

**KENYA-TANZANIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY, 2000-2017**

**PETER SIRONKA MASAA**



**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE  
IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY OF  
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

**JULY 2025**

## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

### DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

#### Declaration by the student

This project is my original work and has not been presented to any other university for academic examination.

Signature:



**Peter Sironka Masaa**

**MIRD/2017/76889**

Date:

**9<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2025**

#### Approval by the supervisor

This research project proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature:



**Dr. Peter Wekesa Wafula**

**Senior Lecturer**

**Department of History, Archeology and Political Studies**

**Kenyatta University**

Date:

**9/7/2025**

## DEDICATION

This project is dedicated for most to God Almighty and my wife Mereina Sironka.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to appreciate the mentor lecturers, who have taken us all through this study and helped us in mastering concepts and applying them in our studies and inspired us to find the writer within each person. Each one made a great impact and had a story to tell. I am infinitely grateful for the support my supervisor, Dr. Peter Wafula, has offered me from the onset to now. Sincere gratitude to the entire Mount Kenya University Fraternity that have been of great help through all the levels of this proposal development.



## ABSTRACT

This study seeks to analyze the role of the Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in East Africa. The study sets out to understand the trends, nature and challenges in the diplomatic relations of the two countries. This study adopted realism theory as its theoretical framework. This theory has five propositions that are used to analyze the diplomatic relations between member states within the East African region. In this theory, countries are the main players in global issues and in the international environment. The theory emphasizes that each state in the international system shapes its actions and motives according to their interests. Moreover, anarchy is prevalent in the international arena given that each state is preoccupied with power and security issues that eventually predispose them to conflicts and competition. This then makes them fail to cooperate and finally, international institutions remain the main option in enhancing diplomatic relations. The study sought to find out how diplomacy greatly transformed the economic development in both Kenya and Tanzania. It also examines the influence that diplomatic indicators have within the region. The study further analyzed the challenges faced by the two countries in their diplomatic engagements with each other. Descriptive research design was adopted in the study. In this case, the study identified and interviewed forty (40) employees from Ministry of Foreign affairs; Thirty (30) employees from ministry of EAC, twenty (20) country representatives, fifteen (15) coordinating and sectorial committees' members. In total the sample size for the study was 105 respondents. The research instruments used are open and closed ended questionnaires. A pilot study was done to establish the validity of the research instruments. Reliability of the research instruments was done through pretesting of questionnaires whereby the same questionnaires were administered to the same group after an interval of one week. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive techniques of data analysis. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27 was used to generate frequencies and percentages, and this was presented as tables, pie charts and bar graphs. Qualitative data was analyzed using the descriptive techniques of data analysis. In conclusion, the study reveals that while nearly half of the population perceives diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania as not having strengthened significantly, there is strong evidence of successful economic collaboration, increased trade agreements, and positive impacts of political stability and joint ventures, underscoring effective cooperation. Additionally, diplomatic efforts have led to improvements in infrastructure, tourism promotion, cross-border cooperation, and policy harmonization, furthering regional economic development. However, significant challenges such as trade barriers, political tensions, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and security issues persist, highlighting the need for continued efforts to address these obstacles and enhance diplomatic relations for sustained regional growth within the EAC framework.

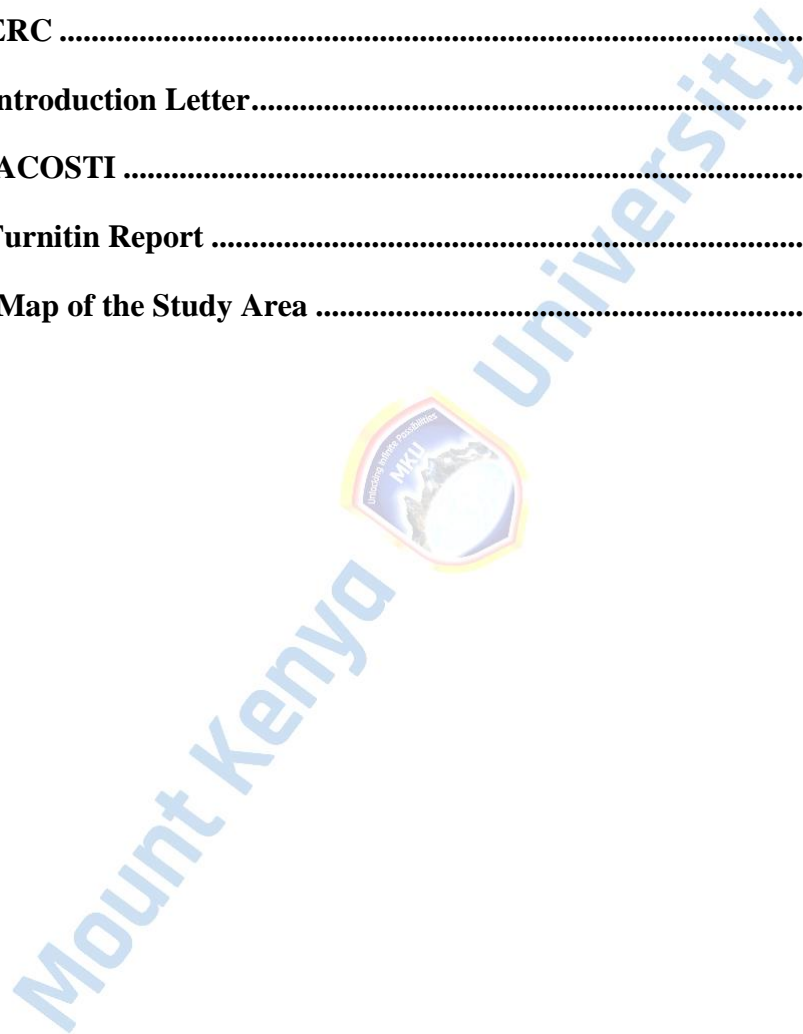
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION AND APPROVAL</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	4
1.4 Specific Objectives .....	4
1.5 Research Questions.....	5
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.7 Scope of the Study .....	5
1.8 Limitations of the Study.....	6
1.9 Operational Definition of Key Terms .....	7
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Empirical Review of Literature .....	9
2.2.1 Trends in Diplomatic Engagements.....	9
2.2.2 Challenges in Diplomatic Relations.....	13

2.2.3	National Interest and Diplomatic Relations .....	20
2.2.4	Role of Diplomatic Engagements in Economic Development .....	24
2.3	Theoretical Framework .....	28
2.4	Conceptual Framework .....	30
2.5	Research Gaps.....	31
<b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>		<b>33</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>		<b>33</b>
3.1	Introduction.....	33
3.2	Research Methodology .....	33
3.3	Research Design.....	34
3.4	Location of the study .....	34
3.5	Target Population.....	35
3.6	Sampling Technique and Sample Size.....	35
3.7	Research Instruments .....	36
3.7.1	Questionnaire .....	36
3.7.2	External Desk Research .....	36
3.8	Testing for Validity and Reliability .....	37
3.8.1	Piloting.....	37
3.8.2	Validity of Research Instruments.....	37
3.8.3	Reliability of the Research.....	37
3.9	Procedure for Data Collection .....	38
3.10	Data Analysis Methods and Presentation .....	38
3.11	Ethical Considerations .....	39
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>		<b>40</b>
<b>RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS .....</b>		<b>40</b>
4.1	Introduction.....	40
4.2	Response Rate.....	40

4.3	Demographic Data .....	41
4.3.1	Profession.....	41
4.3.2	Age.....	42
4.3.3	Education .....	43
4.4	Descriptive statistics .....	44
4.4.1	Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations .....	44
4.4.2	Role of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017. ....	49
4.4.3	Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017. ....	54
4.5	Discussion of findings.....	59
4.5.1	Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations .....	59
4.5.2	Opportunities of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.....	60
4.5.3	Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017. ....	61
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>		<b>63</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>		<b>63</b>
5.1	Introduction.....	63
5.2	Summary of Findings.....	63
5.2.1	Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations .....	63
5.2.2	Opportunities of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.....	64
5.2.3	Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017. ....	65
5.3	Conclusion of the Study.....	66
5.4	Recommendations.....	66
5.4.1	Recommendations for Practice .....	66

5.4.2	Recommendations for Policy Making .....	67
5.4.3	Recommendations for Further Studies.....	67
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>69</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>		<b>73</b>
<b>Appendix I: Questionnaire for Respondents.....</b>		<b>73</b>
<b>Appendix II: Key Interview Guide.....</b>		<b>76</b>
<b>Appendix III: ERC .....</b>		<b>78</b>
<b>Appendix IV: Introduction Letter.....</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix V: NACOSTI .....</b>		<b>80</b>
<b>Appendix VI: Turnitin Report .....</b>		<b>81</b>
<b>Appendix VII: Map of the Study Area .....</b>		<b>82</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample Size .....	35
Table 2: Reliability Statistics .....	38



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework .....	30
Figure 2: Profession .....	41
Figure 3: Age .....	42
Figure 4: Education.....	43
Figure 5: Bar graph representing diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania from 2000-2017.....	44
Figure 6: Bar graph showing collaboration on economic projects .....	45
Figure 7: Bar chart showing whether there has been increase in trade agreements .....	46
Figure 8: Bar chart showing impact of political stability .....	47
Figure 9: Bar chart showing if there has been initiation of joint ventures.....	48
Figure 10: Bar chart representing diplomatic relations and trade.....	49
Figure 11: Bar chart representing diplomatic ties and infrastructure .....	50
Figure 12: Bar chart showing Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations and tourism .....	51
Figure 13: Bar chart representing diplomatic relations and cross-border cooperation.....	52
Figure 14: Bar chart showing harmonization of policies and regional economic development .....	53
Figure 15: Bar chart rpresenting trade barriers .....	54
Figure 16: Bar chart showing political tensions and the progress of diplomatic relations .....	55
Figure 17: Bar chart showing cultural differences and obstacles in diplomatic collaborations .....	56
Figure 18: Bar chart representing bureaucratic processes and the implementation of joint projects.....	57
Figure 19: Bar chart representing security issues and the stability of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations.....	58

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
REC	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community



# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

Diplomacy is a friendly foreign policy and international relations management strategy that enables for stronger connections between countries or states (Alvin, 1990). Diplomacy, on the other hand, permits member states to communicate peacefully and coexist. Citizens participate in diplomatic processes, allowing them to advance institutionally inside their countries. Diplomatic ties have the power to affect how the region's member states handle their political, economic, social, and environmental affairs. Diplomatic techniques have evolved tremendously over time, and the current condition of affairs demonstrates a good cause between governments (Alvin, 1990). Diplomacy is most beneficial to political ties. Friendly countries are thought to have good diplomatic ties with others, whilst unfriendly countries are thought to have poor diplomatic connections. States' interaction systems might be either private or public. Bilateral economic relationships can be fostered through diplomatic interactions. Countries that get along well and are friendly with one another do better business together.

Diplomatic processes aid in the resolution of situations that are contentious between countries and among citizens of the same country. "Diplomacy, for example, was instrumental in ending the Sudanese civil war. It has also allowed Uganda and Kenya to maintain amicable relations despite the fight over Migingo Island in the shared Lake Victoria" (Cox, 1995). Diplomacy has the power to strengthen the bonds of friendship between nations. Mwapachu (2000) argues that a country's citizens are more informed today than in the past. Information accessibility on businesses regarding the government has tremendously increased to an extent that citizens critically ask questions on how governments behave both locally and internationally. Indeed, democracy has played a significant role in educating citizens about their constitutional rights, and these are the dynamics of diplomatic ties and engagements. "Citizens who are empowered act as observers of government operations as well as proponents of diplomacy around the country. Today, governments are attempting to establish checks and balances that limit the supremacy of leadership and make it more difficult for terrible leaders to make decisions unilaterally without consulting other institutions. Diplomatic principles must be applied in this circumstance" (Mwapachu, 2000).

The East African area is getting superior governance approaches that are geared toward diplomatic initiatives. This would ensure that member countries' futures are not in the hands of those who have seen African governments gain more sovereignty, autonomy, and a more reasonable approach (Immanuel, 1976). For a long time, democratization in the region has been in doubt, but member countries are working to reclaim their rights in order to prevent countries from reversing their accomplishments.

Moreover, public interest plays a critical role in strengthening the diplomatic relations in the region more than any other aspect. However, based on other arguments, public interest has not helped in making diplomacy stronger. Some states continue to have authoritarian leadership styles. Citizens of these countries frequently appeal to the international community to intervene. In such an intervention, the sovereignty principle is implemented through diplomatic channels. Diplomacy succeeds in some circumstances, but fails in others, and the international community loses its power to intervene. In rare circumstances, the situation degenerates into military intervention (Anshan, 2007). Diplomacy encourages a proactive approach to dispute resolution. The significance of diplomacy outweighs the risk of unfair agreements being offered to the country. Diplomacy is also based on the ideas of negotiation and conversation between the two parties involved. Negotiation and discussion principles help the parties to obtain a fair and rational return. As a result, the applicability of diplomacy among countries makes it easier for them to address and improve a variety of issues while simultaneously developing their countries.

The concepts of diplomacy and foreign policy are not interchangeable. Foreign policy is the approach that countries undertake to protect their own self-interests and sovereignty on the international stage. The idea of diplomacy, on the other hand, is the primary tool that permits states to carry out their foreign policies (Nukunya, 1992). "Diplomacy essentially aims to keep the peace. It is based mostly on negotiations aiming at achieving a common ground where the parties are engaged, enjoy advantages, and pursue long-term interests. Diplomatic contacts are never conducted in public since it invites divisive perspectives on a variety of issues. As a result, the policies reached through talks are made public so that all parties involved are aware of and understand them. Continued conversation and negotiations between warring countries diminish and terminate hostilities through diplomatic relations (Nukunya, 1992).

Additionally, threats sometimes force countries to conduct diplomatic engagements between themselves. For example, for example, coercive threats use an economic development perspective and enforce trade embargos as a measure to drive a given point through. If both parties grow spiteful and nasty, war will almost certainly emerge from such diplomatic relations engagement. Diplomacy, on the other hand, assists countries in transitioning from conflict to peace. Diplomacy's goal is to resolve disagreements and improve cooperation among parties. Diplomatic procedures are formally carried out by diplomats representing member nations, and they often result in bilateral relationships. When a country establishes bilateral relations, it advances its foreign policy toward the other. This affects states' predictability and dependability, as well as their diplomatic relations' legitimacy.

Due to the sovereignty principle, ambassadors of states enjoy immunity in other countries. Under the sovereignty principle, all ambassadors from all countries are treated equally. The perception of a sending country influences how a host country handles its ambassadors. Furthermore, because it is easy to misunderstand communication between ambassadors, all interactions are closely observed. When the sending and receiving governments work together, diplomatic relations are at their best. As a result, the diplomatic process is affected by the relationship between the countries. Ambassadors are frequently treated as representatives of the government. The position of the sending government is linked to what they say or do. Ambassadors always wear their titles in these situations to ensure polite and proper interactions, morals, and ethics in accordance with the nations they represent (Hofstede, 2005).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Today, the world is experiencing rapid changes in diplomatic relations as countries try to enhance their national interests to survive. States in the past engaged others and established peaceful relations. Diplomatic engagements have been enhanced to strengthen national interests and global businesses. When unfriendly relations exist, it's considered difficult for states to achieve their national interests and benefit from global resources. The East African Community is considered as a region that has had gaps in creating diplomatic relations that would benefit member states. Without enhanced diplomatic engagements, the region would miss out on economic, political and social opportunities in trades, movement of capital, flow of people and movement of goods. Internal political uncertainty has often served as both a driving factor and a threat to regional cooperation and diplomatic relations.

The 2013 general elections in Kenya are a good example in which Kenya-Tanzania relations were undermined. The Tanzanian government was seen as having supported the Opposition leader, Raila Odinga, while the Kenyan government was seen as having supported the Tanzanian opposition leader, Lowasa. Additionally, taxation is still a problem within the region. States within the region differently computed taxation values that resulted into varying customs valuation procedures with partner states like Kenya and Tanzania tabling lists of industrial products exempted from the Common External Tariffs.

Kenya has initiated various diplomatic engagements and presented itself on a healthy profile in the East African region. Kenya has increased trade and infrastructure development within the region more than any other country. The East African Community has been using diplomatic relations to promote trade, culture, values, and economic development. Kenya's campaign to have its foreign affairs minister become the African Union chairperson in 2017 demonstrated the power of diplomatic connections in achieving a country's national interests. This research seeks to investigate the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania in the East African region. It examines how the two countries have used diplomacy in solving conflicts as well as promote their economic development to achieve their national interests.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

This research sought to investigate the role of diplomatic relations in advancing regional and national interests in the East African region.

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To examine the trends in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in the EAC region, 2000-2017.
- ii. To analyze the opportunities in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.
- iii. To investigate the challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017.

### **1.5 Research Questions.**

- i. What trends have shaped the diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania in their effort to promote economic development in EAC region, 2000-2017?
- ii. What opportunities existed in the diplomacy played in enhancing the relations between Kenya and Tanzania?
- iii. What are the challenges experienced by Kenya and Tanzania in their diplomatic engagements within the EAC 2000-2017?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This research will generate new academic knowledge on the diplomatic relations in East African region, specifically between Kenya and Tanzania. From an academic perspective, scholars and students particularly those taking studies in international relations will benefit from this research as a source of information. The study seeks to generate policy relevant information on diplomatic relations, its strengths, nature and challenges. Civil society organization, policy makers and private sectors will thus use data from this study in making decisions. This will assist in the achievement of harmonious inter-state relations in the EAC region. The integration process will also achieve helpful principles to guide and strengthen diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania. The study will help Kenya-Tanzania to identify weaknesses, opportunities, threats and strengths of the various development strategies they employ to achieve cordial diplomatic relations. The main significance of this research is therefore its attempt to address the existing gaps in diplomatic literature.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

This study focused on Kenya and Tanzania diplomatic relations within the EAC region. The information required was obtained from the East Africa Community Ministry sites, foreign affairs ministries of both Kenya and Tanzania, journals, books and articles based on the EAC history. In Kenya, the Ministry of the East African Community is housed on the Cooperative House Building in Nairobi. The Foreign affairs ministry is also located in Nairobi city thus making it easy to access the offices for data collection. The study in terms of scope will only cover a specific period; 2000-2017. This is because Kenya and Tanzania relations within the selected period has been experiencing new developments, both positive and negative. This study therefore analyzed the diplomatic relations between the two neighboring states in EAC region.

### **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

The study's limitations included a lack of adequate time due to a demanding career and long travels to gather data. Library personnel and responders from both countries were asked to participate in the study. The research's cost was an impediment because we'll need a lot of money to buy data bundles and other communication tools to make the study go smoothly. It is also possible that unreliable information could be obtained from various sites which will also be a limitation. The researcher mitigated these limitations by making adequate preparations and sourcing for enough funds before embarking on the study.



## 1.9 Operational Definition of Key Terms

<b>Challenges</b>	the constraints, disagreements, or obstacles (e.g., trade disputes, policy misalignment, border tensions) that hinder the effective functioning of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations and limit their contribution to regional economic development.
<b>Diplomatic Relations</b>	the formal interactions and engagements between the governments of Kenya and Tanzania through established diplomatic channels (e.g., embassies, summits, joint commissions), aimed at promoting mutual cooperation, resolving disputes, and advancing bilateral and regional development goals.
<b>National Interests</b>	the strategic goals and priorities of an individual country (in this case, Kenya or Tanzania), including economic growth, national security, political influence, and social welfare, which guide its foreign policy decisions within bilateral and regional frameworks.
<b>Opportunities</b>	the positive prospects, policy windows, or areas of cooperation (e.g., bilateral trade agreements, joint infrastructure projects, harmonized trade policies) that arise from Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations and have the potential to enhance regional economic development.
<b>Regional Interests</b>	the collective political, economic, and developmental priorities of the East African Community (EAC) member states, such as trade integration, infrastructure development, and regional peace and stability, which are pursued through joint diplomatic efforts.
<b>Trends in Economic Development</b>	the observable patterns or movements in key economic indicators (e.g., trade volume, GDP growth, cross-border investment, infrastructure projects) over time (2000–

2017) that reflect progress or decline in regional economic performance attributable to diplomatic engagements.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter contains a review of literature from scholarly work published. It contains the review according to objectives and identification of the gaps in the literature. The section contains theoretical literature and conceptual framework.

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

Diplomacy is an important tool in foreign policy, and it is carried out in accordance with how states carry out their foreign policy implementation processes. This implementation of foreign policy guarantees that states achieve their national interests. Diplomatic engagement, as a tool for foreign policy, is critical in ensuring that states push their political, economic, and other benefits with the goal of winning. Diplomatic engagements between member states have an influence on peace, war, human rights, global foundations, worldwide economy, universal law, and the administration of relations between countries. African countries have spent a great deal of time fighting for freedom, which has resulted in conflict, and they have kept tight ties with their colonial masters after winning independence. Indeed, some states gained independence and went further to establish diplomatic relations to get funds for developments (Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, 2020).

