipyards faces, in its endeavour to contribute to industrial development in Kenya.

1.3 Objectives

This section consist of the research objectives that serve as a careful, concise and clear statement of what the study set-out to accomplish. This is important as a guide for the research process to keep the study focused, by determining and guiding the protocol of the study and the kinds of questions, the depth analysis and procedures to be used in the research study.

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective in this research succinctly states what this paper set forth and expects to achieve in general terms and the core reason, purpose or goal for carrying out research in the first place. The general objective of this study was to examine the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to Kenya Shipyards Limited.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study include to:

- i.** Examine the effectiveness of the institutional strategies used by Kenya Shipyards Limited in the advancement of industrial development in Kenya.
- ii.** Evaluate the policy-oriented measures anchoring Kenya Shipyards Limited's contribution to industrial development in Kenya.
- iii.** Determine the challenges to Kenya Shipyards Limited's capacity to enhance industrial development in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions included:

- i.** To what extent have the strategies used by the Kenya Shipyards Limited been effective in the advancement of industrial development in Kenya?
- ii.** To what extent are the policy-oriented measures adequately anchoring Kenya Shipyards Limited's contribution to industrial development in Kenya?
- iii.** What are the challenges undermining Kenya Shipyards Limited's capacity to enhance industrial development in Kenya?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This gives the “raison d’etre”, that is, the reason for being of the research, including an explanation of the techniques employed in the study to examine the role of military institutions in their pursuit of industrial development. According to the KSL, “it serves as an anchor industry of Kenya, in the country’s quest to harness the Blue Economy (BE) resources through the

construction of civil and modular infrastructure workshops, slipways, bridges, boats, and other support for the maritime industry”.

1.5.1 Policy Justification

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, [UNCTAD] (2022) provides statistics indicating that, “the global market for ship construction was estimated at \$126 billion in 2020, and it was dominated by South Korea (40%), China (25%) and Japan (15%).” Additionally, indicating that the global shipbuilding market is on an upward trajectory and may grow steadily in the coming years. Wignaraja, Vickers & Ali, (2021) postulate that, “Global maritime trade value is approximated to be worth \$14 trillion of which 40% worth (\$5.6 trillion) passes through the East Coast of Africa.” As a result policymakers must be proactive to make sure that Kenya will have the chance of accessing a portion of these opportunities stretching from Southern Somalia to the shores of South Africa (SA), by ensuring ships passing through the route have access to proper infrastructure to undertake repairs, maintenance and overhauls. The present-day policymakers and military advisors have wider responsibilities beyond the traditional government and hence need to position themselves and be equipped to operate in an increasingly complex environment, moving towards a more open, inclusive style of policymaking and implementation. It is instructive to note that it is possible to build this capacity since ship construction in Kenya is not a new undertaking; the country having built MV *Uhuru* at Kisumu as the first approximately 70 years ago.

1.5.2 Academic Justification

Kenya maintains good relations with many states around the world (though a country's foreign relations keep evolving over time, mainly influenced by emerging needs and interests) and her military has participated in various exercises ranging from the bilateral to multilateral, the purpose of these exercises is several-fold ranging from interoperability to skill enhancement and even humanitarian. Hence the establishment of military production facilities and related businesses as KSL will support economic growth of the region. For this reason this study aims to generate information and new knowledge that can boost academic theory formulation to enhance role of military institutions in industrial development in Africa, specifically referring to Kenya in East Africa (EA) context.

The foreign policy interaction not only leads to ease of interoperability among the militaries, it also has the added advantage of enhancing cultural exchange and hence deeper understanding, offering an opportunity to expand individual nation's capabilities and concurrently exercising potential contingencies, most importantly it offers the military an opportunity to learn new ways of doing things better, including non-core military activities, such as roles in industrial development. A successful military production facility ideally creates new job opportunities that ultimately support economic growth through increase diversification. This research also intends to churn-out innovative solutions for upscaling the contributions of the military institutions to enhancing industrial development in Kenya through the case of KSL.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is its importance. The military is the body a state has designated as its purveyor and user of lethal or deadly force to enforce the interests of the state and its citizens, and this is because military institutions are established by the state that oversees the armed service. For that reason, this section was keen to establish the contributions and impacts of military institutions on industrial development in Kenya using the most recent case of KSL.

1.6.1 Public Awareness

The effort to public sensitization is crucial at this time and age especially considering the apparent changes in the role of militaries around the world, this study intends to build-up knowledge on linkage between military institutions and industrial development. In this regard, public awareness is aimed at enlightening the KDF members on the evolving changes as well as strive to “win over the hearts and minds” of the society by championing the industrial contributions of KDF towards development in Kenya through the case of KSL. Subsequently this significance explicitly signals who in the public sphere will benefit from the research findings.

1.6.2 National Security

The African context, as some studies have shown, indicates that development is dependent on resources; and this hampers smooth development since most countries, whether developing or developed need to import quite a few resources to ensure enough for their development agenda. Many African countries are richly, in many instances more so, endowed with resources than countries in other continents yet they still largely remain underdeveloped and indebted to nations in the developed/first world. Well harnessed and exploited, Kenya could advance industrial

development and national security through such endeavours as the development of shipbuilding, research, repairs, and maintenance.

1.6.3 Foreign Policy Enhancement

The Republic of Kenya is taking tentative steps to develop a shipbuilding industry. The demand for over the lake freight services has increased over Lake Victoria, this necessitated the building of MV *Uhuru* II to augment the existing MV *Uhuru* to meet this rising demand. The UNCTAD, (2022) postulates that “it is estimated that the ocean is worth billions of dollars that remains largely unharnessed, and yet this wealth is continuously being exploited by other countries that have advanced technology and have developed strategies to tap into the resources”. The UNCTAD, (2022) further asserts that, “the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement is expected to increase intra-African freight by 28% and demand for maritime freight by 62%. A significant increase in traffic flows is expected across all transport modes throughout Africa in the coming years. Enormous investment in transport equipment and infrastructure will be required, including 100 more vessels, if the AfCFTA is fully implemented. The investments expected due to the AfCFTA also provide an avenue for a green economic recovery in Africa. In 2022, Liberia surpassed Panama as the world’s largest flag state of registration in terms of dead weight tonnage, with 378.3 million dead weight tons in its fleet. Liberia recorded a 12.7% growth in ship tonnage between 2022 and 2023. Liberia takes second place after the Panama ship registry in terms of ship numbers, with 4,821 vessels in the Liberia-flagged fleet. The average vessel size flagged in Liberia is 78,479 dead weight tons”. Eskenazi, (2015) states, that, “most foreign policy strategies are not always successful in achieving the original goals”. For instance, Africa and Kenya has a huge potential in the BE space; this is because the growth and

development of Africa's BE calls for focused and decisive action on areas such as, enhancement of shipbuilding technology, institutional development, spatial planning, management, knowledge creation, ideas building, data dissemination, and finance.

On a global scale, Shipping is the main mode of transport, it is a premier facilitator of global trade. It is for these reasons that KSL is undergoing major transformation with the intention of enhancing its capacity for industrial development in order to support the maritime industry sustainability and foster the growth of the BE. This is aimed at enabling the country to explore trade and investment opportunities in ocean resources, thereby catalyzing the economic growth of the country.

1.6.4 Regional Development

The African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 recognizes that to achieve sustainable development, critical enablers such as peace and stability, cannot be underrated. In this regard, Africa, supported by the United Nations (UN) and development partners continues, to address existing and emergent challenges to the realm of security and development. These increasingly include issues such as underdevelopment, poverty, terrorism and the increasing incidences of violent extremism (VE). However, even with this trend, many African countries maintained positive growth despite being non-commodity exporting. This comes in the backdrop of the fact that industrialization is central to Africa's development prospects.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

The assumptions are those research concerns that are generally or universally accepted or that have been sufficiently demonstrated that the researcher can build on them. It is important to set-

forth and acknowledge the assumptions that have been utilized in the research study. Thus is taken that with its young labour force, resources and growing internal markets, Kenya has the know-how to realize potential to become the next regional frontier for industrial development.

1.7.1 Scanty Research

This section recognizes that despite existing in various forms for centuries, military institutions and their role in industrial development in Kenya remains a very nascent field, with strikingly little to scanty scholarly attention having been paid to the potential for industrial development of Kenya Shipyards and hence its use as a tool of enhancing national industrial development.

1.7.2 Research Knowledge

The study focused on subject matter experts, to get the most depth, facts and figures. Thus, the respondents interviewed had adequate subject matter knowledge and information. Hence this work purposed to keenly look at the data and results findings in a new and creative way to find hidden patterns or uncover previously unknown relationships between the study variables.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The scope serves to elaborate on the specific extent of the study and the anticipated limitations and delimitations of this work. The scope of the study explains the boundary to which this research area was explored, enlightened and the parameters the study operated under. It broadly gives the reader an insight into what the study is aimed at and what should be anticipated.

1.8.1 Scope of the Study

This study was based on Kenya and with a focused attention on KDF and KSL within a time scope of the period 2020 to 2024. The study focused on the participation of the KDF as a military institution with the capacity to engage in various industrial sectors. The geographical scope of this study was limited to Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu Counties because the KSL has her headquarters and shipbuilding facilities, that include, administration, strategy, dockyards, slipways, and the headquarters in these Counties. Finally, this study chose to focus on the KSL and industrial development based on the fact that, in Kenya's Vision 2030, industrial development is one of the anchor pillars to achievement of national development aspirations.

1.8.2 Limitations of the Study

This study set-out in advance to appreciate all the possible limitations, especially those that related to the validity and reliability of the undertaking. The research purposed to respect the data protection laws and kept in mind that some information pertaining to KSL might contain major industry secrets. With KSL being a new entity, the wide pool of respondents sought and who interacted with researcher is out of necessity, as they possessed in-depth and technical know-how, which enlightened this paper with a vast wealth of experience. Additionally, some respondents initially were hesitant to respond due to fear of breaking Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA), and from the get-go assurances were given that the study was purely academic. To avoid bias, that could occur in the collection of data, the consequent analysis and thence to the publication phases of research, the researcher was deliberate in the choice of interviewees, leaning on persons in authoritative positions in their respective areas of government, some in the private sector, and even Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

The Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) involved the local communities that surround the KSL Company, and the intention was to assess the benefits that the local neighboring communities had gained since the inception of the ship building projects. It is worth mentioning that initially there was a challenge in finding a good quorum that consisted of youths, men and children, but the local authority, through the County Commissioner was able to successfully mobilize the residence for a candid discussion to gauge with concrete evidence the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with reference to KSL in the community.

1.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter gave a brief summary of introduction of this research. It also served as a brief background of the key concepts under investigation, that is, the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with reference to KSL; this chapter also gave a detailed statement of the research problem, research questions, and objectives of the study, assumptions, scope and limitation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviewed scholarly writings, demonstrating knowledge of theoretical literature and empirical literature review. Followed-up by describing the theoretical and conceptual framework, eventually identified the main gaps to military institutions in their contribution to industrial development globally, regionally, nationally, and locally using the case of KSL. The literature review of necessity involved critical evaluation of available books on the subject, pertinent journals, existing articles, focused periodicals, and previous discussions on the subject.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The theoretical literature review helps establish existing theories that are relevant to the study, how they relate, and to what extent have these theories been investigated; the study required the use of more than one theory, so as to, exhaust the subject matter regionally, nationally and locally. The use of more than one theory also encourages the possibility of developing new hypotheses to be tested in pursuance of the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the KSL case.

