THE ROLE OF THE KENYAN DIASPORA IN SWEDEN IN KENYA’S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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MARCH, 2018
DECLARATION

This research is my original work prepared by no other than the indicated sources and support and has not been presented for a degree or any other award.

Signature………………………… Date…………………………

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APPROVAL BY THE SUPERVISOR

This is to certify that this research work has been submitted for review with my approval as the University supervisor.

Signature………………………… Date…………………………

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to the memory of my late parents; Benedict and Dorothy Wasike, for their loving guidance and inspiration throughout my formative years in life.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

While I am accountable for the project work, I am most grateful to those who assisted me. I owe my gratitude to God Almighty for His mercy and guidance. I express my sincere and heartfelt appreciation to all those who contributed to the success of my work. In so doing, I acknowledge the contributions of the Chairperson and lecturers at the Department of History, Archeology & Political Studies, Kenyatta University for their support and leadership as well as my classmates and colleagues for inculcating team spirit virtues throughout my study. A special note of appreciation is offered to my supervisor Dr. Peter Wafula Wekesa, for his support and guidance that enabled my research study to become possible.

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OPERATIONAL AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Consular Affairs: Assistance provided by the diplomatic agents of a country to citizens of the country living or traveling outside their homeland.

Development: The sustainable transformation of a country as a result of economic, social and political growth that contributes to the increased quality of the life for citizens.

Diaspora: The population that lives outside their country of origin

Diaspora Policy: Statement of action by a government regarding the country’s population living in other countries.

Diplomat: A person appointed by a state or national government to represent the sending government in official matters of the state in the host country.

Economic Development: The sustainable economic growth of income, wealth and quality of life influenced by associated parameters of trade and businesses, investments, remittances, and transfer of knowledge, skills, and networks.

Foreign Policy: Statement of action by a government’s strategy in dealing with all matters beyond the borders of the country.

Focal Point: Office of contact for any information regarding the Kenyan government by members of the diaspora and vice versa

Immigrant: A person who moves to live permanently in a foreign country

Nordics: Countries of northern Europe comprising of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland

Remittances: Funds sent by members of the diaspora to home countries through money transfer channels

Returnee Immigrants: Citizens living abroad going back to their original country of birth to live permanently
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>ADPC</td>
<td>African Diaspora Policy Centre</td>
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<td>AIR</td>
<td>African Institute for Remittances</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBK</td>
<td>Central Bank of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFA</td>
<td>African Financial Community</td>
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<td>COMPAS</td>
<td>Centre on Migration, Policy, and Society</td>
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<td>DCI</td>
<td>Development Corporation for Israel</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GFMD</td>
<td>Global Forum on Migration and Development</td>
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<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>HTA</td>
<td>Home Town Association</td>
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<td>ICMPD</td>
<td>International Centre for Migration Policy Development</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>MIDA</td>
<td>Migration for Development in Africa</td>
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<td>NADICOK</td>
<td>National Diaspora Council of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for the Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBI</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMASSD</td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Dartmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIPO</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Diaspora matters have consistently attracted attention of many global actors. Today, many international organizations, as well as continental, regional and national entities, engage with their diaspora across the globe. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), African Union (AU) as well as individual states identify diaspora as a critical source of development and therefore promote programs aimed at harnessing their potential for development of their home countries. This study set out to examine the role of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development. Specifically, the study assessed the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development; evaluated the role of existing government structures, policies and instruments and how these harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to Kenya’s economic development; and the challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experienced in regard to their full integration, mainstreaming and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya’s economic development. The study thus examined the interplay between parameters of economic development namely trade and investments, remittances and sharing of knowledge, skills, and networks on one side versus contributions made by the diaspora, government facilitation and challenges experienced. The constructivist theory was used to understand the identity and activities of diaspora, the government support and challenges experienced towards the economic development of Kenya. The study adopted descriptive research design where the survey method was employed to obtain information from respondents. The study was undertaken at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nairobi and the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Sweden because of the strategic role these centers play in the administration and execution of the country's strategy regarding Kenyan diaspora. Interviews were carried out on representatives from Organizations responsible for diaspora affairs because of their in-depth knowledge, understanding, and engagement in diaspora activities towards Kenya's economic development. The study was also conducted in Sweden and at the national diaspora office, Nairobi where officials and members of the diaspora community were interviewed. In total, the target population of 111 respondents was identified for study through purposive, stratified random sampling and snowball sampling methods. However, only 102 respondents were available and interviewed. Out of this, 76 were members from organizations while 26 were staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The researcher used structured interviews guided by an interview schedule to collect data from respondents identified in the target population of study. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative methods, but the study was highly qualitative. In qualitative method, responses from interviews were arranged in thematic areas, interpreted, analysed, and presented. The study used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for quantitative data which was coded, interpreted, analysed, and presented according to the sequence of study objectives and study questions. To achieve reliable and credible results, the study adhered to ethical standards of research at all stages of the study.
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Diasporas are now increasingly seen as "bottom-up" development actors, which could introduce new approaches to development practice (Vezzoli and Lacroix, 2010). Sørensen (2014) state that the modern technology, which among other things has led to lower costs surrounding internet connectivity, telephone calls, and satellite television. Traveling and mobility have meant that diasporas can stay in close contact with each other virtually wherever they are in the world (Sørensen, 2014). Vertovec (2006) posits that the exchange of money, information, knowledge, as well as religious, social and political opinions within diasporic networks, often means that there is a common collective identity within diaspora groups. While the recent migration and development debate has been focusing on how diasporas play vital roles in the development of their origin countries, the implementation of effective policies, which can strengthen this development, is seldom straightforward (Vertovec, 2006). Vezzoli and Lacroix (2010) say that governments, who have taken a more balanced approach where both parties benefit from the collaboration, is better to attract and retain their diasporas in a long-lasting commitment. While some agencies and governments perceive their diasporas as positive stakeholders, which contributes to the development in the home country, others see them as harmful, as they may do various kinds of harm to their national society (De Haas, 2005 and Vertovec, 2006). Remittances do not automatically generate development and economic growth in migrant-sending areas (De Haas, 2005 and Vertovec, 2006). Remittances often seems
to be related to an unfavourable investment climate, lack of political stability and legal security (De Haas, 2005 and Vertovec, 2006).