##### **2.2.1 Trends in Diplomatic Engagements**

In 1970, a review of Trudeau's foreign policy highlighted sovereignty, national unity, freedom, economic growth, and social justice as the primary areas of action in Africa. In implementing foreign policy, diplomatic interaction is critical. This necessitates effective diplomatic services, requiring individuals who are well-trained, experienced, and capable of performing well in bilateral diplomatic interactions. Such individuals can offer strategies and sound data that can be used to formulate informed decisions. The supervisory method, on the other hand, is viewed as dynamic and should be maintained continuously to represent a country's interests.

Governments began to build diplomatic connections with their fellow East African states in the East African Community (EAC) mainly for their regional interests. When Kenya gained independence in 1963, the African Union (AU) was founded, marking a significant shift in regional diplomatic focus. Following the AU's establishment, African countries began to develop diplomatic relations within their regions. According to Mapeu (2008), diplomacy can only be appreciated within the confines of the state, as using diplomatic methods as an instrument of inter-state relations proves challenging without established state institutions. Regional agreements, such as those within the EAC, are thus particularly significant as they represent formalized diplomacy intended to ensure mutual growth and stability.

In the East African region, internal political uncertainty has emerged as both a driving force and a barrier to collaboration and diplomatic relations. Maupeu (2008) illustrates this through the post-election violence in Kenya in 2007/2008, which severely disrupted trade flows. At the time, landlocked nations like Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda faced significant obstacles, as access to the critical port of Mombasa was hindered, forcing these countries to rely on Dar-es-Salaam, which became overloaded with diverted cargo (Maupeu, 2008). Such events underscore the importance of political stability in sustaining economic integration and diplomatic relations within the EAC. Recent research, however, has indicated that while temporary disruptions may hinder short-term economic cooperation, they also catalyze reforms aimed at strengthening political collaboration and conflict resolution mechanisms within the EAC framework (University of Nairobi, 2019).

Recently, water vulnerability has surfaced as another pressing issue within the EAC, stemming from wide climate variability, inadequate water storage, and insufficient water management infrastructure among member countries. These factors have had substantial macroeconomic and developmental implications, further intensifying the region's chronic food insecurity issues (The Standard, Nov 8, 2017). According to the University of Nairobi (2018), developmental diplomacy has become a focal strategy in the EAC to address challenges of integration and meet regional objectives. Developmental diplomacy, characterized by efforts to align economic and political goals, has been a critical element in promoting regional integration, though challenges such as policy harmonization and the alignment of national interests persist. The EAC has leveraged developmental diplomacy to address socio-economic disparities among its members, thereby facilitating trade and movement through initiatives like the EAC common passport, which promotes economic prosperity and political cohesion. Further research into

adaptive water management frameworks and cooperative resource-sharing agreements could strengthen EAC resilience against climate change and enhance food security (Barya, 2021).

With continuous prospects of rising industrial actions, civil unrest, and violent conflicts, polarization remains a significant obstacle to East Africa's integration. Factors such as marginalization, dominance, and citizen exclusion from critical decision-making processes exacerbate this issue. For example, diplomatic tensions between Arusha and Nairobi escalated over Tanzania's decision to auction more than 1,000 cattle belonging to Kenyan pastoralists who had crossed the border, sparking protests. Following public outcry, Tanzanian President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli took a firm stance, stating that Tanzania would not allow its territory to become grazing grounds for other countries. He further emphasized Tanzania's national interests by warning that future infractions would be met with enforcement according to Tanzanian law (The Standard, Nov 8, 2017).

Media diplomacy has also emerged as a pivotal tool in enhancing diplomatic relations. The rise of digital platforms has allowed for cross-border engagement and a more participatory approach to diplomacy. Social media has transformed diplomatic engagement by providing a fast and efficient channel for communication and connecting citizens with government officials (Lwangu, 2013). The digital shift enables broader participation in diplomacy, thereby strengthening awareness of regional policies and fostering a shared East African identity. This form of diplomacy aligns with the modern demand for transparency, inclusiveness, and swift responsiveness, which are essential for fostering public trust and engagement.

One of the primary incentives for EAC integration remains the promotion of trade, political stability, and security. The integration process has facilitated the exchange of goods and services, while reducing economic barriers across the region. Nonetheless, disparities arise when benefits are distributed, as member countries may not all reap equal rewards. To mitigate resource disparities, EAC countries often assign industries based on comparative advantage, which has enabled them to achieve a level of integration and mutual economic support. The shared responsibilities within the EAC aim to remove trade barriers and support economic growth across member nations, thereby enhancing access to commodities and services and allowing all states to achieve a satisfactory level of economic benefits.

The EAC common passport has marked a milestone in regional integration, allowing for free movement across member states and enabling individuals to conduct business with minimal interference. This initiative has streamlined immigration processes, aided by the supplementary single-entry card, which has further simplified work permit management across the region. However, while these initiatives are steps toward integration, the University of Nairobi (2018) identifies a gap in the literature surrounding the uneven economic benefits among member states, as well as the sector-specific challenges that continue to hinder full integration. This underscores the need for more analysis on how shared policies impact various sectors, such as manufacturing and agriculture, in order to better understand the effectiveness of these integrative efforts.

The literature review identifies various challenges to diplomatic relations and integration within the EAC, including political instabilities, resource disparities, and climate-induced vulnerabilities. However, the analysis of these challenges often lacks depth regarding their specific impact on long-term cooperation within the EAC. Maupeu's (2008) work on post-election violence in Kenya highlights its effects on regional trade, yet little research exists on how other internal factors, such as governance quality and institutional robustness, affect diplomatic relations within different EAC member states. This gap indicates the need for further exploration of how diplomatic strategies adapt to frequent political disruptions, like the pastoralist conflicts between Tanzania and Kenya, to understand how regional diplomacy can effectively manage local conflicts within the EAC framework.

Moreover, the socio-economic impact of integrative initiatives, such as the reduction of trade barriers, and also the EAC passport remains underexplored. While these measures have facilitated movement and trade, limited research addresses how economic benefits are unevenly distributed across member states or how sector-specific implementation challenges persist. The success of initiatives like the EAC passport and single-entry card in promoting trade and movement could be expanded through a closer examination of economic disparities and industrial development challenges among EAC states, which continue to impede full integration. Furthermore, the ongoing issue of water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, highlights a critical challenge for EAC diplomacy, as it demands collaborative solutions that integrate both environmental sustainability and economic growth.

Digital diplomacy has gained substantial importance within the field of International Relations, yet few studies specifically address its impact on public engagement as social media content receivers, particularly within East Africa. While the global diplomatic landscape has increasingly integrated social media as a means to broaden reach, there remains a significant gap in research focusing on East African countries' use of social media for diplomatic purposes (University of Nairobi, 2023). In examining this gap, the study conducted by the University of Nairobi explores the role of social media in enhancing public diplomacy in East Africa, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, where platforms like Twitter and Facebook facilitated virtual engagements. This study adopted a descriptive survey design targeting various diplomatic stakeholders, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials, academics, and journalists. Findings indicate that social media fosters timely communication and virtual interactions on shared interests between Kenya and Rwanda, enhancing political and economic cooperation without traditional face-to-face meetings. Despite these benefits, the study acknowledges challenges such as the spread of misinformation and cybersecurity risks, which can hinder diplomatic efforts. The research concludes that, while there are risks, a deeper engagement of the public through digital channels could contribute to the economic growth of East African nations.

While the EAC has made significant strides in fostering diplomatic engagement to promote economic development, persistent gaps in governance, resource management, and policy implementation continue to challenge its goals. Future research should focus on understanding how specific diplomatic initiatives impact various economic sectors and on developing more inclusive frameworks to address disparities among member states. Expanding the scope of developmental diplomacy to address sector-specific needs will be critical for creating a resilient, integrated East African economy capable of withstanding political and environmental challenges.

### **2.2.2 Challenges in Diplomatic Relations**

The diplomatic process is guided by an official document, signed and ratified by the EAC treaty. The EAC, in particular, faces numerous challenges and issues. Some of these issues involve management costs and benefit sharing among member countries, which are still not equally developed. Member countries perceive an unequal distribution of benefits, contributing to delays in diplomatic negotiations and engagements. Restructuring and privatizing institutional capacity further complicates the ability of member countries to fulfill their EAC

obligations. The railway and telecommunications sectors exemplify areas where challenges persist. For instance, Tanzania declined to ratify the agreement for the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) connecting Kenya's port of Mombasa to Uganda's Kampala, Rwanda's Kigali, and South Sudan's Juba. The EAC did not respond as anticipated once the treaty was ratified, reflecting ongoing challenges in aligning national and regional priorities (McIntyre, 2005).

The implementation of diplomacy within the EAC relies on its treaty strategy and necessitates general goodwill from the international community. However, program delays often stem from insufficient resources, which strains relations between member states. The 2018 Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic crisis exemplifies such strains, where conflicting priorities led to diplomatic tension. According to the East African Community Development Strategy 2001-2005, delays in adjustments to operational practices further exacerbated tensions, as national decision-making often moves slowly. This inconsistency underscores a broader issue of bureaucratic inefficiency within the EAC, which impedes the timely execution of regional programs.

A critical component of understanding these diplomatic engagements is examining the legal frameworks that govern EAC agreements. Reliance on treaties and protocols frequently leads to conflicts between national and regional interests, especially when domestic laws or economic policies contradict regional commitments. Barya (2021) emphasizes that while treaties aim to foster cohesion within the EAC, national priorities often undermine collective interests, delaying protocol implementation. Diplomatic engagements thus face structural challenges due to a lack of binding enforcement mechanisms that ensure compliance across member states. The reliance on voluntary compliance leaves room for conflicts, as countries may choose to prioritize national economic policies that are at odds with EAC objectives (Barya, 2021).

In addition, the inconsistency in statutory procedures and the exclusion of state-specific operational modes create barriers to diplomatic harmony. The East African Community Strategy 2001-2005 envisioned seamless integration through standardized protocols, yet state-specific regulations remain a significant challenge to such an integrated framework. Without tailored procedures to manage distribution costs and equitable benefit-sharing, EAC countries face obstacles in achieving balanced cooperation. The disparity in development levels among

partner countries like Kenya and Tanzania exemplifies this issue, as they differ significantly in economic capacity, infrastructure, and resource distribution (EAC, 2000-2010).

Makame (2012) highlights additional challenges in implementing the Customs Union Protocol and Community Law, especially in applying Common External Tariffs (CETs). For instance, partner states like Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda compiled lists of industrial products exempt from the CETs, resulting in varied customs valuation systems and complicating trade uniformity. Countries in the EAC also maintain integration commitments with other Regional Economic Communities (RECs), such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). This leads to conflicting commitments and challenges in maintaining multiple external tariffs, as each REC has distinct requirements. These conflicts necessitate verification missions to resolve disputes, complicating the integration process and imposing additional costs on EAC member states (Makame, 2012).

The EAC Common Market Protocol, effective in 2010, introduced four key freedoms: the movement of persons, labor, products, and services, as well as capital across member states. However, obstacles such as work permit restrictions and delayed processing have hindered the full realization of these freedoms. Ogalo (2012) highlights that age restrictions and income requirements imposed by countries like Kenya, which require foreign employees to be over 35 with a minimum income of US\$2,000, limit the mobility of regional professionals. Additionally, prohibiting expats from working in certain high-demand fields, including real estate, medicine, engineering, and law, restricts access to skilled labor and obstructs regional cooperation. These limitations underscore the challenges of harmonizing policies within a region as economically and socially diverse as the EAC.

The literature on EAC diplomatic relations underscores several challenges, notably unequal benefit-sharing, limited institutional capacity, and delays in implementing regional programs. However, a gap remains regarding the long-term effects of these diplomatic delays on regional integration. Unresolved infrastructure projects like the SGR illustrate how stalled diplomatic efforts impact economic cohesion, delaying the economic interdependence necessary for a fully integrated EAC. Makame (2012) and Ogalo (2012) both point to issues such as protectionist trade practices and restrictive work permits, yet more research is needed to explore the cumulative economic consequences of these fragmented diplomatic engagements on EAC's long-term growth trajectory.

Moreover, emerging research by Irungu (2019) suggests that diplomatic engagements should also address technological barriers to integration. As the EAC continues to pursue a digital economy, the disparities in technological infrastructure present both a challenge and an opportunity. Diplomacy could focus on harmonizing ICT standards and promoting joint investment in digital infrastructure, enabling member states to improve cross-border transactions and increase economic connectivity. A regional approach to digital diplomacy could mitigate technological gaps, fostering an environment that encourages economic growth through digital trade.

In line with strengthening infrastructure, Barya (2021) calls for an emphasis on environmental diplomacy, particularly in addressing climate change and resource scarcity. EAC member states face shared environmental challenges, such as deforestation and water scarcity, which not only affect individual countries but also have regional impacts. Diplomatic frameworks that prioritize environmental resilience and resource-sharing agreements could help alleviate pressures from environmental degradation, supporting long-term economic sustainability. Environmental diplomacy within the EAC could also bolster the region's ability to negotiate international environmental aid and attract green investments that align with sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Furthermore, increased public engagement in diplomatic processes has been identified as a means of strengthening the EAC's diplomatic framework. According to the University of Nairobi (2018), engaging civil society and private sector stakeholders in diplomatic initiatives could enhance transparency and build public trust in regional integration efforts. By fostering inclusivity and accountability, the EAC could counteract some of the negative perceptions associated with unequal benefit-sharing and enhance diplomatic support for regional goals. This approach also aligns with developmental diplomacy, which promotes broad-based participation and collaboration for achieving economic and social cohesion.

The EAC's diplomatic engagements are marked by a complex array of challenges, ranging from internal policy conflicts to external commitments that influence regional integration. Despite these obstacles, the literature suggests that adaptive diplomatic strategies focusing on legal frameworks, environmental diplomacy, and technology harmonization could help the EAC overcome existing limitations. Further research is needed to assess how these adaptive strategies can support the EAC's goal of achieving comprehensive economic integration and sustainable development across member states. By fostering a collaborative approach to

infrastructure, technology, and environmental challenges, the EAC could strengthen its diplomatic framework, making it resilient to future socio-political and economic shifts.

Diplomatic connections play an essential role in achieving a country's national and regional objectives. The PRC African strategy, established in 2006, is an example of how diplomatic engagement shapes regional ties by identifying key interests in Africa, such as economic, political, peace, social, and security concerns. China's strategy highlights the importance of technology and infrastructure, with public diplomacy acting as a core component, especially through "Twiplomacy," which demonstrates China's intent to leverage digital platforms for diplomatic and economic engagement (Anshan, 2007). Since 2000, diplomatic engagement in the EAC has focused on promoting regional integration and development. However, the primary issue affecting diplomatic relations within the EAC remains a lack of consistent cooperation and integration, with national agendas often overshadowing collective goals. The economic rationale for integration is supported by the theory of comparative advantage, which promotes the reduction of tariffs and barriers, making a stronger case for economic unity across the region (United Nations, 2017).

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) present substantial obstacles to achieving seamless diplomatic and economic integration within the EAC. NTBs such as additional transport costs, customs delays, and varying licensing requirements disproportionately impact small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) engaged in cross-border trade. According to Mkuna (2014), Tanzanian SMEs in agro-business incur up to 26% additional transport costs due to NTBs. These barriers disrupt trade flows and foster mistrust among member states, as countries perceive these hindrances as protectionist measures rather than cooperative efforts. Reducing NTBs through policy reforms could improve trust and foster a collaborative diplomatic environment across the EAC. By streamlining trade policies and addressing NTBs, the EAC could create a more conducive environment for regional economic integration, directly benefiting SMEs, which form the backbone of cross-border commerce in the region (Mkuna, 2014).

High tariffs often accompany these NTBs, reflecting a broader issue of trade protectionism across the region. Tariffs designed to protect local businesses inadvertently reduce competition, leading to underproduction and stagnating economic growth. In contrast, when tariffs are reduced within the EAC, the region gains opportunities for economic integration, empowering trade diversification and fostering more efficient economic development. Additionally, regional integration can replace inefficient domestic industries with more competitive ones

from neighboring countries. Economic welfare, therefore, stands to benefit when EAC member states reduce protectionist policies in favor of cooperative trade agreements.

Institutional misalignment across EAC member states further complicates diplomatic practice, as diverse regulatory frameworks disrupt the vision of a unified regional market. For instance, conflicting customs policies in agricultural sectors, where some countries implement exemptions and others impose tariffs, lead to inconsistencies that hinder trade and weaken diplomatic ties. The lack of a standardized approach across regulatory bodies within the EAC creates barriers that limit the potential for growth among SMEs and prevent the realization of economic goals embedded in diplomatic engagements (Barya, 2021). Standardizing regulatory frameworks could help streamline trade, improve regional coherence, and strengthen diplomatic relations by presenting a unified front to international partners.

Another persistent challenge in EAC diplomatic practice involves differing capacities among member countries. Countries with smaller or less developed economies, such as Burundi and Rwanda, often lack the institutional strength to keep pace with integration commitments, leading to gaps in regulatory adherence and implementation. Larger economies, such as Kenya and Tanzania, can inadvertently dominate regional trade, raising concerns over equitable benefit distribution. Barya (2021) points out that these discrepancies can create divisions, as smaller economies fear being overshadowed by their more robust neighbors. Consequently, the EAC's progress toward integration faces limitations, as smaller member states struggle to balance national needs with regional demands. Addressing this imbalance may require support programs or shared funding mechanisms to ensure all members have the capacity to uphold their EAC obligations, fostering greater cohesion in diplomatic relations.

The industrialization goals within the EAC region also impact diplomatic relations, as member countries strive to secure raw materials, technology, and markets for their industries. The drive toward industrialization heightens competition, as countries aim to attract foreign investment and enhance their economic position in the international market. In cases where regional interests clash with national economic ambitions, diplomatic engagements within the EAC become strained. For instance, Kenya's push to lead in the manufacturing sector occasionally conflicts with Tanzania's protective trade policies aimed at fostering local industries. These competing priorities highlight the delicate balance required in EAC diplomatic practice. Without structured mechanisms for harmonizing industrial policies, the EAC risks fostering

economic imbalances, which can erode the foundational trust necessary for effective diplomatic engagement (Mkuna, 2014; Barya, 2021).

Moreover, while regional economic integration theoretically promises equitable development across member states, implementation of these policies lags. Legislation passed to promote unity within the EAC frequently encounters delays in enforcement, resulting in fragmented integration. To address these gaps, the EAC needs effective monitoring and enforcement bodies that ensure countries comply with agreed-upon policies. In addition, the slow pace of integrating legislative frameworks across the region limits the EAC's ability to present a consolidated economic block in global trade negotiations. Implementing a cohesive approach to policy adherence would not only support regional integration but also strengthen the EAC's bargaining power on the global stage (Barya, 2021).

Diplomatic practice also encounters challenges rooted in national versus regional interests. Member countries' individual goals often impede collective action. For example, Kenya's efforts to expand its manufacturing and export sectors can conflict with Tanzania's focus on agricultural development and local market protection. These national interests, while valid, create friction within the EAC, undermining attempts to build a unified economic front. As Barya (2021) suggests, establishing diplomatic strategies that accommodate diverse national priorities may enable the EAC to advance its integration goals more effectively.

An analysis of comparative advantage theory, which underpins the rationale for regional economic cooperation, could benefit from practical applications that address the EAC's specific challenges. For instance, the creation of joint policy commissions could allow EAC members to collaboratively address sector-specific issues, such as agriculture or energy. Sectoral trade agreements tailored to member states' strengths could promote smoother diplomatic relations and ensure a fair distribution of regional benefits. By addressing specific sectors through targeted policies, the EAC can foster mutual economic growth and minimize conflicts over resource allocation, thus improving diplomatic relations within the region.

The challenges in EAC diplomatic practice underscore the complexity of balancing national and regional interests, as well as aligning institutional capabilities. Addressing these challenges may require a multi-faceted approach, encompassing trade reforms, regulatory alignment, and capacity-building initiatives for smaller member states. As Barya (2021) and Mkuna (2014) indicate, diplomatic engagement within the EAC must transition from a purely theoretical framework to actionable strategies that address the unique circumstances of each member state.

Practical mechanisms such as joint policy commissions and sector-specific trade agreements could streamline integration efforts, enabling the EAC to better serve its economic and diplomatic objectives. By addressing these structural barriers, the EAC can foster a more resilient and collaborative diplomatic framework that supports long-term regional integration and growth.

### **2.2.3 National Interest and Diplomatic Relations**

Countries' national interests in the East African Community (EAC) dictate the challenges to diplomatic relations among them. EAC member countries have individual governments, interests, and foreign policies. These unique national goals often drive significant challenges in diplomatic engagements, as the lack of unity fosters competition as each country pursues its own national interest. National interests can be categorized as either vital or auxiliary (Yeo, 1997). A country's sovereignty and security are key vital interests that it seeks to maintain at all costs. The preservation of its people, institutions, and resources is paramount for any nation, typically dependent on a country's defense, military, security strategies, and diplomatic engagement techniques. In many instances, national interests shape or override political concerns, making diplomatic engagements more complex and contentious.