2.1.1 Civil-Military Relations Theory

According to Matei & Hahhaday, (2021) the search for the ideal theory to guide research in civil-military relationships has focused too heavily on issues of civilian control. Mustafa & Ali, (2017) note, that, in some context, this may not be the most important aspect of Civil-Military Relations

(CMR). Brooks, (2019) therefore argues that the impact the CMR theory can have on military effectiveness deserves a closer look. Hence, “the main predicament being experienced in civil-military relations stems from the fact that the military must face enemies; it must have coercive power and the ability to force its will on others (Blankshain, 2019).” However, the military’s coercive power implies that it has the capacity or at least the potential to impose its will on that community that created it. This chapter argues that, CMR is seen where apart from the coercive power of the military, creation of the KSL, with the ability to build, repair and maintain ships is a testament of CMR where Kenya has shown her desire and drive to harnessing and employing all available resources and talents, and using the Whole of Government Approach (WOGA) to provide quality maritime services that satisfy would local and regional demand, whilst exemplifying the spirit of self-reliance as well as showcasing regional cooperation.

According to the Field Data (2024) from the Respondent Serial Number (2), additional power of the CMR was best seen in the (year 2023) when the East African Community (EAC) block collectively endorsed the operationalization of the shared utilization of the available defence industrial facilities by the seven partner states. This translated into the fact that the countries in the EAC could easily source military products and services from each other to foster regional self-reliance. Therefore, the CMR through this case would promote close ties within the sub-region that mainly consist of “Comoros, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Madagascar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania”.

2.1.2 Institutional Theory

Bhasin, (2017) opines that, “the Institutional theory is considered a theory that looks at the processes by which structures, that include, norms, rules and routines become established as

authoritative guidelines for expected social behaviour.” Aksom, (2020), asserts that, “this is because different components of Institutional theory explain how some of these elements are made, diffuse, adapted, and even adopted over space and time.” For instance, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in Kenya recently established the National Security Industries Directorate (NSID), which is charged with the coordination and provision of oversight on all Ministry of Defence Semi-Autonomous Agencies with a view to aligning and synergizing their operations for national industrial development, hence, it is instructive to note that NSID as its mandate will automatically raise interest on the contribution of military institutions, including the KSL towards national development in Kenya, and encourage KDF administrations and institutions in adopting KSL to be able to achieve sustainable industrial development in Kenya as a whole.

Ruiz, (2015) argues that “the development commitments taken by the Spanish Armed Forces (SAF) in various areas such as public procurement, gender equality, environmental issues, efficiency, code of conduct and transparency, among others”. Consequently, the most recent report on economic development gave the MoD obtained highest grade for its accountability to society. The MOD achieved this by tabling sustainability reports that showed objectives geared towards a reduction in energy consumption and putting in place environmental management systems. Creating systems for prevention of occupational risks, normalizing a work-life balance system, improving accessibility for all persons including those disabilities whilst promoting and including social clauses in procurement contracts.

2.1.3 Rational Choice Theory

Beaudry-Cyr, (2015) states that, “Rational Choice Institutionalism grew out of rational choice theory and its importance lies in strategic calculations of actors.” The theory looks at how actors

navigate institutional avenues to pursue their interests while at the same time delving into how institutions can affect actors' abilities to achieve their interests, in the process then, reducing the risks of interaction by reducing transaction costs. This is seen in the case of the military running the KSL affairs. The theory was anchored to assess the contribution of the military towards industrial development by demonstrating deep understanding behind individual and collective behaviour.

2.1.4 Constructivism Theory

The core ideas of social constructivism also known as constructivism theory shows how norms, culture and ideas about identity shape actors, conditions their relationship with each other and impacts the nature of International Relations (IR) and in the process transforms the understandings the interrelation of power. As such, social constructivism can lend a hand to make sense of security and the military phenomena, that is, it explains why alliances exist and how states perceive threats or why states get into conflict. The goal of the military as an institution is to implement the tasks set for the executive branch in a way that is sustainable socially, financially, and ecologically (Allen & Chan, 2017). For instance, in the context of national industrial development, it is prudent that the military, which represents a major institution particularly in Africa is involved.

According to Duman, (2023), "constructivism is a social theory that asserts those significant aspects of IR evolution and that the theory is shaped by ideational factors and not necessarily material factors." This contends that the most critical ideational factors are taken as those that are collectively held, as they are commonly practiced beliefs. In short, constructivism is a learning theory that affirms for example that industrial knowledge is best acquired through a process of

action, reflection and construction. To put it briefly, constructivism shows that not only material power, wealth and geographical conditions explain the state and its aspirations for advancement, growth and development. On that account, as the citizenry, having experienced some positive aspects of development will incrementally absorb and imbue new information which becomes evident in their plans and schemes.

2.1.5 Conflict Theory

The Conflict theory has often been articulated as “economically motivated in the sense that people’s economic situation is directly mostly related to their vulnerability to conflict” (El-Said, 2015). For instance, Poverty may cause conflict since people who are incapable of meeting their needs may then rebel by directing their disgruntlement to the government. Poverty has a direct effect on national security. It is thus important to note that by helping to realize the industrial development aspirations, the military contributes directly to the attainment of peace. For instance, “the advent of democratic governance has increased the role of the military as the true custodian of democracy” (Obioha, 2016). This is because the military does not just exist to ensure safe borders but also the protection of civilian rule (Mukherjee, 2014). Other examples as noted by scholars include “Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria where constant civil strife led to several coups and the only way to stabilize the countries and restore peace was through the military involvement”.

The Field Data (2024) collected from the Respondent Serial Number (3) affirmed that the Sectoral Council on Cooperation on Defence Affairs in EA in recent times encouraged the sharing resources and equipment to encourage industrial development that would encourage the fruition of the industrial potential of each partner state. For example, in the case of Kenya, and

under the guidance of NSID the KSL can collaborate in exploiting the opportunities in the BE such as lake transportation of good, services and people in Lake Victoria that would boost benefits for the sub region and its population.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

This section is made-up of the literature review which gives an overview of the published works that cover a given topic. It will also refer to a full scholarly paper or a section of a academic work such as a book, journals, article, periodicals, and academic reports. The essence of development could be to influence the behaviour of a target state across multiple issue areas.

2.2.1 Role of Military Institutions in the Advancement of Industrial Development

“The subject of development is taken as a process of change, requiring adjustments in the societies of the developing and developed states, and therefore this calls for profound changes in diplomatic discourse, economic exchange and defence structure in the relations among different states of the world with the aim of ensuring security” (O’Brien, 2018).

Human security is a derivative of the day to day security of individuals, and by extension, the security of their organic communities, rather than, security in the traditional sense of securing states and borders. Human security requires the protection of fundamental freedoms, and rights that are “the essence of life”; in other words “freedom from fear and want” thus it means “protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations”. Schnabel & Krupanski, (2012) opines that, “the military has been recognized as a partner in industrial development which underscores a balanced approach towards development that guarantees present and future sustainability.”

Baguma, (2018) postulates that, “one of the most significant features of the present-day development of countries in Asia, Americas, Europe, and Africa, is the outstanding feature of the military in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), economic, social, environmental and developmental roles.” This area of study is still an interesting and desirable area of research. However, the purpose remains finding ways to gradually and incrementally improve on the military. There is little consensus on how this can be achieved, suffice it to say that it is prudent to find the possible areas of employment as well as the prospective challenges that inevitably face the military each time it ventures to execute some of its non-traditional roles, such as immersing in the realm of industrial development.

According to Schnabel & Krupanski, (2012), the military has made a lot of contributions into the field of industrial development, for instance leading to World War II, the Signal Corps in the United States began working in earnest with a new technology referred to as radar denoting short for radio detection and ranging, which was an advancement in the use of radio signals for tracking objects such as airplanes moving through the sky, even in darkness or cloudy weather.

O’Brien, (2018) affirms that in the late 1980s the army started fielding Mobile Subscriber Equipment gear in a massive procurement effort with an overall cost of more than 4 million dollars. The equipment replaces conventional multichannel radios, and later helped give birth to the modern mobile phone as we know it today.

Mukherjee, (2014) opines that “the military around the world has grown dependent on cyberspace, for instance the United States military has come to have an increasingly important role in protecting national interests in the cyber domain. In addition to operating and defending

its cyberspace resources and supporting other military missions, the military therefore significantly contributed to the innovation of the internet”.

Ruiz, (2015) opines that “in many developing countries the military plays the role of stabilizing the political situation in the sense that it restores order, calm and cultivates peace during cases of political turmoil with the intention of restoring peace and development”. Mukherjee, (2014) avers that, “there is no doubt that the military is an important partner in stability because most of its functions revolve around preserving and cultivating peace”. A clearer understanding of how the military, in different ways, helps in building peace would be gleaned after a thorough evaluation of specific scenarios where the military must directly step in to ensure there is development that will ultimately foster peace.

Ruiz, (2015), reiterates that, “through the sum of all functions of the military; the industrial development emerges as a consequence”. Izadi, (2022) opines that “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”. This examination will shed light on, and make it possible to understand how the military could cultivate and nurture industrial development in a national setting. Ruiz, (2015) notes that “in essence, the tasks of the military are diverse in nature because it is difficult to mention or list all the roles of military”. A keen study of their general roles, however quickly brings out the possible process through which nurturing advancement in a country can be executed.

According to Scott, (2018) “the military contributes to peace building in the process of executing its tasks directly or indirectly. Although economic development can be a deliberate measure in the military, sometimes it is a consequence of its general efforts”. Stromberg (2019) asserts that

“the military plays a role in many countries around the globe”. “It is an institution that predates the creation of most of the current modern states” Izadi (2022). According to Dincecco (2023), “the historical accounts indicate that militaries were birthed with the establishment of organized communities, which were the result of a need to forcibly acquire territory and resources (due to population pressures) under control of other communities and protecting the same once acquired”.

According to Stromberg, (2019) militaries are “created to make war and or protect the territorial integrity of the political community”. This therefore places the military as an immensely powerful institution. Consequently, scholarly interest in the role militaries played and continue to play in creation of states and nations is immense, resulting in a significant body of work being written on its impact in nurturing industrial development. Beliakova, (2021) points-out that “it can be argued that, by the very fact of being the guarantor of peace and stability, the existence of the military as an institution, is imperative for the attainment of national industrial development”.

According to Nqakula, (2015), “in the field of equality, the South African Defence Forces (SADF) have 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 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 institution represents an important stakeholder in promoting sustainable development and hence it automatically increases the chances of industrial development. The capabilities developed within KDF for instance include the manufacture of ammunition and precision tools and parts, food processing, shipbuilding, civil engineering, meat processing, and

others. Nqakula, (2015) affirms that “the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) consists of a network of individuals and institutions involved in production of weapons and military technologies with the goal of enhancing peace”. Thus Alic, (2014) opines that, “human security integrates three freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom from indignity.”

“The MIC in a country typically attempts to marshal political support for continued or increased military spending by the national government” (Izadi, 2022). It is on this note that the KDF has as part of its long-term strategy envisioned to establish one additional Field and one Heavy Construction Battalion to provide additional support to the army and enable it to fully participate in matters of industrial development, as seen in the case of Kenya Shipyards Limited, advancing security and socio-economic development. The art of shipbuilding will be a lucrative sector for the country, enabling it realize the BE potential which will lead to industrial development. The KDF has further established the NSID which enables Kenya to move a few steps up the ladder of her ambitions raise her standard of living by increasing her capacity and expand her capabilities in shipbuilding services as a cog in the larger design of industrialising.

