



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**THE ROLE OF FOREIGN POLICY IN ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT
INTERESTS IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF BLUE ECONOMY IN KENYA**

LAZARUS PATROBER WAFULA

**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF
ART AT THE INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

DECEMBER, 2018

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any award in any other University.

Signature:Date:

Lazarus Patrober Wafula

Admission Number: R50/9977/2018

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS)

University of Nairobi

Signature:Date:

This research project has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor

Prof. Amb. Maria Nzomo

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS)

University of Nairobi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work would not have been possible without the support of my supervisor, Prof. Amb. Maria Nzomo, the Director of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies at the University of Nairobi. She provided me extensive personal and professional guidance and taught me a great deal about both scientific research and life in general. I also wish to acknowledge the faculty members of the National Defence College in Kenya who were very supportive and worked actively to provide me with the protected academic time to pursue my academic and career goals.

I am very grateful to the leadership of the Kenya Defence Forces for according me a chance to undertake a Nairobi University accredited course at the National Defence College. I thank all those with whom I have had the pleasure to work during this project.

Lastly, nobody has been more important to me in the pursuit of this project than the members of my family. Most importantly, I wish to thank my loving and supportive wife, Agnes, whose unwavering love and support were with me throughout this journey. I would also like to thank my three wonderful sons, Alvin, Robin and Jerry, who provided unending inspiration along the way as I strived to mentor them through this project. God bless them all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
ABSTRACT.....	x
MAP OF STUDY AREA I	xi
MAP OF STUDY AREA IV.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Research Questions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4 Objectives of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5 Justification of the Study.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5.1 Academic justification	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5.2 Policy justification	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.6 Literature Review	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.7 Theoretical Framework	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.7.1 Functionalism theory	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.8 Hypotheses of the Study.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9 Research Methodology.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9.1 Research design:	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9.2 Data collection	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9.3 Target population	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9.4 Data analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9.5 Study limitations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.10 Chapter Outline.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER TWO	Error! Bookmark not defined.

THE STATUS OF AFRICA’S ADVANCEMENT OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

INTERESTS THROUGH THE BLUE ECONOMY..Error! Bookmark not defined.

2.1 Rationale for Development in Africa**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2 Challenges of the Development Situation in Africa..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.1 Repercussions of colonialism **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.2 Political Violence and Underdevelopment**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.3 The Multiple Dimensions of Conflict and its Resolution**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.4 African Public Opinion on Social and Political Issues . **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.5 Inclusion and Difference..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.6 Public Health Challenges **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.2.7 Science, Technology and Education **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.3 Opportunities of the Development Situation in Africa **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.4 Future of Development in Africa**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2.5 Chapter Summary**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

CHAPTER THREEError! Bookmark not defined.

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF FOREIGN POLICY CAN PLAY IN

PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BLUE ECONOMY IN AFRICA..

.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3.1 Foreign Policy and Development in Africa.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3.2 Foreign Policy in Promoting Development through Blue Economy in Africa
Error! Bookmark not defined.

3.3 Kenya’s Foreign Policy Objectives and the Blue economy**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3.4 Development through Blue Economy in Kenya...**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

3.5 Chapter Summary**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

CHAPTER FOUR.....Error! Bookmark not defined.

THE KEY ACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KENYA’S FOREIGN POLICY FOR PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH UTILIZATION OF THE BLUE ECONOMYError! Bookmark not defined.

4.1 Key Stakeholders Advancing the Blue Economy Interests **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

4.2 Key Policy on the Blue Economy Interests**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

4.3 Key Frameworks on the Blue Economy Interests **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

4.4 Key Actors Utilizing Blue Economy to Enhance Kenya’s Development Interests .
.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

4.5 Chapter Summary**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

CHAPTER FIVEError! Bookmark not defined.

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS Error! Bookmark not defined.

5.1 Introduction**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2 Research Response Rate.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.1 Research Response Rate **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.2 Age distribution **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.3 Gender distribution **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.4 Distribution by occupational specialization.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.5 Duration in office **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.2.6 Blue economy in Kenya..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3 The Blue economy and Development in Africa...**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3.1 Understanding the Blue Economy **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3.2 The Blue economy transformation..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3.3 The Blue economy Issues **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3.4 The Blue economy challenges to development**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.3.5 The Blue economy development direction**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.4 Status of Africa’s Advancement of Its Development Interests through the Blue Economy.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.4.1 The Blue Economy and the Kenya’s economic development**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

5.4.2	The Blue Economy and development	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.4.3	The Blue Economy and Kenya’s national security.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.4.4	The Blue Economy and socioeconomic growth.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.4.5	The Blue Economy and Regional Challenges	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.4.6	The Blue Economy and the private sector	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5	Key stakeholders, policy and framework in overcoming security challenges	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5.1	Stakeholders	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5.2	Integrated National Maritime Policy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5.3	Key Actors and Foreign Policy Strategies for Implementing the Blue Economy Development in Kenya	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5.4	Development of National Fleet	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.5.5	Development of Fisheries and Maritime Infrastructure	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.6	Chapter summary	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER SIX		Error! Bookmark not defined.
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.1	Introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.2	Summary of the Findings	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.3	Conclusion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.4	Recommendations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.5	Areas of Further Studies.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		79
APPENDICES		89
Appendix 1: Research Authorization Letter		89
Appendix 2: Research Clearance Permit		90
Appendix 3: Interview Guide.....		92
Appendix 4: Key Informant Interview		97

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIMS	Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy
AMD	Africa's Maritime Domain
APMA	African Port Management Associations
AU	African Union
BE	Blue Economy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSF	Global Shippers Forum
HE	His Excellency
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISCs	Information Sharing Centres
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KICC	Kenyatta International Conference Centre
KICD	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
MDA	Maritime Domain Awareness
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Authorities
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre
NDV	National Development Vision
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIS	National Intelligence Service
NPS	National Police Service
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships

RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAR	Search and Rescue
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UASC	Union of African Shippers Council
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States
USD	United States Dollars
VMS	Vessel Monitoring Systems

ABSTRACT

In an undeniably incorporated world, nations have turned out to be reliant upon each other and therefore the activities of one nation influence others. Many nations have embarked on creating partnerships that are aimed to protect and enhance their interests in the international system and therefore cushion their citizens against unfavorable circumstances. Towards this end, African countries have formulated joint long-term development goals called the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, through which they seek to utilize their resources in a sustainable way to improve the living conditions of their people and protect themselves against hostile environments while leveraging on global partnerships to enhance their growth and development. The objective of this study was to examine the role of foreign policy in advancing development interests in the continent of Africa, using the case of Blue economy in Kenya. This study intends to make a scholarly contribution on the role of the Blue economy in promoting foreign policy interests in Africa, which aims to strengthen economic and security sectors and hopefully enhance academic knowledge in the Blue economy and foreign policy issues. Functionalism theory was applied to examine the role of foreign policy in advancing development interest in Africa using a case study of Blue economy in Kenya. The study adopted exploratory research design where Primary data was collected using key informants, questionnaires and interview methods while Secondary data was collected through books, journal articles and periodicals. The study mainly focused on the whole of Kenya. The main target populations for this study included Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya Defence Forces, Kenya Ports Authority, Kenya Maritime Authority, Fisheries Department, and other government agencies. Document analysis method was eventually used to draw conclusions. The final results were presented in form of graphs, pie charts, narratives and tables to allow a reader to understand and correctly interpret circumstances affecting the Blue economy. The study found that in the Kenyan context, the main sectors of the Blue Economy are traditional activities such as fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, transport, and ports, as well as emerging sectors such as renewable energy and deep sea mining. This study therefore establishes that although the dominant activities of Blue Economy in Kenya remain focused on trade, energy and fishing, foreign policy remains a fundamental aspect that require to be addressed if Blue Economy has to thrive. The study reveals that the maritime security challenges in Kenya's maritime domain are complex and therefore require multinational collaboration to address them, and several states are currently assisting the maritime security agents of IOR countries. The study also revealed that 99% of the participants were of the view that there was need for interagency collaboration in handling security threats in Kenya. This study concludes that Blue economy challenges and opportunities can only be addressed by means of a comprehensive foreign policy that involves political, military and societal measures, and strengthens regional security capabilities. This study also concludes that the Blue economy is still a new concept in Kenya and therefore did not feature prominently in the current foreign policy document of Kenya that was adopted in 2014. The study therefore recommends that the Kenyan Government should enhance maritime capacity through deliberate and specialized training and step-up maritime diplomacy capacity building among the maritime states by promoting partnerships that strengthen bonds between allies.

MAP OF STUDY AREA I

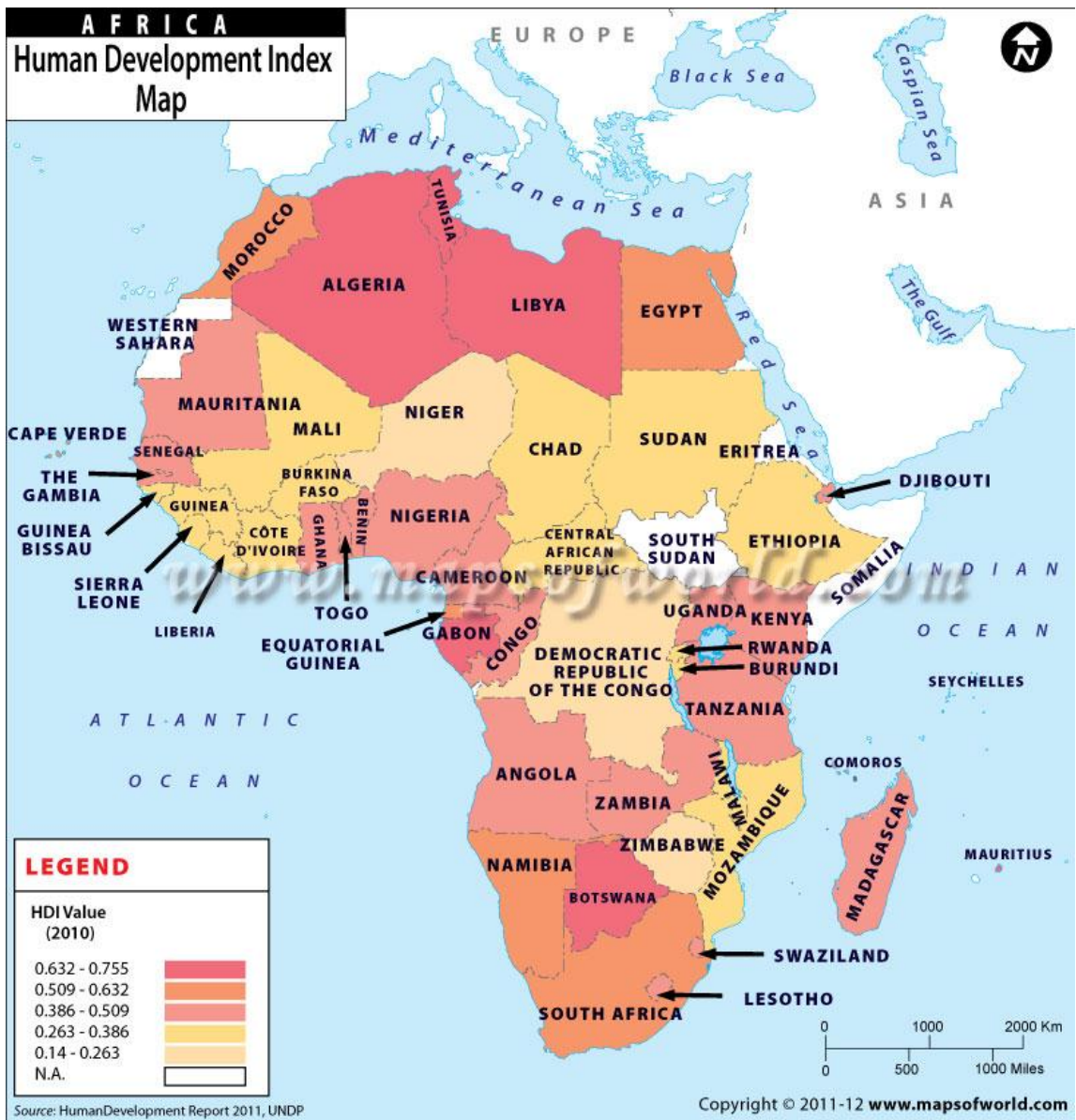


Figure 1: Human Development Index in Africa

Source: Observer Research Foundation, (2010)

MAP OF STUDY AREA II



Figure 4: Map of Kenya

Source: African Economic Outlook, (2017).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

This Chapter contains foundation data on the issues of advancement and foreign policy under the BE. The World has made considerable progress in its endeavors to accomplish sustainable development and the exercises drawn from the diverse mainland's advancements all through the latest two decades dependably highlighted the prerequisite for heightened methods to sufficiently address some major worldwide advancement imperatives to improvement.

Africa has various development objectives through long haul strategic plans, the most recent being Agenda 2063 strategic plans. Such objectives call for extensive money related advantages for be acknowledged, taking into account that the overall progression back scene have all the earmarks of change. The UN 2030 Agenda for SDG guides overall action all through the accompanying 15 years. Africa's progress needs that were seen to be common in

This examination takes note that successful usage of these plans will require lucidness between worldwide, mainland, provincial, national and regional endeavors. This examination takes note of that the African landmass has set out on a mainland improvement through the AU Agenda 2063. The kin of the Agenda engaged methodology assured to update exhaustive budgetary and social development and its complement on agriculture enhancement, improvement of frameworks and industrialization gives basic drivers to work creation and lessening of neediness. The support of the AU, the NEPAD and African gatherings of regional economy for the persuading execution regarding the new plans is crucial. The achievement of these supporting endeavors in beginning progression in Africa genuinely relies upon the

insightful obvious proof and fit usage of the common asset in the continent, including the BE.

According to Bouchard and Crumplin enhancements in Africa over the span of the latest 20 years have delivered new respect for BE issues. Striking leading in move of worldwide money related pressures and effect to Asia from North Atlantic, fusing into explicit China and India's ensuing climb. The prospect of BE is one that has a late starting but gotten thought of as a road for progression in Africa. The truly new thought of the BE typifies most of the ability of oceanic resources and was at the point of convergence of the AU Agenda 2063, where it was altogether articulated to be the future of Africa.

Enhancement in SSA has seen basically no GDP improvement during this time frame. The BE can accept an important function in Africa's fundamental change, enhancement, and monetary advancement. In EA, the Indian Ocean is of phenomenal centrality and 'BE' is transforming into a key thought. AIMS 2050 was a key accomplishment in tying down AMD.

This investigation takes note of that in the Kenyan setting, the plenty of issues, the standards and objectives of BE are very driven. At present, worldwide involvement in activities of foreign policies for Blue assets is sparse and differed. The principle target of Kenya's remote approach (2014) is to expand her capacity as a nation, to keep up her sway, and improve its national limit, and the BE gave an ideal road to the nation to realize all its national desires. In this manner the BE speaks to another outskirts for improvement; Kenya is appropriately situating itself to abuse the BE asset in a sustainably.

1.2 Problem Statement

This segment noticed that numerous nations' advancement is obliged by absence of

assets, some nations that are developing and those that have developed depend on imported assets to improve their agendas on development. Paradoxically, regardless of being plentifully supplied with a larger number of assets than different mainlands numerous African regions stay immature and keep being obligated to developed countries. This examination contends that if existing assets are very much saddled and abused, African nations could propel improvement plans. It is assessed that the sea is worth billions of dollars which still remains generally unharnessed, but then this riches is ceaselessly being misused by different nations that have cutting edge innovation and limit and have created techniques to abuse the assets. In reality most strategies of foreign policies are not constantly effective in accomplishing unique objectives. For example African states have real stakes in the BE.