The IOM (2013) report identifies the Diaspora community as a rich source of development, and can actively advance state consolidation and national development from their new homes. IOM (2017) states that development can be understood as the process of improving the well-being and potential of a community, region, or country. One way of understanding the diaspora’s role is to think of their capital or the unique value that they bring to the development process (IOM, 2017). The diaspora contribution towards home countries is premised on the fact that migrants are unlikely to return to their sending communities (Levitt, 2001). Consequently, both the home and the host country come up with mechanisms to tap into this source. The host countries create policies to retain migrants’ investments, while the country of origin establishes policies aimed at enticing its Diasporas to repatriate investments, remittance of resources, and expertise. In so doing, the policies define and strengthen the role of the diaspora communities in both countries’ development agenda.

Gamlen (2006) opines that governments have recognized the importance of the Diaspora communities. A few governments have created special agencies to handle the affairs of such groups; others have formed ministries and others have placed diaspora communities under individual institutions. According to Gamlen (2006), these government institutions have initiated several Diaspora engagement policies categorized into three: - the capacity building policies for building a ‘transnational, national society’ with similar state institutions and policies for extending rights to the diaspora, and lastly policies meant to extract obligations from the diaspora pegged on loyalty to the legitimate sovereign.
Many African countries like Kenya have continued to witness varying patterns of human migration in the recent past. The largest populations of Kenyans abroad reside in neighbouring countries in Africa – Tanzania and Uganda – and other Anglophone countries – the United Kingdom, United States, and Canada (World Bank, 2011). The Government of Kenya recognises the significant contribution of the Kenyan diaspora to the country’s socio-economic development. The population of the Kenyan diaspora population is estimated to be 3 million people out of the estimated 47 million Kenyans (GOK, 2014).

Globally, the diaspora population is over 244 million people (United Nations, 2015) while the African diaspora exceeds 30 million people (Gordon, 2011). Out of this, over 3 million are Kenyans (GOK, 2014) while Kenyans living and working in Sweden exceed 15,000 people (GOK, 2015). According to the Swedish immigration agency records of 2009, they show that 14% of the total population of Sweden comprises of people born outside Sweden (Anne, 2013). Out of these, 20% are Africans mainly from Africa South of the Sahara (Anne, 2013). Anne (2013) further states that the most significant migrant communities in Sweden come from Horn of Africa.

Newland and Plaza (2013) posit that diaspora plays a vital role in the economic development of their countries of origin or ancestry. Newland and Plaza (2013) state that beyond sending remittances, they can also promote trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), create businesses and spur entrepreneurship and transfer new knowledge and skills. While some policymakers continue to see their nationals abroad as a loss, more and more are recognizing that an engaged diaspora can be an asset or even a counterweight to the emigration of skilled and talented migrants (Newland and
Plaza, 2013). While some governments have worked with diaspora members on discrete projects, relatively few governments have succeeded in pro-actively engaging their diaspora to find areas of mutual interest for practical collaboration (Newland and Plaza, 2013).

There is considerable variation on how governments reach out to their diasporas, and which policies they have implemented in this context (Sørensen, 2014). The strategy also includes how governments have perceived their respective diasporas and how these governments have attempted to engage their diasporas in the interest of national development (Sørensen, 2014). This new recognition of diasporas as development agents and their potential to contribute to national development, as well as the increasing number of governments in migrant-sending countries, who now are engaging diasporas in development plans leads the study to focus on Kenya and notably the partnership between the government of Kenya and Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

The Kenyan diaspora in Sweden has over the years made some effort in contributing to the economic development agenda of the country. They did this through voluntary visits, personal initiatives for investments, sending of remittances and also contributing towards social projects as well as engaging in the transfer of knowledge and experiences. However, the government had not been able to realize their objective of fully tapping into the valuable resources of the diaspora. The existing data on the number and type of human capital of Kenyans living and working in Sweden was inconsistent and lacked adequate information regarding their annual remittances as well as trade and investment inflows. This inconsistency made it difficult for proper
national planning, budgeting, and involvement of the diaspora in the economic development of the country.