According to KDF, (2024), “Kenya as a country celebrated the commissioning of its first domestically built ship, the MV *Uhuru* which operates on Lake Victoria transporting dry cargo and fuel.” Additionally, “officials are hailing the vessel as a step to meet the high demand for freight services within the country, a demand being driven by increased intra-region trade across the EAC.” The military plays an integral role when it comes to economic development in Africa through avenues that underscore its functions (Ruiz, (2015).

2.2.2 Kenya Shipyard Limited Endeavour to Contribute to Industrial Development

According to Okongo, Okoth & Were, (2021) “industrial development has been described as the best avenue through which a country’s present and future needs can be addressed”. Musoma, (2021) notes that “the military, an institution designed to protect the national interests, must be strong enough to threaten the society it serves”. This automatically calls for an effective and non-threatening utilization of military strategies necessary to advance Africa’s interests abroad that would help to alleviate or at least ameliorate the challenges encountered. Although there has not been much that has been articulated on how to effectively and directly employ the military in industrial development, it is imperative that a way forward is forged.

Musoma, (2021), asserts that, “the contribution of the military to industrial development is quite noteworthy because national security and defence always complement national industrial development”. Ruiz, (2015) opines that “the military is trained and constituted as an agency that guarantees security and defence”. Hence, looking at it from a wider perspective, the military as an institution, guarantees peace in more ways than one. As a guarantor of peace, even if only by its role as a deterrent presence, the military is critical for the attainment and sustenance of peace. Its expanded role makes it a very critical institution not just in case of attacks but also during natural disasters.

Basrus & Kliem, (2021) postulates that “the Ministry of Defence in Rwanda recognizes that economic development holds the basic foundation of the entire national defence and regional stability”. Izadi, (2022) states, that, “this forms the rationale for the defence forces' intervention in various areas of national economic development for the advancement of human life in Africa”.

Kiraguri & Imbiakha, (2023) asserts that “the military has been able to participate in national development owing to it being a powerful institution, and consequently, there has been emerging academic interest concerning the role that naval force plays in industrialization, with a significant body of work continuously being written on its impact on industrial growth”.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 established the Kenya Defence Forces, “whose responsibilities include defending and protecting the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic, assisting, and cooperating with other authorities in the situation of emergency or disaster, and to be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability (Okongo, *et. al.* 2021).” In addition, “the Kenya Military Defence White Paper outlines the national economic development activities that the military can engage in, such as the construction of dams, drilling of boreholes, the vertical and horizontal construction of buildings KDF, (2024).”

The UNCTAD, (2022) notes that globally, “maritime transport handles 80 percent of trade by volume with approximately 70 percent of its value. Two-thirds of energy supplies are carried by sea and there is, still, vast untapped potential for renewable green energy production from wind, waves, tidal, thermal and biomass sources.” Additionally, “The most significant vessel demand to support trade flows resulting from African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), compared to the baseline of 2019, is within North Africa (35 percent of the total vessel fleet), from North Africa to East Africa (15 percent), and from North Africa to West Africa (11 percent)”.

The UNCTAD, (2022), “estimates that the AfCFTA agreement could boost intra-African trade by about 33 per cent and cut Africa’s trade deficit by 51 per cent.” Hence, “if the necessary infrastructure projects are implemented, Africa’s maritime fleet is projected to increase by 188 per cent for bulk and 180 per cent for container cargo.” Egede, (2023) posits that, “about thirty-

eight countries in the African continent are bordered by the ocean or the sea, but for 70 per cent of them, their maritime exclusive economic zones are under-exploited.” Surbun, (2021) alludes to the fact that, “64 per cent of the continent is covered by freshwater bodies and ocean ecosystems, and 38 out of the 55 African Union (AU) member states are Coastal or island states, according to the AUC and close to 90 per cent of Africa’s imports and exports depend on ports and shipping.”

According to Surbun, (2021), “the maritime zones under African jurisdiction cover some 13 million Kilometers (km²) and some 6.5 million km² of the continental shelf.” The UNCTAD, (2022) contends that, “Africa’s lake zones are estimated to cover approximately 240,000 sq km while its transboundary river basins cover 64 per cent of the continent’s land area.” Egede, (2023) brings-out the fact that, “Africa is the second driest continent in the world, after Australasia, and millions of people still suffer from water shortages due to problems of uneven distribution and a lack of infrastructural connectivity between the urban cities and marine ports to the main water sources.” A direct result of available inland water connectivity between cities and ports exponentially increases trade since it aids in availability of cheap and fast trans-shipments of bulk produce, and other forms of value added products and useful commodities.

Egede, (2023) points-out that, “the importance of maritime transport to Africa’s socio-economic development and regional integration is recognized by the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), endorsed by the Summit of African Union Heads of State in February 2021.” According to the UNCTAD, (2022), “other related continental and regional frameworks include African Union’s 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy, African Union Africa Blue Economy Strategy (2019), African Union Agenda 2063; the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, the African Charter on Maritime Security and Development (Lomé Charter) 2016 and the Kenya Vision 2030 Blueprint.”

The promising possibilities point to the fact that the military has a lot of potential in enhancing the national industrial development which will lead to the realization of the BE potential. Egede, (2023) affirms that, “the BE is Africa’s blueprint for transforming the continent into a future global powerhouse and playing a major role in Africa’s structural transformation and offering tangible solutions for a post-pandemic economic recovery strategy.” The BE resource portends the focused revitalization of the regional and national economy through a list of maritime industrial activities that include construction, transportation, shipbuilding, mineral resources, communication cables, pharmaceutical enterprises, tourism, oil, gas, fisheries and aquaculture.

Iheduru, (2023), found that “the total world market for ship construction was estimated at United States Dollars (USD) 126 billion as of 2021, and that Africa was angling for a slice of this lucrative pie, calling for the urgent need to enhance the capacity of the continent in enhancing ability to build modern ships and vessels to reduce over-reliance on foreign-built ships”. The efforts being made by countries such as Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa to launch, re-launch, and operationalize various shipyards and shipbuilding services is not only a leap for the respective countries in the quest to be shipbuilding hubs, but it is a boost for Africa as a developing economy to reap from the growing maritime economy. These are emerging at a time when Africa’s maritime and shipping sectors appears to be largely under-developed.

Egede, (2023) contends that “the continent’s share of the world maritime exports is currently at 7 per cent but growing and therefore investments in shipbuilding will upscale industrial development, which could transform the African coastal states into major maritime industrial

hubs”. Kahyarara & Simon, (2018) state that, “in terms of maritime trade flows, goods exported and imported from Africa account for just 7 per cent and 5 per cent of the global trade totals respectively, and these contrasts with Asia where the figures are 41 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.” Egede, (2023) argues that “Africa is starting to realize that it has a huge potential in the BE, and that African countries can take full advantage. For instance, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) revives trade routes along China’s ancient Silk Road, linking China to the rest of the world, including East Africa and this presents tremendous opportunities for infrastructural maritime connectivity and industrial development”.

Kenya is emerging as a serious shipping and logistics hub in the East and Central regions of Africa, which gives the country an edge in shipbuilding as well as maritime engineering, an important part of industrial growth potential in the region. In the past shipbuilding in Kenya has been domiciled in Kisumu and Mombasa, and in recent times the KDF, through the stewardship of the KN built a shipyard at its Mtongwe base in Mombasa.

Okongo, *et. al.* (2021) argues that “the military forces in Africa have become important as facilitators of their government's foreign policy, taking part in peacekeeping operations, industrialization, exercises, and humanitarian relief missions, among others”. For example, “through the efforts of the military, Kenya has officially joined the league of shipbuilding countries after the floatation of first locally built ship, MV *Uhuru II* on Lake Victoria waters.”

According to Kenya Defence Forces, (2024), “the KSL is a state-owned corporation in Kenya, and therefore it is a limited liability company, under the Kenya’s MoD.” Additionally, “the company was created vide Executive Order CAB/GEN.3/1/1 (60), on 14 August 2020, and the primary objective of KSL is to build, repair and service water vessels (ships and boats) of the

KN.” A secondary objective “is to carry out the same function for the Kenyan and regional private sector. A tertiary objective is to build, repair and service ships and boats for the regional governments. The company was incorporated and registered on 29 September 2020 with the Kenya Ministry of Finance as the 100 per cent owner; the KSL was commissioned to start commercial operations in June 2021”.

The KSL is considered instrumental in undertaking innovative programs and ambitious projects which have resurrected the shipbuilding industry in Kenya. The KDF serves as an impetus with other key stakeholders to promote industrial development within the shipping and maritime sector, in a bid to elevate the country to the next level of development. The state-owned company (KSL) is a “leading catalyst and through its key functions, some of which include, the design and construction of new ships and ship components, undertake state of the art ship repair and maintenance, ship refit and conversion, undertake heavy engineering such as the construction of bridges, slipways, as well as jetties and finally offer many other maritime related services”.

The MoD is involved in expanding KSL facility and the yard stands to benefit from access to maintenance hub for KN and the Coast Guard. The KSL is taken as a strategic asset to the nation and some consider it as a force multiplier in the national industrial development calculus. For instance the MV *Uhuru* II is so far the most modern and complex ship built in the region, in as much as the country borrowed technological components such as the engineers, main engines, motors, other machinery and steel from overseas, some of the components of machinery and equipment are locally produced at the KSL where most ships are currently being constructed.

The potential spin off for the local manufacture of components and fittings is massive and can stimulate the growth of cottage industries that can expand and modernize rapidly. Already, just

as established, the KSL is today expected to save the country substantial foreign exchange that goes into maintaining its ships in foreign shipyards. Based on the success, of project MV *Uhuru* II, Kenya announced “plans to build three more ships, and they will also be used for oil exports through Lake Victoria additionally, Kenya is eyeing the lucrative shipbuilding and repair business after the completion of two modern shipyard facilities, at Mtongwe in Mombasa and Kisumu Port respectively. These two built by the KN are the largest shipyards with a slipway in East Africa (EA). Their completion opens a new frontier for the country as it seeks maritime hub status and to tap into the BE resources”.

The KSL Mombasa shipyard facility has the privilege of having the longest slipway for ship construction, repair of vessels, refitting and also maintenance. Kenya Defence Forces, (2024) cites that KSL currently has two hangers for ship-building, the yard has four main workshops, that is, electronic repair workshop, a marine, and engineering workshop. In addition the shipyard has an advanced fitting and carpentry workshop, a hull and a superstructure repair workshop.

The need and demand for shipping is projected to increase over time as Kenya is gets involved in international trade irrespective of the level of national industrial development. Industry experts and scholars have predicted that Kenya can manage and secure its own ships, ports and other factors, which will positively shape the future of Kenya’s maritime industry in the region. In spite of the promises, the sector is impeded by challenges, such as the shortage of strong supporting sub-sectors including steel mills, railroads, the lack of appropriate shipbuilding master plans, ship technological challenges and engineer manufacturers shortage.

2.2.3 Measures to Address Challenges of KSL to Contribute to Industrial Development

Within Sub Saharan Africa, military roles cover a wide spectrum and are highly variable, not just in their scope but the specifics of the roles within the scope and they are ever changing with time. According to Pion-Berlin & 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”.