This examination tries to break down why the BE remains to a great extent unexploited in East Africa. Specifically, it tries to basically break down the formative difficulties experienced and decide the job BE can play if all around tackled, through a deliberately coordinated foreign policy. Strategy of foreign policy is the key component in the process by which a state interprets its extensively considered objectives and interests into significant outcomes. Africa needs to genuinely consider applying a strategy of foreign policy that tries to accomplish advancement destinations, through productive BE usage.

1.3 Research Questions

The specific research questions will include;

- i. What is the status of Africa's advancement of its development interests through the BE?
- ii. What is the role and impact of foreign policy play in promoting development through BE in Africa?

- iii. Who are the key actors in the implementation of Kenya's foreign policy for promotion of development through utilization of the BE?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study will be to examine the role of foreign policy in advancing development interests in Africa using a case study of BE in Kenya. The specific objectives of the study will include;

- i. To determine the status of Africa's advancement of its development interests through the BE.
- ii. To assess the role and impact of foreign policy can play in promoting development through BE in Africa.
- iii. To examine the key actors in the implementation of Kenya's foreign policy for promotion of development through utilization of the BE.

1.5 Justification of the Study

1.5.1 Academic justification

This examination intends to include to academic documentation the activity of the BE in progressing foreign policy in Africa, which will fortify financial and security fragments and in a perfect world update insightful data in the BE issues. The BE gives remarkable unexploited potential in social and money related progression of Kenya.

1.5.2 Policy justification

The BE can add to the positive difference in Africa. This is an indispensable region for policy makers to utilize systems of foreign policies in propelling progression in Kenya, through the BE. In such way, the nonattendance of clear resource misuse approach in the African region is best described in the under use or abuse on marine

resources. This examination imagines that the disclosures of this examination will make an impressive pledge to policy making through addressing foreign policy enhancement using logical investigation of BE in Kenya.

1.6 Literature Review

Advancement, explicitly worldwide improvement is a wide idea that occurs at various dimensions. This section contends that while dissecting the role of foreign policy in advancing improvement, one needs to acknowledge the state's pertinence in this procedure. Remembering this, one can partition foreign policies into two expansive territories through which it impacts the nation's advancement, to be specific politics and economy.

Engdahl contends that Africa must begin to basically survey its ability to handle its critical improvement challenges in light of its rising advancement necessities. This involves increasing endeavors to tackle potential and investigate advancement in new opportunities. The financial history of Africa has had significant results in molding the landmass. Africa's assets history is just a part of this huge historiography, one that should be kept in context regardless of whether it comes to increasingly pose a threat later on. It is imperative to take note that in spite of a considerable measure being expounded on the game of geopolitical asset in Africa and attention to its importance, there is still a lot of misconception about asset legislative issues in Africa, and this is on the grounds that most works have separated from African geopolitics from the specific side. The possibility of the BE is advantageous and one that has starting late gotten thought of as a path for Africa's development. 'The BE is the future of Africa'.

Africa is at a basic defining moment. Following quite a while of frustrating execution, advancement has been strong over the span of the latest decade and offers

the foundation for changing the territory all through the accompanying 2 generations. The ongoing advancement of the BE has likewise raised the goals of Africans over the landmass and recharged the interest of the world for Africa. The African landmass is inexhaustibly honored with assets that are natural yet there is still nonattendance of measures to sensibly utilize and manage this capital.

Africa is directly the point of convergence of rising interest deliberately from the overall system and right now maritime security of the landmass is starting at now a fundamental issue to the US, EU and NATO. These revived interests may be a result exploit the resources on continental land or along the Coast and this plainly appears as another fight for Africa's advantages.

Ocean and shoreline front zones are of staggering centrality to SIDS. The SIDS show that the BE as an approach to manage reasonable improvement that is more fit the bill to their particular conditions, restrictions and troubles. It advocates vague outcome from the green economy, which has enhance human lifestyle and social value, while essentially diminishing regular perils and environmental inadequacies.

The six African SIDS, depend on the marine and coastal sectors. The BE segments in these six nations are in different periods of advancement, confronting the difficulties and incredible potential. The potential for improvement for every area varies for every African SIDS because of explicit natural, geological, political conditions, and innovative and human skill. It likewise presents difficulties for the most part as natural externalities and financial outcomes, for regional populaces. Improvement of the diverse parts should take the clashing interest of different areas into thought, and the natural and financial results.

The African landmass is liberally honored with bottomless assets yet there is

still nonappearance of measures to sensibly utilize and manage this- ordinary capital. Observational examinations have demonstrated that asset subordinate nations are bound to experience the ill effects of civil wars inspired by 'complaints' or 'covetousness' and this is especially valid for states in sub-Saharan Africa. Besides, asset plenitude and reliance are habitually connected with 'corruption', 'powerless state establishments', 'rentier states', 'dictator principle' and 'neediness'.

This investigation found that lately there has been expanded consideration in SIDS for the unique chances 'BE' can offer. The BE offers the SIDS the potential to mitigate one of their characterizing obstructions to sustainable advancement; a limited earthbound asset base. SIDS are honored with tremendous sea regions, vast mind boggling coastlines and generally have extensive Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) in contrast with their territory region.

As needs be, the sea and seaside territories and all their biological community capacities are in this manner of significant significance for SIDS. Most of the populace and foundation are situated in beach front zones. Sea and beach front territories present great open doors for advancement which can yield noteworthy monetary and social advantages for seaside populaces while ensuring natural integrity. Bartley and Leber, express that non-customary marine assets, for example, marine mineral assets, sea vitality assets, marine biotechnology, and profound marine farming are accepted to have huge business potential too. In the event that legitimately created, they can help fuel the financial development, improvement and social advancement of the nation. Sadly, these assets have been to a great extent underexplored because of the absence of comprehension of their highlights and money related difficulties in saddling them.

The acknowledgment of the maximum capacity of the BE requires the successful

consideration of every single societal gathering, particularly ladies, youth, regional communities, and minimized or underrepresented gatherings. In connection to monetary improvement, these gatherings frequently confront constrained access to circumstances and open administrations, insufficient lawful standing, poor chances to add to addition of value, low advantages, and an absence of acknowledgment of the novel and significant job they could play in the public eye. The chances to saddle the BE are molded by complex national and global interests, which can either support organization building and community oriented commitment or make strains between invested individuals. There are various dangers that may undermine the quest for harmony and thriving. Models incorporate robbery and other criminal exercises adrift and additionally contending utilizations and shortage of water and other regular assets.

Africa faces enormous demographics difficulties in the huge and expanding level of youngsters under age of thirty in its populace. Furthermore, numerous young don't wish to seek after country occupations in their home regions and rather travel to quickly growing urban areas. So as to take an interest in the advantages of the BE, these adolescent will require instruction, training, and openings for work. Their compelling work constrain interest, in any case, could be the motor that drives the BE of things to come.

This examination noticed that the African landmass by and by sits at an intersection of chance to rethink its advancement pathway inside the setting of the BE, considering financial, political, and ecological contemplations. Social orders that are subject to oceanic and marine assets and biological communities ought to prepare to leave on a formative direction concentrated on human and environment prosperity.

With BE, there are confined progressions, that can be used to advocate for change.

The astounding climb of psychological warfare, piracy, and unregulated ocean abuse along the HOA in the earlier years has passed on the subject of maritime security to the most noteworthy purpose of most overall inspiration.

The BE approach is established upon the appraisal and consolidation of the genuine estimation of the regular (blue) capital into all parts of financial action which incorporates conceptualization, development of +infrastructure, p+lanning, exchange, travel, inexhaustible asset misuse, vitality generation or utilization. The BE gives incredible unexploited potential in social and monetary improvement of nations.

The economy is recognized as the performance of a country in terms of revenues and incomes. Being in the point of convergence of the Coral Triangle, Africa has an extent of marine resources. However, they presently can't seem to be completely investigated and comprehended as just regular marine assets, for example, fisheries, and oil and gas have been economically misused.

The approach of BE underlines interconnectedness with different parts, is receptive to rising and frontier divisions, and backings essential social contemplations, for example, sexual orientation mainstreaming, nourishment and water security, destitution easing, riches maintenance, and creation of employment. The BE can assume a noteworthy job in Africa's auxiliary transformation. The UNCTAD nations that stoppage in the economies of significant exchanging accomplices and low products costs diminished development projections for Africa amid the announcing time frame. Be that as it may, the astounding monetary execution of past years was continued to a limited extent through enhancing the BE the board and financial enhancement in East Africa.

The East African territorial complex circumstance has an explicit character and includes various dangers and difficulties to advancement. The most vital are:

interstate and clashes, the presence of accepted sovereign political units (most quite Somaliland), borders permeability, basic shortcoming of all nations and inward shakiness, dictator character of political routines that abuse human rights (causing obstruction - now and then outfitted - of parts of a general public), extraordinary poverty and low human advancement, mass relocations, oceanic robbery and sea (in)security by and large, terror attacks, and ecological difficulties.

Maluki states that, advantages are continuously being abused by its islands and littoral states in this manner making it geo-purposely essential to overall trade and security of vitality. Irrefutably the Indian Ocean has been an essential geostrategic space of forceful ocean security that incorporates the presence of extra regional sea powers. Consequently the Indian Ocean Region is a locale in which insecurity and battle can quickly rise up out of free edge traces, issues of imperativeness, security of assets and the change in interests by nations in EA.

This part takes note of that the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the AU 2063 Agenda perceive the significance of harmony and security, as basic empowering influences as well as vital segments of feasible advancement. In accordance with this goal, Africa has additionally proceeded, with the help of the UN and partners of development, to deliver rising difficulties to harmony, security and advancement, for example, the ascent of psychological oppression and savage extremism.

This examination sees that it is significant that the more extensive East African area is blessed with characteristic assets and minerals with the most recent advancement being the disclosure of raw petroleum and gas in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. However, there is still next to no assemblage of academic material connecting BE to advancement in the area; likewise there is still some difference

about the way in which BE assets are overseen. In light of this, the examination hopes to significantly break down advancing foreign policy headway enthusiasm for Africa using a relevant investigation of BE in Kenya.

Conflicts and clashes are unavoidable in the usage, get to and the administration of Blue resources due to the shifting needs and estimations of various individuals and moreover social events of individuals in the general population eye in the wake of these sorts of resource(s). The extraction of Blue resources has in a couple of cases initiated or fuelled potential savage conflict, blocking enhancement in a segment of the EA regions. The BE is a key part for the satisfaction of Kenya's money related enhancement. Over 80% trade in the world is proceeded around 93,000 seller vessels which are kept up by 1.2M seafarers and practically 6b tons of load. The essentialness of maritime trade to Kenya's economy and its potential duty to money related enhancement is appeared by the fundamental reality that a huge percent of Kenya's worldwide trade by volume is passed on through sea.

Kenya has a tremendous potential of monetary development of nations and beyond yet it likewise can possibly bring emergencies. It is a district in which precariousness and strife can rapidly emerge from uncertain fringe depictions, inner clashes, issues of vitality and security of assets and interests that are changing. The economy of Kenya keep on developing at surprising rates, through land based asset exploitation and exports of items.

Changing over this development into quality development, through the age of comprehensive riches, inside natural points of confinement and regarding the most astounding social contemplations, requires intense new reasoning. The sea security challenges that have emerged are to an expansive degree connected to fizzled or powerless states. Explicit difficulties are threats, piracy, the unlawful trafficking in

individuals, the arms and medication pirating, asset security and ecological dangers. Since the locale's sea security issues have the capability of upsetting the economy of the globe, vitality security and SLOCs, they have turned out to be imperative global issues.

The BE is a marine-based financial advancement that prompts enhanced human prosperity and social value while essentially lessening natural dangers and environmental vulnerabilities. Blue assets cover seas, waterways, lakes and other type of water bodies and related exercises. The absence of Africa's sea security shows on all viewpoints identifying with the utilization of the ocean and furthermore impacts adversely on the effectively critical, circumstance aground. The way that it was impractical to authorize the law and keep up great request adrift, undermined oceanic interchanges, invigorated robbery, harmed the marine condition and separated sea sovereignty, the cost in compassionate and financial terms likewise turned out to be high.

BE is completely unexploited in Kenya. It is assessed that the sea is worth a lot of money totaling to billion dollars yet to a great extent unharnessed. These riches is consistently being misused by different nations that have trend setting innovation and limit and have created methodologies to abuse the assets. This has prompted moderate monetary development, absence of industrialization and joblessness that stay real difficulties in the nation. This is the thing that has roused the investigation to comprehend outfitting sea security and asset abuse using sea tact in Kenya so as to enable Kenya to create systems that will ensure Country's Oceanic advantages.

Foreign policy is critical for any country, especially since the requirements of the state can be met through collaboration with various states, a point of reference being the way that the BE can best be exhausted simply through multilateral

organizations, blueprint and assembling among Kenya and diverse countries. Foreign policy is essential to achieve national destinations, for instance, to in a perfect world exploit the water resources in the crucial areas, for instance, fisheries, aquaculture, marine the movement business, aquaculture, essentialness, and also blue carbon.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

1.7.1 Functionalism theory

Functionalism hypothesis is used in this examination to elucidate and analyze how duty of foreign policy in Africa can propel the BE in Kenya. Functionalism came up in the midst of between War period and was initiated by David Mitrany. According to Mitrany, the universe of the 20th century was depicted by creating amounts of particular issues that could be settled just by community oriented exercises transversely over the nations' boundaries.

Likewise, this viewpoint illustrates positive relations between work and the economy by indicating their numerous advantages. The approach by Mitrany created so as to accomplish social harmony and success is known as functionalism. Also, reconciliation is a key conviction of functionalism as this permits social orders to proceed and advance since they have shared standards and qualities that implies all people have a shared objective and have a personal stake in accommodating and along these lines strife is insignificant.

Mitrany gets the chance to propose another global order, in view of the trans-national cooperation. Writing in a period in which Europe was confronting a huge crisis, Mitrany made sense of how to offer to the functionalist speculation conflicts for worldwide yet likewise regional incorporation. Mitrany's guideline diversion was related with the viable association of confined resources as an essential introduction

for a strong cooperation and for creation of what he portrayed like a working arrangement of harmony. The authentic setting of the BE inside Africa's water has been depicted by outside exploitation since the early pioneer time frame. Today, the AU through its 2050 AIMS procedures aims to complete BE exploitation. This examination observes that under functionalism speculation, the BE's principle function is moreover a huge function.

The BE includes an extensive variety of divisions that could address key formative difficulties confronting the beach front economies. By saddling blue assets, the issues of food security, poverty, joblessness and imbalances of the ecology can be successfully handled. Kenya can use the BE to financially hold its place of vital significance between the target and acting countries, and furthermore inside every country separately. As BE imagines heightening of exercises in and around the seas, the probability of regular regional question identifying with utilize and abuse of marine assets can't be ignored. It consequently, requires the current institutional streamlining courses of action administering the entrance, utilize and security of oceanic assets and this will be best accomplished by having effectively working frameworks.

This investigation subsequently reasons that as a sub-set of the economy, BE covers all sea related exercises including immediate and backhanded bolstering exercises needed for working of these monetary areas, while acclimating to the expenses of natural harm and environmental irregularity caused because of abuse of sea assets for utilization. Hence, the extent of BE is a lot more extensive and inclusive. This study at last notes that while functionalist hypothesis is a prominent methodology it has a few shortcomings. The shortcomings of functionalist hypothesis is that it will in general lead to misrepresented records of positive results of BE results

anyway it erroneously expect that there are no irreconcilable circumstances between the diverse states in the race of exploitation of blue assets.