Auxiliary national interests are typically concerned with resources, economic development, and broader state objectives. Such interests are often related to social and economic advancement, primarily focusing on enhancing a nation's domestic stability and economic standing in the global arena. Auxiliary interests are shaped by a combination of domestic policies and the national electorate's will, which in democratic systems, allows individuals to support leaders who prioritize their country's economic and political goals. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, for example, often align to push their shared interests within the EAC framework, while political alliances are used as leverage to support each member's individual national ambitions through regional cooperation (Ochwada, 2004).

One of the most prominent ways that national interests shape diplomatic engagements within the EAC is through the use of both soft and hard power by certain countries to influence regional policies in their favor. Kenya, for instance, has capitalized on its relatively more developed economy and political influence to secure favorable terms in trade and security arrangements within the EAC. Irungu (2023) discusses Kenya's use of soft and hard power in shaping EAC policies, often to the detriment of smaller economies like Burundi and Rwanda, which cannot compete at the same level. While Kenya enjoys a comparative advantage in duty-

free exports within the EAC, the asymmetric gains foster resentment and strain diplomatic relations, as other member states perceive Kenya's dominance as obstructive to equitable regional development (University of Nairobi, 2020).

Historical ideological differences among EAC countries have also significantly influenced diplomatic relations. According to Anyang' Nyong'o (1990), ideological and individual contrasts played a part in the collapse of the EAC in its early stages. Kenya's preference for a capitalist economy contrasted sharply with Tanzania's socialist approach, while Uganda adopted a mixed economy. This divergence resulted in a complex alliance where each state sought to preserve its individual identity and critical economic frameworks, sometimes at odds with EAC's collective objectives. The Republic of Kenya was often seen as an advocate for Western economic models, while Tanzania looked toward a socialist paradigm supported by alliances with countries such as Zambia through projects like the Tazara railway. This ideological fragmentation, reinforced by political suspicion, has lingered over time, posing challenges to cohesive diplomatic strategies within the EAC (Shaw, 1992).

The pursuit of national interests within the EAC is further complicated by each country's ambitious economic vision. For example, Kenya's Vision 2030 aims to transform it into an industrialized, middle-income country, focusing heavily on expanding its manufacturing sector and accessing broader regional markets. This goal, however, often conflicts with Tanzania's Vision 2025, which takes a more conservative approach to economic liberalization, emphasizing internal economic stability over aggressive market expansion (KIPPRA, 2003). The EAC faces challenges in harmonizing these visions, as protectionist policies by Tanzania can hinder Kenya's efforts to promote a seamless regional market. Tanzania has frequently imposed restrictions on goods from Kenya to protect local industries, leading to diplomatic tensions. This conflict illustrates the inherent difficulty in balancing individual economic goals with collective EAC objectives (University of Nairobi, 2020).

National security remains a critical factor in shaping the foreign policies of EAC countries. For instance, Kenya has strategically used its geographical positioning to enhance its influence within the EAC, facilitating Uganda's access to international markets. The Kenya-Uganda alliance is mutually beneficial, as Kenya provides Uganda with essential imports while reinforcing its own trade status within the region. However, these alliances occasionally alienate other member states like Tanzania, which perceives Kenya's economic policies as potentially undermining its local markets and industrial growth (EAC, 2001). The EAC Treaty

aims to allow each member nation to pursue major national objectives through economic measures, yet persistent tension over market access and competition continues to challenge this ideal.

The drive for economic integration is fueled by the shared economic aspirations of EAC countries. For Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, regional trade agreements within the EAC represent a pathway toward achieving broader economic development. Yet, the pursuit of national interests often conflicts with the collective ambition of regional integration, as each country must balance its internal demands with regional responsibilities. Kenya, in particular, has focused on expanding market opportunities for its manufacturing sector within the EAC, often encountering resistance from Tanzania, which is cautious of opening its borders fully to neighboring economies. This resistance is rooted in Tanzania's strategy to prioritize local businesses, thereby mitigating potential disruptions from competition with Kenya's larger manufacturing firms.

While economic integration theoretically benefits all members, the varied capacities of EAC countries create imbalances. Smaller economies such as Burundi and Rwanda face challenges in competing within the EAC's open-market structure, which favors larger economies like Kenya. This disparity leads to protectionist tendencies, as smaller economies seek to safeguard local industries from being overshadowed by larger, more advanced economies. Such protectionism has manifested in Tanzania's trade restrictions and the imposition of non-tariff barriers to control the flow of goods from Kenya. These actions often strain diplomatic relations, as they contradict the EAC's mission to promote free trade and regional economic cohesion (Barya, 2021).

Diplomatic challenges within the EAC also stem from the limited alignment between national growth strategies and EAC regional goals. Kenya's Vision 2030, for instance, emphasizes external market expansion and regional trade, which aligns well with EAC goals of open markets and collective growth. However, Tanzania's Vision 2025 is more inward-looking, prioritizing economic stability over liberalized trade policies. This divergence often results in policy clashes, as Kenya pushes for greater openness while Tanzania adopts a cautious approach. Consequently, diplomatic negotiations are often prolonged and complex, as each country seeks to preserve its economic sovereignty while participating in EAC's broader economic framework (KIPPRA, 2003).

In addition to economic priorities, the geopolitical dynamics within the EAC shape diplomatic engagements. Kenya's strategic position along the Indian Ocean gives it leverage in regional negotiations, while Uganda's landlocked status makes it more dependent on Kenya's transportation infrastructure. This dependence has strengthened Kenya-Uganda relations but has also highlighted the competitive nature of EAC diplomacy. Tanzania's reluctance to align fully with Kenya's economic strategies underscores the challenges inherent in regional cooperation, as each member state's national interests influence its diplomatic approach. Addressing these geopolitical tensions requires a nuanced understanding of each country's priorities, which could foster more productive diplomatic engagements and a stronger EAC framework.

While literature explores the role of national interests within the EAC and the competition among member states, there is still a gap in how these interests concretely influence diplomatic negotiations. Yeo (1997) and Anyang' Nyong'o (1990) discuss the importance of sovereignty and security, but they do not fully analyze how these priorities impact specific diplomatic outcomes. For instance, Tanzania's decision to prioritize sovereignty through projects like the Tazara railway highlights the challenges of aligning national objectives with regional integration goals. However, there is little examination of the broader impact of such decisions on EAC's cohesion and diplomatic strategies.

The role of national interest in shaping diplomatic engagements within the EAC reflects a complex interplay between individual ambitions and regional commitments. Kenya's focus on market expansion, Tanzania's cautious economic policies, and Uganda's reliance on trade routes through Kenya all underscore the difficulties in creating a cohesive diplomatic framework. While the EAC Treaty provides a foundation for collaboration, the competing interests of member states often hinder effective integration. Addressing these challenges requires practical solutions that align national interests with regional goals, such as establishing policy commissions and revisiting economic frameworks to ensure more equitable development across member states. A deeper understanding of how these national ambitions influence diplomatic relations within the EAC could support more sustainable and cooperative regional integration in the future.

#### **2.2.4 Role of Diplomatic Engagements in Economic Development**

The governments of today are the primary architects of diplomatic engagements that advance national and regional economic development goals. For example, during the "Moi era," Kenya's economic diplomacy primarily focused on former colonial and Commonwealth states, aligning with historical ties. However, in the "Kibaki era," there was a shift toward the East, particularly China, with the aim of fostering stronger economic relationships. This shift underscored a pivotal aspect of foreign policy: a country's capacity to turn its goals into actionable strategies. Foreign policy consists of a variety of programs and practices that define a country's interactions with other nations. Since 2000, with the East African Community (EAC) incorporated into foreign policy frameworks, member countries have focused on securing social, economic, political, and national sovereignty through diplomatic engagements. In this way, diplomacy serves as a vital tool for implementing foreign policy and has had a profound influence on regional integration (Anshan, 2007).

According to Kegley (2008), a country's geographical location significantly impacts its foreign policy. Territorial boundaries, natural resources, and economic activities play crucial roles in shaping diplomatic engagements, particularly in regions with overlapping ethnic communities, such as the EAC. Kenya's strategic position along the Indian Ocean and its borders with five other countries have molded its diplomatic strategies, fostering collaboration within the EAC while managing internal challenges posed by cross-border ethnic affiliations. Kegley also notes that the size and power of neighboring states influence a country's approach to diplomacy, as seen with Kenya's interactions with smaller EAC economies (Kegley, 2008).

Diplomatic ties between countries are structured to support economic ambitions. In the EAC context, Kenya's goal of becoming a regional superpower has necessitated collaboration with its neighbors, often through economic partnerships. Historical relations, such as those between Kenya and Tanzania, have influenced Kenya's foreign policy, driving cooperative efforts in areas like trade and security. The Kenyan government's ability to maintain a neutral stance on regional disputes has contributed to positive relations with EAC states, allowing for conflict resolution through diplomacy. While Kenya's diplomatic efforts are notable within the EAC, Tanzania's more reserved approach sometimes complicates cooperative efforts, highlighting the diversity in diplomatic priorities among member states (Government of Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2009).

Kenya's foreign policy toward Tanzania, particularly concerning territorial integrity, has undergone significant evolution. Adar (1994) highlights that Kenya's policies within the EAC are shaped by national security interests, especially when disputes arise over border territories. Although Adar's analysis focused mainly on intra-regional dynamics, it underscores the importance of territorial sovereignty in shaping diplomatic practices within the EAC. Additionally, the EAC's economic development strategy (2001-2005) introduced policies aimed at harmonizing fiscal policies, capital mobility, and legal frameworks across member states, highlighting the importance of diplomacy in advancing economic growth objectives (Barya, 2018).

An essential factor in EAC diplomatic engagements is the alignment of national policies with regional objectives. According to Barya (2018), member states often face challenges when their national economic priorities conflict with EAC goals, delaying policy implementation and hindering progress on initiatives like the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocol. These challenges reflect the gap between diplomatic commitments and their economic impact, suggesting a need for a more cohesive regional framework to bridge these inconsistencies. Barya emphasizes that harmonizing policies requires stronger diplomatic mechanisms that address both national and regional needs, an approach that remains challenging due to varying national interests (University of Nairobi, 2019).

The potential for sub-regional integration, particularly in East Africa, has improved markedly since the EAC's revival in 2000. Mwapachu (2001) observed that the EAC's institutional structure was strong and capable of strategic decision-making, in some respects rivaling bodies like the European Union. However, political instability and ideological differences among leaders often undermine the EAC's diplomatic goals. Mwapachu highlights that for sustainable economic integration, a stable political foundation is essential, as evidenced by the disruptions caused by leadership transitions and competing economic ideologies within the EAC (Mwapachu, 2001).

The diplomatic engagements of the EAC are influenced not only by regional factors but also by global economic considerations. Irungu (2019) underscores the role of economic diplomacy within the EAC in securing global market access, especially in key sectors like agriculture and manufacturing. Through diplomatic efforts, EAC countries negotiate favorable trade agreements that benefit the region. However, as Irungu points out, individual national interests can at times impede collective goals, suggesting that EAC diplomacy must prioritize strategies

that accommodate both large and small economies. His findings indicate that without a balanced diplomatic approach, smaller economies may struggle to compete within the region, necessitating protections for vulnerable industries while fostering broader market growth (Irungu, 2019).

Achieving regional economic integration within the EAC remains a political and economic priority, with successful diplomatic implementation contingent on stability, sound fiscal management, and consistent macroeconomic policies. Market reforms have brought about competitive trade, increased investments, and improved infrastructure, yet substantial issues such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and private sector constraints persist. Craig (2016) argues that addressing these issues requires enhanced diplomatic cooperation and strong regional institutions that can support development initiatives. The University of Nairobi (2019) similarly emphasizes that fostering a stable diplomatic environment is essential to overcoming these persistent challenges, further underscoring the role of diplomacy in facilitating economic progress.

The literature reveals that while diplomatic engagements have advanced economic and political relations within the EAC, significant gaps remain in understanding the long-term economic impact of specific diplomatic initiatives. For instance, Kenya's shift from Commonwealth-based diplomacy to China-focused economic partnerships under the Kibaki administration illustrates a strategic reorientation aimed at achieving economic growth. Yet, this shift's implications for Kenya's role within the EAC are underexplored, particularly regarding how strengthened China-Kenya relations impact regional economic diplomacy. Barya (2018) notes that further research is needed to assess whether such shifts in diplomatic focus support or hinder the EAC's integration objectives, as individual countries' foreign policies often intersect with regional interests in complex ways.

One area where diplomatic engagements have directly influenced economic outcomes is in EAC's infrastructural development. Projects such as the Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP), involving Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan, are aimed at improving transport and energy infrastructure across the region. The NCIP demonstrates how coordinated diplomatic efforts can lead to tangible economic benefits by reducing transportation costs and increasing trade efficiency. However, inconsistencies in political commitment and differing national priorities have sometimes delayed project completion, highlighting the need for more consistent diplomatic alignment (University of Nairobi, 2019).

Diplomatic engagements play a fundamental role in fostering economic development within regional organizations like the East African Community (EAC). Regional diplomacy facilitates joint projects, mutual trade agreements, and investments in critical sectors such as infrastructure, which are essential for fostering long-term economic growth. Studies emphasize that for diplomacy to be effective in the EAC, it must focus on reducing economic disparities and supporting infrastructural development that aligns with both national and regional goals. By establishing cooperative frameworks, member states can address infrastructural limitations that hinder economic progress, such as inadequate transportation networks and energy deficits, which disproportionately affect landlocked countries and less-developed regions within the EAC. According to Omolo (2014), economic diplomacy between Kenya and Tanzania, in particular, has the potential to enhance regional integration by promoting policies that support regional trade and investment in infrastructure, benefiting not only these two nations but the entire EAC.

The alignment of diplomatic initiatives with practical infrastructural and developmental needs underscores the necessity of adaptive diplomatic strategies. These strategies include policy harmonization, joint resource mobilization, and cross-border projects that aim to build shared prosperity (Kimathi, 2020). Notably, Kenya and Tanzania's collaboration on infrastructure projects has shown that such efforts can effectively reduce trade barriers and increase intra-regional trade, furthering economic integration within the EAC (Kang'ethe, 2017). As EAC member states work to expand infrastructure for better market accessibility, these diplomatic engagements underscore the importance of building a framework that addresses both development disparities and infrastructure gaps across the region. Ultimately, enhancing diplomatic relations focused on developmental objectives not only supports economic growth but also strengthens regional unity and resilience against global economic challenges.

The literature suggests that successful EAC integration will depend on adaptive diplomatic strategies that prioritize both regional and national interests, especially in areas like infrastructure, trade policy, and market access. By fostering a balanced diplomatic environment that accommodates the needs of all member states, the EAC could advance toward a more integrated economic framework that supports sustainable growth. Future research should explore how diplomatic innovations—such as regional economic councils or sector-specific alliances—can be effectively employed to strengthen EAC integration. In doing so, EAC diplomacy could evolve into a more cohesive force that advances shared economic and political objectives across East Africa.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This research will apply realism theory. This approach is defined in an explicit way by a set of propositions and assumptions. Realism theory argues on five propositions, which will be of importance in analyzing the role of diplomacy in the EAC region. To begin with, countries are the primary actors in international relations, according to theory. Second, the international environment severely punishes countries that fail to preserve their vital interests, or, on the other hand, pursue their aims beyond their means; as a result, governments are cost-conscious and act as unitary agents. Finally, the international anarchy system is the driving factor behind a country's actions and motivations. Fourth, countries with anarchic systems are predisposed to rivalry and conflict because they are preoccupied with security and power. As a result, even when they have a common interest, they frequently fail to cooperate. Finally, international institutions have an impact on cooperation prospects (Donnelly, 2002).

Sovereignty, according to Krasner (1992), is a political structure founded on geographical control. The worldwide system is a self-help mechanism in this scenario. It's a tyrannical system. There are no authorities that can direct the behavior of states. Krasner went on to say that sovereign governments are self-seeking agents, even if they aren't entirely concerned with relative interests. This is because governments are supposed to operate in a self-help system in which their well-being and security are dependent on their ability to mobilize their own resources against external adversaries (Krasner, 1992).

Empirical studies on African integration, according to Senghor (1992), highlighted “the importance and relevance of domestic political development on changing local political actors, through the determination of national approaches to integration on the scope of government actions in strategy formulation. Pragmatic politics has its bounds at the national level, which constrains acts at the international level. As a result, cooperation and policy measures are primarily reflective of the perceived implications for domestic politics and the pursuit of a monopoly of power in society. After achieving the latter, the government might proceed to negotiate any kind of national sovereignty surrender” (Senghor, 1992). International and domestic entities will frequently want to obtain more influence from any agreement. Every party in the region is simply interested in gaining power in order to boost their standing at the expense of other parties in the region. This plays out rather nicely politically and internationally in the EAC region, where foreign countries and regional neighbors will search for ways to improve relations in their favor.

Carr (1939) argued that “the international system has no equivalent regulatory system that can be charged with compliance on states’ behavior. According to him, there is no binding legal system or internal law that can bring countries to account for their behavior. Countries can get away with whatever power can allow them to achieve. Moreover, no enforcement can be invoked to control seeming clashes between states on their national interests. The appeal for a common interest of states is illusory due to the voice of power and often at the expense of the weak and disadvantaged” (Carr, 1939).

According to Dunn (2001), sovereignty has tended to provide a protective cover for leaders operating ostensibly in the interests of their countries, even if they are stuffing their own pockets, frequently through commercial connections, throughout the conduct of political affairs. Through the process of identifying, realists have identified great uncertainties for countries in consideration of cooperation, in that states could achieve more gains which would result to unbalanced achievement of gains in relative capabilities. Additionally, realists further argue that a country that knows it will be confronted by another risks being seen as formidable. Realists in this case note that efforts to cooperate do entail dangers and risks, highlighting that for some states cooperation someday might result to insecurity and loss of independence (Grieco, 1988).

It is obvious that the realism theory does not believe that functional cooperation in welfare sectors can subordinate governments' interests. According to the notion, a state's willingness to cede sovereignty to regional organizations is determined by its national interest. This study will therefore employ realism theory to analyze how Kenya- Tanzania diplomatic relations have impacted the EAC regional, under the guise of protecting their sovereignty. Diplomatic relationships are not immune to implications of this theory of realism. States will always interact using diplomatic engagements to favor their own economic growth; hence they avoid engaging in issues that do not help their interests by the end of the day. In nature, countries which are economically weaker always have low bargaining power compared to those countries that are economically stronger. Therefore, economic super-powers dictate businesses engagements more than weaker economy states. In the EAC region this applies as well. Some countries do not have the bargaining power that they would have wanted given the state of their economies.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

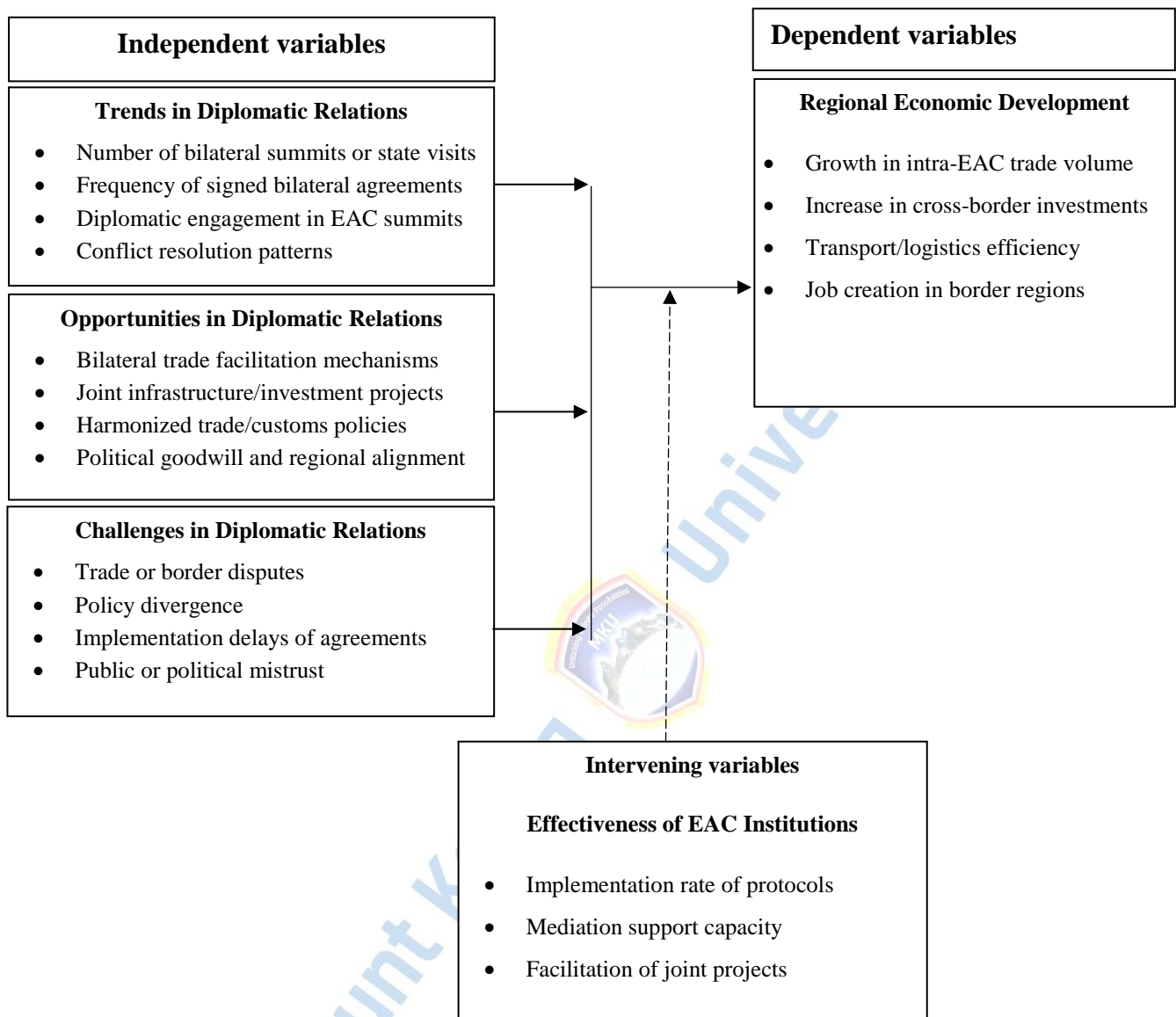


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source, Researcher (2024)

In the above framework, there are three variables, that is, dependent variables, independent variables and intervening variables. Dependent variables are variables which are affected either positively or negatively by the outcome of relationship. In this study, they include: Effective diplomatic relationship, quality economic development performance, Effective linkage between states, and conducive working environment within the EAC Corridors.