Mukherjee, (2014) points-out that “peace building can be described as an offshoot of the vast efforts or tasks of the military as an institution”. Barany, (2017) notes that, “the military in sustainable development or nation-building is sometimes considered a controversial mission due to confusion over responsibilities”. By committing to undertake these operations, the military has had the effect of having other agencies feeling that their turf is threatened. This has had the unfortunate circumstance of limiting the investments needed to better perform the tasks due to interagency rivalry. Barany, (2017) further notes that “Confusing definitions, conflicting doctrine, and institutional resistance in the state and defense departments continue to hamstring efforts to improve, codify tasks and responsibilities for industrial development operations”.

According Ogunnubi & Oyewole, (2022), “most of the modern militaries in the region are descended from colonial armies that were built for political reasons to put down native resistance and further the interests of colonial powers in geostrategic development by providing a ready supply of manpower for quick mobilization during times of conflict.” In some contexts, this may not be the most important aspect of civil-military relations, as the obstacles of the twenty-first century, like budgetary constraints, come with an understanding of the military's potential contribution to advancing national industrial development.

“The civil-military concern is so vexing because it involves balancing two vital and potentially conflicting societal desiderates”. Idowu, (2022) notes “in peacetime, the military is perceived as a drain to the national resources that could be utilized for development, society and political leadership would wish to divert the resources meant for military to other sectors of social life in a given state”. Hence, this study found that on the flip-side, in peacetimes the military may be utilized in endeavours that build on industrial development without the need for excessive additional national resources. According to Iheduru, (2023) “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”. For instance, KSL is lobbying for funding to support its numerous projects and ensuring it quickly becomes self-sustaining and even contribute to the generation of income. This requires that the institution ensure that the financial and non-financial resources and project assets provided are effectively and efficiently managed and preserved by maintaining sound polices, controls, adequate records, safety, security and full accountability requirements that meet local, regional, and international standards.

Matei & Halladay, (2023) argue that “questions of civilian control have received too much attention in the hunt for the optimal framework to guide research on civil-military relations” such as in the case of KSL. In order to get the best operational frameworks, according to the Kenya Defence Forces, (2024) especially in the growing industry of shipbuilding, together with the anticipated challenges of vessel building, Kenya has set out to tap and collaborate with shipbuilding countries such as Netherlands, Norway, Japan, India, Korea, South Africa (SA) and others, to learn from their expertise, experience and transformation of the military-run KSL into a shipyard that is fully capable of building modern naval warships. Kenya and India recently (in 2023) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that would see India’s Goa shipyards

partner with KSL with the aim of enhancing capacity building, modern ship design and construction. These two countries aim to deepen ties in order to enhance security in the Indian Ocean Realm (IOR), particularly on the eastern coast of Africa that is strategic for naval operations and an underserved route for merchant ships and other related vessels.

Brooks, (2019), argues that the impact CMR can have on the military deserves a closer look. The main application of the civil-military relations is motivated by the military's need for coercive authority, or the capacity to impose its will on others because it must deal with enemies (Khisa & Day, 2022). Hence by engaging the military in industrial development projects, these resources perform the dual purpose of keeping the military gainfully employed while simultaneously delivering on development, which is an imperative of any government.

According to Kenya Defence Forces, (2024), “the MV *Uhuru* II is not only a means of transportation, but also a catalyst for economic growth and industrial development in the EA region. It will facilitate trade, create jobs, and open opportunities for businesses to thrive.” The military institutions affirms that, “the commissioning of the ferry comes when intra-regional trade within the seven East African Community partner states is on an upward trajectory, standing at \$10.1 billion in 2022, up from \$9.5 billion in 2021.” “She will operate alongside the 1966-built 1,260-tonne MV *Uhuru*, which is currently ferrying goods, mainly petroleum products, to neighboring Uganda”. According to Baguma, (2018), “the East African region is determined to further drive trade by streamlining goods transportation and eliminating bottlenecks including non-tariff barriers.

This study notes that complex and the open-ended challenges in shipbuilding in the country can pose setbacks owing to the lack of appropriate regulatory framework and policies, technology,

incentives, ancillary industries, lack of maritime clusters and the lack of available local ship building material packages. The shipbuilding is by nature a complex and challenging business, this section found that in hindsight the construction of the MV *Uhuru* vessel in the Lake Victoria faced numerous missteps and issues. This section further found that there was limited time for the final delivery of MV *Uhuru*, and this required some employees to work for long hours to deliver the vessel in good time. Hence appreciating these concerns it is crucial for any future vessel construction projects, and overcoming some of these obstacles will lead to realizing the full benefits of improved transportation, which will fasten the industrial development process.

The study found that in the building of the MV *Uhuru*, the shipbuilding sector required to formulate a clear and dedicated strategy that outlines the KSL vision, goals, steps, and milestones to become excellent in shipbuilding. This is because KSL faced additional challenges in marketing of the MV *Uhuru* vessel. Ideally the KSL marketing strategy should pre-empt market demands, infrastructure development, regulatory framework, legal frameworks, skills training, and technical skills.

Finally, in order to address some of the prospective challenges for a shipbuilder such as KSL, it is crucial for stakeholders to find a way to seek-out adequate infrastructure that will attract stable investors that will enable efficient shipbuilding operations. It is also critical for stakeholders to encourage deeper Research and Development (R&D) initiatives to enhance shipbuilding technology, materials, expertise, and processes.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical framework consists of concepts, together with their definitions and reference to relevant scholarly literature, and existing theory that is used for a given study. Noting that national development directly speaks to most aspects of military industrial development, the theory of Military and Civil-Military Relations was employed since the context of security has evolved, to include a wider scope covering human security, energy, food security, and others.

2.3.1 Theory of Military and Civil-Military Relations

The traditional focus of CMR 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. Hence, 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.

This is best illustrated by the positive role that KDF has continued to play in industrial development and securing Kenya within the framework of multi-agency operations (Baguma, 2018). It is thought that, “beyond Kenyan borders, KDF has been instrumental in the search for regional and global peace as part of the country's contribution to a stable international environment.” Baguma, (2018) further argues that, “the military, as a protector of public health development, has contributed towards enabling access to public services through military facilities.” Mukherjee, (2014) opines that for instance since military healthcare facilities are well-equipped with personnel and material, they help solve most of the healthcare problems facing the civilian population. Chazema & Kerr, (2023), posits that affordable and free access to these

facilities has increased their role in public health. The collective medical camps organized by the military have also increased the quality of public health by offering extensive healthcare services to all. Kenya Defence Forces can participate in matters industrial development as illustrated by the fact that it was a benchmarking exercise in Zambia on matters of defence engineering, aligned with its aspirations and intent, also Military Engineering Capabilities will be transformed via Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance the survival of troops in the field.

The CMR programmes has increased KDF's capacity to greatly mitigate human security challenges, vertical and horizontal construction capability, and contribute to national industrial development. This, in essence, means that with this modernization, the military can contribute immensely to the construction of affordable housing, shipbuilding, renovation of railway network, and national food security. The various CMR benchmarking visits with strategic partners could not have been timelier in enabling the formation to learn, deeper insights, and emulate the best practices. For instance, Kenya was not a traditional maritime country for a long time; in fact, the formal shipping activities can be formally traced back to 1896, when the first jetty was built at Kilindini (the Mombasa Port) that was used mostly for the discharge of goods arriving from overseas for the construction of the railway line through Kenya to Uganda.

Khisa & Day, (2022) states that the defence forces are currently developing a model of social responsibility in the fields of human rights, industry, the environment, equality, and efficiency, among others. Chazema & Kerr, (2023) asserts that the leadership shown by the armed forces around use of CMR to upscale industrial development stems from the adoption of sustainable approaches and measures for modernization in connection with other institutions and administrations while respecting their own singularities. Kenya Defence Forces, (2024) notes

that “the CMR has created a conducive environment for the creation of the KSL under the military which has gone ahead in its very first project, to build MV *Uhuru II* wagon ferry, a sister ship to MV *Uhuru* which has the capacity to ferry 22 extra wagons, each with a 50,000-litre capacity, approximately two times what a truck can carry and it would take forty-four trucks and at least two days to move the oil that the 91-metre-long MV *Uhuru* can move in nine hours.”

According to Kenya Defence Forces, (2024), “the KSL is projected to make \$1.8 million from the construction of MV *Uhuru II*, its major revenue-earning project.” The military has different roles within different societies around because some of the inherent characteristics within the military make it easier for the military to be deployed to industrial development. Kenya Defence Forces, (2024), postulates that, “the MV *Uhuru* initially made trips between Kisumu, Jinja (Uganda), Mwanza and Musoma (Tanzania) before the fall of the first EAC in 1977. Kenya kept MV *Uhuru* while a twin vessel, MV *Umoja*, was given to Tanzania.” Currently, “Kenya Railways (KR) placed an order for a new ship dubbed the *Uhuru II*, which can carry up to 24 wagons; the ship estimated at Ksh3.5 billion was completed in June 2022 and along with accelerated growth it is envisaged to bring, it could act as a catalyst for economic growth with benefits in many countries in EA.”

The KSL Mombasa shipyard facility has the distinction of having the longest slipway for ship construction, refitting and maintenance in the region. Kenya Defence Forces, (2024) cites that, “the KSL has two hangers for shipbuilding; the yard has key workshops, that is, electronic repair workshop, and engineering workshop.” The shipyard has an advanced fitting, advanced welding teams and carpentry workshop, a hull and a superstructure repair workshop.

The KSL mandate enhances the intermodal transportation to promote increased shipping through maritime transport. The KSL has a good understanding of the fact that the BE space cannot be harnessed and sustainably exploited without the provision of maritime security that provide an enabling environment that allow the thriving of the maritime activities. To-date the shipyard has refitted the Kenya Navy Ship (KNS) *Shupavu*, *MV Uhuru*, some offshore patrol vessels and built the *MV Uhuru II*.

Chazema & Kerr, (2023) asserts that the shipyard has repaired public and private vessels, and completed dredging of Mbita in Kisumu County ports to ensure that the civil and maritime infrastructure adheres to the maritime standards. For instance, Muindi, (1987) found that shipping in the Republic of Kenya was a desired element to advance national development and yet at that time it was not taken seriously compared to other modes of transport, its contribution in industrial development had not been fully approached and exhausted. The main interest then was only the port development, which on its own could not cover all the maritime endeavours that could enable Kenya reach the potential of shipping in the national industrialization. Today there is incredible undertakings by KSL geared to a boost in realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) and Kenya's Vision 2030. This impetus came from KDF, the military has cultivated certain qualities, discipline, history, culture, trust, goodwill and values within it, which add to the many factors that help it, contribute to forging a sense of national unity and identity that is critical for cementing industrial development in Kenya. Finally, this study argues that, by deploying these integral capabilities meaningfully, the defense forces can facilitate the advancement of national industrial interests, particularly considering that the military is also cost-effective and has high-impact deliverables.

Chazema & Kerr, (2023) asserts suggests a theory of civil- military relations caught between the variables of military professionalism and the military's participation in the political process. A good theory is precise, austere, elegant, and highlights the relations among a few conceptual variables. Inevitably, no theory can explain fully a single event or group of events. An explanation, in contrast, is inevitably complex, dense, messy, and intellectually unsatisfying. It succeeds not by being austere but by being comprehensive.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study was based on four main variables. Figure 2.1 shows how the various independent variables influence the dependent variables.