This section holds that BE has been ignored for quite a long time with regards to African national security strategy plan. Much the unlimited budgetary likelihood of the sea zone has not been investigated; it is a little while ago that African nations are beginning to gradually grasp the enhancement estimation of the BE. The BE has conceptualized seas and oceans as progression spaces orchestrating coordinates preservation, practical use of living assets, oil Furthermore mineral wealth extraction, bio-prospecting, and marine transport.

Given that the hypothetical accentuation is by all accounts set on rather grand inquiries regarding the idea of social frameworks - Functionalist sociologists are not especially worried about an examination of individual thoughts, implications and translations. What they do will in general accentuate, in any case, is the possibility that the premise of social request is to be found in shared qualities or consensus. The BE gives remarkable unexploited potential in money related and social enhancement of countries extensively.

1.8 Hypotheses of the Study

- i. The development situation in Africa is weak due to under utilization of BE resources.
- ii. The BE has a potential in enhancing development through targeted foreign policy in Africa.
- iii. There is a lack of strategies in utilizing the BE in enhancing Kenya foreign policy development goals.

1.9 Research Methodology

1.9.1 Research design

The examination embraced exploratory research structure. An exploratory research design is led about an examination issue when there are few or no prior investigations to allude to. The emphasis is on picking up bits of knowledge and familiarity for later examination or embraced when issues are in a fundamental phase of examination.

1.9.2 Data collection

This examination noticed that, the methodology for the gathering of information relied upon the information to that is required. Collection of primary information was finished utilizing quantitative and qualitative research approach. Primary information was gathered utilizing interview guide and informant guide. Secondary information was gathered through books, articles, journals and periodicals. This helped understand what has been done on BE and national advancement from a worldwide, local, national and regional dimension. This data helped in making further endeavor of BE issues and their related developmental functions.

1.9.3 Target population

This investigation centered on the entire of Kenya. The primary target populaces for this examination will be experts from various departments that deal with issues relating to BE, foreign policy and security. This objective populace (respondents) is a genuine delegate of the objective gathering in the zone of study.

1.9.4 Data analysis

Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used in the analysis of the data gathered. Observations and interviews offer qualitative information, while surveys and experiments offer quantitative information. Along these lines the gathered information was arranged and investigated utilizing content analysis procedures, in view of the

rising issues under study. The findings were exhibited in form of tables, charts, and narrations to enable a reader to evaluate whether translation of the BE in upgrading foreign policy.

1.9.5 Study limitations

The self-reported information revealed information from the (objective populace) respondents, particularly topic matter specialists could represent a problem with regards to autonomous confirmation, as the analyst needed to take what respondents say amid meetings or in polls without needing any proof.

1.10 Chapter Outline

Chapter One: Introduction of the Study

Section one was comprised of the introduction. In this segment the acquaintance lays a short foundation with the investigation and a hypothetical system of the issues. The key segments of this segment are statement of the problem, study objectives, a review of literature, and justification of the study.

Chapter Two: Status of Africa's Advancement of its Development Interests through the BE

This Section two looked at and dissect the status of development. Sub-Saharan Africa, then again, has probably the quickest developing economies on the planet.

Chapter Three: The Role and Impact of Foreign Policy in Promoting Development through BE in Africa

This Chapter outlined the function foreign policy can play in development

advancement through BE in Africa and Kenya.

Chapter Four: The Key Actors in the Implementation of Kenya's Foreign Policy for Promotion of Development through Utilization of the BE

This section exhibited the players in formation of policy with regards to the BE issues, and demonstrated that there are distinctive performing actors in the foreign policy of Kenya specifically local and outside actors in using the BE for Kenya's advancement.

Chapter 5: Presentation of Findings and Analysis

This section examined the discoveries, interpretational and exhibition of results in accordance with the study objectives. The information got was displayed in form of tables , rates and pie charts.

Chapter 6: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This Chapter draws conclusions and makes recommendations dependent on the discoveries, with respect to the goals and the hypothesis of the examination.

CHAPTER TWO

THE STATUS OF AFRICA'S ADVANCEMENT OF ITS DEVELOPMENT INTERESTS THROUGH THE BE

2.1 Rationale for Development in Africa

This Chapter explored previous writing so as to value the status of the status of development in Africa. The 14th session of UNCTD stated that Africa has encountered high and ceaseless monetary development in the previous decade, inciting experts to contend that the landmass has achieved a defining moment in its advancement history and is ready to assume a huge job in the worldwide economy in current century.

As indicated by UN, the UNCTAD bolstered African nations in actualizing their formative goals in connection to NEPAD topical regions of food security, agriculture, development of a nation, management of changes in the environment and states' resources, local reconciliation and infrastructure, monetary and corporate governance, and gender mainstreaming, ICT and capacity enhancement.

World Bank noticed that advancement towards monetary improvement has, lamentably, been moderate. The vision for improvement is clear and goal-oriented local activities diagram the correct way: yet the pace of execution has been slow to open the landmass' huge potential and transform its ongoing scene of high development into monetary take-off. The normal yearly development rate of genuine yield expanded from 1.8% in the period 1980 to 1989 to 2.6% in 1990 to 2000 and 5.3% in the period 2000 to 2017.

Bandara uncovers that, twelve nations had a normal development rate over the developing nation normal of 6.1% over the period 2000 to 2010, and two nations had

twofold digit rates of growth. Africa's normal development rate since the turn of the millenium years has additionally increased than the normal development rate of the economy of the world.

This section places that by the by, its normal development rate in the post-emergency period (2008-2012) was around 2% higher than that of the world economy. Interior and outside elements added to Africa's moderately great development execution over the previous decade. Improved management of macroeconomics, high demand from the domestic sector and a generally more steady political condition are a portion of the interior variables that bolstered development the mainland.

In spite of Africa's generally solid financial improvement over the previous decade, numerous nations in the mainland are thinking about a few advancement challenges extending from food security, high joblessness, destitution and disparity, to dependence of commodities, absence of economic change, destruction of the environment, and low integration of the continent in the worldwide economy. McMillanet, al., established that since the beginning of the modern era, governments in Africa and the worldwide network have embraced different activities with the goal of handling these difficulties of development on the African continent. At the mainland level, presidents of African nations and Government embraced NEPAD, which underlines African responsibility for advancement process and result, and calls for intercessions in the accompanying areas of priority: horticulture and sustenance security, infrastructure and regional integration, change in the environment and climate, human improvement, governance of the economy, and capacity.

As per McMillanet, al., study shows that if Africa is to gain noteworthy ground in lessening neediness it should continue average rates of growth of around

7% or more in the medium to long haul, and this will require rates of investments of 25% of GDP or more. In the course of recent decades the rate of average investment in Africa has drifted around 18%, which is well beneath the 25% threshold, thus it isn't a surprise that the Africa has not accomplished the 7% rate of average growth required to gain critical ground in eradicating poverty. For instance, in infrastructure, it is assessed that nations in SSA would need to put 93 billion dollars for each year so as to meet their objective of development. This reality proposes that the moderate advancement in understanding Africa's improvement objectives over the previous decade is to some degree an outcome of the way that the continent has not made the dimension of investments needed to accomplish these objectives.

Africa's financial development kept on falling apart in 2016, due chiefly to lower prices of commodities, with item exporters most unfavorably influenced. Regardless of this pattern, the greater part of non-product exporting African nations kept up positive development. The outlook of the growth of Africa remains positive for 2017 to 18, supported by expected increments in item costs and domestic demand.

Venables contends that residential demand keeps on driving Africa's development. Then, management of improved macroeconomics, diversification increase and an enhanced business environment will keep up Africa's development flexibility in 2017 to 18. Nations with better coordinated and predictable financial, policies on money and rates of exchange are able to solve any unprecedented shocks. Potts states that services of infrastructure are key to financial exercises and to encourage human improvement, monetary development, and profitability in industry. As African nations aim for more elevated amounts of improvement, the need to take care of the expanding demand for transport framework has turned out to be basic. The developing infrastructural demand is challenging for Africa as it influences the pace

of territorial integration, global competitiveness in terms of products and services and local markets of trade.

Henderson found that inclusion with regards to density of roads and other transport infrastructure provision is commonly low in developing regions which has blocked monetary development and raised costs of transactions related with the transportation of merchandise across the borders in Africa. As indicated by an ongoing report by the AfDB and PIDA the mainland's substantial shortage in infrastructure is keeping it down, with only 34% of access to roads, contrasted to 50% in different parts of the developing regions, while transport costs are 100% higher. The rate of growth of Africa is slowed by poor infrastructure by 2% annually.

Potts uncovers that as of now the expense of transporting products in SSA(SSA) is the most astounding on the planet. In spite of the fact that compensation are low, the absence of road access in all locales of SSA, seaports and other transport framework makes it a great degree troublesome for African ventures to be competitive in the worldwide market. For instance, African seaports are little by world norms, ineffectively furnished and are related with mind-boggling expenses because of obsolete port-administration structures contrasted with ports in other developing regions, poor efficiency and absence of economies of scale. Traffic of containers in Africa, except for South Africa, is still at a beginning period of improvement. Air transport additionally stays basic to Africa's joining and interest in an inexorably aggressive market of air transport.

As per a recent documentation the dimension of universal integration, estimated as far as the quantity of airplane terminals getting immediate worldwide services, is by and large in a decreasing mode with a few exemptions. Railroads can possibly change the landmass yet at present assume an irrelevant job in Africa with

rail thickness of 2.8 km/1000km².

This section uncovers that SA as a provincial and mainland pioneer is additionally effectively participating using methods for the Phakisa operation. This system for planning and utilizing of different sea related activities is made up by 4 areas of priority, specifically: manufacturing and sea transport; exploration of gas and oil located offshore; aquaculture and services of marine protection which incorporates governance of the ocean. These areas of priority offer chances and difficulties requiring additional research as SA set cruising for monetary development and success by taking advantage of the BE. Africa trusts the advantages and potential prizes of oceanic infrastructure improvements pursued by monetary development will turn the tides of the continent.

2.2 Challenges of the Development Situation in Africa

This segment found that due to the diversity of Africa, large and complex, it is in some cases hard to understand all that is going ahead in the mainland, non-the-less, the African locale presently winds up at an intersection, between advancing and sliding back with regards to issues advancement, and this must be dictated by the landmass beating its improvement challenges, some of which incorporate;

2.2.1 Repercussions of colonialism

Colonialism kept going in Africa for just a time of around eighty years. However, the long financial and advancement affect held some exceptionally negative ramifications for Africa to date. The pioneer heritage made farming be redirected towards cash crop production, a circumstance that added to starvation in Africa which still continues today. Africa focused on creating a greater amount of what was required less and

delivered less of what was required most.

2.2.2 Political Violence and Underdevelopment

In socially divided social orders, fair organizations serve to limit the likelihood of civil conflict, and the negative impacts of such clashes on monetary development. Unmistakably in SSA the large amounts of social fracture, related specifically to ethnic decent variety, the dangers of political viciousness are, from the start, moderately high. Notwithstanding, the dimension of majority rules system is by all accounts the most steady determinant of viciousness. It is therefore that majority rule integration and cooperation are critical in the region, so as to decrease political savagery and to give the conditions to stable monetary development.

2.2.3 The Multiple Dimensions of Conflict and its Resolution

In post-conflict social orders, the shortcoming is to adjust the requests for criminal arraignment with the requirement for accord building, incorporation and relations of trust among all partners. While arraignment of human rights violators gives the fundamental disincentives to armed rebellion and the component of therapeutic equity, this needs to happen at the same time with a process of building peace wherein beforehand adversary gatherings can reconstruct a majority rule society that will be more averse to come back to civil conflict. In that sense, popularity based administration is again a critical apparatus to maintain a strategic distance from strife, as prove by the counterexample of the "resource curse", wherein rentier nations wind up untouchable to their nationals and are bound to make clientelist systems of support.

2.2.4 African Public Opinion on Social and Political Issues

McMillan et, al., expresses that so as to address the difficulties of improvement, law

based administration structures appear to be even more suited for Africa in that popular supposition studies uncover that the most vital advancement objectives appear to be the mitigation of destitution and hunger, alongside the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Most Africans appear to have a great deal of confidence in the global community of donors.

2.2.5 Inclusion and Difference

The difference and inclusion challenge is especially striking in SSA, where fractionalization of society along the lines of race, culture and religion is installed since prior independence and was exacerbated after colonial period while building a nation. However, democracy particularly the advancement of a functioning civil society, is starting to address the requirement for decentralization, participation from the grassroots and representation of the minority.

2.2.6 Public Health Challenges

The effect of good administration on the health of the public proposes that just standards are critical for managing adequately with emergencies relating to health. Health of the public is a vital stage through which to make an introduction toward accord, regard for the standard of law, value and coordinated effort, both inside and beyond the issues relating to health of the public. This is confirmed in various encounters managing youth sustenance and health, which demonstrate that tending to these issues with regards to making security of food, creating maintainable vocations and network organizations with augmentation specialists, colleges and private division organizations. Such courses of action ought to give a strong establishment to address the key challenges regarding to health in Africa, which are connected to

absence of assets (human and money related), assets mismanagement and absence of capacity of management.

This segment explains that new BE exercises are likewise developing over the ongoing years, for example, desalination, biotechnologies related to the marine, vitality of the ocean, and mining at the seabeds. There are additionally inventions in exercises that expect to ensure good health of the ocean, for example, stabilizer water and management of intrusive species, conversion of waste into energy, and systems to treat waste water with low impression.

2.2.7 Science, Technology and Education

Africa uses education as a way of ensuring inclusion of its people to the international world. While the importance of having a good education is emphasized, the challenge is to incorporate it into secondary schooling and post secondary training that gives scholarly learning as well as occupation aptitudes and urban mindedness. Safe spaces provision in schools, especially for young ladies, and the advancement of a science and innovation training ought to permit the making of a more differing and gifted workforce fit to solve the challenges facing Africa.

2.3 Opportunities of the Development Situation in Africa

Africa has significant improvement desires in the more extensive setting of a worldwide and mainland agenda in the development of the economy. This calls for considerable budgetary assets when the landscape of the international development financing is changing, from a model focused on assistance on governance enhancement and the inclusion of outstanding financing requirements through outstanding foreign debts, to a structure with more noteworthy accentuation on the

assembly of domestic assets.

Even with a virtual vanishing of super-control contentions and worldwide political arousing, Africa's notoriety of delayed emergencies of state authenticity and administration must be tended to. These advancements produced the de-legitimisation of one-party principle and military routines and the opening up of the political space to oblige until now stifled gatherings and powers. There were interstices of vote based system which hurled fighting powers, both progressive and reactionary. With this, the standard of self-assurance was conjured in help of the battles of the mistreated African racial lion's share in politically-sanctioned racial segregation South Africa, introducing the first multi-party races in the nation in 1994. After two decades, the ongoing uprisings and political changes in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, which have uprooted long-standing dictator routines, have made the possibilities of popular government substantially more genuine.

18 African nations have accomplished medium to development, and the percentage of individuals living in destitution is decreasing. However, advancement in human improvement is moderate and uneven. Business creation and enterprise can help in reducing the rate of poverty in the continent. Governments can accomplish these by reducing obstructions to enterprise and businesses. By bridling better training, aptitudes and health, drawing in the women and youths, and advancing reasonable utilization of ecological assets, Africa can all the more likely regard its duties to the 2053 agenda of sustainable development.

Regarding political and financial administration, the latest information demonstrate enhancements in Africa yet additionally difficulties to survive. Governments are utilizing public assets all the more effectively and conveying more social administrations, on account of administrative changes and advanced developments.

They are additionally attempting to upgrade the nature of environment of business to catalyze private area venture. However, numerous Africans still expect more prominent financial chances than they are as of now getting.