The independent variables are variables that are not affected by anything. They are constant, and the way they interact determine the results of the dependent variable, which rely on them. In this study, they include trends since 2000, the roles played by diplomatic relations between states, and the challenges affecting diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania in the EAC. All these variables are independent, but their nature of interaction is paramount if at all there should be positive realization of dependent variables.

The intervening variables in this study include; EAC integration policies, transparency among nations within the EAC corridors, good governance and good supervision by the diplomats. They influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. In this case, they are very strong variables because they can strongly impact on the result of interaction between the independent and dependent variables. The dependent variable may interact in a desired way, but in the process of realizing the desired results, the intervening variables may interfere. Thus, these variables should be monitored well in the study. Though the desired result can be achieved, the result can be impacted on by the intervening variables.

## **2.5 Research Gaps**

The literature review seems to emphasize the effectiveness of diplomatic relations in promoting economic development between partner states. The above review shows the work done by other scholars on the diplomatic engagements between states. There are research gaps identified from several studies that have been carried out in this area. This research then would seek to fill the gaps in literatures reviewed above. Below are the gaps: In the treaties and protocols signed to enhance diplomacy a lot of emphasis is laid on economic gains as the major motive for diplomatic relations. However, there seems to be less emphasis on the role played by the political practice of diplomacy between states hence this study. It is clear that diplomatic relations made giants strides in identifying economic gaps and ways to address them for successful states' partnerships and to facilitate economic growth and jobs creation in the EAC region.

Many scholars have not shed more light on it. This research will try to focus on this area. The study will also seek to examine the policy frameworks that guide cooperation between the various states and any other relevant stakeholders in the EAC region. The study will also analyze the way the existence of the EAC has contributed to intra - regional trade flows across border transactions.



## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section entails research design, target population, sample design, sample size and the data collection method that will be used in this research.

#### 3.2 Research Methodology

The research followed a mixed research design. The mixed design entailed the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods within a single research endeavor aimed at gaining a holistic view of the research issue (Creswell, 1991). The mixed design merges the advantages of the two methods—quantitative methods facilitate the measurement and statistical examination of trends, and qualitative methods facilitate the intensive examination of the environment, the meanings, and the perceptions relating to the diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania and their effects on regional economic growth within the EAC.

The quantitative part entailed the examination of statistical EAC growth, economic trends, and commercial statistics for the period ranging from the year 2000 up to the year 2017. These gave us factual evidence on regional trends plus the effect of bilateral cooperation on observable indicators. The qualitative part entailed the examination of the documents on the policy papers, communiqués, and the diplomatic agreements and the use of the key informant interviews on the government officials within the pertinent ministries, EAC secretariat, and regional analysts. These qualitative sources assisted us in learning the hidden diplomatic dynamics, opportunities, and challenges within the relations between Kenya and Tanzania during the period under review. The research was interested in understanding the measurable effect of diplomatic relations and the political and institutional underpinnings within them. The application of the two methods made for a more complete and holistic examination. Through the application of the qualitative and the quantitative sources, the research obtained greater validity for the findings. It permitted cross-verification of evidence, so that the findings were neither dependent on a single kind of data nor a single point of view.

### **3.3 Research Design**

This study adopted descriptive research design. This design is used to get information relating to the recent status of phenomena with respect to conditions or variables in a situation. It is concerned with relationships between variables. The respondents gave their responses on the effects of the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania in the EAC region. This approach is critical because the issue at hand needs to be described and analyzed for conclusions to be derived. The descriptive design is appropriate because it enables the subject to offer more information on the interest matter to the researcher (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

### **3.4 Location of the study**

The research was carried out in Nairobi. Nairobi is the capital of Kenya an administrative, diplomatic, and economic function. Nairobi accommodates the Tanzanian High Commission and the Ministry for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs for Kenya. Through its regional political and diplomatic capital status, it was a most appropriate location for data gathering amidst the diplomatic relations between Tanzania and Kenya. Economically, Nairobi contributes the most to the GDP of the Republic of Kenya and stands as the regional business and logistics capital for the entire East African region. It accommodates the regional headquarters for the East African Business Council, regional integration think tanks, and development-oriented NGOs. These organizations play a crucial role in shaping and tracking the region's diplomatic and economic engagements.

Another characteristic of Nairobi is its dual role as a national capital and regional diplomatic nerve center. It is one of the cities on the African continent that hosts a United Nations headquarters (UNON), which propels it into a key player in regional diplomacy, governance, and development discourse. While Nairobi provided exposure to relevant institutions and policymakers, urban-centric and high-level focus was a limitation. The research could neither gain much insight into attitudes on the grassroots level nor border localities' economic impact of Kenya-Tanzania relations like Namanga or Taveta-Holili where cross-border cooperation plays directly. It was therefore feasible neither to generalize some qualitative insights beyond the institutional orientation.

### 3.5 Target Population

The target population for this research included respondents from the Ministry of foreign affairs and East African Community, country foreign affairs representatives, the coordinating and Sectoral committees in Kenya. The members from the co-coordinating committees of the community consisted of the Permanent Secretaries charged with the responsibility for regional co-operation in the two-partner states of Kenya and Tanzania.

### 3.6 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The sample size of this study was 140 respondents with a confidence level of 95 percent applying the Yamane's sampling formula  $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$ .

where: n- sampled size: N-number of people in population: e- allowable error (%)

The sample size was 105 respondents. Forty (40) from the Ministry of foreign affairs and another thirty (30) from ministry of EAC and Northern corridors development in Kenya, twenty (20) from country representative body and fifteen (15) from coordinating and sectoral committees.

The stratified sampling was employed because it allows the research to divide the sample into appropriate strata. Stratified sampling involves population division into smaller groups called strata.

**Table 1:**

*Sample Size*

<b>Respondent type</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Administration (Ministry of foreign Affairs)	50
Administration (Ministry of EAC)	40
Country representatives	30
Coordinating & sectorial committees	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>

Source, Researcher (2024)

## **3.7 Research Instruments**

### **3.7.1 Questionnaire**

In this study, quantitative data was obtained by engaging respondents from the ministry of foreign affairs administration, Ministry of EAC administration, country representatives and members of-coordinating and sectoral committees. The researcher issued the questionnaire to the relevant ministries in order to acquire relevant information on diplomatic relations, socioeconomic, and trade issues that influence the EAC region. The research instrument was ideal for this study since it allows the researcher to build rapport with the participants, explain the study's goal, and clarify specific items. It also allowed the participants to share their thoughts and feelings. The instrument was also used since, because the questions are standardized, it allowed the researcher to obtain a big number of data in a short amount of time.

### **3.7.2 External Desk Research**

External desk research entailed soliciting the help of outside resources to collect data. Online desk research, which consists of two techniques of pulling up useful material from the internet, could be used as an outside resource. The researcher went straight to specific material on industrial, business, or marketing websites and retrieve data from them. The most important aspect of this data collection strategy is to use refined searching algorithms that produce promising and relevant findings. The majority of government websites are free to use, making them the most cost-effective way to collect information. This data gathering method was used since it is very effective and may be done in stages according to a research project's specified framework. It is quick and inexpensive, so most fundamental information can be quickly obtained, which can then be utilized as a reference point in the investigation. In comparison to field research, desk research is considered a low-cost research technique. The researcher's time and internet expenses are the two most significant costs in this method. The disadvantage of desk research is that it can be a complete waste of time and money for the researcher if he or she does not have a thorough understanding of how the approach is used.

### **3.8 Testing for Validity and Reliability**

#### **3.8.1 Piloting**

Questionnaires were pre-tested through a pilot-study. The sample size was derived using the sample formula proposed by Yamane 1967 for proportions, where he noted that the confidence level is 95 percent assumed (shown below). He noted that a representative sample for piloting in the sample is selected in nearby firms to avoid respondent contamination (Kothari, 2007). Therefore, the pilot study was conducted in the ministry of interior and coordination of national government. The pilot study targeted the senior and top-level administrators in the ministries and among country representatives. Items in the questionnaires which have unclear responses during the pilot study were reconstructed while the unnecessary ones were deleted.

#### **3.8.2 Validity of Research Instruments**

Validity, according to Kothari (2007), is the most important criterion for determining how well an instrument measures what it is designed to measure. The pilot was used to determine the validity of this study's research instruments, which demanded the restructuring of questionnaires in order to effectively reflect the study's aims. Also, to ensure validity, the instruments were checked by research specialists and examination chiefs. On the other hand, to upgrade the validity of questionnaires, important modifications and alterations were done.

#### **3.8.3 Reliability of the Research**

Giving the same people the same test more than once and comparing their results on both times, according to Tuckman (1978), is one technique to measure dependability. A pilot study was conducted to ensure the research's reliability, and questionnaires were restructured to match the study's goals (Tuckman, 1978). Test-retest procedure was used where the polls were introduced to a populace pilot and redistributed following eight days to see whether there will be a change in the reactions. The values were figured out by using the SPSS package to set up the survey's dependability. The values range from 0-1, where values between 0-0.6 show that the instrument has a low unwavering quality while values from 0.7 and above show that the instrument has an abnormal state of consistency.

Table 2: Reliability Statistics

<b>Reliability Statistics</b>	
Cronbach's	
Alpha	N of Items
.796	3

Source, Researcher (2024)

The study got a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.796 indicating that the questionnaire has good internal consistency and is a reliable instrument for measuring the intended construct. This good reliability provides confidence in the consistency of the responses and the overall validity of the study's findings.

### **3.9 Procedure for Data Collection**

Primary and secondary data was collected for this project. Primary data was gathered through the use of questionnaires administered by interviewers, which included both open-ended and closed-ended questions. This aided in the collecting of accurate data and the appropriate clarification of that data. The questionnaires were created and distributed to respondents at their places of employment. Because of their ability to collect data from a big group in a short amount of time, questionnaires were preferred. Reviews of local, regional, national, and international documents, as well as research literatures, were used to gather secondary data. Journals, library references, the internet, and other relevant databases were used to access literature and other related documents.

### **3.10 Data Analysis Methods and Presentation**

Before analysis, the recovered data was thoroughly checked and verified for completeness, accuracy, and clarity. Incomplete or inconsistent responses were discussed and cleaned for getting high-quality data. The data was then coded, organized, and entered into appropriate formats for analysis after validation. Quantitative data was subjected to the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27 and Microsoft Excel. The programs enabled efficient data processing and summarization. The study applied descriptive statistical techniques, frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations, displaying trends and patterns for the case of the diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania.

For the qualitative responses, which were gathered using key informant interviews and a review of documents, the use of content analysis was employed. The texts and responses were critically analyzed for recurring themes, patterns, and emerging trends. The process entailed the grouping of responses according to the study targets and coding the responses into thematic groups. The qualitative responses were combined with the quantitative findings for the purpose of enriching the interpretation and gaining a nuanced understanding of the context, opportunities, and challenges of the Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. The interpreted results were highlighted using tables and narrative and then discussed and interpreted within the parameters of the existing literature and the study targets.

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

The permit for this research was sought from the School of Postgraduate Studies of Mount Kenya University before embarking on data collection. Another permit was sought from the National Commission on Science and Technology, which was then presented to the respective ministries who then allowed the researcher to visit and administer the questionnaires. To seek consent from the respondents, the researcher availed an introduction letter explaining the purpose of the research and as well clarify issues arising from the questionnaires. The questionnaires were then left with the respondents to give them enough time to fill them. After one week the researcher went back to collect the questionnaires.

While conducting the data-gathering process, the researcher adhered to the ethics of confidentiality, professional behavior, and informed consent. The participation in research was voluntary, and all respondents were assured that no personal identities would be disclosed and that the information collected would be for the purpose of research for academic purposes only. The researcher was professional and adhered to the appropriate behavior when interacting with every participant and ensured respect for respondent and institutional confidentiality. Adequate explanations were conveyed for the participant to understand the process clearly prior to the process of informed consent; orally or signed on paper

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This section has the research findings based on objective analyzed and presented using tables and figures. The section also discusses the findings in relation to the literature review. The section starts with demographic data then proceeds to descriptive statistics and finally discusses findings.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

**Table 3:**

*Response rate*

Category	Numbers
Issued questionnaires	140
Returned questionnaires	110 (78%)
Incomplete questionnaires	93

Source, researcher (2024)

The study issued about 140 questionnaires and 110 were returned out of which complete questionnaires were 93. Including the incomplete questionnaires and complete questionnaires, the study got a response rate of 78% and 67% respectively. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) the required response rate for analysis is 60% and above, this makes the study's response rate sufficient for analysis.

## 4.3 Demographic Data

### 4.3.1 Profession

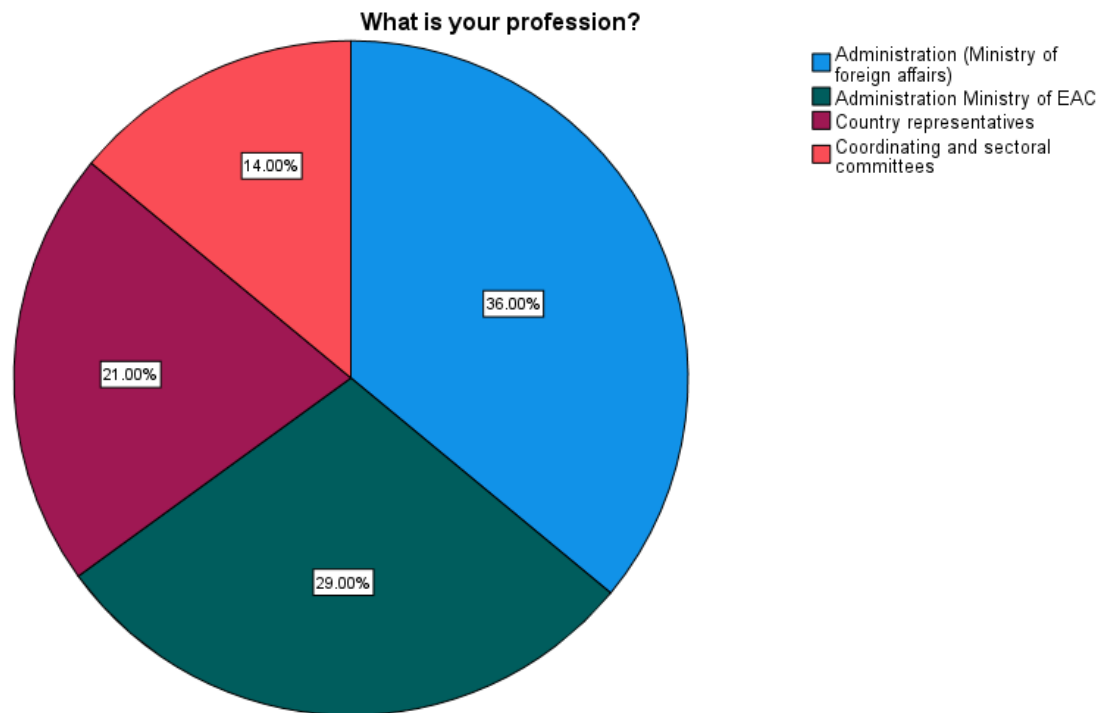


Figure 2: Profession

Source, Researcher (2024)

The pie chart above shows that 36.00% of the respondents fall in the Administration (Ministry of foreign affairs) category, 29.00% in the Administration Ministry of EAC, 21.00% in Country representatives, and 14.00% in Coordinating and Sectoral Committees. This suggests that over one-third of the respondents (36.00%) work in roles related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, indicating a significant representation of individuals involved in international relations, diplomacy, and related administrative tasks. Nearly a third of the respondents (29.00%) are associated with the Ministry of East African Community (EAC) administration indicating a substantial involvement in regional governance and integration efforts within the East African Community. About one-fifth (21.00%) of the respondents hold positions as country representatives suggesting a focus on representing their country's interests, likely in various international or regional platforms. A small proportion of respondents (14.00%) are involved

in coordinating and sectoral committees, which involves overseeing specific sectors or coordinating efforts across different administrative areas.

### 4.3.2 Age

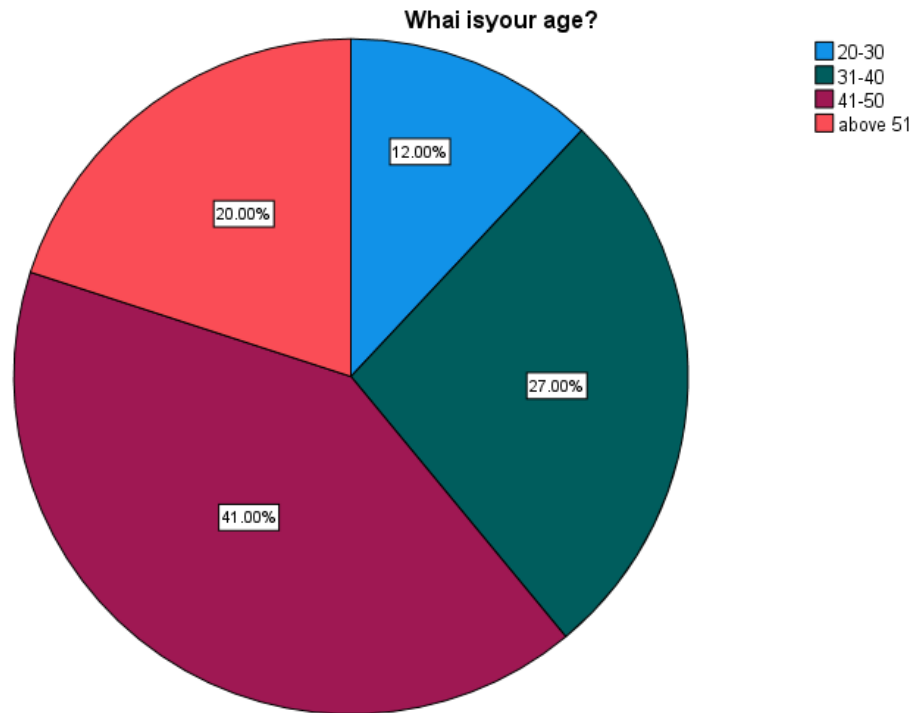


Figure 3: Age

Source, Researcher (2024)

The pie chart above indicated that 12.00% of the respondents were between 20-30 years, 27.00% were between 31-40 years, 41.00% were between 41-50 years, and 20.00% were above 51 years. 12.00% of respondents fall into this age bracket. 41.00% of respondents aged between 41-50 years old are the largest age group, comprising over two-fifths of the respondents. It suggests that many respondents are in their peak professional years, likely holding senior positions and bringing a wealth of experience to their roles.