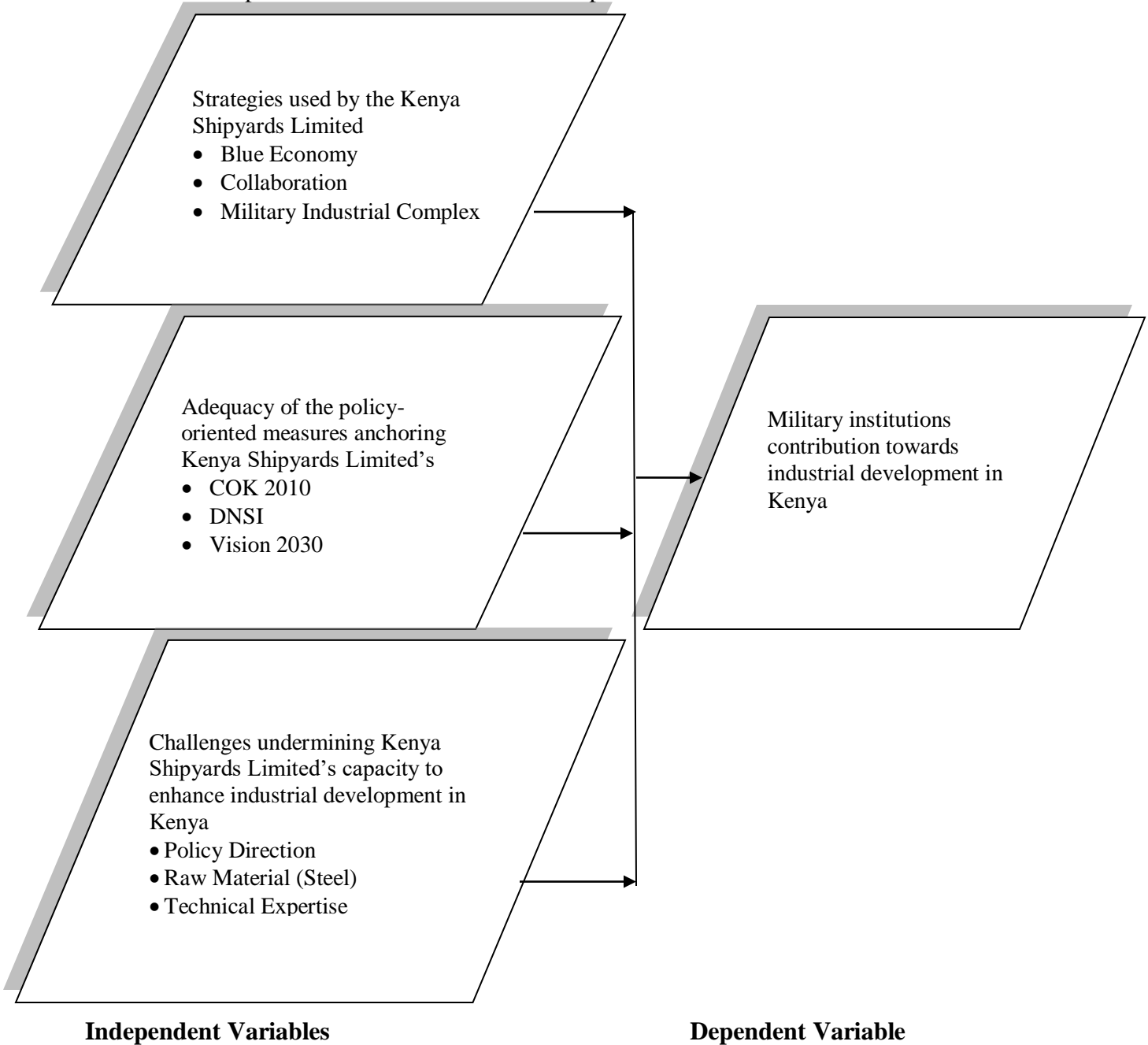


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2024)

2.5 Summary

The subject of development, a multifaceted concept has had an important role in the economic growth of many countries. This study found that good theory is precise, austere, elegant, and highlights the relations among a few conceptual variables. Inevitably, no theory can explain fully a single event or group of events. An explanation, in contrast, is inevitably complex, dense, messy, and intellectually unsatisfying. It succeeds not by being austere but by being comprehensive.

The study also notes that the literature does not comprehensively explain development in the context of national development in African states. Albeit on the topic of industrial development, scholars mostly described the phenomenon as the ability to manufacture certain products and services on a large scale to provide surplus goods for export to other countries. This being the case, few studies delved into the detailed contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya, and fewer scholars made reference KSL.

The literature review found that much as countries lobby to have their militaries become self-reliant in harnessing maritime infrastructure for development. Few examples in EA demonstrated that the military had used the maritime infrastructure potential to enhance development. This coming at a time when there has been a decline in Kenya's industrial capacity over the last decades, only a handful of scholars articulated the effectiveness of the institutional strategies used by KDF in the advancement of industrial development but not via the KSL case. This study deduced that literature paid more attention on the primary roles of the military, such as guarding borders, intervening during the conflict and civil strife, as opposed to reviewing the role military plays towards development, with only a few researching on KDF and industrial development.

Finally, the fact that KDF has increased involvement in many successful nation-building activities, as shown by the running of KSL, it is sometimes perceived as a form of militarization of civilian functions. Hence, much as the role of military in industrial development is crucial; sometimes, there is a lack of clarity in definitions, policies, frameworks and doctrines.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the research methodology serving as an operational framework where data was collected, collated and analysed to interpret the intended meaning. Research methodology explained the logic behind choosing a particular research method or technique. The research methodology has many dimensions and research methods are part of research strategies.

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted exploratory research designs. In the exploratory research design, a researcher has an idea or has observed something and seeks to understand more about it. An exploratory research approach is an attempt to lay the groundwork that will lead to future studies, or to determine if what is being observed might be explained by a currently existing theory. Moreover, the design is conducted about a problem when there are few or no earlier studies to refer to.

The goals of exploratory research are intended to produce familiarity with basic details, settings and concerns, a well-grounded picture of the situation being developed, generation of new ideas and assumptions, development of tentative theories or hypotheses, determination about whether a study is feasible in the future and issues get refined for more systematic investigation and formulation of new research questions (Singh, 2021). Therefore, this study augmented the exploratory design in order to effectively address the study questions and proffer relevant policy

solutions in addressing the inherent challenges in respect to the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of KSL.

3.2 Area of Study

This study was based on the case of KSL that is currently domiciled in the State department of Defence and has been very active in Nairobi City, Mombasa and Kisumu County. The choice of this institution is driven by the fact that Kenya has increased the participation of KDF in matters of industrial development. Moreover, KSL is relatively new but has the potential to anchor and drive shipbuilding and maintenance in the region to an industrial scale. Tapping into the potential and translating it into reality on an industrial scale is therefore vital in advancing Kenya's defense and economic interests regionally and on the international stage.

3.3 Research Target Population

The target population was to be a true representation of the general population (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The target populations were key security, defence, industry and development stakeholders. The primary target population for the study included respondents drawn from but not limited to African Union, KDF, KSL, Kenya Railways (KR), Kenyan Journalists, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Ministry of Defence, National Intelligence Service (NIS), Kenya Shipping Line, and State Department for Industry among many others. The population was chosen based on their connectedness to the KSL operations and national interests that can be attained via the shipyard company. The total target population of respondents was to be scientifically identified based largely on their role and position in the target institutions, this was

found to be 64; moreover, the study being exploratory in nature, the target population also incorporated other respondents as they emerged in the course of executing it.

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Techniques

The sampling denotes the use of a subset of the population in order to represent the whole population or the total population. Hence this study employed stratified purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, that 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 (Kothari, 2004).

The stratified sampling technique was employed to produce maximum variation within a pre-determined sample size. The participants being chosen based on their work and experience to assess and examine KSL. The purposive sampling was also augmented by the snowball sampling technique so that the study can benefit from referrals that may be crucial in measuring the nexus between the study variables.

3.5 Research Sample Size Determination

The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. According to Kothari, (2004) the total sample size can be arrived at through calculation, using *Yameni* formulae. The decisions to select the appropriate values for these assumptions are not simple. A single population proportion formula was used to determine the sample size as shown in Figure 3.1.

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

Figure 3.1: Sample size formulae

Source: Kothari, (2004)

The formula for the sample size is given at confidence interval of **95%** with significance of **5%** or (0.05). The sample size was calculated, where: **n** is the sample size, **N** is the population size, **e** is the margin of error.

N = population size (64)

e = margin of error (0.05)

Sample size **n** = $64 / (1 + 64(0.05)^2) = 55.17$

Table 3.1: Research Sample Size

Category	Frequency
African Union	2
Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	2
Department for Energy	1
Department for Industry	1
Department for Interior and National Administration	1
Department for Public Works	3
Department for Transport	2
Department of Defence	5
Kenya Defence Forces	6
Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis	2
Kenya Journalist and Broadcasters	3
Kenya Maritime Authority	2
Kenya Railways	3
Kenya Revenue Authority	2
Kenya Shipping Line	2
Kenya Shipyards Limited	6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1
National Intelligence Service	2
National Treasury	2
Others	7
Total	55

Source: Kenya Defence Forces – Directorate of National Defence Industries (2024)

3.6 Research Instruments and Tools

This section notes that the primary data collection was deliberately harvested using a questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The questionnaire was designed to comprise of both closed and open-ended questions administered by the researcher to obtain responses that answer the research questions from the target population, while the community within the

locality of KSL held FGD. Secondary data was extracted from books, scholarly journals, development reports, policy documents and periodicals; to complement the primary data obtained from the field. This helped capture what has already been done on the opportunities and challenges of military involvement in industrial development at the global, regional, national, and local level.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The interview was administered on the heads of the participating departments while the discussion was undertaken with the participating respondents from the community. 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. This pilot study for validity and reliability would greatly help capture precise information that would make it possible to generate new insights or verify and confirm from previous analyses on military and sustainable 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 characteristic being measured by a test is related to the military and industrial development variables. Reliability testing is a testing technique that relates to test the ability of the research questions to function and given environmental conditions that helps in uncovering issues (questions) needed.

3.8 Research Data Analysis and Presentation

The study generated both quantitative and qualitative data from the research tools. The quantitative data obtained from the Key Informant Interview (KII) guides were then keyed into

the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 25 to generate descriptive statistics was then be used to analyze the data.

The descriptive statistics included frequency counts, percentages and means. Descriptive statistics was used to reduce the data to a manageable size and to provide insights into the pattern of the trend of the data. The descriptive statistics techniques included range, sum, mean and standard deviations. The subsequent qualitative data generated from the KII and FGD was first sorted into themes and subsequently analyzed using content analysis and content analysis technique. The data was then triangulated with the quantitative data set and that extracted from published sources. This procedure was to ensure a robust discussion and conclusions as well as recommendations based on facts.

The outcome of both data sources was analyzed, and outcomes interpreted and presented in the form of narratives and verbatim quotes, frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts based on the specific objectives under investigations. This presentation was enhanced using data visualization via the use of various charts and plots to visualize the data.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher strived to adhere to research guidance. The study adhered to appropriate research procedures as stipulated by the learning institution, Data Protection Laws, National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) and National Defence College and all sources of information and data was acknowledged as far as possible. Before questionnaire, an instrument for data collection was administered; verbal consent was sought and given by the

respondents. Confidentiality was maintained when dealing with questionnaires and the identities of the respondents were kept private and confidential.