Besides, pledge to responsibility within institution committed to making of policies is still below the expectations of the citizens. The equivalent is valid for the execution of public organizations. Advancing industrialization is back on Africa's plan on financial policies, with recharged stimulus and force. Industrialization in 21st century Africa calls for inventive systems grasping all the capability of its 54 nations. To start with, creative industrialization methodologies ought to go past sectoral approaches targeting only the manufacturing industry. By targeting every sector that has potential for growth, Africa can achieve its goal of industrialization. Second, systems ought to incorporate high-potential entrepreneurs. Start-ups and SMEs with high-potential can supplement the growth of vast organizations in driving the industrialization of Africa. Policies with regard to the industrial sector must adjust exercises from nations that have effectively built up a solid modern base to the unmistakable African setting. Creative learning is basic to the new industrialization wave in Africa.

In 2015, total flows into Africa from outside were assessed at USD 208b, with the highest contributor being the remittance. Affirming a global positive point of view toward the Africa, African governments have possessed the capacity to take advantage of universal capital markets through sovereign security issuances. However, because of worldwide headwinds and some nation explicit dangers, rates of interest increased. The worldwide financial environment is influencing African nations in an unexpected way. Incomes are dropping in asset rich nations, while oil shippers are profiting from low rates of inflation and additionally less weight on the

current accounts. In the midst of more tightly worldwide monetary conditions, a few nations confront extensive financial deficiencies.

According to Berg and Yanliang Africa's flexibility on development, is incompletely owed to household factors, with inclusion of private utilization, open framework advancement and private venture. In the medium term, proceeded with enhancement in the business condition and quick extending provincial markets may progressively turn out to be new wellsprings of development for the landmass. The ascent of intra-provincial exchange, specifically, shows developing open doors for African makers to expand their exchange. In any case, to profit by this potential, governments must concentrate on setting up and actualizing the correct strategies.

Africa's continuous, multi-faceted urban progress and the densification it produces offer new open doors for enhancing financial and social improvement while ensuring the earth. These can be better outfit to accomplish the SDGs. The advantages could collect to both urban and country tenants, if governments receive an incorporated methodology. For example, interfacing markets in urban areas to rustic financial performance could expand profitability of agribusiness and result in increase in non-cultivate earnings.

Quickening interest in urban framework is basic to transform African urban areas and towns into motors of auxiliary change at the nearby, national and local dimensions. So as to grab this "urbanization profit", various striking strategy changes are fundamental. For instance, national urban procedures must be custom-made to explicit settings, tackle inventive financing instruments, and reinforce continuous endeavors to advance proficient staggered administration frameworks.

In various different nations, monetary strategy was not appropriately merged. For example, in Kenya, monetary solidification could help lessen the weight on

money related strategy and bolster the acclimation to an outside situation of lower budgetary inflows. Côte d'Ivoire, which is contributing intensely, could likewise exploit its by and by solid development to begin merging its financial position. In various huge non-oil ware exporters, development is likewise anticipated that would stay discouraged. Mindful of the sea's monstrous significance and its potential regarding financial development and business, Kenya assumed a vital job to build up a legitimate request of the oceans and seas; the UNCLOS of 1982. The Convention encourages worldwide correspondences, advances valuable employments of the oceans and seas, fair and manageable usage of the assets and research.

Kenya, as a Party to UNCLOS, has sovereign rights to investigate, endeavor, ration, and deal with the normal assets inside the territories of her EEZs and Continental Shelf. Kenya is a signatory to the SDGs of 2015. At the mainland level, the 2050 AIMS gives a wide structure to the assurance and reasonable abuse of African sea area for riches creation; while the FAPFS for AU gives a complete system to administration and investigation of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. This part contends while investigating outside arrangement and the job it plays in advancing advancement, researchers recognize that remote approach could do this through either governmental issues or the economy. These can be additionally partitioned into clear activities that upgrade a state's monetary development and lessen its imbalance levels, offering need to development, subsequently naturally outside approach looks to advance improvement motivation of States and in this way the remote strategy could contribute in preparing support for the BE.

2.4 Future of Development in Africa

The foreign policy heading has a job in articulating BE, most outside arrangement inside Africa purpose to bring issues to light of the significance of the BE to Kenya. It does this by characterizing the BE and its segments to demonstrate how Kenya can use the BE's forward and in reverse linkages with the different segments of the economy. It gives reflections on the fundamental arrangements that ought to be executed to use the BE for manageable advancement and comprehensive development in Kenya and Eastern Africa district. It additionally fills in as a building obstruct for further improvement of arrangements to help the BE in the area.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kenya) recommends that one of the methods for enhancing proficiency and efficiency in the marine and fisheries part is through fortifying exploration, enhancing information gathering, incorporated investigation and correspondence, building up a superior comprehension of the biological community's working, assessing foreign policy premium and the board alternatives, and recognizing exchange offs, guaranteeing the utilization of fitting appraisal systems (counting the board execution and hazard evaluation), and distinguishing significant markers and reference focuses.

As per Trebilcock and Rosenstock, supportable advancement alludes to the use of assets so as to accomplish enhancements in the financial results of parts of an economy without endangering access of who and what is to come. This infers intergenerational value must be connected in every single financial thought for development to be reasonable. Maintainable advancement is the center of worldwide monetary strategy. . Along these lines, the reason UN created objectives labeled Sustainable Development Goals isn't unrealistic. Africa is the second most crowded mainland on the planet with a youthful populace of 1.2 billion individuals. This is on

the grounds that young people represent the greater part of the African populace. The positive climate and huge landmass make Africa the perfect goal for farming creation. The landmass has tremendous mineral stores. Africa is no uncertainty a land with extraordinary possibilities. In any case, destitution, disparity and youth joblessness levels in Africa are troubling. Africa is home to most of the general population living beneath the USD1.20 neediness line all inclusive. Actually, 300 million individuals in SSA subsist on under USD1.0 every day.

According to Hoornweg and Mila the major contributing factors in Africa to enhanced macroeconomic execution were the changes that these nations attempted to fortify macroeconomic steadiness, and thus led to change their outside trade routines. Before, the outside trade routines of huge numbers of these nations shared highlights of illiberal routines once found generally in Latin America and somewhere else, and were described by authoritative powers over remote trade assignment and current record exchanges. Constantly powerless outer records and exaggerated trade rates prompted broad outside trade proportioning and sizeable bootleg market premiums.

According to Amadi and Eme SSA nations have quite enhanced their macroeconomic execution as of late, as reflected in higher normal development, by and large moderate and stable expansion, and the amassing of adequate global hold inclusion. For creating nations, speculation is a basic segment of development, and other imperative drivers may incorporate qualities of the remote trade routine and the genuine conversion scale and additionally institutional and political variables. Sub-Saharan African nations have gained ground in continuing macroeconomic steadiness and changing outside trade routines yet at the same time confront difficulties to enhance establishments, decrease administrative hindrances, reinforce human capital and wellbeing, and stay away from exaggerated trade rates.

Regular asset exporters have delighted in strong development, even with huge outside direct ventures while the experience of the non-asset based economies has been more different. Up until this point, no unmistakable accord has risen on precisely what factors have been most in charge of driving the African development get and for continuing development. What's more, it creates the impression that there is a blend of components, which are to some degree eccentric to every nation. The low quality of African organizations was once thought to be a key impediment to development. Notwithstanding, with the enhancement in the course of recent many years of the infrastructures explicitly in charge of macroeconomic administration and the expanding self-governance of national banks, which have supported more prominent macroeconomic soundness and stable swelling, different variables, are starting to rise as key drivers of and impediments to development.

This section demands that maintainable improvement is at the center of worldwide strategy talk. This is on the grounds that it accentuates natural, monetary and social contemplations in the mission of nations to enhance prosperity. The story of Africa regarding practical improvement is blended great and terrible. The landmass is one of the quickest developing economies on the planet. Africa has an ideal climate and huge landmass for agribusiness. The asset gifts particularly as far as human and normal assets are high. Be that as it may, neediness, imbalance, lack of healthy sustenance, youth joblessness are the most elevated in Africa.

Defilement has been characterized as the use of position of trust or expert for monetary benefits or other individual prizes. In degenerate climes, the standard of law, fair treatment and value are loose. Debasement is a worldwide malady with more impact in Africa. This is on the grounds that Africa faces formative difficulties and the assets intended to free her from sub-human living conditions are unrepentantly

misused. The way that Africa trails different continents as far as social markers can be clarified by the abnormal state of defilement, exemption and poor administration.

Right now in Africa, under 40% of the populace is able to access power, 33% of the populace is able to access streets and just 5% of horticultural grounds are irrigated. Africa loses about 12.5% of production to control blackouts contrasted with 7% in South Asia which is the following most pessimistic scenario. There are variations in the assets allocation to infrastructure among African nations. Infrastructure shortages still undermines the efforts and journey of Africa in the eradication of poverty and in ensuring development that is sustainable.

Africa trails other nations that are developing in cleared density roads, media transmission, power and water and sanitation. In any case, infrastructure has been in charge of in excess of 50% of Africa's ongoing enhanced development execution and subsequently extra development prospects.

World Bank uncovers that numerous African nations currently gloat of democratic chosen pioneers albeit much still should be done to guarantee free and reasonable races into authentic administration. There are fundamental pillars of the BE. Subsequent to wavering in 2008, financial development has continued, achieving 5.8% in the year 2016 to put Kenya among the quickest developing economies in SSA.

This section contends that Kenya's foreign policy report (2014), has experienced change in light of rising patterns in worldwide undertakings, and accordingly the foreign policy currently underscores the significance of tackling the capability of seas as well as advances its sustainable improvement through using the BE to quick tract improvement and monetary flourishing. Thusly Kenya's foreign policy means to accomplish a few national destinations, key among them being to strengthen and

combine its investments and trade with different partners and investigate new improvement openings, for example, the acknowledgment of rising assets in the BE that can be tapped to help quicken financial development and advancement in the nation. More comprehensively, a BE approach is comprehended as incorporating a superior coordinated way to deal with these occasionally clashing employments of marine assets, living and non-living (counting delivery, fossil vitality and mining), and renewable.

2.5 Chapter Summary

This part planned to survey the status of Africa's headway of its advancement advantages through the BE and found that setting up a master plan of operations involved projects inside the distinctive segments of the BE, which would open doors for improvement and riches creation around this region of the economy. In Kenya these measures incorporate empowering foreign policy, security, framework of infrastructure and building human asset limits.

What's more, this section showed the theory that the advancement circumstance in Africa is powerless due to under usage of BE assets. This was plainly revealed by the way that if marine based financial assets with potential divisions be overseen and administered by standards of biodiversity security, protection and endeavors for consideration are interwoven with a dream of logical comprehension, and after that the BE can make a few chances to determine the issues of atmosphere changes at the beach front regions.

The functionalism hypothesis is applicable as a planned methodology with concerned partner's gatherings is required to decide the degree to which the imperatives referenced can be transformed into opportunities, and to guarantee that advancement

of the BE does not result in unsustainable and harming activities to serve transient monetary increases over longer terms feasible financial and social advantages. Specifically, for Kenya, this includes building up an oceanic/marine spatial plan to detail coordination between BE areas and partners to guarantee supportable improvement. Lastly, this chapter takes note of that functionalism hypothesis is one of the significant proposition that have been offered as answers for the difficulties and chances of the improvement chances in Africa (Kenya).

CHAPTER THREE

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF FOREIGN POLICY CAN PLAY IN PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BE IN AFRICA

3.1 Foreign Policy and Development in Africa

This segment focused on the function of foreign policies on the development of the economy via BE in Kenya. Muluaem states that a few nations have built up their interest of foreign policy towards the African continent. For example, the USA and China have planned foreign policy focusing on Africa. In their policies they acknowledge monetary development and advancement as core reason for their engagement with various nations in Africa.

Foreign policy is characterized as intended plans to handle a few issues or seek after a few objectives that involve activity towards international entities. Landsberg takes note that foreign strategies are utilized both as a methods and a conclusion. In that both the covert and unmistakable goals of foreign strategies involve to urge and induce different partners, to act in a way that encourages the accomplishment of specific objectives particularly those in regard to a country's yearnings of countries. Shockingly, many SSA nations lack qualities and characteristics that exhibit power to the rest of the world.

Africa has significant inspirations of enhancement in the more extensive setting of a worldwide and continental agenda of the advancement of economies. Advancement in SSA is lingering severely behind alternate locales of other nations that are developing. Attaining and keeping up sensible genuine rates of improvement and development thus, remains a significant shortcoming for SSA. As of late, the linkage between great administration and responsibility to positive advancement

results has become more grounded. Accordingly foreign policy can be utilized as an instrument to improve global, national or potentially territorial advancement, backing systems, and issue-characterized associations that are all the more personally occupied with thinking about these worldwide issues and subsequently foreign policy exercises can be utilized as a facilitator of advancement.

Vasquez reveals that most African foreign policies typically endeavored to accommodate residential enthusiasm with external conditions. In like manner, it is helpful to clarify the idea of commitment to find out the function of foreign policy in propelling advancement in Africa. The inquiry all nations confront today is the manner by which best to accomplish their foreign policy objectives in an inexorably unpredictable and reliant world, as difficulties and chances seldom are found within borders of nations.

As per Omolo foreign policy starts at the end of local policies, and they both go for protecting security of a nation, which is an indispensable national intrigue. A state's subjects are its most indispensable and crucial national intrigue, and their safety is fundamental to the security of a nation. Financial action in SSA in 2015 dropped to its least dimension in exactly 15 years. Yield extended by 3.4%, only a little above the growth of the population, down from 5% in 2014 the still higher development rate that was standard as of late.

The primary explanation behind the decrease is the sharp decrease in item costs, which has put some of the region's bigger nations under serious strain, with an articulated effect on the area wide total issues, which earnestly calls for need of upstaging conciliatory commitment exercises to alter the course. Foreign policy in EA has frequently been directed and purposely determined by the improvement elites. After gaining independence, foreign policy creators looked to solve the decision

among national and continental character, power and supra-patriotism, and differentiation and integration. In this manner EA relies upon outside partners for official development assistance (ODA) to enhance its financial plan.

African nations encounter spending setback, at times all the time, for which outer monetary help is required. Therefore, nations depend on outside two-sided and multilateral assistance to fund advancement programs, resulting in the sustainability of diplomatic and improvement commitment being hard. Foreign strategy is vital in the administration of relations between nations that are sovereign. Moreover, the insistence of tact and foreign strategy has moved from fundamental objectives to the improvement motivation and this is especially within nations in Africa. The Kenyan setting, the monetary zone of foreign policy has a more straightforward correlation to the service development especially in the financial sector. Kenya requires to develop and improve its local and sub-territorial reconciliation, and integration of regional trade to ensure it benefits in its financial and political sector to ensure its interests are achieved. On account of Kenya, the foreign policy is intended for the outer commitment of a nation; it is structured, prepared and defined inside the political settings well inside the nation. Accordingly it will undoubtedly be impacted by the local elements. Notably, in the vast majority of the cases the foreign arrangement is embraced just to fulfill the residential partners and limited to local interests. The fruitful realization of the BE requires a sound and an approach that is cross-departmental and a planned reaction over all dimensions of government, private segment and other non-governmental institutions.

3.2 Foreign Policy in Promoting Development through BE in Africa

Amid the Rio+20 preliminary procedures, nations with coastlines were worried about the focal point of the green economy and its pertinence to them. Explanations were introduced in preference to a "BE" idea to address these countries' circumstances all the more suitably. Development has been the backbone of BE spearheaded by SIDS, however, the BE is additionally pertinent to other beach front nations and to nations with an water interest past their jurisdiction. The BE has conveyed to the fore that the seas are not just places for dumping of waste and asset extraction. It assembles value of the sea and administrations into monetary demonstrating and processes of decision making.