### 4.3.3 Education

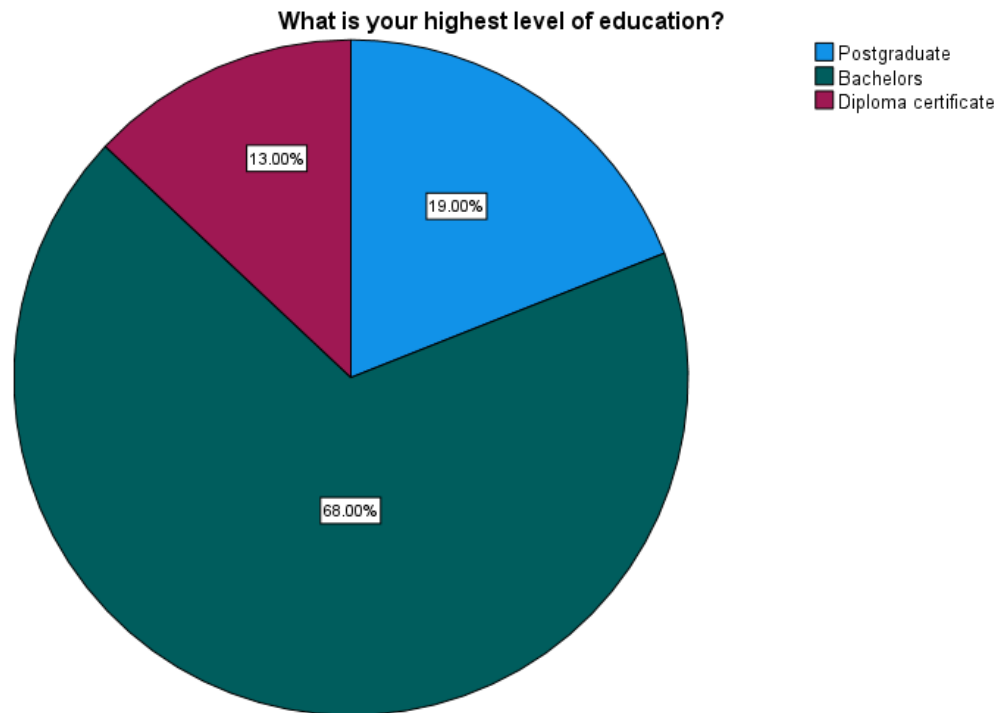


Figure 4: Education

Source, Researcher (2024)

Based on the results, 13.00% of respondents have a postgraduate as their highest level of education, indicating that a small portion of the respondents have advanced degrees, suggesting specialized knowledge or expertise in their field. 19.00% of respondents have a bachelor's degree as their highest level of education representing a moderate proportion of the respondents, indicating a solid foundation of higher education among this group. 68.00% of respondents have a diploma certificate as their highest level of education, suggesting that most respondents have completed vocational or technical education rather than a full university degree.

## 4.4 Descriptive statistics

### 4.4.1 Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations

The first objective sought to answer the question, what trends have shaped the diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania in their effort to promote economic development in EAC region, 2000-2017?

#### 4.4.1.1 The diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania from 2000 to 2017

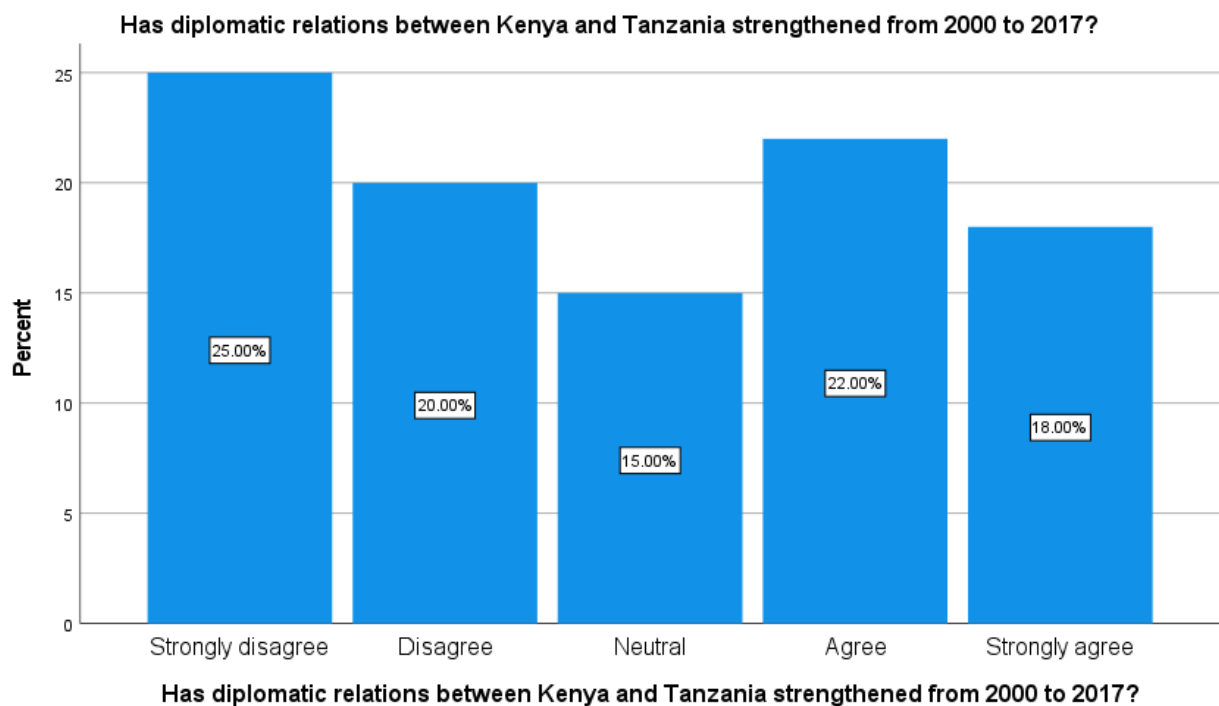


Figure 5: Bar graph representing diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania from 2000-2017

Source, Researcher (2024)

25.00% of respondents strongly disagreed, indicating that a quarter of the respondents feel that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have not strengthened during the specified period. 20.00% of respondents disagreed and felt that diplomatic relations have not improved. 15.00% of respondents had a neutral view indicating uncertainty about the state of diplomatic relations. 22.00% of respondents believe that diplomatic relations have strengthened between the two countries. 18.00% of respondents strongly believe that diplomatic relations have improved significantly. While there have been positive strides recognized by some, 45.00% of

the population feels that relations have not strengthened, indicating potential challenges and areas for improvement in the diplomatic engagement between the two countries.

#### 4.4.1.2 Kenya and Tanzania collaboration on various economic projects

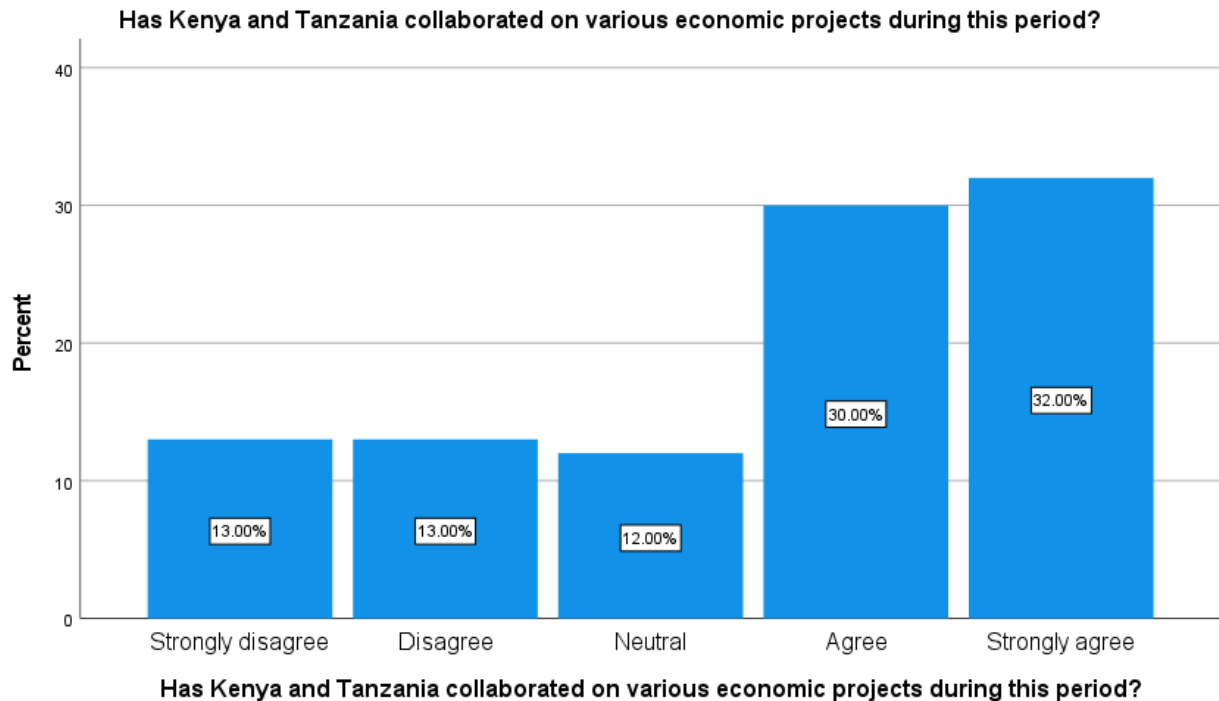


Figure 6: Bar graph showing collaboration on economic projects

Source, Researcher (2024)

A small proportion of respondents (13.00%) believe that Kenya and Tanzania have not collaborated on economic projects. 13.00% of respondents disagreed with the statement. 12.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the economic collaboration between the two countries. 30.00% of respondents agreed that Kenya and Tanzania have indeed collaborated on various economic projects. 32.00% of the respondents strongly feel that there has been significant economic collaboration between Kenya and Tanzania. The majority of respondents (62.00%) who agreed, highlight a generally favorable view of the economic partnership between Kenya and Tanzania. This suggests that there have likely been numerous successful projects and initiatives that have been visible to the public and stakeholders.

#### 4.4.1.3 Trade agreements increase between Kenya and Tanzania since 2000.

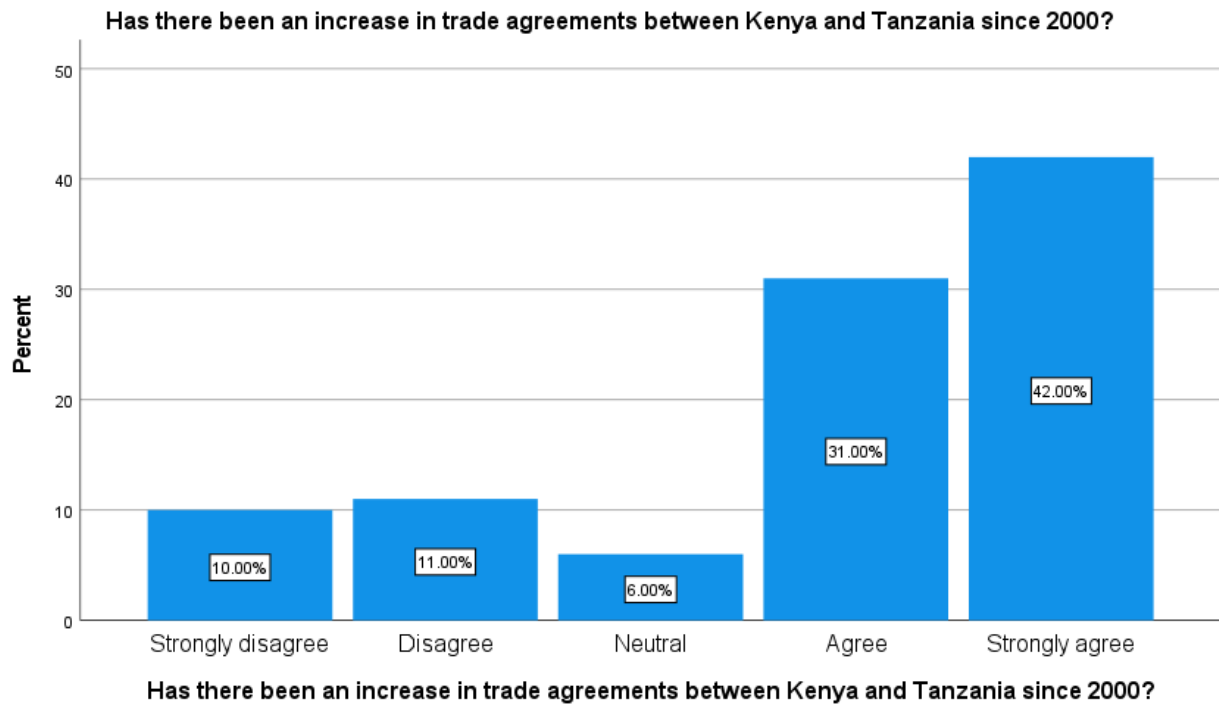


Figure 7: Bar chart showing whether there has been an increase in trade agreements

Source, Researcher (2024)

10.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that there has been an increase in trade agreements between the two countries. 11.00% of respondents do not believe there has been an increase in trade agreements. 6.00% of the respondents were neutral indicating they do not have a strong opinion on the matter. 31.00% believe that there has been an increase in trade agreements between Kenya and Tanzania. 42.00% strongly believe that there has been an increase in trade agreements since 2000. 73.00% of respondents who agree suggests a strong belief among the majority that there has been an increase in trade agreements between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates that many respondents have observed or are aware of growing trade cooperation between the two countries.

#### 4.4.1.4 Impact of Political stability on regional economic development.

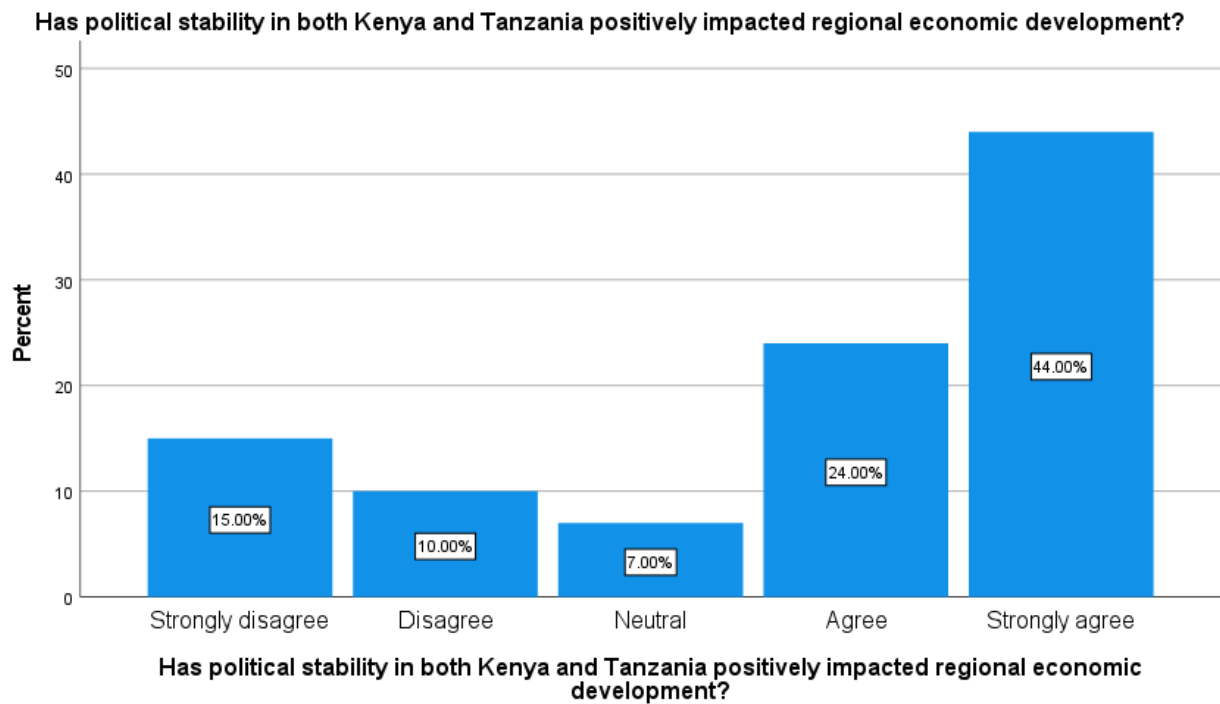


Figure 8: Bar chart showing impact of political stability

Source, Researcher (2024)

15.00% of respondents strongly disagree that political stability in Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development. 10.00% of respondents disagreed on the impact of political stability on regional economic development. 7.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of political stability on economic development. 24.00% of respondents believe that political stability in Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development. 44.00% strongly believe that political stability has had a positive impact on regional economic development. 68.00% believe that political stability in both Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development, indicating a strong perception that political stability in both Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development. This is a positive indicator of the benefits of stable political environments for fostering economic growth.

#### 4.4.1.5 Initiation of Joint ventures to promote regional economic growth.

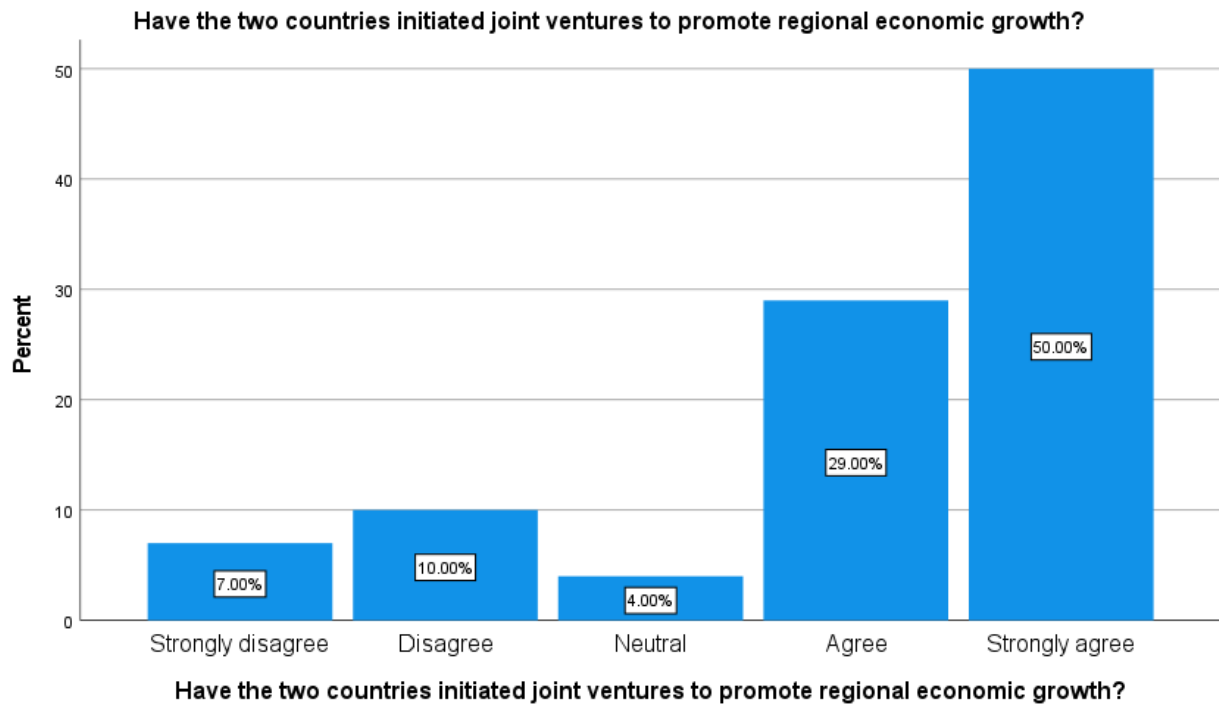


Figure 9: Bar chart showing if there has been initiation of joint ventures

Source, Researcher (2024)

7.00% of respondents strongly disagree that Kenya and Tanzania have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth. 10.00% of respondents hold a negative view of the initiation of joint ventures between the two countries. 4.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the initiation of joint ventures for economic growth. 29.00% of respondents agreed that Kenya and Tanzania have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth. 50.00% strongly believe that joint ventures have been initiated to promote economic growth. 79.00% of the respondents agreed that the two countries have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth indicating a strong perception that Kenya and Tanzania have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth. This is a positive indicator of successful diplomatic and economic collaboration.

#### 4.4.2 Role of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.

The second objective sought to answer, what role has diplomacy played in enhancing the relations between Kenya and Tanzania?