3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter served as the research methodology simply refers to the practical “how” of a research study. More specifically, this section was keen to establish about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims, objectives and research questions, in order to examine the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to Kenya Shipyards Limited.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the data result presentation and analysis discussion. The data presentation forms an integral part of all academic and business research as well as professional. The data presentation requires skills and an understanding of data. It is necessary to make use of collected data which are the raw fact that needs to be processed to provide empirical information. The data analysis starts with the collection of data, followed by processing (data processing methods).

4.1 Presentation and Discussion of the Result Findings

This chapter sets out to examine the role of military institutions and industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of Kenya Shipyard Limited. This comes in the wake of the fact that in the twenty-first century, the military's role has expanded to include developmental efforts in various fields, including health, security, building, construction, the environment, and others. The processed data helps in obtaining facts from the raw form of data which is non-comprehensive in nature. Data can be presented in form of a table of frequency (which is displayed in frequencies or percentages or both), diagrammatic display (graphs, charts, maps, frequency tables and narrative).

4.2 Response Rate

The response rate was calculated by dividing the number of usable responses returned by the total number eligible in the sample chosen. According to Kothari, (2011), a good survey

response rate is anything above 50%. Therefore, this study initially set out to capture 55 respondents, and managed to successfully capture 50 respondents who responded to the tool accurately, this represented a response of 90.90% rounded off to an approximation of 91%.

Table 4.1: Research response rate

Response	Frequency	Percent
Valid Responded	50.00	90.90
Did not Respond	05.00	09.10
Total	55.00	100.00

Source: Field Data (2024)

The high participant response rate of (91%) was a good reflection of the target population that was initially targeted. This response rate was attributed to the researcher's thorough planning, proper orientation, the addition of the required paperwork, accompanying the research tool of a research permit, and regular supervision from the supervisor. The researcher also conducted the study after making visits to the locations where the respondents were located.

4.2.1 Research demographic data

The sample size was kept as close to the original objective as possible. Hence this section serves as a brief background of each participant in the “Participants” section and includes relevant information on the participant's age, occupation, specialty and gender among other bio-data sets.

4.2.2 Distribution by age

The informants gave their age, as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent (%)
Below 30 years	8	14.5
30 - 39 years	14	25.5
40 - 49 years	16	29.1
50 - 59 years	10	18.2
60 - 69 years	5	9.1
Above 70 years	2	3.6
Total	55	100

Source: Field Data (2024)

The ages were grouped into four classes with a difference of ten years apart, The Modal class being the ages between 40 - 49 which was represented by 29.1%, followed by 30 - 39 which had a percentage of 25.5%; 50 - 59 years had 18.2% while those who were below 30 had 14.5% and finally above 70 years was 3.6%. Table 4.1 therefore shows that the majority of informants were found in age group 40 - 49 years. The age was vital, as it helped to show the level of experience and the understanding of the subject matter under investigation.

4.2.3 Distribution by occupation

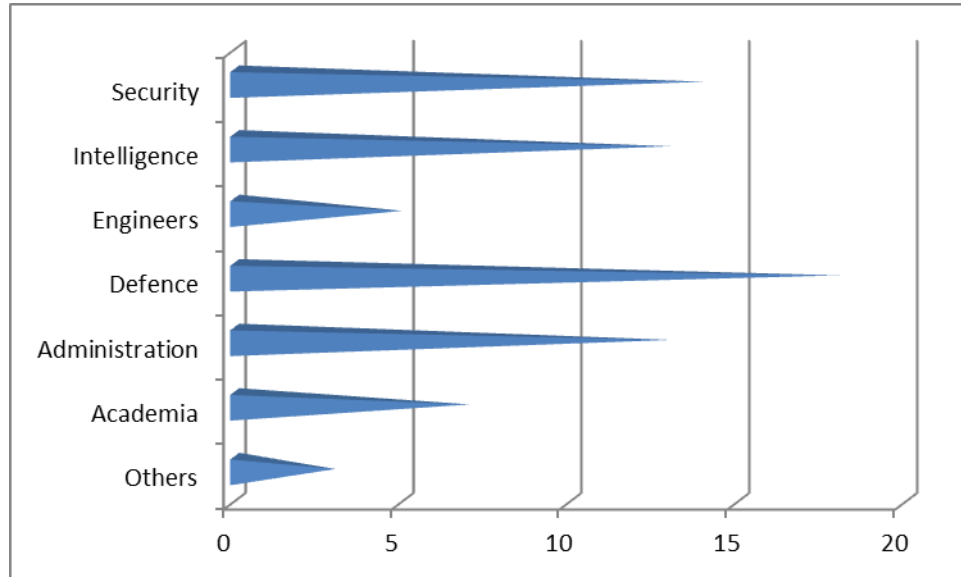


Figure 4.1: Distribution by occupation

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study found the distribution by occupation to be as follows, the total number of respondents from defence (18), security (4), intelligence (3), administration (13), academia 2, engineers (5) and others (5). The occupation aided in demonstrating the importance of the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to Kenya Shipyards Limited, to various occupations, occupations levels and the key sectors that are targeted and set to benefit by understanding the importance of industrial development.

4.2.4 Distribution by education level

Table 4.3: Education of respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent (%)
Secondary	5	10
College	14	28
Undergraduate	20	40
Postulate	7	14
PhD	3	6
Others	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field Data (2024)

The level of education made the study relevant owing to the fact that most respondents were not only educated, but they were also learned to better appreciate the value of industrial development and the value of the military to the overall development of the country through efforts of the Kenya Shipyards Limited.

4.2.5 Distribution by gender

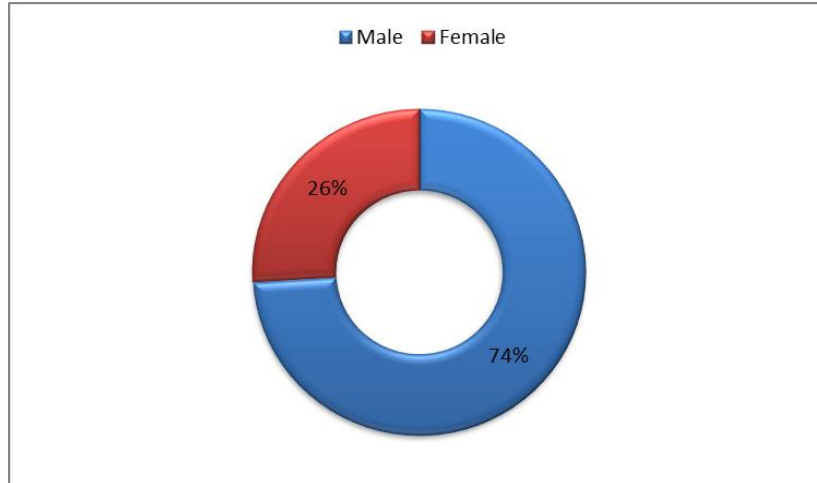


Figure 4.2: Distribution by gender

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study found that much as the industry took cognizance of gender mainstreaming, the majority of the respondents were male. This was important to indicate that gender mainstreaming factor when it came to reaping every citizen being able to reap the full benefits of the contribution of the military towards industrial development.

4.2.6 Distribution by designation

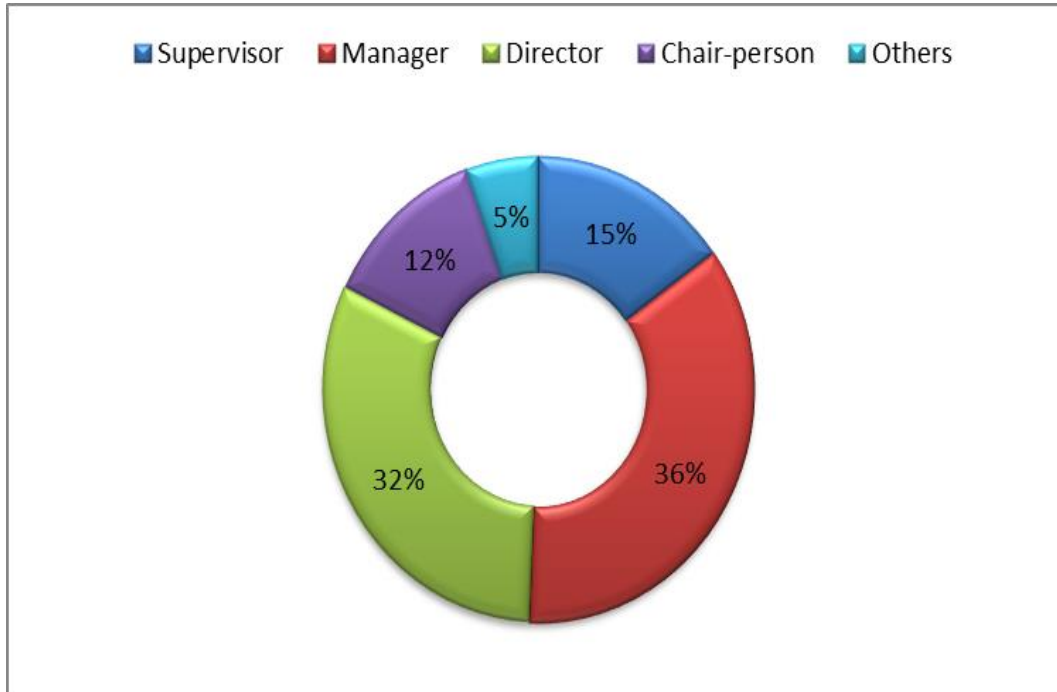


Figure 4.3: Distribution by designation

Source: Field Data (2024)

This section acknowledges that most of the respondents interviewed were at directorial levels (32%), and this is a clear indication that the subject of military involvement in industrial development through the shipyard institution is a matter of great priority to the country.

4.2.7 The concept of industrial development

This study found that about 99% of the targeted respondents were familiar with the concept of industrial development.

4.2.8 The military institutions and quest for industrial development

Table 4.4: Military quest for development

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	90
No	10	10
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Data (2024)

This study found that about 90% of the targeted respondents were familiar with the concept of military institutions quest for industrial development.

The Field Data (2024), collected from the Respondent Serial Number (3) stated that investing in the military-industrial sector in Kenya has churned out products including food processing by the Defence Food Production and Processing Factory, meat processing by the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) and production of small arms and ammunition by the Kenya Ordnance Factories Corporation (KOFCC); all these serve to demonstrate that the military has a role to play in industrial development.

4.3 Effectiveness of Institutional Strategies in Advancement of Industrial Development

The study noted that through the implementation of progressive policies, there is a notable emphasis on promoting the employment of the KDF in various manufacturing and service sectors of the economy. This strategic approach is intended to catalyse investments in the manufacturing industry, creating a conducive environment for both domestic and international businesses. With these forward-looking measures in place, the Kenya Shipyards is expected to play a pivotal role in bolstering the nation's maritime capabilities and unlocking the full potential of its Blue Economy. This endeavor not only promises economic benefits but also aligns with sustainable development principles, making a significant step to a prosperous and thriving future for Kenya.

4.3.1 The role of military institutions in fostering development in Africa

The skills acquired while training for various cadres of soldiers, for example Marine engineers, combat engineers, doctors, architects among others are the exact same skills required outside the military. This study aimed to gauge the influence of these specialized skills as one of the key factors that inform the role of the military in matters of development in the African context. From the Likert scale, the results were as follows:

1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Undecided, 4 = Disagree, 5 Strongly Disagree

Table 4.5: Scale of Skills Training

Likert scale	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage (%)	54	14	10	20	2

Source: Research Field Data (2024)

This study found that (54%) of the participants strongly agreed that the military training in specialized skill plays a key role in spheres beyond the core business of the military, such as projects beyond the immediate purview of traditional defense. It is instructive to note, the military offers highly specialized training for people who desire to develop in their military careers. The person meeting the right criteria also attends additional training, specialized schools, and leadership mentoring. These are considered critical skills that can be utilized to advance national development aspirations. Some of the key skills that can be utilized to advance development include tactical, technical, physical, specialization, analytical, communication skills, and leadership development.