The oceanic condition provides mankind with a horde of administrations running from security of food and atmosphere direction to supplement cycling and tempest assurance. These thusly support lives and jobs in segments from the travel industry, exchange, mining to fisheries. However in spite of this significance, the last three to four decades have seen expanding corruption of seas because of, for instance, contamination from land-based sources, overfishing and progressively, environmental change.

The BE gives colossal unexploited open doors which are practical, clean, and evenhanded. Seas give a significant part of the worldwide populace with food and jobs and are the methods for transport for 80% of worldwide exchange. The marine and beach front condition additionally comprises a key asset for the travel industry; supporting all parts of the travel industry advancement cycle from framework and the commonplace "sun, sand and ocean" recipe to the different and extending area of nature-based travel industry. Cooperation between various national and universal specialists is of equivalent significance. Having chosen, until further notice, to

concentrate on operational necessities, overlooking specialized ones, it is vital to focus on the purported "empowering agents".

The BE approach accentuates interconnectedness with different areas, is receptive to developing and boondocks divisions, and backings imperative social contemplations, for example, sexual orientation mainstreaming, water and food security, elimination of poverty, riches maintenance, and employments creation. Subsequently the BE can assume a noteworthy job in Africa's basic change.

Bennett and Söderland, uncovers that given its remarkable mainland needs, needs and prerequisites, Africa in this way needs to build up its own sea system to advance monetary improvement for its kin through enhanced sea security and foreign policy technique, prompting enhanced worldwide aggressiveness for its products and enterprises. The BE approach accentuates interconnectedness with different areas, is receptive to developing and boondocks divisions, and backings imperative social contemplations, for example, sexual orientation mainstreaming, water and food security, elimination of poverty, riches maintenance, and employments creation. Subsequently the BE can assume a noteworthy job in Africa's basic change.

Advance and upgrade participation in the fields of oceanic area mindfulness, avoidance by early cautioning and battle against piracy, armed burglary against boats, unlawful trafficking of various sorts, the contamination of the oceans, cross-outskirt wrongdoing, universal terror attacks and the multiplication of little arms and weapons. In October 2014, Pretoria propelled Operation Phakisa, a sea venture pointed explicitly at opening and building up the sea economy. Pitched as a national development for the advancement of development and occupations in the nation's sea economy, Phakisa has four need divisions as new development territories in the sea's economy: (a) marine transport and assembling exercises, for example, beach front

delivery, trans-shipment, pontoon building, fix and repair (b) seaward oil and gas investigation (c) aquaculture and (d) marine assurance administrations and sea administration.

Essentially, every one of these divisions likewise represent territories of organization of provincial nations in the IOR. India specifically has formative experience that could go far in giving profitable contributions to SA, particularly since Phakisa depends on a model that unites groups from governance, work, entrepreneurships and the scholarly world. Not exclusively could India accomplice Pretoria in understanding its 2030 plan goals through a supported commitment with assorted partners, it could likewise help other African nations in planning their very sea blue-print for development and advancement.

It is applicable that a BE improvement speaks to expansive scale work creation and a practical rate of generation and development. The new BE can possibly open up new roads of advancement. In any case, it is likewise an exhaustive idea, incorporating into its ambit both the 'green economy' (with its attention on nature) and the 'sea economy' (accentuation on sea improvement and ocean arrive complementarities for manageable development). It is critical to take note of that IGAD has upheld and driven endeavors in the foundation and operations of MSCC structures in Somalia.

From multiple points of view, this technique is an aspiring report delineating as it does the sea objectives of the AU for more than 30 years. The methodology indicates not just an assortment of security challenges that go up against African states, yet in addition to various monetary open doors for the mainland. It is subsequently an aspiring and imperative archive and the first of its sort in Africa, especially as it goes past piracy to likewise address different other challenges with

respect to security.

Rodrigue contends that powerful reactions are dependent on transparent sharing between significant partners controlling data. Enhanced VMS will give an imperative instrument to MDA, but unrealistic for some nations given their absence of assets and related expenses. Studies suggest that information be transmitted through the AIS, in view of the possibility that straightforwardness of exercises at oceans will be useful for security of the sea. At the universal political dimension this will demonstrate hard to actualize as the angling business is likewise ready to effectively campaign the IMO against sanctioning this measure as a compulsory necessity.

Cordier observed that countries will in the near future change their status from beach front nations to maritime nations. Commentators of the procedure say that it will prompt stripping of assets and natural contamination adrift and ashore, and ought to be opposed, by power if essential. This antagonistic ocean scramble is probably going to be a challenge for security of the African sea in the current generation. In Kenya, the administration of the BE includes different essential and auxiliary partners cooperative energies, compelling interest and incorporation in administration, approaches, techniques and lawful structures is fundamental to goad development at the dimensions required for riches and employment creation. Openings in fisheries are numerous along the value chain; government and private segment need to progress in the direction of producing the riches.

The BE, which includes the abuse of the ocean assets for sustainable monetary improvement, is named as Kenya's next wilderness. With an end goal to redo the marine and fish preparing industry, the administration has suggested to be excluded from VAT bundling materials and different data sources planned to help essential, auxiliary and subordinate marine fisheries and fish handling. Foreign policy is the

procedure through which sovereign states change its activities so as to coordinate the activities of different states and limit unwanted activity and furthermore have the capacity to amplify the positive activities by different states.

Remembering the previously mentioned idea of development and BE this line of ideology incorporates activities to empower imports with all the more high-value added segments. This section in this manner contends that so as to acknowledge foreign policy in advancing improvement through the BE in Kenya, foreign policymakers as a rule attempt to achieve new markets. In the past minimal interest by national products and to advance high-value included merchandise in its exchange with customary accomplices.

This examination contends that via financial discretion, Kenya will reinforce and merge its service providers and trade with customary partners while investigating new investments and trading partners so as to grow access of Kenyan BE assets or items to remote markets, while in the meantime expanding Kenyan investments.

3.3 Kenya's Foreign Policy Objectives and the BE

This section acknowledges the way that take note of that no State can create individually without depending on different States or non-State performers. Nations have been enriched distinctively with regular assets while others are more innovatively progressed than others.

According to Makinda the foreign policy of Kenya was driven with the aim to ensure foreign capital, encourage integration with neighbours and ensure political mergers. To achieve the objectives of the foreign policy Kenya used two methods to ensure autonomy. First, Kenya relied on the EA market. Secondly, Kenya upheld its security agreement with Britain. The function of foreign policy in developing a

nation is crucial especially since it provides the way forward for nations such as Kenya.

The underlying tendencies in the foreign policy of Kenya were produced by powers with their causes in the initial couple of many years of the current generation. The powers were: the formation of regular institutions to serve the three EA nations using the British standard, the task by European managerial choice of a poor yett huge alliance of Somali-populated land to Kenya rather than to nearby Somalia and the foundation of sizeable European pilgrim and Asian migrant networks in the nation in addition to the control of the economy by horticultural exports. Kenya kept up close ties with its previous pilgrim ruler notwithstanding every now and again solid conflicts in the frontier period between men who turned into the post-autonomy pioneers and the British government.

Trans-boundary issues present one of kind difficulties for various reasons. Clashes can emerge when an ecological issue caused in one country overflow into another. Then again, neighboring nations regularly confront comparative issues identified with both the reasons for ecological change in a common normal region and to the effects on individuals and jobs. Agreeable natural administration and policymaking to address issues of common concern are convoluted, nonetheless, since laws and controls more often than not contrast on either side of an outskirts and there are numerous institutional players with various plans and commands.

This part contends the BE approach underscores interconnectedness with different segments, is receptive to rising and outskirts segments, and backings imperative social contemplations. What's more, this examination found that the BE is as yet another idea in Kenya and thusly did exclude in unquestionably Kenya foreign policy (2014).

3.4 Development through BE in Kenya

A strategy utilized by Kenya towards propelling its BE is introduction of the BE Implementation Committee. The people from the Committee are drawn from key partners. This multi-sectorial strategy further hooks the functionalism theory where accomplices can display their abilities as an amazing impact for handling the BE.

The progression of Kenya's BE offers open entryways for composed exertion, including by strategy for Opportunity for PPPs. In case the interest of the starting late gazetted Committee is anything to reference, PPPs may be considered in various areas. Additionally, some progressing headways in the genuine and managerial framework tending to Kenya's BE have been implemented.

Likewise, accomplices must give cautious thought to the tax avoidance process for result portions and taking in the objective or adventure areas of the profits of dealt with ocean bad behavior in Kenya, Africa and around the globe. A gigantic opening in the suitable chase and protect consideration along the east bank of Africa and out into the Indian Ocean is to some degree filled by the MRCC in Mombasa, Kenya among other MRCC's along the EA float anyway there is prerequisite for update of approval frameworks.

This section posits that vanquishing the challenges related to security in order to facilitate harnessing of BE, the Coast Guard's fundamental functions will be different. Functionalism speculation guesses the joining extraordinary capacities towards vanquishing challenges related to security in the BE, key MDA that would outline the core body that lays conditions for predictable components of the Coast Guards occupations would fuse. Supporting the functionalism hypothesis, in this manner the genuine key players would fuse, State sharing of the coastal region typical ocean resources, is that countries that are landlocked get to the sea via Kenya, little

Island making economies that depend seriously on ocean assets, nations sharing trans-limit water bodies and ocean based affiliations and associations.

The KMA has furthermore made confirmation and acknowledgment instructive modules for maritime transport collaborations to address the capacities opening in the conveyance business. The Maritime instructive projects which is set to be uncovered for the present year has been created as a group. The first ever National Maritime Conference held at KICC a year prior perceived this poor circumstance and settled that if the country arranges an organized national maritime course of action to address all of the troubles that impacts its improvement, the division can rotate the nation's economy.

Kenya's BE improvement model ought to be intended to coordinate key partners dependent on benchmarks built up by task Phakisa which had distinguished zones of concentrate together with their exceptional difficulties. This area further propounds that a very much organized and focused on foreign policy can impact the worldwide talk in BEas an option in contrast to the lessening land-asset based economy since the BE assets to a great extent remain untapped. The expanded job of foreign policy in forming universal relations has brought about changes in the administration framework in both worldwide and national terms. In Kenya, the errand of advancing Blue assets remains area of the Ministry of Transport and KEMRI. Be that as it may, bolster for outside speculation, making conditions for setting up universal business contacts, and advancement of remote business movement are additionally essential components of foreign policy, which remains the duty of the Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary.

3.5 Chapter Summary

This part noticed in meaning to survey the job focused on and effect of foreign policy can play in advancing improvement through BE in Africa the section noted that Africa's economies keep on developing at momentous rates, including through the misuse of the rich blessing of ocean based assets. Changing over this development into quality development, through age of comprehensive riches, inside natural points of confinement and regarding the most noteworthy social contemplations, requires intense new reasoning, for example, compelling usage of foreign policy in advancing improvement through BE. For example Kenya's service of Foreign Affairs is drawing in worldwide accomplices and adjusting foreign policy to the destinations of the BEofficial request.

This section could demonstrate the speculation that the BE has a potential in upgrading advancement through focused foreign policy in Africa. This area takes note of that in spite of the fact that the expression "BE" has been utilized in various ways, it is comprehended here as containing the scope of monetary divisions and related strategies that together decide if the utilization of maritime assets is sustainable. What's more a noteworthy issue is the acknowledgment that the supportable administration of sea assets requires coordinated effort crosswise over country states and over the general population private, and on a scale has not been recently accomplished.

The section reexamined the functionalism hypothesis and contends that that African states do not have a comparable foreign policy that is probably going to unite them as one and even lift their ability to meet national interests. These national interests incorporate improving security, monetary development and improvement. Today the African mainland comprises of unmistakable and sovereign states. Be that as it may,

in spite of being autonomous there is as yet a desperate need to accomplish monetary advancement. Consequently, African states still have a comparable financial intrigue that can be accomplished through solidarity. At last, Kenya's foreign policy should fire at home and abroad, with the end goal that however Kenya's all-encompassing point is to shield its national advantages.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE KEY ACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KENYA'S FOREIGN POLICY FOR PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH UTILIZATION OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

4.1 Key Stakeholders Advancing the BE Interests

This part will exhibit the partners in strategy arrangement with regards to the BE issues, and will demonstrate that there are distinctive partners in Kenya's foreign policy to be specific external and domestic partners in using the BE for Kenya's advancement.

The idea of the BE coordinates another way to deal with the monetary misuse of the assets of the World's seas, lakes, streams and different waterways. African and universal partners hold differing conclusions and fluctuating interests of the key spots to be anchored adrift, and additionally the suitable techniques to anchoring the African Maritime Domain (AMD). Africa depends only to what contributors can give. The greatest problem is to productively utilize chances offered by worldwide activities. The IOR-ARC cultivates collaboration in the Indian Ocean towards coordinated advantages of the abundance of the area.

A definitive point of the BE is to add to making the greatest utilization of the present and future open doors given by the legal employments of the ocean to serve State's prosperity and success, dependably in consonance with responsibilities to, and basic activities with, accomplices and partners and remembering the goals of the global network in general,

The security stage that serves as an empowering agent incorporates two members. Currently Presently the 2063 agenda of Africa outlines advancement achievements

that rise above numerous economical sectors. These objectives are ensured by the 2050 AIMS whose points were developed in 2014 January, when the AU received the Strategy (AIM). The reason for the system is to give a wide stage to the insurance and manageable utilization of the AMD to make riches and upgrade the economy.

Programs have been started by the commission in numerous strategy fields worried about Europe's seas, oceans and coasts, empowering the sea business and open specialists to cooperate crosswise over outskirts, and engage partners in the mission to make marine condition sustainable. In 2015 the commission certified that the current status and flow arrangement viewpoint does not ensure the economical administration of the seas. With the authority of the USA a facilitation of different sea watches in EA is achieved

IORA is the main gathering from Indian Ocean financial affiliations straddling three continents. Recently it began addressing maritime security issues. In order to preserve the Blue So as to safeguard the BE numerous countries work together with security organizations like Interpol in battling unlawful and unregulated angling. The EU as of now applies best in class innovation to screen and follow vessels which thus will expand the supervision of its angling armada abroad. The Western Indian Ocean district is an imperative area in sea business and it has been gravely influenced by security dangers which are on a persistent ascent, from significant medication carrying, human trafficking, and exchange little arms to fishery wrongdoing.

SA has endeavored to make the BE work for it in acknowledgment of the Lome Charter. In October 2014, it propelled Operation Phakisa, a sea venture pointed explicitly misusing and developing the sea economy. Phakisa recognizes four need territories with new potential in sea's economy, that is, marine transport and assembling exercises, for example, waterfront shipping, trans-shipment, vessel

building, fix and repair, seaward oil and gas investigation, aquaculture and marine security administrations and sea administration.

Essentially, every one of these segments are likewise zones of association of territorial states in the IOR. India specifically has formative experience that additionally, encourage important knowledge to SA, particularly since Phakisa depends on a standpoint that joins diverse zones in people in general circle, that is, government, work, business and the scholarly community. This investigation takes note of that not exclusively could India help the government of SA in accomplishing its 2030 plan objectives by always captivating the various partners. It is likewise proficient in encouraging other African nations in making their own sea plans. Africa entirely sea organization work arrangement and the train nearby human asset and gather neighborhood assets to uphold directions as imagined through the AIMS 2050. The IGAD has additionally bolstered and driven endeavors in the foundation and conjuring tasks of MSCC in Somalia. At the continental level, the AU received an IMS on January 31st 2014, likewise alluded to as the "AIM 2050". In a few different ways, this methodology is a yearning one expressing AU sea objectives for a long time to come. The system not just recognizes difficulties to security that confronts African nations yet in addition distinguish various financial chances.

The current ISCs and sharing procedures are great yet more should be set up particularly in West Africa. IGAD will before long join RECs including the ECCAS, SADC and ECOWAS in handling a sea security system which is useful for participation however data duplication and overlapping could be an issue.