##### 4.4.2.1 Diplomatic relations and trade

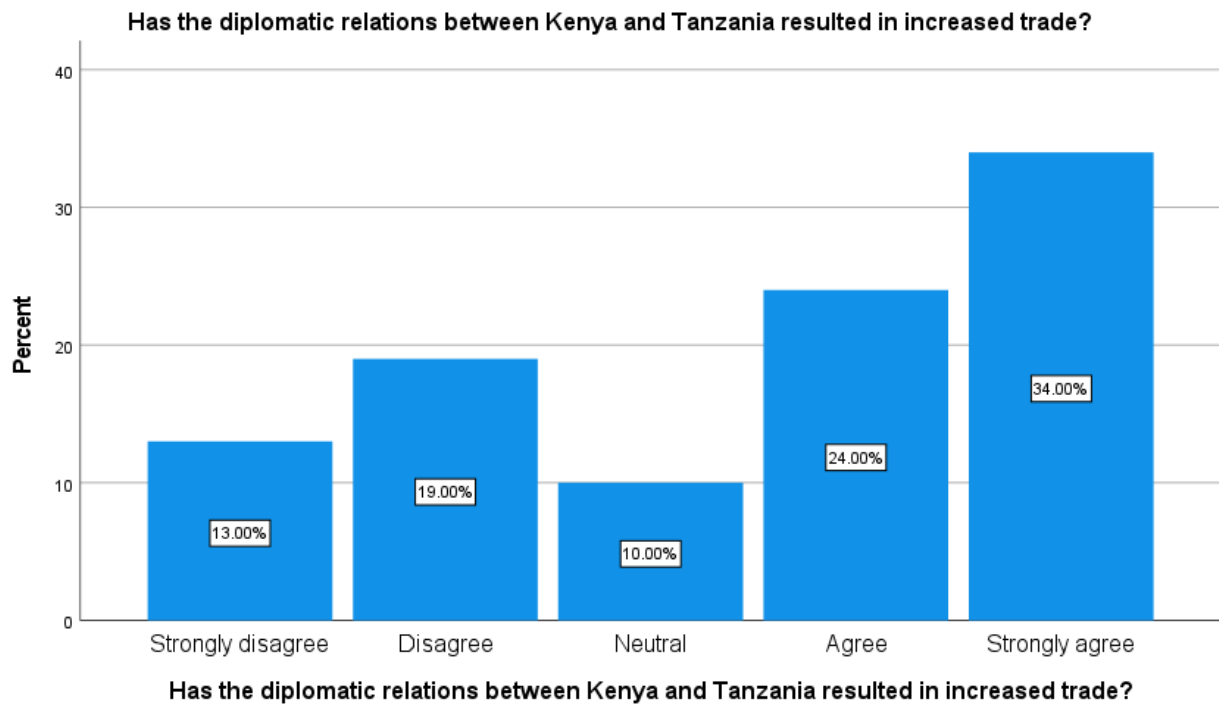


Figure 10: Bar chart representing diplomatic relations and trade

Source, Researcher (2024)

13.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that diplomatic relations have led to increased trade between Kenya and Tanzania. 19.00% of respondents hold a negative view of the impact of diplomatic relations on trade. 10.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of diplomatic relations on trade. 24.00% of the respondents believe that diplomatic relations have resulted in increased trade. 34.00% of respondents strongly agreed that diplomatic relations have positively impacted trade between the two countries. 58.00% believe that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have resulted in increased trade, reflecting a strong perception that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have resulted in increased trade. This is a positive indicator of the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic cooperation.

#### 4.4.2.2 Diplomatic ties and infrastructure in the EAC region.

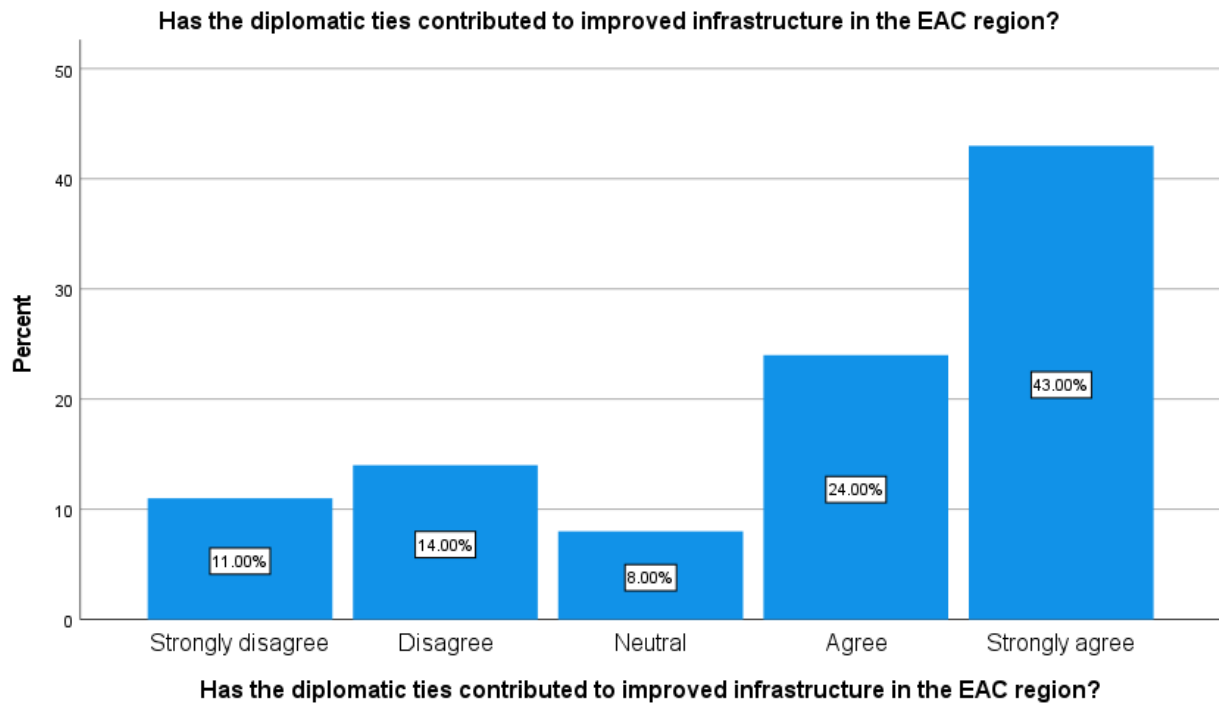


Figure 11: Bar chart representing diplomatic ties and infrastructure

Source, Researcher (2024)

11.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that diplomatic ties have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region. 14.00% of respondents disagreed on the contribution of diplomatic ties to infrastructure improvement. 8.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of diplomatic ties on infrastructure. 24.00% of respondents believe that diplomatic ties have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region. 43.00% of respondents strongly believe that diplomatic ties have positively impacted infrastructure in the EAC region. 67.00% believe that diplomatic ties have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region, indicating a strong perception that diplomatic ties between Kenya and Tanzania have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region. This is a positive indicator of the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic cooperation and development.

#### 4.4.2.3 Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting tourism in the EAC region.

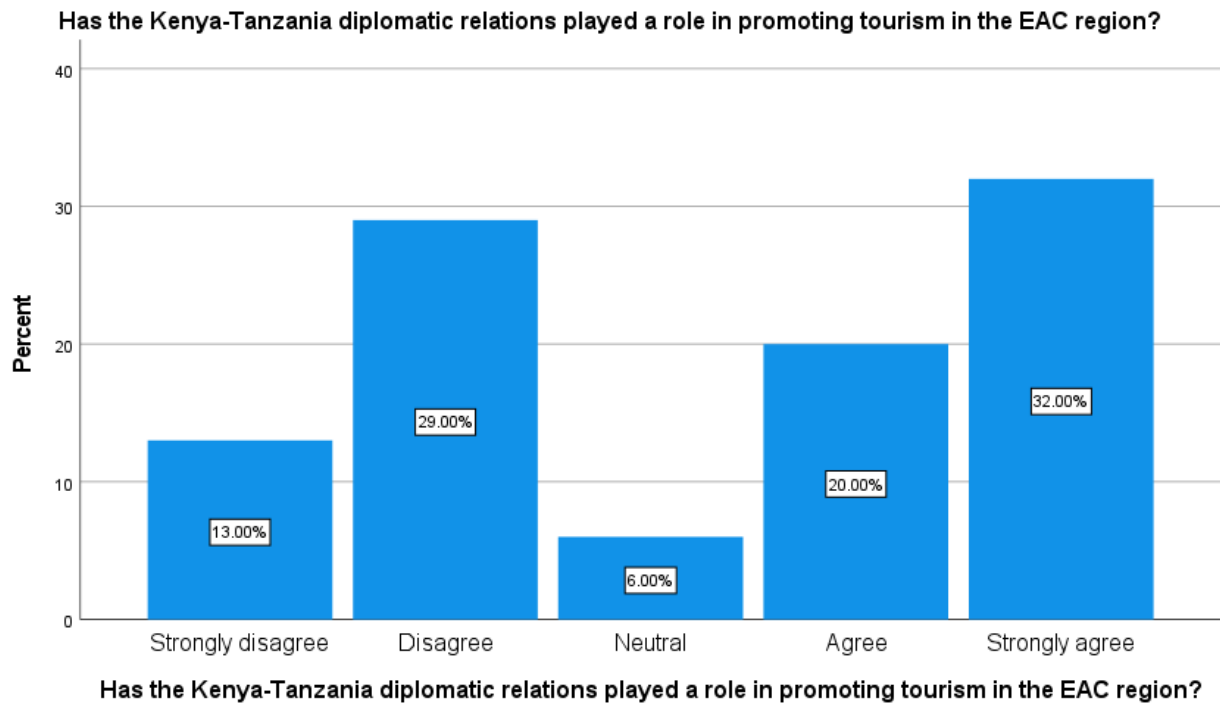


Figure 12: Bar chart showing Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations and tourism

Source, Researcher (2024)

13.00% of respondents strongly disagree that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region. 29.00% of respondents disagreed on the contribution of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations to tourism promotion. 6.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of diplomatic relations on tourism. 20.00% of respondents believe that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have promoted tourism in the EAC region. 32.00% of respondents strongly agreed that diplomatic relations have positively impacted tourism promotion in the EAC region. 52.00% believe that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region, indicating a slightly positive perception that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region.

#### 4.4.2.4 Diplomatic relations and cross-border cooperation

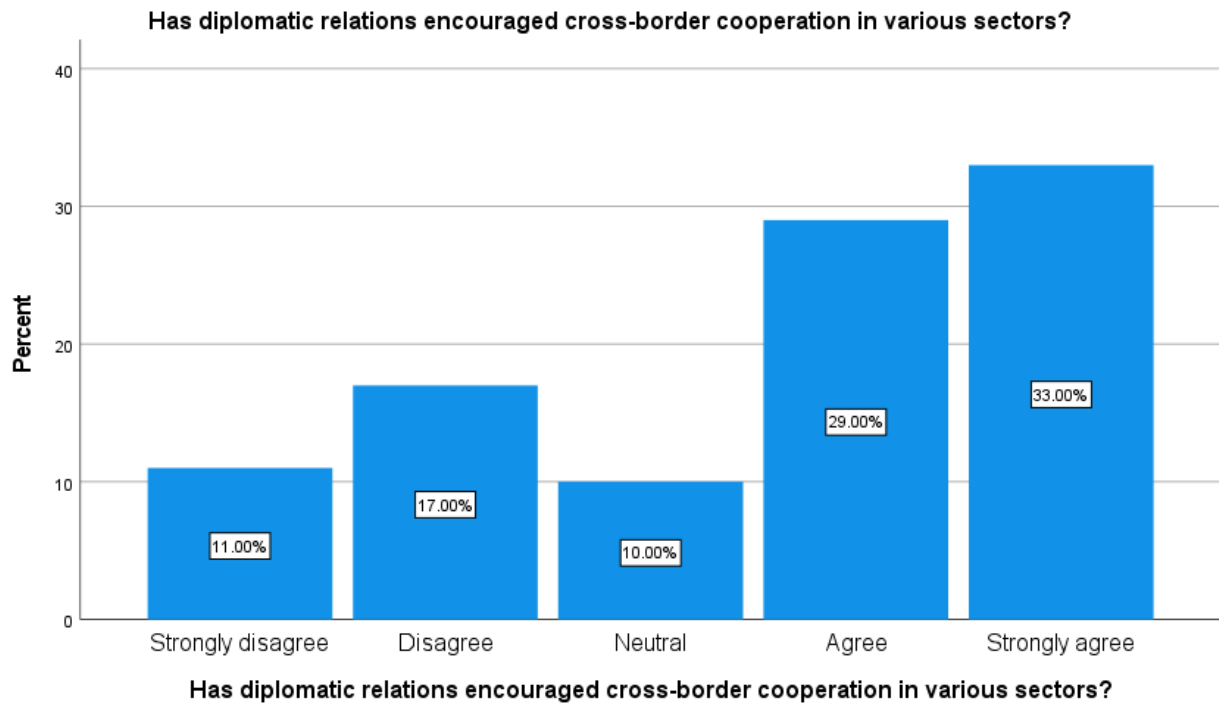


Figure 13: Bar chart representing diplomatic relations and cross-border cooperation

Source, Researcher (2024)

11.00% of respondents strongly disagree that diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors. 17.00% of respondents disagreed that the diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation. 10.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of diplomatic relations on cross-border cooperation. 29.00% of respondents believe that diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors. 33.00% of respondents strongly agree that diplomatic relations have positively impacted cross-border cooperation. 62.00% of the respondents believe that diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors, reflecting a positive perception of the impact of diplomacy on fostering collaboration between countries.

#### 4.4.2.5 Harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania and regional economic development.

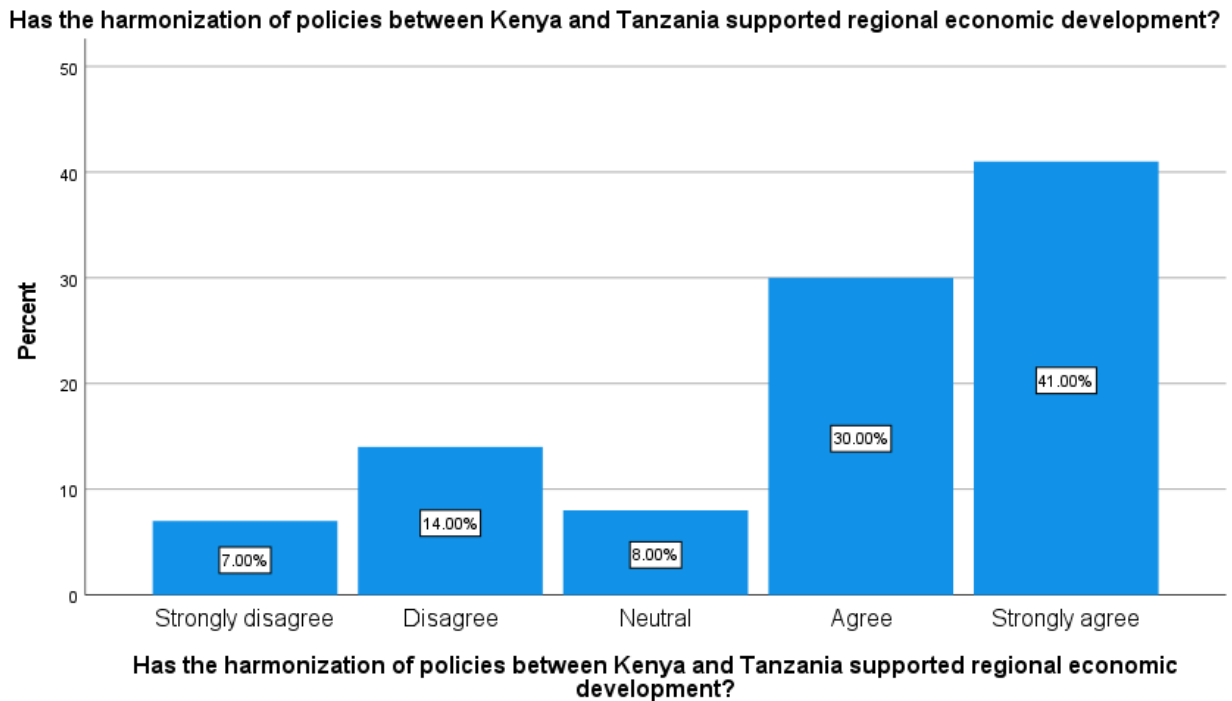


Figure 14: Bar chart showing harmonization of policies and regional economic development

Source, Researcher (2024)

7.00% of respondents strongly disagree that the harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania has supported regional economic development. 14.00% of respondents hold a negative view on the impact of policy harmonization on regional economic development. 8.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of policy harmonization on regional economic development. 30.00% of respondents agreed that the harmonization of policies has supported regional economic development. 41.00% of respondents strongly believe that policy harmonization has positively impacted regional economic development. 71.00% believe that the harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania has supported regional economic development, indicating the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic and social collaboration.

#### 4.4.3 Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017.

The third objective sought to answer, what are the challenges experienced by Kenya and Tanzania in their diplomatic engagements within the EAC 2000-2017?

##### 4.4.3.1 Trade barriers in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations.

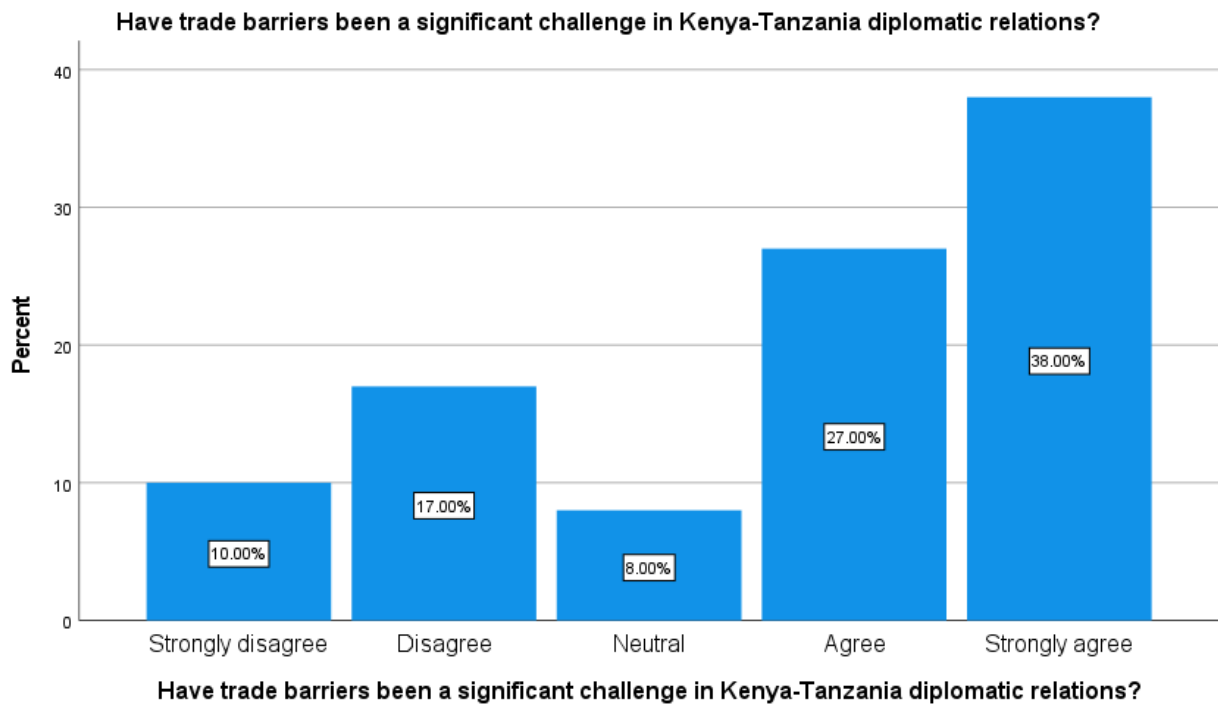


Figure 15: Bar chart representing trade barriers

Source, Researcher (2024)

10.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. 17.00% of respondents disagreed on the contribution of trade barriers to diplomatic relations. 8.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of trade barriers on diplomatic relations. 27.00% of respondents agreed that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. 38.00% of respondents strongly believe that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. 65.00% believe that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations, reflecting a strong perception of these barriers as major obstacles to the relationship between the two countries.

#### 4.4.3.2 Political tensions and the progress of diplomatic relations.

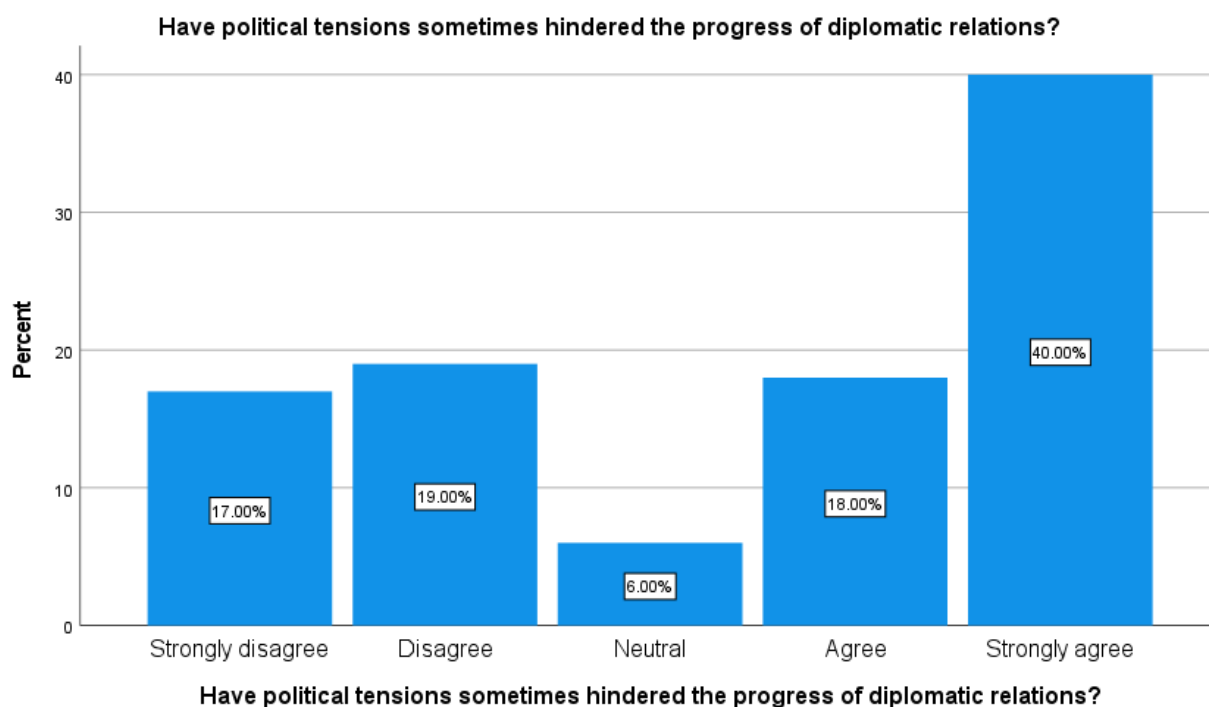


Figure 16: Bar chart showing political tensions and the progress of diplomatic relations

Source, Researcher (2024)

17.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that political tensions have hindered the progress of diplomatic relations. 19.00% of respondents disagreed on political tensions' contribution to diplomatic relations. 6.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of political tensions on diplomatic relations. 18.00% of respondents agreed that political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations. 40.00% of respondents strongly believe that political tensions have hindered diplomatic relations' progress. 58.00% believe that political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations, indicating a strong perception that political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed to enhance diplomatic cooperation and economic development between the two countries.