This study found that under primary roles, KSL is tasked to ensure KN ships are in good repair and capable of performing their assigned task of defending the territorial integrity of Kenya, and under its secondary role it can undertake several roles including, building and repairing ships for other departments of government, regional agencies as well as commercial interest groups. The study found that, Kenya requires upwards of 5 ships, each of approximately 280 tones capacity, harvesting 1.5 to 4 tones per day with capacity for onboard processing, which will positively

impact on the community through the creation of employment opportunities, ensures food security, improves health and provides social support.

4.3.2 The role of military institutions in enhancing industrial development in Kenya

This study aimed to establish the impact of the military in enhancing national development, in the view of the participants' and respondents. The KSLs development work is anticipated to significantly improve marine operations in the coastal area. For instance, in the case of the slipway at Mtongwe, the entire facility is being constructed at the Mtongwe Navy Base in Mombasa County (Kenya). It is one of the centerpiece initiatives in the newly redesigned Blue Economy initiatives intended to advance Kenya's overall national development.

The refurbishment and subsequent redeployment of *MV Uhuru*; benefited from naval and marine engineers who received their training from the Kenya Navy, and the project had the immediate impact of increasing the volume and efficiency of petroleum products being transported to Uganda from Kisumu, thereby generating revenue for the government, and creating jobs for the youth. Additionally, with the successful building, floatation, and commissioning of *MV Uhuru II*, Kenya has not only become a pioneer shipbuilding state in East Africa (EA) but has increased her capacity in Lake Victoria. The military's primary obstacle now is demonstrating its efficacy in industrial development undertakings. Although it has been emphasized that the military should carry out its traditional function of protecting a nation's sovereignty and integrity, the rise of liberal democracy as the dominant political philosophy in the international system necessitates a reevaluation of the military in terms of problems of industrial development.

4.3.3 The activities of Kenya Defence Forces increasing pace of industrial development

The nature of the African security environment has greatly evolved. As a result, the present African military contains training facilities where soldiers receive administrative and technical instruction. When a soldier leaves active duty and returns to civilian life, the talents they've developed can significantly help the economy. In Kenya, for instance, additional training and military curriculum helps develop a base of knowledge and skills that allow graduates to assess human relations that are considered key for national development in any organization they may serve when seconded for national duties. For instance, in the case of shipbuilding,

This study found that 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. Article 238 (1) defines national security as protecting 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.

Aning & Siegle, (2020) discuss the value of smooth military-to-civilian transitions for the country as well as the military's contribution to workforce development. Wenas, (2019) highlights the education, training, skills, and on-the-job experiences, as well as post-military career preparation, which service members gain during military service, and how this translates into the civilian workforce for development. The increase uptake and utilization of ST&I within the KDF is required for Kenya to successfully harness the potential offered by modern science and technology to its social and economic advantage. Kenya Defence Forces have leveraged on science and technology in several aspects of its operational activities. Notably, the surveillance

of the international boundary using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), which is a force multiplier, makes surveillance much easier and cost-effective.

The nature of military priorities favours some areas of technological development over others, and when these favoured areas are opened up for military purposes, it is often possible to build a major civil industry on the resultant technology, moreover, the very same skills necessary for the military to be effective are those that are also required and employed when the military is engaged in the civil space, for example, road and bridge construction needed in military engineering can also be effectively employed in the field. Other examples of this process include building ships, infrastructure, the national grid, space satellites, and computers.

The KSL was incorporated on 29th September 2020 as a limited company with the National Treasury as the sole shareholder. The core mandate is to lead and catalyze the introduction of the shipbuilding industry in East Africa with a focus on meeting the local demand from the Kenya Navy, MDAs, and other public and private operators.

4.4 Challenges Undermining KSL to Enhance Industrial Development in Kenya

Table 4.6: Challenges of KSL

Likert scale	1	2	3	4	5
1 = Strongly agree	13	4	12	29	14
2 = Agree	10	30	7	28	23
3 = Undecided	6	19	9	10	22
4 = Disagree	10	10	38	11	30
5 = Strongly Disagree	34	14	10	20	2

Source: Research Field Data (2024)

The subject of the military in fostering industrial development in Kenya, through the KSL project has faced various challenges and opportunities, some of which have emerged in tackling social, economic, physical, and environmental issues, again emphasizing the all-encompassing nature of national development. Dune, (2021) argues that sometimes in the case of South Africa, there is a trade-off between how schools, hospitals, and roads could be funded because excessive or unnecessary spending on the military prevents money and other resources from being utilized for the purposes that can directly improve national economic development outcomes.

The debate on the military in promoting national economic development has attracted a lot of attention, even though it remains understudied. The spending on the military directly creates jobs, and it can also have a positive impact on the economy indirectly by transferring technology and people resources to the civilian sector. This section established that most of the respondents

(88%) stated that the military gave them a chance to acquire a wide range of skills, including discipline, communication, analytical, and leadership skills, among others.

Table 4.7: Skills Acquired

Likert scale	1	2	3	4	5
Percentage (%)	88	02	10	0	0

Source: Research Field Data, (2024)

The skills acquired are what is usually needed to push for developmental efforts because military training imparts confidence through repetitious training so that a person can overcome the natural fear of going through adversity, 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.

4.4.1 The role of military institutions in Africa includes fostering development

Table 4.7: Military Role in Development

Likert scale	1	2	3	4	5
1 = Strongly agree	0	10	33	8	5
2 = Agree	14	0	20	35	44
3 = Undecided	18	18	27	23	0
4 = Disagree	20	32	39	14	6
5 = Strongly Disagree	54	14	10	20	31

Source: Research Field Data, (2024)

The military is a significant interest group as well as a state entity. It has the same characteristics as other interest groups, such as a shared goal, a set size, and a hierarchy, which enable it to get over the collective action issue. The military has strong incentives to influence policymaking more covertly in order to preserve national security, which is a key ingredient or pillar of industrial development, and therefore enhancing institutional channels, or policies that would support economic and national development by intervention in the policy-making process.

The military can play a role in industrial development, and this is possible by building the capacity of various institutions, for instance shipbuilding. This is because military priorities can more efficiently channel a significant proportion of societies' resources to research and development. The CMR in Kenya has been instrumental in guiding the birth of the Kenya Space Agency (KSA) and KSL with a mandate to transform Kenya's development goals through the political, social and economic pillars. The Kenya shipyards Limited is mainly designed for ship building, however, its roles in support of industry and developmental engineering is prominent. It has a record of service to rail industry and general engineering and has promoted further diversifications of its general engineering activities. The mandate of Kenya Shipyards Ltd (KSL) is to lead and catalyze the introduction of the new shipbuilding industry in Eastern Africa with a focus on meeting the local demand from Kenya Navy, MDAs with maritime assets, and other public and private domestic and regional clients.

The Armed Forces receive all revenue from commercial ventures, not the Exchequer. Military businesses run by the force produce both military and civilian goods. The military manufactures its gear, including its vehicles, uniforms, and weaponry. The Force actively participates in

research initiatives in partnership with other institutions. In military hospitals, services for civilians are provided at reduced costs. The KDF can benefit from and work with its programmes to learn. According to lessons learnt from nations with more developed armed forces, the Armed Forces' participation in initiatives to fight poverty and promote economic growth shouldn't compromise their operational readiness.

4.5 Adequacy of Policy Measures Anchoring KSL in Industrial Development in Kenya

This study notes that given the nature of KDF, this is the most plausible scenario for near-term cooperation between the military and the industrial sector. Initial military contact with the civilian world happened via humanitarian affairs. Harrison, (2016) asserts that innovative thinking is necessary while analyzing the interactions between humanitarian organisations and multinational military operations during armed conflict and the existing trends and future outcomes. It is no longer sufficient to restrict the discussion to how humanitarian organisations, local assistance, and multinational military operations might coordinate. Humanitarian actors are obliged to understand the evolving non-combat doctrine, operations, and aims of the military forces with whom they are obliged to share their working environment. This is important because civil-military relations can no longer be viewed as a standalone issue.

The evolution of how military forces perceive their potential to perform civilian responsibilities and tasks must be understood within larger trends of nation-building and integrated approaches to conflict management to comprehend the repercussions both now and, more crucially, in the next five to ten years. According to Katumanga, (2013), there is a wealth of texts that describe the relationship between the military and humanitarian actors in times of armed conflict and development.

The topics covered include the relationship's political and humanitarian facets, the cultural distinctions between the military and humanitarian fields, and some enduring problems the two sides must overcome on the ground. Greater coordination to prevent overlap in activities, the sensitivity of sharing security information, or simple "reach out" efforts to get beyond both players' resistance in the same working environment are examples of the latter. Interestingly, not much has been published about how the military views its role in taking on civilian responsibilities. But without a more thorough examination of how the military perceives its changing role in humanitarian activities, the public and humanitarian organisations are unsure of exactly who they are working with. It is also a must to comprehend how the military's engagement with humanitarian agencies fits into larger military operations in the complex military world of hierarchy and acronyms.

The CMR best describes the relationship between the civil authority of a given society and its military authority. And thus, it is important to acknowledge from the onset that the KDF through the Ministry of Defence is committed to defending and protecting the people of the Republic of Kenya and their property against external aggression and also in providing support to the Civil Authority as may be required.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the summary, conclusion, and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Summary

The local population views the military's contribution to development through the lens of the accessibility of high-quality public services, some of which include educational, health, social, cultural, environmental, industrial, and employment opportunities, where there is a need for and utilization of a workforce with a variety of qualifications. It was discovered that the participant response rate (85%) was a good reflection of the community that was initially targeted.

5.1.1 Demographic features

The high response rate was attributed to the study's thorough planning, proper orientation, addition of required paperwork, research tool being accompanied by a research permit, and regular supervision from the supervisor. The study also endeavoured to obtain the necessary data by covering the locations where the respondents were located. The study found that the public views favourably that the role of the military in development should be directly beneficial to them. This should be by promoting further conditions necessary for greater development and enhancement of their businesses; plus, development should lead to better commodity price regimes, availability of investments, promotion of technical infrastructure, and better service delivery.

5.1.2 Strategies used by the KSL in the advancement of industrial development

The study found that the key function of the civil-military relations system is therefore viewed as maximizing military security at the least sacrifice of other social values by optimizing capabilities developed within the military and employing them for endeavors that also create or catalyze industrial development, for example the creation of the KSL. This is achieved through a complex balancing of power and attitudes among civilian and military groups. A well-balanced pattern of civil-military relations will therefore yield a better security structure for a country. In contrast, failure to make use of these capacities result in the loss of synergy that would optimize the employment of national resources already deployed and domiciled with the military.

5.1.3 The policy-oriented measures adequately anchoring KSL contribution

Kenya has a variety of difficulties to national growth, including those related to power sharing, unemployment, and the country's finances, as well as issues with socio-economic inequality, leadership, and the country's historical legacy. The study found that while one cannot entirely attribute the difficulties of nation-building on any one institution, the military may stand in and help ameliorate issues in this important area due to their extensive experience in government. To truly unite the many groups in this country into a single nation, more needs to be done by all parties involved in the complicated and dynamic job of nation-building.