The EU, NATO, and others propelled a few joint activities because of the issue of piracy. The EU propelled its first oceanic CSDP mission, Operation NAVFOR Atalanta, on December 8th 2008 to battle robbery off the Somali drift.

The EA nations share borders with Kenya this is the reason it obtained the equivalent word "passage" to and local focus point for EA considering the significance of the waterfront city of Mombasa Information Sharing Centers (Mombasa plays, the busiest port along the EA coastline. Kenya is likewise anticipated to be one of the quickest developing countries in Africa in issues blue economy. The examination found that States have question about their oceanic limits they require not have formal assertions that will settle the issue yet in the soul of collaboration they can consent to work with one another for a transitional period while staying under the obligation of completing arrangements.

A key advance that Kenya has taken is setting up a BE Implementation Committee. The individuals from the Committee are drawn from key players. This multi-segment approach works utilizing functionalism hypothesis where partners are urged to concoct practical recommendations that inspire the BE.

The improvement of Kenya's BE opens ways Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) can occur without a considerable measure of formality. Other conceivable regions of coordinated effort by method for PPPs are seaward mineral investigation and vitality improvement. Officially, important laws have been sanctioned. This examination found that as of late improvements in the legitimate and administrative work equation including Kenya's BE are being implemented.

In the Kenyan setting, the fundamental segments of the BE are conventional divisions. These divisions don't work in confinement. They have different connections with different divisions in the economy. Fortifying these connections is essential for the development of the BE and expanding the maintenance of riches creation inside the district. This section along these lines contends that partners ought to endeavor to incredibly upgrade BE investigation, exploit activities, exchange, and

security.

4.2 Key Policy on the BE Interests

The BE is a monetary open door for the state and the private part go about as impetuses for financial advancement, while watching the most elevated social, administration and natural contemplations. Potgieter noticed that the Indian Ocean is basic to the world exchange and vitality security. Assets progressively are being abused by its littoral and island states. It is additionally a phase for the quest for worldwide key and provincial military and security interests. The district has a colossal potential to goad financial development to the conditions of the area and past yet it likewise can possibly bring emergencies.

This part takes note of that similarly as with numerous other developing beach front and island States, Kenya's sea law requirement duties are spread among different offices. There is no single organization that is enabled to uphold the majority of Kenya's criminal laws appropriate adrift. The INMP will fill in as the basic documentation that will expand along term feasible vision for the oceanic area.

The NMSP is a controlling documentation on the most proficient method to productively utilize sea assets and characterizes the country's sea space. This will manage private financial specialists to distinguish feasible regions of advancement, keep away from clashes among networks and speculators and streamline authorizing forms.

The part sets that Kenyan drift is a standout amongst the most essential fish angling zones internationally deliberately situated in the West Indian Ocean locale. Kenya can get expanded financial advantages from undertaking key interests in aggressive port offices and administrations.

This section contends that consideration of the guideline of correspondence in the Constitution is a solid lawful establishment which is designed towards accomplishing rights for all. The nation's (Kenya) duty to SDGs and its arrangement with vision 2030 gave an extra structure to beware of consistence with sexual orientation balance. Powerful investment in monetary and social advancement, GBRB ought to be settled in our open fund the executives and other arranging and planning guidelines and directions.

In the improvement of the BE Sector, the area will guarantee dynamic investment of men, ladies and the young and also Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWD) by having important portrayal in basic leadership forms. This investigation takes note of that there is an absence of adequacy in inquiry and safeguard inclusion along the EA coastline and out into the Indian Ocean is incompletely filled by the MRCC in Mombasa, Kenya among other MRCC's along the EA drift however there is requirement for upgrade of implementation components.

This has prompted a proposition of the arrangement of a drift watch administrations. The proposed Kenya Coast Guard Service idea will be founded on statutory law authorization specialist whose staff; frameworks are engaged so they can give national capacities and administrations which will work connected at the hip with those of the Kenya naval force and other government agencies. This segment contends that the sea board of trustees meets on a month to month premise under the aegis of the territorial organization and is yet to be formalized. The Committee contains several offices.

4.3 Key Frameworks on the BE Interests

The BE in the African setting covers both amphibian and marine spaces. The AU assumes a significant job in creating and actualizing the BE arrangement, structure and methodology in the African locale. Over the previous decade, the AUC has manufactured a developed all inclusive agreement with respect to the basic job that the BE could play in encouraging basic change in Africa amid the following decade. This is embodied in the AU 2050 AIMS, which depicts the BE as the "new boondocks of African Renaissance." moreover, the BE is at the focal point of the AU's 2063 Agenda, at which it was collectively announced to be "the future of Africa" and perceived as an impetus for financial change.

The UN has embraced sea advancement as a component of its SDGs. Specifically, SDG 14 alludes to "Monitor and reasonably utilize the seas, oceans, and marine assets for manageable improvement." what's more, the BE is interlinked with most of the SDGs in an assortment of ways. Oceanic and marine assets assume a vital job in supporting a variety of financial parts that give occupations and work chances to end neediness is a non-thorough rundown of linkages between BE advancement and the 17 SDGs.

The African mainland sits at an intersection of chance to rethink its improvement pathway inside the setting of the BE, considering financial, political, and ecological contemplations. Social orders that are reliant on amphibian and marine assets and biological communities ought to prepare to set out on a formative direction concentrated on human and environment prosperity. However, inside the setting of the BE, there are constrained advancements, encounters, and practices that can be utilized to lead this progress. So as to cut its way, Africa needs to characterize its very own comprehension of flourishing and advancement, while advancing imaginative

reasoning and practices that will improve human and biological prosperity.

This examination takes note of that the BE can give opportunities. Improvement of the 'blue boondocks' systems in this manner gives extraordinary potential to quickening auxiliary change and making comprehensive and feasible development in the Eastern African locale. In Eastern Kenya, the advancement of the BE systems expands on conventional segments that have existed for a considerable length of time, for example, angling and sea exchange, yet it additionally incorporates new divisions. This area further discovered that the improvement of some BE areas may affect others through competition for regular, human or budgetary assets. The improvement of ports to service the travel industry segment could likewise influence the earth and impede future advancement of the fishing business.

4.4 Key Actors Utilizing BE to Enhance Kenya's Development Interests

This section contends that Kenya has as of late taken towards advancing its BE through the setting up of a BE Implementation Committee. The individuals from the Committee are drawn from key players. This multi-sectorial methodology further grapples the functionalism hypothesis where partners can apply their capacities as a powerful influence for tackling the Blue economy.

This part takes note of the ongoing improvements in the legitimate and administrative structure addressing Kenya's BE. Cognisnt of the functionalism hypothesis that hypothesizes the uniting special abilities towards conquering security challenges in the Blue economy, key MDAs that would shape the core body that lays conditions for consistent elements of the Coast Guards function.

The KMA has additionally created authentication and certificate educational modules for sea transport coordinations to address the gap in skills in the delivery business.

The Maritime educational programs which is set to be revealed for the current year has been created as a team.

BE Implementation Committee (the Committee) meets on a month to month premise under the aegis of the territorial organization and is yet to be formalized. Various experts have topic explicit obligations regarding upholding Kenyan law adrift. For each situation oceanic law implementation powers are restricted to Kenya's regional ocean and landward thereof in its ports, harbors and marine stores.

4.5 Chapter Summary

This part contends while there exists arrangements and techniques in regards to BE sectors in Kenya. They are created with constrained thought of the inborn interconnections across divisions that share a typical space. This part concluded that there is an absence of techniques in using the BE in upgrading Kenya foreign approach improvement objectives. This section noticed that the Government has as of late begun exchanges with the partners to think of new systems to embrace the idea of BE crosswise over important approaches and procedures. The goal is to utilize undiscovered capability of the marine condition.

The functionalism hypothesis is pertinent for this investigation as Kenyais seen to endeavor unite key services, offices and offices in an exertion patch up its immature Blue economy. It is likewise utilizing on the provincial stages, for example, African Union and Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) to anchor its interest. Functionalism sees the state and territorial associations as an arrangement of interconnected parts that should cooperate in fitting and keeping up a social balance. In the event that the standards of this hypothesis are grasped, Kenya stands to prevail.

CHAPTER FIVE

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This part will break down the discoveries, interpretational and conclusions of information in accordance with the study goals. The information got will be exhibited in utilizing charts, frequencies and tabular forms.

5.2 Research Response Rate

This investigation expected to analyze the job of remote approach in propelling advancement premiums in Africa utilizing a contextual investigation of BE in Kenya. 75% of the respondents agreed to take part in the study.

5.2.1 Research Response Rate

Figure 4.1: Response rate

Source: Author (2017)

Borg and Gall, suggested that the response rate of any research ought to be 70% an more to be effective. In this case the data collection was satisfactory.

5.2.2 Age distribution

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 30	6	13
30 - 39	6	13
40 – 49	15	33
50 -59	11	24

60 – 69	4	9
Over 70	3	8
Total	45	100

Source: Author (2017)

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents

Majority of the respondents were aged 40 to 49 (33%) while the minority of the respondents was above 70 years with 8%. This indicates that the respondents were in a good position to respond to the questions on BE in Kenya.

5.2.3 Gender distribution

In terms of gender the males were the majority, 30 (67%) while the females were 15 (33%). The findings indicate the highest response was from the males indicating that they were effectively related with challenges of security with regards to BE.

5.2.4 Distribution by occupational specialization

Out of the 45 participants 9 were in the defense sector; 8 shipping sector; 7 diplomacy sector; 6 in the scientist sector; 5 in the strategy sector; 4 in administration; 2 in advocacy; 2 in policy; and 1 in the marine sector.

5.2.5 Duration in office

The researcher asked the respondent of the period of time they had served in the respective ministries. Majority of the participants had served for a period of 20-30 years (17%) while the minority had served for 1-6 years (8%)

5.2.6 BE in Kenya

The researcher aimed at determining the level of understanding of the participants on BE. 85% of the study participants expressed that BE is a marine-based monetary advancement model and its primary goal is to enhance the prosperity of humankind particularly the individuals who live close to the marine or who are presented to sea assets while decreasing any hazard to nature and utilizing the earth in a sustainably.

10% of the participants were of the assessment that BE incorporates understanding that the foundation and conservation of salty and fresh water systems is a venturing stone to profitable oceanic and sea based economies and will make islands and other beach front nations, and in addition land locked nations, will gain advantage from the assets. The examination takes note of that one out of twenty of the respondents said that the BE can assume a critical function in the continental transformation, social advancement, and Financial advancement that is sustainable..

The discoveries of this examination were lined up with Bouchard contention, that the UN supports endeavors of the AU and NEPAD in relation to BE. The accomplishment of these endeavors in creating formative projects is intensely relied on keen and constant acknowledgment of the potential that Africa has and utilizing assets financially. Improvements in Africa in the course of the most recent two decades have attracted consideration regarding BE.

5.3 The BE and Development in Africa

9 of the respondent(1/5) indicated that it was difficult to appreciate precisely what fell under the meaning of BE, however, they believed that oceanic security basically implied endeavor cautious positions by the experts in to managing illegal exercises in the territory of security of the sea.

5.3.1 Understanding the BE

The results revealed that a few participants (89%) uncovered that BE in the Indian Ocean had experienced negative changes. This was ascribed predominantly to the structures of government, which prior was powerless and had exceptionally constrained ability to try and take control of their waters and henceforth culpability has flourished in this area. 11% of the participants felt that there is impressive additional territorial maritime discovered structures in the Indian Ocean. This examination consequently builds up that in spite of the fact that the conspicuous movement is about exchange and vitality security, a few countries are aiding the oceanic security operators of IOR nations. Along these lines, thus, the danger of robbery and non-conventional sea dangers has had an impact of building up multilayered approaches that upgrade oceanic security participation among countries.

5.3.2 The BE transformation

The results revealed that a few participants (89%) uncovered that BE in the Indian Ocean had experienced changes. The participant included that fizzled nations and absence of assets in poor nations a wide range of criminal activities ended up wild in the Indian Ocean. The rest of the participants 11% revealed that the Indian Ocean appear to be characterized by a substantial maritime.

5.3.3 The BE Issues

The participants were asked to explain the role of foreign policy in improving Kenya's BE.. The reactions to this question utilized the Likert scale. In answering the question on whether the increase in threats has resulted in international relations changes. The highest percentage (75%) of the respondent agreed to the statement

while the lowest (20%) percentage disagreed and 5% did not respond to the question. The majority of the participants indicated that psychological warfare, illegal tax avoidance, digital wrongdoings, theft, terror attacks, and radicalization as the crimes that have been associated with international relations. Acharya contends that it is relatively hard to believe that security is influenced by trends such as new occasions. It has turned out to be typical to declare that the deadliest risks to security in Africa and the world are once in a while military dangers from adversary extraordinary powers yet cross outskirt dangers leaving fizzled or almost fizzled states.

This investigation reasons that BE potential area in Kenya is still the minimum created developed by the administration and thusly slightest misused despite the fact that the nation is found deliberately as an entry to Africa in the East and Central directions.

5.3.4 The BE challenges to development

Africa is the only continent that lacks a strong policy on maritime in the world. Highest percentage 80% of the respondents expressed that the combative 'scramble for the ocean' is probably going to give the landmass security slips.

5.3.5 The BE development direction

The results indicated that the strategic geo location of the Indian Ocean has resulted in a lot of interest from nations such as the USA, China, Kenya, India, EU nations, Australia and South Africa. The results indicated that a very small amount of information is published on the particular ways in which foreign policy in Kenya will achieve the goals of BE.

5.4 Status of Africa's Advancement of Its Development Interests through the Blue Economy

The findings indicated that the oceans was valued to be worth billions, However to a great extent it remains unexploited. This is constantly being saddled by different countries that have unmistakably further developed technologies and have well spread out systems and foreign policies. This has prompted unfriendly conditions experienced by the countries that ought to profit most from BE. This is the issue that has enlivened the investigation utilizing functionalism model to understand the saddling of oceanic security and asset misuse utilizing sea tact in Kenya with the goal that the nation can upgrade its formative systems that will ensure the interests of Kenya are achieved.

5.4.1 The BE and the Kenya's economic development

The findings indicated that BE improves individual lives and encourages social equity and integration. Additionally, the participants indicated that through BE they are made aware of the importance of sustainability and identification of environmental challenges. However the capability of the BE lacks adequate research to make definitive conclusions. For instance, about US\$3b goes to external ship specialist co-ops consistently, in spite of there being a Kenya National Shipping Line (KNSL) as the National Carrier. Further, the national carrier needs intensity because of its high cargo costs.

5.4.2 The BE and development

The findings indicated that BE approach gives emphasis to participation with different economy sectors, as it responds to sprouting and peripheral areas, and champions

essential social contemplations, for example, water and food security, mainstreaming with respect to gender, and, poverty.

Bennett and Söderland, observe that Africa has some extraordinary characteristics and dependably experience novel conditions and along these lines Africa needs to build up its very own oceanic formalized policies so as to give financial development and turn into a worldwide contender and furthermore accomplish sea security. As expressed commonly before the possibility that what must be named as blue economies has increased some prevalence if not reputation but rather one which has been concurred no matter how you look at it is a road for advancement in Africa.

The thought of the BE that takes a worldwide point of view is auspicious and one that has picked up a ton of footing as a thought for country's advancement. The AU has voiced its assurance in advancing the idea of a BE for the advancement of economies in Africa as communicated in the AU's motivation 2063. Researchers of worldwide relations have examined the regionalism idea intently so as to get point of view of current status and flow status of the BE. From their talk and academic documentations it appears to be hard to think of a bound together feeling of way to deal with the hypothesis of regionalism. The term appears to change in importance depending on the researcher for its definition appears to fluctuate generally. Functionalism as an idea appears to grasp many viewpoints and can be used to characterize diverse useful and in addition topographical individuals from an area, for example, Africa.