#### 4.4.3.3 Cultural differences and obstacles in diplomatic collaborations

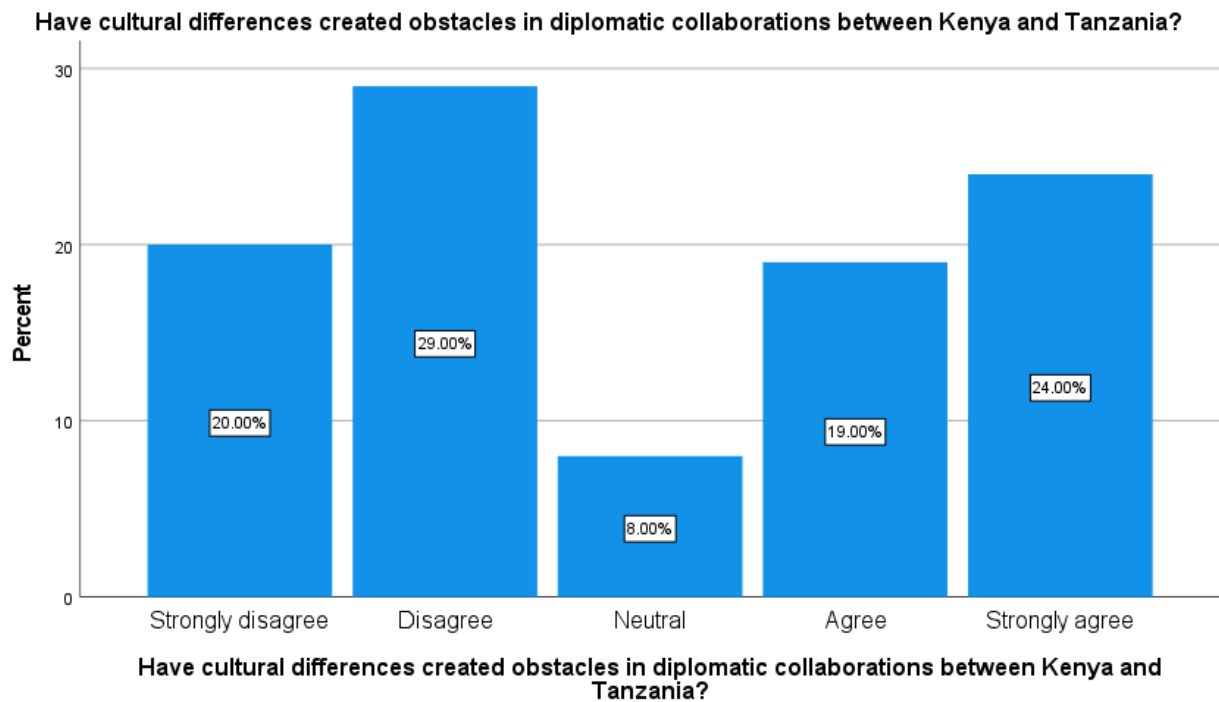


Figure 17: Bar chart showing cultural differences and obstacles in diplomatic collaborations  
Source, Researcher (2024)

20.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that cultural differences have created obstacles in diplomatic relations. 29.00% of respondents hold a negative view of the impact of cultural differences on diplomatic relations. 8.00% of respondents were neutral indicating indecisiveness about the impact of cultural differences on diplomatic relations. 19.00% of respondents agreed that cultural differences have created obstacles in diplomatic relations. 24.00% of respondents strongly believe that cultural differences have indeed created obstacles in diplomatic relations. 43.00% believe that cultural differences have created obstacles while 49% disagree, suggesting that many do not see cultural differences as significant obstacles. The analysis indicates a fairly balanced perception regarding the impact of cultural differences on diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania, with a slight majority viewing them as not major obstacles.

#### 4.4.3.4 Bureaucratic processes and the implementation of joint projects.

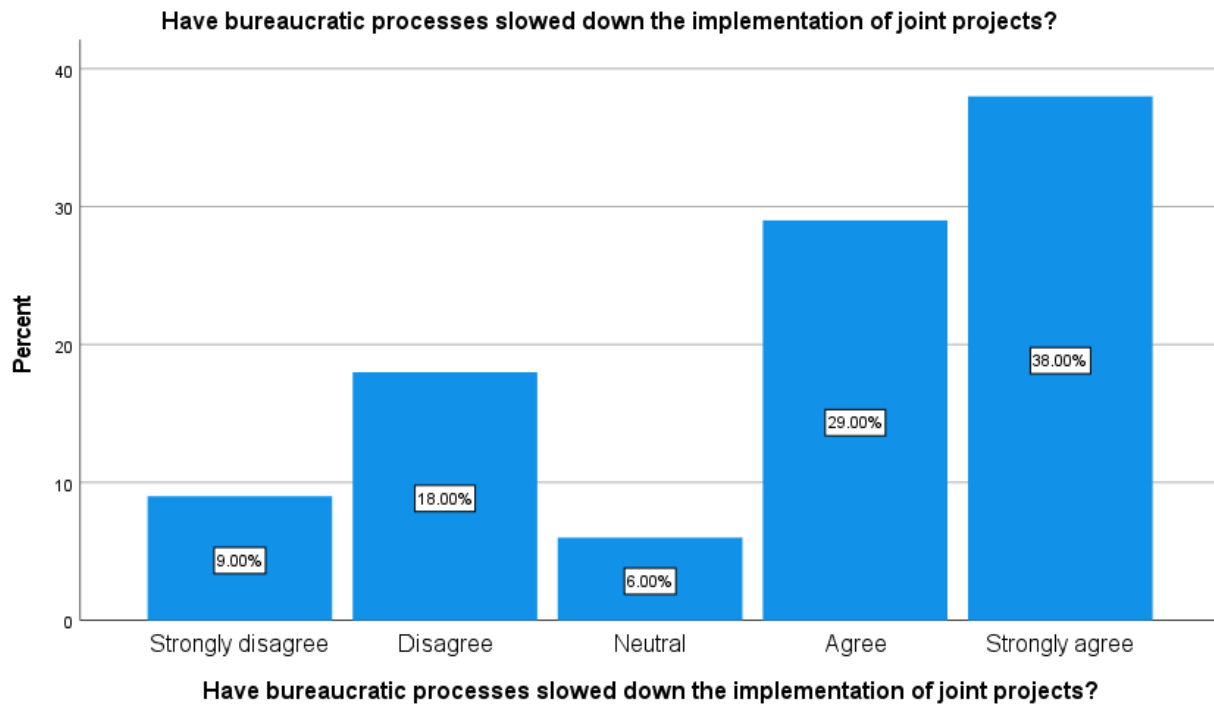


Figure 18: Bar chart representing bureaucratic processes and the implementation of joint projects

Source, Researcher (2024)

9.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures. 18.00% of respondents hold a negative view of the impact of bureaucratic processes on joint ventures. 6.00% of respondents were neutral indicating ambivalence about the impact of bureaucratic processes on joint ventures. 29.00% of respondents agreed that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures. 38.00% of respondents strongly agreed that bureaucratic processes have indeed slowed down the implementation of joint ventures. 67.00% believe that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures between Kenya and Tanzania, indicating a strong perception that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures between Kenya and Tanzania. This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of joint ventures and foster economic cooperation between the two countries.

#### 4.4.3.5 Security issues and the stability of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations.

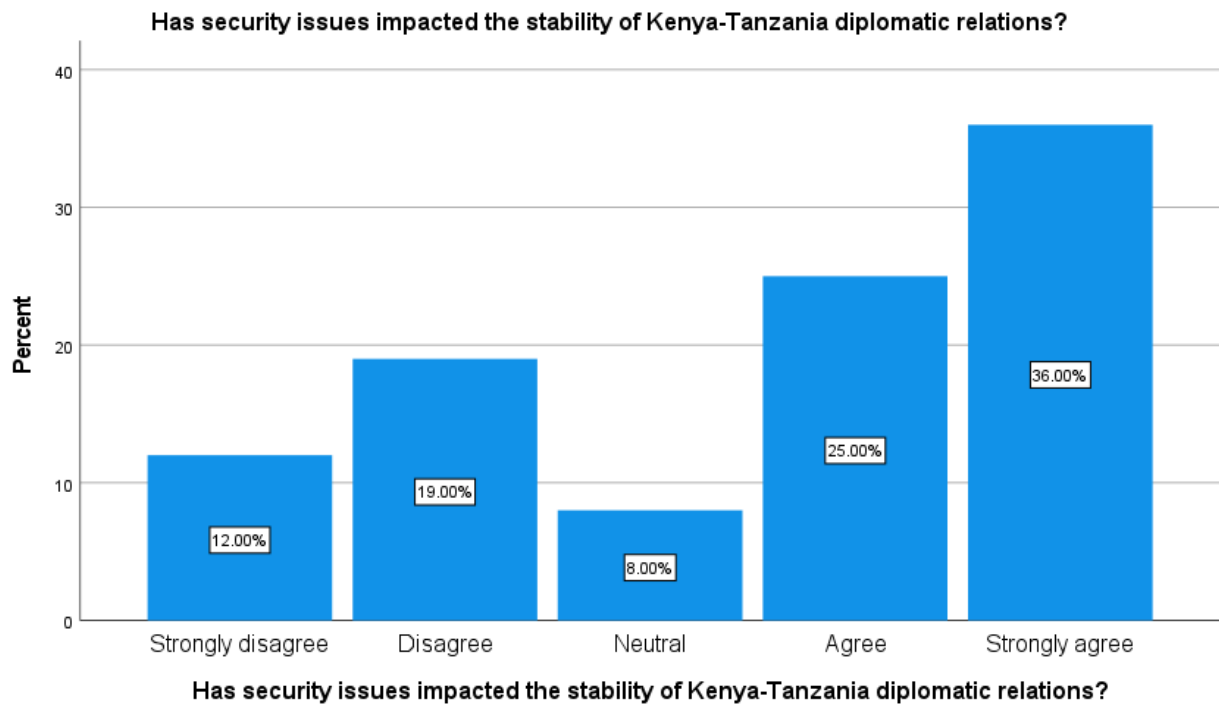


Figure 19: Bar chart representing security issues and the stability of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations

Source, Researcher (2024)

12.00% of respondents strongly disagreed that security issues have impacted the stability of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. 19.00% of respondents disagreed on the impact of security issues on diplomatic stability. 8.00% of respondents were neutral indicating uncertainty about the impact of security issues on diplomatic relations. 25.00% of respondents agreed that security issues have impacted the stability of diplomatic relations. 36.00% of respondents strongly believe that security issues have indeed impacted the stability of diplomatic relations. 61.00% believe that security issues have impacted the stability of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania, indicating a strong perception that security issues have impacted the stability of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed to enhance diplomatic stability and foster economic and social cooperation between the two countries.

## **4.5 Discussion of findings**

### **4.5.1 Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations**

The findings from my study show that 45.00% of the population feels that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have not strengthened indicating significant challenges in diplomatic engagement. Trudeau (1970) highlights that diplomatic interaction is critical for effective foreign policy implementation and achieving national and regional objectives. Historical political uncertainties, such as Kenya's post-election violence in 2007/2008, disrupted regional cooperation, illustrating the importance of stable diplomatic relations. Despite efforts to build diplomatic connections within the EAC, internal political instability and economic disparities have strained these relations. Mapeu (2008) emphasizes that effective diplomatic services require well-trained individuals to navigate these challenges, yet the perception of weak relations suggests that more efforts are needed to address these issues.

In contrast to the perception of weak diplomatic relations, 62.00% of respondents agree that there has been significant economic collaboration between Kenya and Tanzania from 2000 to 2017. EAC (2000-2010) supports this finding by highlighting the role of economic integration efforts, such as introducing the EAC common passport and removing trade barriers, in facilitating economic collaboration. The successful economic initiatives and joint projects suggest that while political and diplomatic relations may face challenges, economic ties have continued to strengthen. This highlights a paradox where economic collaboration thrives despite perceived diplomatic weaknesses, suggesting that economic interests can drive cooperation even in strained political environments. Most respondents believe there has been an increase in trade agreements between Kenya and Tanzania, indicating growing trade cooperation. This finding aligns with Forountan (1993) who emphasizes the importance of reducing tariffs and eliminating trade barriers to promote regional economic integration. The observed increase in trade agreements suggests that both countries have made substantial efforts to enhance their trade relationships, contributing to regional economic growth and development.

The analysis shows that 68.00% of respondents believe that political stability in both Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development. This is consistent with the study, which underscores the significance of political stability and security in fostering economic growth and regional cooperation (EAC, 2000-2010). Historical examples, such as the stability provided by Kenya's and Tanzania's political environments, have contributed to economic development and integration within the EAC. The positive perception of political stability reflects its crucial role in sustaining economic collaboration and growth.

A majority of respondents (79.00%) agree that Kenya and Tanzania have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth. This finding aligns with the literature, which discusses the importance of shared responsibilities and joint initiatives within the EAC to address common challenges and promote economic integration (EAC, 2000-2010). Successful joint ventures demonstrate effective diplomatic and economic collaboration, highlighting the potential for achieving mutual benefits through cooperative efforts.

#### **4.5.2 Opportunities of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.**

From my analysis, 58.00% of the respondents believe that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have resulted in increased trade, indicating the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic cooperation. United Nations (2017) supports this finding by emphasizing the importance of diplomatic engagement in enhancing regional and EAC integration. Diplomatic efforts to reduce tariffs and eliminate trade barriers within the region are aligned with the principles of comparative advantage theory and development economics, which aim to stabilize regional economies and promote trade (Forountan, 1993). The increase in trade agreements and economic collaboration highlighted in the literature is reflective of the positive impact of diplomatic relations on trade. 67.00% believe that diplomatic ties between Kenya and Tanzania have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region. This suggests that diplomatic efforts have been successful in fostering economic cooperation and development. EAC (2000-2010) discusses the role of economic integration in facilitating the development of infrastructure, such as the introduction of the EAC common passport and efforts to harmonize monetary and fiscal policies. These initiatives have likely contributed to infrastructure improvements, making it easier for member countries to collaborate on regional projects and enhancing overall economic development.

The findings show that 52.00% of respondents believe that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region indicates a positive impact of diplomatic relations on tourism. This study highlights the significance of regional integration and economic collaboration in promoting various sectors, including tourism. Diplomatic engagements aimed at reducing trade barriers and fostering economic ties also contribute to creating a favorable environment for tourism by improving infrastructure, security, and cross-border cooperation (United Nations, 2017). 62.00% believe that diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors. This reflects a positive perception of the impact of diplomacy on fostering collaboration between countries. The literature review supports this finding by discussing the role of regional integration in addressing economic and social challenges, promoting trade, and enhancing cooperation among member countries (EAC, 2000-2010). Diplomatic efforts to harmonize policies and create a conducive environment for cooperation have been crucial in achieving these outcomes.

From my survey, 71.00% of the respondents believe that the harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania has supported regional economic development. This indicates the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic and social collaboration. Ogalo (2012) highlights the importance of policy harmonization in achieving regional integration and economic development. Initiatives such as the EAC Common Market Protocol and efforts to align monetary and fiscal policies have been instrumental in creating a unified economic space that supports trade, investment, and development.

#### **4.5.3 Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017.**

From my analysis, 65.00% believe that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. This reflects a strong perception of these barriers as major obstacles to the relationship between the two countries. Forountan (1993) supports this finding by highlighting the use of tariffs to protect local businesses, which can lead to economic inefficiencies and hinder regional integration. High tariffs and other trade barriers create challenges for economic collaboration and disrupt the smooth flow of goods and services, emphasizing the need for continued efforts to reduce these barriers to foster stronger diplomatic and economic ties. 58.00% believe that political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates a strong perception that political tensions have been a recurring issue in bilateral relations. Kegley (2008) discusses

how the geopolitical location and historical political dynamics influence foreign policy and diplomatic engagements. Political instability and territorial disputes, such as those mentioned in Adar (1994), can strain diplomatic efforts and slow down the implementation of cooperative initiatives. Addressing these political tensions through sustained dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms is crucial for enhancing diplomatic relations.

The findings shows that 49.00% believe that cultural differences have not created significant obstacles in diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania, indicating a fairly balanced perception regarding their impact. This finding contrasts with the literature, which does not explicitly highlight cultural differences as a major impediment but rather focuses on political and economic challenges. The balanced perception suggests that while cultural differences exist, they are not seen as insurmountable barriers to cooperation. This highlights the potential for leveraging cultural diversity as a strength in diplomatic and economic engagements.

The analysis indicates that 67.00% of the respondents agree that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures between Kenya and Tanzania. This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of joint ventures and foster economic cooperation. Mwapachu (2000) discusses the complexity of the EAC's institutional framework and the challenges posed by government power politics and economic ideologies. Bureaucratic inefficiencies can delay the execution of policies and projects, underscoring the need for streamlined administrative processes and improved coordination among member states to facilitate timely implementation of joint ventures. 61.00% agree that security issues have impacted the stability of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates a strong perception that security concerns are significant factors affecting bilateral ties. The literature review emphasizes the importance of security and peace as preconditions for successful diplomatic and economic cooperation (EAC, 2000-2010). Security threats, such as border conflicts and terrorism, can destabilize diplomatic relations and hinder regional development. Strengthening security cooperation and joint efforts to address common security challenges are essential for maintaining stable and productive diplomatic relations.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations for this study. It presents a precise summary of findings for each objective as well as the conclusions based on findings. The study then draws recommendations for practice policy making and future research.

#### 5.2 Summary of Findings

##### 5.2.1 Trends in the Kenya Tanzania Diplomatic Relations

The findings indicate that 45.00% of the population feels that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have not strengthened significantly. This perception points to potential challenges and areas for improvement in the diplomatic engagement between the two countries. It suggests that despite ongoing efforts, a significant portion of the population believes that there is room for enhancing bilateral relations. The majority of respondents (62.00%) agree that there has been a significant level of economic collaboration between Kenya and Tanzania from 2000 to 2017. This suggests that numerous successful projects and initiatives have been implemented, which are visible to the public and stakeholders. The strong economic collaboration indicates that both countries have been able to work together effectively on economic matters, leading to mutual benefits and development. 73.00% of respondents believe that there has been an increase in trade agreements between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates that many respondents have observed or are aware of growing trade cooperation between the two countries. The increase in trade agreements reflects successful diplomatic efforts to enhance economic ties and facilitate easier trade across borders. The analysis shows that 68.00% of respondents believe that political stability in both Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development. This finding underscores the importance of stable political environments in fostering economic growth. Political stability appears to be a key factor that supports economic collaboration and development within the region, enabling both countries to benefit from a conducive environment for economic activities. 79.00% of the respondents agree that Kenya and Tanzania have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth. This indicates a strong and successful diplomatic and economic collaboration between the two countries. The initiation of joint ventures highlights the practical

outcomes of diplomatic relations, showcasing effective cooperation aimed at achieving shared economic goals.

### **5.2.2 Opportunities of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in EAC 2000-2017.**

The majority of respondents (58.00%) believe that diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have resulted in increased trade. This indicates the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic cooperation between the two countries. The perception of increased trade reflects effective diplomatic initiatives aimed at reducing trade barriers and enhancing trade agreements, facilitating a more robust economic exchange. A significant 67.00% of respondents believe that diplomatic ties between Kenya and Tanzania have contributed to improved infrastructure in the East African Community (EAC) region. This finding underscores the success of diplomatic efforts in promoting economic cooperation and development. The improvement in infrastructure is likely a result of collaborative projects and investments facilitated by strong diplomatic relations, leading to enhanced connectivity and development within the region. The analysis reveals that 52.00% of respondents believe that Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region. This indicates that diplomatic efforts have positively impacted the tourism sector. Enhanced diplomatic relations have likely contributed to better tourism infrastructure, marketing strategies, and cooperative agreements that promote the region as a unified tourist destination. 62.00% of the respondents believe that diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors. This reflects a positive perception of the impact of diplomacy on fostering collaboration between Kenya and Tanzania. Diplomatic efforts have facilitated joint initiatives and projects across different sectors, enhancing mutual benefits and strengthening bilateral ties. A substantial 71.00% of respondents believe that the harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania has supported regional economic development. This finding indicates the success of diplomatic efforts in fostering economic and social collaboration. Policy harmonization has likely streamlined regulatory frameworks, reduced bureaucratic obstacles, and created a more conducive environment for regional integration and economic growth.