5.1.4 The challenges undermining KSL capacity to enhance industrial development

The demands of industrial development are complex, and Kenya's economy is not usually strong enough to support lengthy industrial development initiatives. This suggests that nations today prioritize issues involving the military, national security, and diplomacy (high politics) less than

issues concerning the economy, infrastructure development, labour markets, healthcare, and education. As a result, there is much less military involvement in the battle.

5.2 Conclusion

The study's conclusion provides a framework for reconsidering national development and makes the case that, given the strategic unpredictability of the African continent, the military should not only continue to play the traditional role of preserving state sovereignty, but also be involved in novel projects that contributes to enhancing social undertakings and efficient use of resources aimed at reducing poverty by carrying out focused industrial development projects.

This section suggests that the military can engage in a variety of nation-building initiatives outside of its core responsibilities, such as public utility infrastructure construction, relief supply services, peacekeeping, search and rescue, the restoration of water supply systems, the rehabilitation of water dams for irrigation, the sinking of community use boreholes, and other civil-related activities. They should be carefully examined to determine whether they should be incorporated into the primary responsibilities of the Kenya Defence Forces.

This study aims to determine if these actions represent meaningful national progress and whether they compromise the military's primary mission of preserving national security from invasion from without. It is the question of whether the military directly contributes to industrial development and those military operations that are not directly related to fundamental security issues result in significantly more development.

5.3 Recommendations

The military today through CMR assumes the additional role of industrial development, a task that is often carried out by its members, because of the new strategic tendencies of the twenty-first century. Military personnel can contribute to laying the groundwork for regional cooperation based on confidence and trust. They can achieve this by fostering strong defence connections and encouraging military training activities. Defensive conversation and exchanges will provide nations with more avenues to work out their issues and miscommunications. Such defensive networking and diplomacy can lessen errors and advance a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. Defence diplomacy can be conducted in many ways, including through student exchanges, cooperative exercises, and seminars.

This section recommends that the military churn out clear and specific programmes directly committed to industrial development. The KDF through the KSL organization has some alternatives for participating in economic and industrial development initiatives, without any distinction between the resources to be used for these programmes and those destined for operational readiness. In other words, keep things as they are. There will be a need for extensive equipment rehabilitation. There will be a requirement for additional tools. This option's key drawback is that it will be challenging to avoid compromising operational preparedness. Ad hoc responses to circumstances will also continue to be used. Programmes for reducing poverty and fostering economic growth should engage the defence forces. However, the resources to be used for these projects and those intended for operational readiness should be clearly separated. This option necessitates a substantial infusion of additional funding for the renovation, maintenance, and addition of new equipment.

The establishing of civil action units that are distinct from operational units and are mostly staffed by civilians is required. The rotation of military officers between these units and operational ones is required. This option's principal drawback is that it necessitates a significant restructuring of the defence forces as well as a considerable infusion of extra funds for staffing and equipment acquisition. Finally this study recommends that the country should expand some of the KDF policies, so as to incorporate multiagency activities in the enhancement industrial development, for instance the National Youth Service (NYS) can add value to the cottage industry. For instance, the shipping industry spawns and gives rise to supporting cottage industries to support furniture, steel upgrading, wiring, motor, galleys, NYS the country could learn from the Tanzania style of *Shirika la Uzalishaji Mali la Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa* herein abbreviated as SUMAJKT

5.4 Areas of Further Studies

- This section would advocate for a study to understand the spin-off that stimulates the cottage industrial e.g. steel (maritime grade steel), wood, electrical cables, and furniture. Support documents of the necessary claims (Railways fuel tankers licenses). This study would encourage further research on The Whole of Government approach and its contribution towards the enhancement of the performance of KSL.
- This study will propose research on policy issues that enhance the activities of KSL, this is because the current policies are not well grasped by the practitioners, they are

not clear on existing policy or even whether they exist in the first place. In many instances, policy documents are not readily available to staff/personnel.

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APPENDICES


Appendix 1: Research Data Collection Permit-NACOSTI


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **885617** Date of Issue: **12/December/2023**


RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Mr. Timothy Stelu Leksolool of National Defence University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi on the topic: **THE ROLE OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA: CASE OF KENYA SHIPYARD LIMITED** for the period ending : **12/December/2024**.

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Source: National Commission of Science Technology and Innovation, (2024)

Appendix 2: Research Data Collection Permission-NDC

Telephone: 051- 851141
Fax: 051-851046
Email: ndu-kenya@mod.go.ke
When Replying Please Quote:
Ref: NDU - K/AA & R/02



National Defence University-Kenya
P O Box 3812 – 20100
Nakuru, Kenya

23 November 2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORISATION

Brig Timothy Stelu Lekoolool of National Defence College, a College of National Defence University-Kenya, successfully defended his Master of Arts research proposal and has been allowed to proceed to the field to collect data for his thesis.

The research's topic is, "**The Role of Military Institutions in Industrial Development in Kenya: Case of Kenya Shipyards Limited**". The Candidate will be conducting the field work with effect from December 2023.

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to request you to accord him any necessary assistance to successfully conduct the research.

Your continued assistance is highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anne W T Muigai'.

Prof Anne W T Muigai
Deputy Vice-Chancellor
National Defence University-Kenya

Source: National Defence College, (2024)

Appendix 3: Research Letter from County Authority



**THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

TELEGRAM DISTRICTER.....K. CENTRAL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

TELEPHONE0726 548141.....

TOWN LOCATION

E-mail

P.O BOX 1921-40100

When replying please quote
Ref No. KTL/GEN/VOL VIII/98

Date: 16/5/2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: LETTER FOR RESEARCH DATA COLLECTION EXERCISE

On behalf of Kisumu County, this letter is to certify and act as an attestation of the successful data collection exercise undertaken with informed participants from Kisumu Central Sub County and Town location respectively; to exchange ideas on the contribution of military institutions towards industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to Kenya Shipyards Limited.

The academic study made a formal request for first-hand primary data from the ground, and therefore the County Office facilitated the whole data collection plan and exercise. The research sensitization was done for about a week in consultation with the local community. Ultimately the final data required was collected via an interactive Focus Group Discussion meeting, through use of an open conversation, and asking of follow-up questions whenever something major emerged.

The mobilized members of the community participated and gave their honest views on the military institutions in industrial development using the case of Kenya Shipyards; and the data collection was with the aim of disseminating scholarly information. The research enquiries were all systematically and chronologically arranged, participants were asked questions respectfully and the moderator recorded key feedback and responses from all the members in attendance.

Sincerely,


For Willis Onyona Ochieng
Senior Chief.



Appendix 4: Research Consent Form

Serial Number:

My name is I am currently a Masters student at the National Defence University (Kenya) and National Defence College (Karen), undertaking a Master's in Strategy and Security Studies. As part of my Degree course, I am undertaking a research Project for my Honours dissertation. The title of my project is the role of military institutions and industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of Kenya Shipyard Limited. The findings of this project will be useful in influencing academic and policy gaps. This research is purely for academic purpose only. I am looking for respondents to interview for the study and if you agree to participant, you will be asked a few questions pertaining to the topic. Please note that participation in this exercise is voluntary and the whole process should take few minutes.

You are absolutely free to opt out of this research any time. You will remain completely anonymous, and all the data collected from this study will be treated with utmost privacy and confidentiality. If you have read and understood this information sheet, questions you had have been answered and you would like to participate in the study, please sign the declaration form.

Declaration of Consent

I have read through the participant information sheet. I now consent voluntarily to be a respondent in this research project.

Signature:

Date:

Appendix 5: Research Tool I - Questionnaire

Introduction

The purpose of this interview guide is purely for academic use and this research tool is to collect information from a wide range of respondents who have first-hand knowledge about military institutions and industrial development. It is requested that you give accurate and concise information. The personal information is optional and any further clarification on each question can be made where necessary to your satisfaction.

The objective of this study was to examine military institutions and their contribution to industrial development in Kenya through the case of Kenya shipyard limited. It is my request that you humbly support me in this study by agreeing to be one of the participants and by ticking and making the necessary statement where required. Clarification on each question can be made where necessarily to your satisfaction. This study is purely for academic purposes only. Thank you for taking time to participant in this research, please fill in the questions appropriately.

Instructions

The following statements depict military institutions and industrial development in Kenya via the case of Kenya shipyard limited.

How would you rate these factors and state why? Where 1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 = strongly disagree respectively.

Section A: Biodata

1. Your age range? (Optional)

- Below 30 years
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60-69
- Above 70 years

2. Occupation?

3. Education level?

- Secondary
- Tertiary College
- Undergraduate
- Postgraduate
- Other (specify)

4. Gender? Male Female

5. Designation?

- Supervisor
- Manager
- Director
- Chair-person
- Other (specify)

6. Have you ever heard of the concept of industrial development? Yes No

7. Does military institution(s) enhance quest for industrial development in Kenya? Yes No

Section Two: The role of military institutions and industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of Kenya Shipyard Limited

How would you rate these factors and reasons why? Where 1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 = strongly disagree respectively.

10. The role of military institutions in Africa also includes fostering development?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 strongly disagree

Reasons

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

11. The role of the military institution in Kenya includes enhancing industrial development?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 strongly disagree

.....
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.....

12. The main activities of Kenya Defence Forces provide a platform for engagement across various sectors specifically aimed at increasing the pace of industrial development.

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

.....

.....

.....

13. The Kenya Shipyard will have many direct benefits to Kenya's development?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

.....

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14. The Kenya Shipyard Limited represents a bright future for specific aspirations of Kenya's industrial development?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

.....

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.....

15. There are associated challenges of dependence on the Kenya Shipyard Limited to spur security advancement and industrial development towards Kenya's Vision 2030.

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

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16. Some of the key challenges undermining KSL in the enhancement of industrial development aspirations include finances, technology, capacity, and restrictions among others.

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

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17. The lack of policy framework challenges military institutions through KSL in the enhancement of industrial developmental aspirations in the Kenya?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

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18. The lack of legal framework KSL is a challenge in the enhancement of industrial developmental aspirations in the Kenya?

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

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19. There are recent measures to effectively address the challenges the Kenya Shipyard Limited to sustainable security and industrial development in Kenya.

1 = strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Un-decided, 4 = Disagree and 5 Reasons

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20. List some of the projects that have merged from KSL for the enhancement of industrial development in Kenya.

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21. The efforts of the military to enhance industrial development can ultimately be achieved through the effective implementation of Kenya’s foreign policy aspirations?

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22. Any additional information on the role of military institutions and industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of Kenya Shipyard Limited?

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Thank you for your participation.

5. What are some of the example of industrial development projects undertaken by the Kenya Defence Forces?

6. Have you heard of the Kenya Shipyard Limited?

7. What are the current projects directly involving the Kenya Shipyard Limited?

8. What are the current vessels in use in your locality and how do you acquire them?

9. Are the current vessels fit for their purpose?

10. What challenges and opportunities have you observed KSL facing in the process of advancing industrial development?

11. Additional information on the role of military institutions and industrial development in Kenya with specific reference to the case of Kenya Shipyard Limited?

Appendix 7: Research Press Release



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)



Source: Kenya Shipyards Limited, (2024)



Source: Kenya Shipyards Limited, (2023)

Appendix 8: Military Engineering Equipment



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)





Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)





Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)



Source: Kenya Defence Forces, (2024)