5.4.2 The BE and Kenya's national security

The structure of oceanic segment shapes some portion of the wellbeing and security coordination projects and strategies in many districts and are a piece of the total approach of the key arrangement 2015-2020 which focuses on preparing coordinations to do with sea security and upholding the law. There are some provincial associations which ought to be pulled resurrected so to address manage biological issues in the Oceans.

The BE idea perceives that the sustenance of fresh water and sea biological communities is an integral part of the sea-going and oceanic based economies and ensures that islands and different nations with beach front shorelines and even landlocked nations profit by their assets. It likewise requires a consolidated methodology which incorporates an all encompassing, participatory methodology and which additionally gives economical utilization of the BE the board frameworks for the benefit of all general public.

As indicated by Cordier, in excess of four dozen countries all inclusive have made full or starter entries to the UN to be permitted to extended their sea domain. On the off chance that their yearnings are perceived, these applications will build a huge number of km² of oceanic domain for every country. This may truly goad endeavors to find vitality sources and minerals from the ocean bed. Cordier set that in the precise not so distant future beach front states might be alluded to maritime states relying upon how well they will have abused the BE. This antagonistic 'scramble for the ocean' is probably going to be one of the major problematic occasions for African sea security. Atmosphere security proceeds to unfavorably manage the BE and in this way thwart or back off monetary development. One precedent is when environmental change influences fisheries and aquaculture. Environmental change likewise influences seas

trademark which decide tiny fish plenitude and other amphibian plants. Bounty of tiny fish is conversely corresponding to the ascent of temperatures of the sea.

Terror attacks are an ever present concern on the territorial as well as on the worldwide dimension. It speaks to a genuine security danger to populaces and must be battled proficiently through an ever present method of participation and coordinated effort at all levels of state and networks.

The capability of the BE needs the full investment of the whole network that is in closeness of this asset. Generally the gatherings referenced above, numerous a period confront constrained monetary open doors also needing open administrations, no advantages, unsafe lawful remaining if there should be an occurrence of dislodged individuals. To tackle the BE a bunch of national and worldwide issues must be managed in a persevering way with the goal that they may support organization building and execute prior strains between the invested individuals.

5.4.3 The BE and socioeconomic growth

The examination found that (90%) of the participants felt that the HOA, right now, is at a point opportunity, to reevaluate the way its taking with regards to formative issues particularly in connection to the BE.

The tremendous ascent of pirates, terror attacks and unregulated oceanic exploitation along the HOA in the previous years has conveyed the point of sea security to the highest point of most universal plans. States inside the HOA have a ton to pick up or lose in BE and many face overwhelming sea security issues.

5.4.4 The BE and Regional Challenges

The Code of Conduct, which has been abundantly characterized in the Djibouti Code of Conduct, was embraced on 29 January 2009 by numerous both nations that are developed and those developing and concerns the concealment and debasement of pirates in the gulf of eden and the Indian ocean to the western side has united countries in a coordinated exertion to remain above water on issues with respect to the BE. The Indian Ocean is a point of convergence where there ought to dependably be secure movement stream since it is a channel for significant transportation courses prompting all territories of the globe. Somalia's coasts and harbors are in every practical sense hazardous spots to explore because of the theft that goes ahead there and the absence of state performing artists who should police these waters makes the entire circumstance unsound.

5.4.5 The BE and the private sector

The participants expressed that the point of private division is likewise to address the general population private segment coordination in the nation and furthermore association of the general public in general. The NMSC was set up in 2010; its fundamental intention was to give early and important joint effort which essentially includes scattering of security related data.

5.5 Key stakeholders, policy and framework in overcoming security challenges

5.5.1 Stakeholders

The investigation uncovered that (99%) of the members were of the view that there was requirement for interagency coordinated effort in taking care of security dangers.

The Committee contains a number of organizations.

Various experts have topic explicit duties regarding authorizing Kenyan law adrift. For each situation oceanic law requirement powers are constrained to Kenya's regional ocean and landward thereof in its ports, harbors and marine stores. This examination takes note of that similarly as with numerous other developing seaside and island States, Kenya's oceanic law implementation obligations are spread among different offices.

5.5.2 Integrated National Maritime Policy

The INMP will fill in as the basic documentations that will expand along term supportable vision for the sea area. The INMP will cover: port issues; natural assets exploitation of the oceans and sea; sea instruction and preparing; and marine ecological insurance among others.

5.5.3 Key Actors and Foreign Policy Strategies for Implementing the BE Development in Kenya

The NMSP is a controlling documentation on the best way to effectively utilize oceanic assets and characterizes the country's sea space. This will control private financial specialists to distinguish suitable zones of advancement, dodge clashes among networks and speculators and streamline authorizing forms.

5.5.4 Development of National Fleet

The National Fishing Fleet will comprise of the reflagged foreign vessels for fishing with a Kenyan banner and furthermore vessels where neighborhood financial specialists go into partnership or rent concurrences with outside fishing foundations.

The reflagging and rent assentions would ease fishing organization, implementation of landing, arraignments, preparing and dish items exportation so as to streamline the business. It will lessen formality and consequently empower intra and interstate trade. This will be accomplished by pooling assets into consortiums through vessel securing and sanctions. This will help fabricate a focused business shipping line.

5.5.5 Development of Fisheries and Maritime Infrastructure

The examination sets that Kenyan drift is a standout amongst the most vital fish angling zones. Kenya can get expanded financial advantages from undertaking key interests in focused port offices and administrations.

This examination found that recuperation of infringed open land held for piers, landing destinations, angling ports and access streets to shorelines has additionally been organized so as to the limit of the BE in Kenya. The foundation and improvement of formal lawful measures for the BE can't be downplayed for the BE. This will empower structure the business and effectively control its growth. This study additionally settled that the BE can make tremendous chances to determine the issues of atmosphere changes at the waterfront zones by tending to the difficulties. Then again, it may create employments for millions and realize substantial changes in the lives and job of the a great many individuals living along the coastline, in islands and crosswise over Bangladesh, if the marine based financial assets having a place with numerous areas are overseen and represented by standards of biodiversity insurance, protection is network driven and endeavors for consideration are entwined with a dream of logical comprehension.

This section additionally discovered that so as to accomplish strong and supportable monetary development, Kenya is differentiating her wellsprings of development by

seeking after BE exercises, whose genuine misuse potential can be tied down on a remote approach that energizes collaboration, outside direct speculations, innovation exchange, exchange advancement, venture strategy, and financial, money related and business arrangements. Kenya's remote arrangement has an arrangement of viewpoints through which it can help guarantee the vital condition to help the nation's BE development.

5.6 Chapter summary

This part discovered in spite of absence of review gives an account of the aggregate estimation of the BE opportunity accessible to the Region and Kenya all in all, the evaluated yearly financial estimation of products and ventures in the marine and waterfront biological system of the Western Indian Ocean is assessed to be US\$22 billion, and Kenya's offer is just 20%, basically from the travel industry.

The rising issue of the BE is auspicious and one that has as of late picked up consideration as a road for improvement in Kenya. The riches contained in the BE is constantly being abused by different nations that have cutting edge innovation and limit and have created procedures to misuse the assets. This has prompted moderate monetary development, absence of industrialization and joblessness that stay real difficulties in Kenya today.

This examination infers that the BE is an essential component in empowering powerful saddling of sea assets, and in this manner requires a multi-organization way to deal with ensure and successfully manage issues, for example, anchoring the locales sea. The global network perceives the essential committed ladies are fit for making towards monetary development. Furthermore, the IMO has likewise assumed an extremely dynamic job in advancing the support and progression of ladies in every

aspect of the more extensive oceanic division. In Africa, the AMT Charter – "advances and improves the job of ladies in the oceanic transport part and limit working and in addition the joining of ladies in all sea transport areas."

This contemplates trusts that consideration of the guideline of fairness in the Constitution is a solid legitimate establishment which is intended towards accomplishing rights for all. The nation's (Kenya) duty to SDGs and its arrangement with vision 2030 gave an extra structure to a beware of consistence with sexual orientation correspondence. Right now, the BE division is exceedingly ruled by men with low take-up of oceanic callings by ladies. Therefore, there is have to create and actualize suitable laws, strategies and structure to build ladies cooperation in the BE segment. The functionalism hypothesis is applicable to the examination as the respectable thought of Blue economies is one that that has quite recently as of late picked up footing in creating countries of Africa. It is a genuinely new idea one that incorporates all capability of maritime assets. It has been at the focal point of the AU Agenda 2063, where it has been proclaimed to be the future of Africa with no restriction from any quarters.

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The investigation was directed by a specific aim to determine the function of foreign policy in promoting development in Africa through BE.

6.2 Summary of the Findings

This examination found that the idea of BE is still viewed as new in Africa. It lacks a widespread definition. Presently- it implies diverse things to various individuals and seems, by all accounts, to be a vast and once in a while amorphous idea. It has turned into a substantial undertaking including numerous elements from different governments, private and public institutions going for, safeguarding the opportunity of the oceans, encouraging and protecting business. This investigation noticed that the endeavors of IOR nations to participate and accomplish enduring sea security will be hampered by the way that the nations, naval forces, drift watches and sea powers in the district vary incredibly.

This examination found that the highest percentage of participants upheld that the Indian Ocean is basic to the international trade and security of energy. It is likewise a phase for the quest for worldwide vital and provincial security and military interests. The area has a potential to promote financial development yet it likewise can possibly bring losses.

This examination found that sea security issues in the Indian Ocean, a couple of fragmented comments relating to the function of maritime powers and drift

watches, the global response to piracy and potential commitment of local participation in upgrading Indian ocean security may be applicable.

This examination found that there is a high level of maritime movement in the Indian ocean the same number of nations are taking part in sea security tasks. The world network's transient reaction to the difficulties (Overfishing and piracy) off the Horn of Africa has been worldwide maritime watches, diplomatic activities and involvement of private securities. The battle against unlawful bridling sea security and asset abuse can likewise be perceived as a valuable path for nations to keep up a presence in the deliberately critical Indian ocean.

This investigation found that much can be picked up from the regional approach between states that advances integration, consolation, straightforwardness, reassurance, and association. In such conditions naval forces contribute a lot towards improving oceanic security and sea strategy, overseeing debacles, offering assistance and restricting ecological security challenges. Local participation can in this manner be a power multiplier and is absolutely appropriate in the immense, generally ineffectively policed Indian Ocean.

The location of the Indian ocean is related to the complex political and strategic affiliations. Collaboration happens for the most part in the circles of economy and exchange, instead of in security, and is to a vast degree hampered by doubt and absence of cooperation.

6.3 Conclusion

This investigation revealed that the aggregate estimation of the BE opportunity accessible to the Kenya and the region is evaluated to be worth billions, but then larger part of it remains to a great extent unharnessed. The rising issue of the BE is

auspicious and one that has as of late picked up consideration as a road for improvement in Kenya. The riches contained in the BE is persistently being abused by different nations that have trend setting innovation and limit and have created systems to misuse the assets. This has prompted moderate monetary development, absence of industrialization and joblessness that stay significant difficulties in Kenya today.

This investigation hence infers that unpredictable permitting of angling ships was additionally a hindrance to the acknowledgment of the marine assets, there are circumstances where remote trawlers squander the fish. Along these lines as a noteworthy issue, the investigation reasons that sea security is in this way vital to the region and better valuation for this idea will incredibly improve tackling sea security and asset misuse using oceanic tact so as to enable Kenya to create techniques that will ensure the Country's aggregate sea premiums.

This investigation infers that a strong economy and legitimate changes will upgrade the security of the ocean in Kenya. The examination discovered that the greater part of the laws deliver the need to preserve and build up assets of the waterfront and marine zones. However, they don't address the administration that manages the assets for successors. They neglect to address coordination and linkages among the different partners in the sea.

This examination built up that in the long haul, BE difficulties must be tended to by methods for an exhaustive multi-layered methodology that includes measures in the form of politics, societal, and military, and fortifies territorial security abilities, enhances insight assembling and sharing, achieves more successful law implementation, and improves global participation ashore and adrift. The investigation hence presumes that the BE is a critical component in empowering compelling bridling of oceanic assets, and in this manner requires a multi-office way

to deal with ensure and successfully manage issues, for example, anchoring the locales sea riches together with the country state elite financial zones, regional oceans, interior oceans, inland streams, ports, and conduits.

Consequently oceanic security activity require that the concerned specialists to be exceedingly prepared, all around prepared in sea political issues and sufficiently arranged for any consequences. These disclosures in this manner help demonstrate the theory that the low abilities among sea tact enter partners in Africa and Kenya specifically have hindered compelling outfitting of oceanic security and asset misuse. The universal network perceives the vital committed ladies are equipped towards monetary development. Partnering nations especially puts accentuation on coordination of ladies into all dimensions of political, monetary and social improvement as one of its real goals. Moreover, the International Maritime Organization has likewise assumed an extremely dynamic job in advancing the investment and headway of ladies in every aspect of the more extensive sea division. In the management and improvement of the BE Sector, the area guarantees dynamic support of men, ladies and the young (guys and females) and in addition Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWD) by having important portrayal in basic leadership forms. These includes: advancement/audit and usage of area arrangements; enactments; rules; directions; procedures/plans; and activities and projects.

6.4 Recommendations

This examination noticed that countries in the area and Kenya specifically are quick to encourage lively oceanic business and monetary exercises adrift since these support financial security. In the meantime they try to ensure their sea spaces against sea related dangers, for example, theft, criminal exercises, psychological oppression, and

contamination. These destinations can best be accomplished by mixing private and public oceanic security exercises, and by handling sea dangers by incorporating territorial endeavors, preferably inside an explicit legitimate structure. This investigation accordingly prescribes for the fortifying of territorial collaboration on BE issues, as an approach to help further the compelling outfit of oceanic assets accessible to the Kenya.

This examination prescribes that Indian Ocean nations such as Kenya should, characterize their concerns on security, in spite of the fact that this might be hard to accomplish because of political issues and provincial elements. It is essential that it enhance its sea security and take part as an equivalent accomplice in the security of Indian Ocean banter. In spite of the fact that this appears glaringly evident, practically speaking it may not be that simple to accomplish since the landward security worries of African IOR nations are typically prevailing and numerous African nations need sea limit.

Also this examination prescribes that the partners ought to genuinely think about the upgrade of oceanic limit through intentional and particular preparing and venture up sea strategy limit working among the maritime powers by advancing joint activities or sea security tasks that reinforce securities between partners, fitting procedures and construct sea security certainty among countries states. Moreover the partners ought to figure and execute programs for financial collaboration, for example, exchange, the travel industry, coordinate speculation, logical and innovative trades, and human asset improvement in sea strategy.

6.5 Areas of Further Studies

This so as to comprehend the BE issues, the examination suggests further investigation on the oceanic security issues and sea tact difficulties that have emerged are to a vast degree connected to fizzled or frail nations.

Ongoing exercises by the public and administrations of the Indian Ocean district demonstrate that there is a longing for an IORC. A common history, topographical contiguity and the worldwide development of financially based territorial alliances is said to go about as "push" factors. Thus, further studies is recommended to help evaluate the Indian ocean.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A reporting period is the span of time covered by a set of financial statements. The reporting period is typically either for a month, quarter, or year. UNCTAD, (2016).
- Abhjit Singh. *A Blue Ocean Partnership in the African Littorals Article in Asia With African Opportunities and Challenges*. Ed, Urashi Aneja. Observer Research Foundation 20 Rouse Avenue Institutional Area New Delhi – 110002 www.orfonline.org.
- Addae-Korankaye, Alex. *Causes of Poverty in Africa: A Review of Literature*. *American International Journal of Social Science*, Vol3, (2014).
- African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa (Lome Charter) 15 October 2016.
- African Union, 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy, (2012).
- Aghion, Philippe and Howitt, Peter. *Economics of Growth*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, (2009).
- Akokpari, John. *Changing with the Tide: The Shifting Orientations of Foreign Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa*. *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, Volume 8 (1999).
- Alao, Abiodun. *Natural resources and conflict in Africa: the tragedy of endowment*. New York: Rochester Press, (2007).
- Amadi, Lawrence and Eme, Ekekwe. *Corruption and Development Administration in Africa: Institutional Approach*. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, Vol. 8, (2014).
- Article 239 (4), *Constitution of Kenya*, (2010).