### **5.2.3 Challenges encountered in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017.**

The analysis indicates that majority of respondents (65.00%) believe that trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. This reflects a strong perception of these barriers as major obstacles to the relationship between the two countries. Trade barriers, such as tariffs and regulatory hurdles, hinder the free flow of goods and services, posing significant challenges to economic collaboration and integration. 58.00% of the respondents believe that political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates a strong perception that political tensions are a recurrent issue affecting bilateral relations. Political disagreements and conflicts can disrupt diplomatic efforts and impede cooperative initiatives, making it essential to address these tensions to maintain stable relations. 49.00% believe that cultural differences have not created significant obstacles in diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates a fairly balanced perception regarding the impact of cultural differences on diplomatic relations. While cultural differences exist, they are not seen as substantial barriers to cooperation, suggesting that both countries have managed to navigate these differences effectively. The analysis indicates that 67.00% of respondents agree that bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint ventures between Kenya and Tanzania. This highlights a critical issue that needs to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of joint ventures and foster economic cooperation. Bureaucratic inefficiencies can delay project implementation and create frustrations, underscoring the need for streamlined administrative procedures and better coordination. Majority of respondents (61.00%) agree that security issues have impacted the stability of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania. This indicates a strong perception that security concerns are significant factors affecting bilateral ties. Issues such as border conflicts, terrorism, and other security threats can destabilize diplomatic relations and hinder regional cooperation. Addressing these security issues is crucial for maintaining stability and fostering economic and social cooperation.

### **5.3 Conclusion of the Study**

In conclusion, the study reveals that while nearly half of the population perceives diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania as not having strengthened significantly, there is strong evidence of successful economic collaboration, increased trade agreements, and positive impacts of political stability and joint ventures, underscoring effective cooperation. Additionally, diplomatic efforts have led to improvements in infrastructure, tourism promotion, cross-border cooperation, and policy harmonization, furthering regional economic development. However, significant challenges such as trade barriers, political tensions, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and security issues persist, highlighting the need for continued efforts to address these obstacles and enhance diplomatic relations for sustained regional growth within the EAC framework.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

#### **5.4.1 Recommendations for Practice**

- i. Enhance diplomatic training programs and capacity-building initiatives for diplomatic personnel to ensure they are well-equipped to manage and mitigate political uncertainties and economic disparities. This will help in improving the effectiveness of diplomatic engagements and strengthen bilateral relations between Kenya and Tanzania.
- ii. Promote and support the development of more joint economic projects and infrastructure initiatives through streamlined policy harmonization and collaborative agreements. This will further bolster economic collaboration, improve infrastructure, and promote tourism and cross-border cooperation, contributing to regional economic development.
- iii. Implement targeted strategies to reduce trade barriers, resolve political tensions, and streamline bureaucratic processes. Establishing joint task forces and enhancing security cooperation can address these critical issues, thereby enhancing the stability and effectiveness of diplomatic relations and fostering a more conducive environment for economic and social cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania.

#### **5.4.2 Recommendations for Policy Making**

- i. Develop and implement a comprehensive bilateral policy framework that focuses on addressing historical and emerging political and economic challenges. This framework should include mechanisms for regular diplomatic dialogue, conflict resolution, and joint decision-making processes to foster stronger and more resilient diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania.
- ii. Formulate policies that incentivize and facilitate joint infrastructure and economic projects, such as tax breaks, grants, and streamlined regulatory processes. These policies should aim to promote public-private partnerships and regional investment initiatives that enhance economic collaboration, improve infrastructure, and boost tourism and cross-border cooperation within the EAC region.
- iii. Establish policies aimed at reducing trade barriers and bureaucratic inefficiencies by harmonizing customs regulations, simplifying administrative procedures, and promoting transparency in trade practices. Additionally, create a regional security policy that enhances cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania to address common security threats, ensuring a stable and secure environment for diplomatic and economic activities.

#### **5.4.3 Recommendations for Further Studies**

- i. Conduct a longitudinal study to examine the long-term impact of diplomatic training programs and capacity-building initiatives on the effectiveness of diplomatic engagements between Kenya and Tanzania. This study should evaluate the improvements in diplomatic relations over time and identify best practices for enhancing bilateral cooperation.
- ii. Investigate the specific impacts of joint economic projects and infrastructure initiatives on regional development within the EAC. This study should focus on assessing the economic, social, and environmental outcomes of these projects, providing insights into the most effective strategies for promoting sustainable economic collaboration and infrastructure development.
- iii. Explore the underlying causes and effects of trade barriers, political tensions, and bureaucratic inefficiencies on Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations. This research should include a comparative analysis with other EAC member states to identify

common challenges and successful policy interventions that could be applied to improve bilateral and regional diplomatic relations.



## REFERENCES

- Adar, K. G. (1994). The significance of the Legal Principle of Territorial Integrity as the Modal determinant of Relations: A case study of Kenya's foreign policy towards Somalia, 1963-1983.
- Alvin. (1990). *Social Change and Development; Modernization, Dependency, and World system Theories*. California: Sage publication.
- Anshan. (2007). China and Africa: policy and challenges. in *Afro-Chinese Relations: past, present and future*. *South Africa: Centre for advanced studies of Africa society*, 45-70.
- Anyang', N. (1990). *Regional Integration in African; Unfinished agenda*. Nairobi: Nairobi Academy Science Publishers.
- Anshan, L. (2007). *China and Africa: Policy and challenges*.
- Barya, K. (2023). *The Role of Diplomatic Engagement in the Implementation of Regional Integration in Africa - Case Study of Kenya and Tanzania*. University of Nairobi.
- Barya, P. O. (2018). *The Role of Diplomatic Engagement in the Implementation of Regional Integration in Africa: Case Study of Kenya and Tanzania*.
- Carr, E. H. (1939). *The Twenty Years Crisis*. London: publisher: Harper Perennial.
- Cox, R. (1995). *Critical Political Economy in Bjorn Hettne eds International Political Economy: Understanding Global Disorder*. London: zed Books.
- Craig, M. (2016). *Regional Integration and Economic Development in East Africa*.
- Crag, M (2014) *The political economy of regional integration in Africa, The East African Community (EAC) report*
- EAC. (2000-2010). *East African Community Development Strategy 1997-2000; 2001-2005; 2006-2010*.
- EAC. (2001). *East African Community: challenges and opportunities-selected benefits and expectations*. Arusha Tanzania.
- Forountan. (1993). *Regional Integration in Sub-Saharan African Past experience and future prospects*. *New dimensions in Regional Integration*, Cambridge University press.
- Government of Kenya, Kenya Foreign Policy. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2009).

- Grieco. (1988). Anarchy and the Limits Of Cooperation: A realist Critique of the Newest Liberal Institutions. *Neorealism and Neoliberalism the contemporary debate*, pp 302-360.
- Hofstede, G. (2005). *Cultures and Organizations: Intercultural Corporations and its importance for survival: software of the mind*. London: HarperCollins.
- Immanuel, W. (1976). *The Modern World-system: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of European World Economy in the sixteenth century*. New York: academic press.
- Irungu, E. J. (2019). *Economic Diplomacy and Regional Integration: Challenges and Opportunities in East Africa*. Zetech University.
- Irungu, E. J. (2023). *The Role of National Interest in Kenya's Diplomatic Engagements within the East African Community*. Zetech University.
- Jack, D. (2002). *Realism and International Relations: journal article*: New York: Publisher: Cambridge University Press.
- Kang'ethe, M. (2017). "Kenya and Tanzania: Balancing regional diplomacy and economic interests." *African Journal of International Affairs*, 20(2), 97-109.
- Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). (2003). *The Costs and Benefits of the East African Community Customs Union to Kenya*.
- Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, Retrived 23rd Oct. 2020
- Kegley. (2008). *World Politics: Trend and Transformation World*. London: Publisher: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Kevin C Dunn, T. M. (2001). Africa's challenge to international relations theory. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, pp 683-687.
- Kimathi, E. (2020). "EAC integration: Infrastructure development and economic diplomacy." *East African Economic Review*, 9(4), 122-134.
- Kothari. (2007). *Research Methodology; Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt Ltd Publishers.
- Krasner. (1992). Realism, Imperialism and Democracy. *Journal of Political Theory*, pp 39.

- Lwangu, P. O. (2013). The Role of Media Diplomacy in Fostering Regional Integration Within the East African Community. *University of Nairobi*.
- M.Makinda, S. (1983). Third World Quarterly. *Journal of From Quiet Diplomacy to Cold War Politics:Kenya's Foreign Policy*, pp 300-319.
- Makame. (2012). The East African integration: Achievement and challenges. Great Insights.
- Maupeu, H. (2008). Revisiting post-election violence. Lafargue, J. (Ed.). The general elections in Kenya, 2007. (pp. 187-223). Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, Ltd.
- McIntyre, M. (2005, July). Trade Integration in the East African Community: An Assessment for Kenya. *IMF Working paper*, p. PP 27.
- Mkuna, E. (2014). East Africa Community (EAC) Non-Tariff Barriers and Their Effects on Tanzanian Small and Medium Agro Enterprises Cross Border Trade. Collaborative Masters Program in Agricultural and Applied Economics (CMAAE).
- Mwapachu, A. J. (2000). EAC, Past, Present and Future. *First Magazine* (pp. 10-13).
- Nukunya, G. K. (1992). Tradition and change in Ghana. An introduction to Sociology. Accra: Ghana universities Press.
- Ochwada, H. (2004). Rethinking East African Integration from Economic to Political and from state to civil society. pp 65-66.
- Ogalo, V. (2012). Achievements and Challenges of Implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol in Kenya: Case of Free Movement of Labour.
- Omolo, J. O. (2014). "Economic diplomacy in East Africa: Examining Kenya-Tanzania relations." *Journal of African Diplomatic Studies*, 5(3), 78-92.
- Schindler, C. a. (2003). *Business Research Methods*. USA: McGraw-Hill.
- See Regionalism and the Global Economy: The case of Africa, [www.fondad.org/publications/case-of-africa](http://www.fondad.org/publications/case-of-africa) (The Hague 1996).
- Senghor. (1992). Theoretical Foundations for Regional Integration in Africa: An Overview in Nyong'o, Anyang, Regional Integration in Africa: Unfinished Agenda, 25.
- Shaw. (1992). International stratification in Africa sub-Imperialism in the Southern and Eastern African. *Journal of Southern Africa Affairs*, pp 70-95.

The standard Magazine (2017), Magufuli unapologetic for auctioning Kenyan cattle, says he could do it again, By Graham Kajilwa

Tuckman. (1978). Conducting Educational Research. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

United Nation (2017). Regional integration Towards an inclusive value chain strategy: Published: Santiago; Chile.

University of Nairobi. (2018). Developmental Diplomacy in the East African Integration Process. University of Nairobi.

University of Nairobi. (2019). National Interests and Regional Integration in the East African Community.

University of Nairobi (2023). The Role of Social Media in Facilitating Diplomatic Engagements in East Africa. A Comparative Study of Kenya and Rwanda.

Yeo, F. A. (1997). Regional Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Regional Integration and Trade Liberalization in Sub-Saharan Africa: framework issues and methodological perspective 429-474.



Mount Kenya University

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Questionnaire for Respondents

#### PART A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This is an academic study on the analysis of the role of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development in the EAC region. The information requested is for academic use/requirements only.

#### Introduction

1. a). Your profession.....
- b). Please select the category you fall under in the table below

Respondent type	Numbers
Administration (Ministry of foreign affairs)	
Administration Ministry of EAC	
Country representatives	
Coordinating and sectoral committees	

2. Please indicate your age in years, by ticking the appropriate box below

Age in yrs	Percentage
20-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51- above	

4. What is your highest level of education achievement

	Percentage
Postgraduate	
Bachelors	
Diploma certificate	

**Trends in Kenya-Tanzania Diplomatic Relations in Promoting Regional Economic Development in the EAC Region, 2000-2017**

<b>Questions</b>	<b>SA=1</b>	<b>A=2</b>	<b>N=3</b>	<b>D=4</b>	<b>SD=5</b>
The diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have strengthened from 2000 to 2017.					
Kenya and Tanzania have collaborated on various economic projects during this period.					
There has been an increase in trade agreements between Kenya and Tanzania since 2000.					
Political stability in both Kenya and Tanzania has positively impacted regional economic development.					
The two countries have initiated joint ventures to promote regional economic growth.					

**Section C: Role of Kenya-Tanzania Diplomatic Relations in Promoting Regional Economic Development in EAC, 2000-2017**

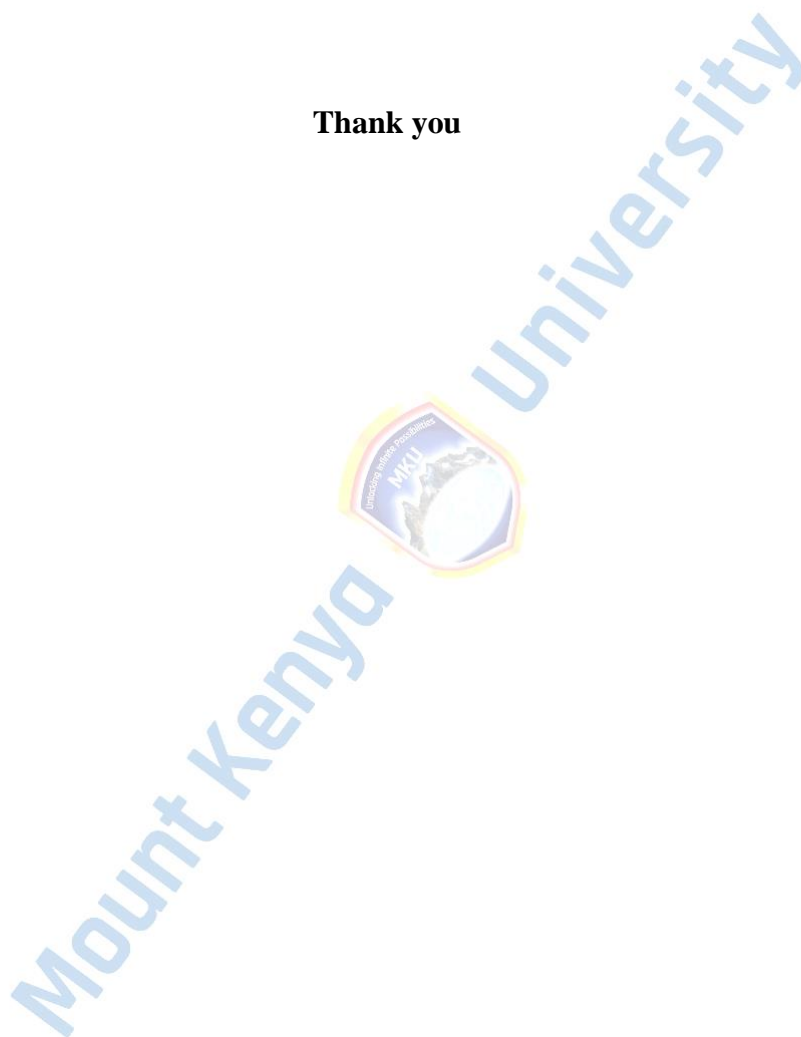
<b>Questions</b>	<b>SA=1</b>	<b>A=2</b>	<b>N=3</b>	<b>D=4</b>	<b>SD=5</b>
The diplomatic relations between Kenya and Tanzania have resulted in increased trade.					
Diplomatic ties have contributed to improved infrastructure in the EAC region.					
Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations have played a role in promoting tourism in the EAC region.					
Diplomatic relations have encouraged cross-border cooperation in various sectors.					
The harmonization of policies between Kenya and Tanzania has supported regional economic development.					

**Section D: Challenges Encountered in the Diplomatic Relations between Kenya-Tanzania, 2000-2017**

<b>Questions</b>	<b>SA=1</b>	<b>A=2</b>	<b>N=3</b>	<b>D=4</b>	<b>SD=5</b>
Trade barriers have been a significant challenge in Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations.					

Political tensions have sometimes hindered the progress of diplomatic relations.					
Cultural differences have created obstacles in diplomatic collaborations between Kenya and Tanzania					
Bureaucratic processes have slowed down the implementation of joint projects.					
Security issues have impacted the stability of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations.					

**Thank you**



**Appendix II: Key Interview Guide**

I'm Peter Sironka Masaa, a student at Mount Kenya University, pursuing a master's degree in international relations and diplomacy studies. Toward the fulfillment of the requirements of the program, I'm carrying out a research project on an analysis on the role of Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional development between 2000-2017. The study findings will be used to recommend new initiatives. The information shared will strictly be used for academic purposes.

Thank you.

Date.....

.....

Age.....

.....

Sex: Male [ ] Female [ ]

Profession.....

.....

**Please select the category you fall under in the table below**

<b>Respondent type</b>	<b>Tick</b>
Administration (Ministry of foreign affairs)	[ ]
Administration (Ministry of EAC)	[ ]
Country representative	[ ]
Coordinating & sectoral committees	[ ]

1. What are the trends of diplomatic relations between 2000-2017 between Kenya-Tanzania in EAC region?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What is the importance of good diplomatic relations to Kenya?

.....

.....

.....

3. How does a successful diplomatic engagement by Kenya look like? Explain.

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

4. What are the challenges faced in diplomatic engagements by Kenya between 2000-2017 in Kenya in the promotion of economic development?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

5. What approaches can be used to overcome the mentioned challenges faced in the diplomatic relations between Kenya-Tanzania in the EAC region?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

6. What approaches can be used to strengthen Kenya-Tanzania diplomatic relations in promoting regional economic development?


-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

7. What are your comments on diplomatic relationships in promoting economic development in the EAC region?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

**Thank you**

## Appendix III: ERC



# Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/2280 Date: 21 July 2022

TO: PETER SIRONKA MASAA

REG: MIRD/2017/76889

Dear Sir/Madam,

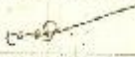
**RE: ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE OF KENYA-TANZANIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN PROMOTING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY, 2000-2017**

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **1353**. The approval period is **21/07/2022 - 20/07/2023**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

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

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

Yours sincerely,  **The Chairman**  
**Mount Kenya University**  
**ERC Review Committee**  
**P.O. Box 112-0100, Thika**

**Dr. Peter G. Kiria**  
**Chairman, Mount Kenya University IERC**

---

Main Campus: General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika  
Tel: 020 2878 000, Cell: +254 709 153 000  
Email: info@mku.ac.ke

## Appendix IV: Introduction Letter

Peter Sironka Masaa  
Department of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics  
School of Social Sciences

27<sup>th</sup> November 2024

To Director Graduate School,  
Mount Kenya University  
P O Box 342  
THIKA

**Through,**

The Dean School of Social Sciences.  
Mount Kenya University  
P O Box 342  
THIKA

Dear Sir,

**Ref: MISSING INTRODUCTION LETTER AND REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION OF MY PROJECT**

This is to kindly let you know that I was issued with ERC on 21st of July 2022 and thereafter proceeded to apply for NACOSTI permit. I went ahead to the field to collect data and after data analysis I submitted the project for examination.

I am writing to sincerely inform you that I was not informed/aware that it is a requirement to apply for an introduction letter. I therefore write to kindly request to be allowed to proceed to project examination and thereafter graduation.





Thank you

Sincerely,



Peter Sironka Masaa

**Appendix V: NACOSTI**

 <b>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</b>	 <b>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b>
<b>Ref No: 104681</b>	<b>Date of Issue: 02/November/2022</b>
<b>RESEARCH LICENSE</b>	
	
<b>This is to Certify that Mr. PETER SIRONKA MASAA of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nairobi on the topic: THE ROLE OF KENYA-TANZANIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN PROMOTING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY, 2000-2017 for the period ending : 02/November/2023.</b>	
<b>License No: NACOSTI/P/22/21525</b>	
<b>104681</b> <b>Applicant Identification Number</b>	 <b>Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b>

## Appendix VI: Turnitin Report

### Peter Sironka Masaa

#### KENYA-TANZANIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE EAST AFRICA COMMUNIT...

Postgraduate 2025  
POSTGRADUATE 2024/25  
Mount Kenya University

##### Document Details

Submission ID  
trn:oid::1:3292853580

Submission Date  
Jul 9, 2025, 5:37 PM GMT+3

Download Date  
Jul 9, 2025, 5:47 PM GMT+3

File Name  
Sironka\_Masaa\_Project\_-\_July\_2025.docx

File Size  
2.5 MB

94 Pages

20,847 Words

133,225 Characters

### 11% Overall Similarity

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

#### Filtered from the Report

▸ Bibliography

#### Exclusions

▸ 1 Excluded Source

**Appendix VII: Map of the Study Area**