- Bandara, Amarakoon. *The economic cost of gender gaps in effective labor: Africa's missing growth reserve*. *Feminist Economics*, vol. 21, issue 2, (2015).
- Bartley, Deven and Leber, Kenneth. *Marine ranching*, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 429, FAO, Rome, (2004).
- Based on the foreword of Africa's blue Economy; a policy handbook. An abridged version of this post has been published by the OECD Development Centre, (2016).
- Berg, Andrew and Yanliang, Miao. *The Real Exchange Rate and Growth Revisited: The Washington Consensus Strikes Back?* IMF Working Paper No. 10/58 (Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 2010).
- Berkson, Jim and Shuster, Carl. *The Horseshoe Crab: The Battle For A True Multipleuse Resource*, *Fisheries* 24 (1999).
- Bouchard, C. and Crumplin, W (2010). *Neglected no longer: the Indian Ocean at the forefront of World geopolitics and global geostrategy*. *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*, Vol. 6(1).
- Bueger, Christian and Stockbruegger, Jan. *Maritime Security Governance in the Western Indian Ocean*, (2013).
- Chatham House, *Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea*, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, (2013).
- Chris Bennett and Angel Söderland, *South Africa's Navy*, Simon's Town: SA Navy, (2008).
- Collier, Paul, and Jan Willem Gunning. *Explaining African Economic Performance*, *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 37, No. 1, (1999).

- Commission of the European Communities: *'Towards the integration of maritime surveillance'*, COM, 538 final, Brussels, (2009).
- Cordier, Lee. *Rethinking maritime security in the Indian Ocean region*, Journal of the Indian Ocean Region 6 (2010).
- Craig, Murphy. *The Functional Approach, Organization Theory and Conflict Resolution*, in *New Perspectives on International Functionalism*, Londra, Editura Macmillan Press LTD, (1999).
- Economic Commission for Africa. *Economic Report on Africa 2015: Economic Commission for Africa (2015). Industrializing through Trade*, Addis Ababa, (2015).
- Economic Development Report in Africa. *Debt dynamics and development report in Africa*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD, (2016).
- Engdahl, William. *A Century of War: Anglo- American Politic and The New World Order*. Pluto Press, London, (2004).
- Eriksson, Mikael. *Somalia's Civil War, Security Promotion and National Interest*. Swedish Defense Research Agency FOI-R3718 - SE. ISSN 1650-1942. Mainstay of defense, (2013).
- Francois, Very. *African Maritime Security: A Time for Good Order at Sea*, Australian Journal of Maritime and Ocean Affairs 2, no. 4 (2010).
- GOK, Kenya Gazette Vol. CXIX – No 2, Gazette Notice No.3. Nairobi 6 January 2017.
- Goldstone, Jack, Andrey Korotayev and Julia Zinkina. *Fertility stall and social-demographic risks of humanitarian disasters in tropical Africa, and means of*

their prevention. Presentation at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, 2014.

Gunter Paul. *The Blue Economy 10 Years – 10 Innovations – 100 Million Jobs*. Paradigm Publications, New Mexico. 2010.

Henderson, Vernon, Mark, Roberts and Adam, Storeygard. *Is Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa Different? Policy Research Working Paper 6481*. World Bank, Washington, DC, (2013).

Hoornweg, Daniel and Mila, Freire. *Building Sustainability in an Urbanizing World: A Partnership Report*. Washington, DC: World Bank, (2013).

Jacqueline Sherriff, 'Operation Atalanta Continued Success, Enhanced Mandate', *Impetus*, No. 19, Spring/Summer 2015, .

Jakkie Cilliers, Henri Boshoff and Festus B. Aboagye. *Somalia: the intervention dilemma*, ISS Policy Brief Nr 20, (2010).

Kaplan, Irving. *Kenya a Country Study; Foreign area Studies*, (The American University, 1975).

Karigithu, Nancy, *Maritime Security and Its Impact on Trade in the Region*, A speech by former managing director of Kenya Maritime Authority - now she is principle secretary, (2014).

Kenya Maritime Authority, (2017).

Kharas, Homi and MacArthur, John. *Mobilizing Private Investment for Post-2015 Sustainable Development*, Brookings Institute, Washington DC (2014), p. 17.

Knack, Stephen. *Democracy, Governance & Growth*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, (2003).

- Landsberg, Chris. *Afro-Continentalism: Pan-Africanism in Post-settlement South Africa's Foreign Policy*, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 47 no.2 (2012).
- Lutz, Steven and Martin, Angela. *Fish Carbon: Exploring Marine Vertebrate Carbon Services*, (2014).
- Macharia, Munene. *African Review of Foreign Policy*. (A publication of United States International University, Africa, Nairobi, 1999).
- Maluki P.M, *Regionalism in the Indian Ocean: Order, Cooperation and Community*, VDM Verlag (2011).
- McMillan, Margaret, Dani Rodrik and Íñigo Verduzco-Gallo. Globalization, structural change, and productivity growth, with an update on Africa. *World Development*, vol. 63 (2014).
- McMillan, Margaret, Dani Rodrik and Íñigo Verduzco-Gallo. Globalization, structural change, and productivity growth, with an update on Africa. *World Development*, vol. 63 (2014).
- Meredith, Martin. *The State of Africa. A History of Fifty Years of Independence*, Johannesburg, (2005).
- Meredith, Martin. *The State of Africa. A History of Fifty Years of Independence*. Johannesburg, (2005).
- Mills, Greg. *Why is Africa Poor? Center for Global Liberty and Prosperity Development (CATO) Policy Briefing Paper Number 6*, (2010).
- Muigua, Kariuki. *Resolving Environmental Conflicts Through Mediation in Kenya*. Ph.D. Thesis, Unpublished, University of Nairobi, (2011).

- Mulualem, Melaku. *The African Union and Foreign Policy*. Training Department at the Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD), (2013).
- Mutume, George. *New trade pacts threaten regional unity*, Africa Renewal 22(2008).
- Nancy Karigithu, Maritime Security and Its Impact on Trade in the Region, A speech by former managing director of Kenya Maritime Authority - now she is principle secretary, (2014).
- Newman, Harold. *Minerals Yearbook U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey: INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS - The Mineral Industries of the Indian Ocean Islands Comoros, Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles*, (2009).
- Nye, Joseph. *Soft Power: The means to success in World politics*. New York, Public affairs, (2007).
- O'Brien, Stephen. *Africa in the Global Economy: Issues of Trade and Development for Africa*, A Paper presented at the Africa Knowledge Networks Forum Preparatory Workshop, (2000).
- Oduogo, Cyprine, *Kenya's Foreign Policy/Relations*. (Lecture Notes, 2012).
- Oluoch Fred, *Maritime Border Row: Experts Advice Kenya, Somalia to Join Hands*. The East African, September, (2016).
- Omolo Kennedy. *Foreign Policy through Aid: The Case of Federal Republic of Germany's Aid to Kenya, 1963-1989*. MA Thesis, Department of Political Science And Public Administration, University of Nairobi, (2009).
- Onwubiko, Oliver A. *African Thought, Religion and Culture*. Enugu: Snaap Press, (2001).

- Operation Phakisa to move SA Forward South Africa News, July 15 2015 at <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/operation-phakisa-move-sa-forward> accessed on 5 May 2017 at 2130 hrs.
- Peter Lehr, 'Piracy and Maritime Governance in the Indian Ocean', *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region* (Vol. 9, No. 1, 2013).
- Pierre, de Senarclens and Ali, Kazancigil, *Regulating Globalization. Critical Approaches to Global Governance* (New York: UN University Press, 2007).
- Potts, Deborah. *What Happened to Africa Rapid Urbanization?* Africa Research Institute, (2012).
- ¹ Potts, Deborah. *What Happened to Africa Rapid Urbanization?* Africa Research Institute, (2012).
- Powell, Benjamin, Stringham Edward. *Public Choice and the Economic Analysis of Anarchy: A Survey*. Public Choice, 2009.
- Puga, Diego and Venables, Anthony. *The Spread of Industry: Spatial Agglomeration in Economic Development*. *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies* 10(2006).
- Quinn, Adam and Kerry, Howell. *Foreign policy challenges facing America*, (2008).
- Rajamani L (2016). Ambition and differentiation in the 2015 Paris Agreement: Interpretative possibilities and underlying politics. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*. 65(2).
- Roach, Ashley. *Initiatives to Enhance Maritime Security at Sea*, *Marine Policy* 28, no. 1 (2004).
- Rodrigue, Jean-Paul. *Modern Piracy*. Department of Global Studies and Geography, (Hofstra University, New York, 2009).

- Roney, Mathew. *2013 to be record year for offshore wind*, Earth Policy Institute, (2013).
- Ross, Michael. *The Oil Curse: How Petroleum Wealth Shapes the Development Prospects of Nations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, (2012).
- Sarr, Olu. *GCLME Fish farmers to learn about mariculture techniques*. The Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project, (2012).
- Sherman, Kent. *Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1949).
- Simkins, Charles. *Urbanization in Africa and Its Relation to the Demographic Dividend: 2010 to 2060*, (2013).
- Steven Buigut. *A Fast-Track East African Community Monetary Union? Convergence Evidence from A Cointegration Analysis*, International Journal of Economics and Finance, (2011).
- Trebilcock, Michael and Rosenstock, Michael. *Infrastructure PPPs in the Developing World: Lessons from recent experience*, University of Toronto, Toronto, (2013).
- Tsele, Molefe. *The Role of the Christian Faith in Development*. Deryke Belshaw. Et. Al. Ed. *Faith in Development: Partnership between the World Bank and the Churches of Africa*. Oxford: Regnum Books International, (2001).
- UNCTAD. *The International Ballast Water Management Convention 2004 is set to enter into force in 2016*. Transport and Trade Facilitation Newsletter No. 68, (2015).

UNCTAD. The International Ballast Water Management Convention 2004 is set to enter into force in 2016. *Transport and Trade Facilitation Newsletter* No. 68, (2015).

UNESCO-IOC. *Transfer of Marine Technology – Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Development for Sustainable Ocean and Coastal Management*. (2015).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2016). *Online International Trade and Investment Statistics*.

United Nations. *Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: Outcome Document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus*, Doha, Qatar, 29 November-2 December, 2008, (2009).

United Nations. *Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: Outcome Document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus*, Doha, Qatar, 29 November-2 December, 2008, (2009).

Vasquez, John. *Classics of International Relations*, 3rd ed. (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1996).

Venables, Anthony. *Economic Geography and African Development*, Regional Science, (2010).

Wagner, Christian. *The Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Co-operation (IOR-ARC): The Futile Quest for Regionalism?* *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region* (Vol. 9, No. 1, 2013).

World Bank Group. *Africa Competitiveness Report 2013*, World Bank Group, African Development Bank and World Economic Forum, (2013).

World Bank, *Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?*, Washington, D.C., (2017).

Yaakob, Omar. Rashid, Tengku and Mukti, Mohammad. *Prospects for Ocean Energy in Malaysia*, International Conference on Energy and Environment (2006).

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Authorization Letter



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
when replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No: **NACOSTI/P/18/75706/21032**

Date: **24th January, 2018**

Lazarus Patrober Wafula
National Defence College
P.O. Box 24381-00502
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“The role of foreign policy in advancing development interests in Africa: A case study of Blue Economy in Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **all Counties** for the period ending **24th January, 2019**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioners and the County Directors of Education, all Counties** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

G.P. Kalerwa

**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioners
All Counties.

The County Directors of Education
All Counties.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

Appendix 2: Research Clearance Permit

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, research site specified period.
2. Both the Licence and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. Upon request of the Commission, the Licensee shall submit a progress report.
4. The Licensee shall report to the County Director of Education and County Governor in the area of research before commencement of the research.
5. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further permissions from relevant Government agencies.
6. This Licence does not give authority to transfer research materials.
7. The Licensee shall submit two (2) hard copies and upload a soft copy of their final report.
8. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of this Licence including its cancellation without prior notice.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No.A 17199

CONDITIONS: see back page

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. LAZARUS PATROBER WAFULA
of NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE,
24381-502 NAIROBI, has been permitted
to conduct research in *All Counties***

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/75706/21032
Date Of Issue : 24th January, 2018
Fee Received : Ksh 1000**

**on the topic: *THE ROLE OF FOREIGN
POLICY IN ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT
INTERESTS IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF
BLUE ECONOMY IN KENYA***

**for the period ending:
24th January, 2019**


.....
**Applicant's
Signature**



J.P. Kalewa
.....
**Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation**

Appendix 3: Interview Guide

Introduction

The general objective of this study is assessing how to harness maritime security and resource exploitation utilizing maritime diplomacy in Africa with a focus on Kenya. The personal information section is optional - this study is purely for academic purposes only.

It is my humble request that you please give a verbal consent to be a participant in this study, before beginning anything. Thank you for taking time to participant in this research, please fill in the questionnaire interview appropriately.

Part A: Personal Information

1. Participant's age?.....
2. Occupation?.....
3. Ministry?.....
4. Designation?.....
5. Duration in office?

Part B: The role of foreign policy in advancing development interests in Africa using a case study of blue economy in Kenya. and give your main reason (justification).

Rate: Where 1 = Very much; 2 = Moderate; 3 = A little; 4 = Not at all, respectively.

6. Sustainable development is now considered a major aspiration for Africa?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at all

Justification.....

.....

.....
7. Connection exists between Blue economy resources and development efforts in Africa?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

all

Justification.....
.....
.....

8. Harnessing of the Blue economy is a currently a primary concern for Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

9. Foreign policy articulation advances development interests by enhancing activities of the Blue economy exploitation in Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

10. The Blue economy efforts are primarily spearheaded by only one organization in Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

11. At the moment there is framework document guiding the Blue economy use in

Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....
.....

12. Low capabilities among the Blue economy stakeholders in Africa and Kenya have inhibited effective harnessing of maritime resources for developmental exploitation?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

13. Kenya has now more than ever realized the true worth of the Blue economy resource?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

14. Currently there are development challenges for growth in the Kenyan situation today?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....

15. Currently there are development opportunities for growth in the Kenyan situation

today?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

16. Your organization has shown direct interest in the Blue economy security and how has this been expressed?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

17. Your organization has made commitment to Blue economy in its development budget?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

18. There are many actors in the foreign policy strategies that Kenya can employ in utilizing the Blue economy to enhance Kenya's development interests?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....
.....

19. Kenya's general population is fully aware of various options on harnessing the

Blue economy resource in Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....
.....

20. Effective implementation of foreign policy can play can promote development through Blue economy in Kenya?

Rate.....: 1 = Very much ; 2 = Moderate ; 3 = A little ; 4 = Not at

Justification.....
.....

21. More views.

Appendix 4: Key Informant Interview

1. The escalation of piracy and armed robbery in the Indian Ocean over the past decade has made maritime security a priority for Africa?
2. There are many security challenges in the Indian Ocean realm within Kenya?
3. There are many security opportunities in the Indian Ocean realm within Kenya?
4. The implementation of foreign policy can play in promoting development in Kenya?
5. The Kenya Defence Force is considered an active actor in implementing the Blue economy strategies to enhance Kenya's development interests?
6. Others.

END