The Diaspora received little recognition as a possible resource for accelerated national development. Also, there was low engagement, promotion, integration and mainstreaming of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic growth through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs despite presence of the diaspora policy documented in 2014. The coordination of strategies in the Diaspora policy appeared ineffective and had many institutional deficiencies. This situation made it hard for the government to tap into the human and economic capital, skills, knowledge, and networks of Kenyans abroad. The challenges experienced in the implementation of the Diaspora policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had led to either poor, decimal or lack of participation by the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s national economic development.

The Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden was a vital constituency that deserved more attention than what was in existence. Therefore, the study attempted to examine extent to which contributions by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden were made towards Kenya’s economic development. In doing so, the study examined the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these had harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to the economic development of the country. Further, the study examined challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experienced regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in active contribution towards Kenya’s economic development.
1.3 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the role of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

i. Examine contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development.

ii. Evaluate the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these have harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development.

iii. Investigate challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experience regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development.

1.4 Research Premises

The research premises of the study were that:

i. Little information exists regarding contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development.

ii. The existing government structures, policies, and instruments lack clear mechanisms that details harnessing the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development.

iii. There is hardly any feedback on challenges experienced by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development.
1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

(i) How does the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden contribute to economic development of Kenya?

(ii) What role do the existing government structures, policies, and instruments play in facilitating the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to participate in Kenya's economic development?

(iii) What challenges does the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experience regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study was of the essence to both the academic and policy fronts. Hardly did any of the existing literature on diaspora contributions to national development attempt to analyze the role of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in the economic development of Kenya. The study, therefore, enriched the existing literature on relations between diaspora and economic development by adding knowledge to the subject matter. Further to this, subsequent researchers in this area of study or related fields could benefit from the findings of the study to enrich the knowledge on the topic. This study reinforced case-specific details into the existing literature.

Secondly, the study findings may assist the Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the formulation of strategies and policies aimed at better integrating, mainstreaming, and increasing the contributions of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards economic development of the country. It is also hoped that the study
may provide explanations based on empirical knowledge aimed at strengthening the country’s relations with the Kenyan diaspora community in Sweden by suggesting effective ways of promoting their participation in stabilizing the economic status of the nation building.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Sweden was established in 1970 (GOK, 2015). The Embassy's establishment marked the genesis of formal documentation of Kenyans in Sweden and management of matters about them by the Kenyan Government. The study covered the period with effect from when the Embassy was established up to 2016 to evaluate the impact of diaspora contributions, challenges experienced as well as the interplay between government structures, policies, and instruments in facilitating diaspora contributions towards Kenya's economic development during this period.

The study focused on the role of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden with emphasis on trade and investment, remittances, and sharing of knowledge, skills, and networks as parameters contributing towards Kenya's economic development. The study also focused on the government's involvement to facilitate diaspora contributions and also on the challenges experienced by Kenya diaspora in their role of contributing to Kenya’s economic development.

The study location was chosen since according to GOK (2015), Sweden was ranked as the most significant destination country for the Kenyan diaspora in the Nordic region. In doing so, this was an excellent case study to evaluate relations and engagement of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden with the Government through Ministry of
Foreign Affairs as well as Kenya Embassy in Sweden regarding contributions to Kenya's economic development. The study took place at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi and at the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Sweden due to their strategic role in articulating the Diaspora Diplomacy pillar in Sweden. Also, the study took place at headquarters of organizations responsible for diaspora matters in Kenya and located in Nairobi County. Also, the study targeted members of the Diaspora organizations in Sweden.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study experienced some challenges which included unwilling respondents from the identified population of study including respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya's Embassy in Sweden for fear of sharing personal information and identity since some did not want to appear to be opposing government policies and programs. They also feared being quoted for divulging information. Thus, the researcher assured informants that the confidential information provided was to be used solely for academic purposes and would not be divulged to any other authority. The population under study was heterogeneous, complex and widely dispersed in Nairobi, Kenya, and Sweden hence the difficulty in arriving at relevant persons identified for study. The geographical distance of the study area posed a logistical challenge with all the respondents. The study, therefore, targeted the accessible population for study through their contacts with Kenya Embassy in Sweden as well as contacts maintained at Ministry of Foreign Affairs for purposes of accessing stakeholders in diaspora matters. Appointments for interviews in some incidences were hard to come by while some of the respondents who gave appointments for
interviews ended up not honouring them in time. The researcher had to be patient as well as reassuring the respondents. To address this, the researcher adopted face to face interviews and telephone interviews to achieve high response rate.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the empirical and theoretical review of the literature. The empirical review covers the existing related literature regarding the subject matter. The theoretical review discusses the applicable theory used in the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

According to Africa Diaspora Policy Centre (2014), diaspora contributions do not only translate to financial transfers (remittances) but also involve transferring knowledge and skills, promoting trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), philanthropy and spurring entrepreneurship. Diaspora matters have in the recent past received attention at global, regional, and national fora. This has been occasioned by the growing number of diaspora population. According to United Nations (2015), the number of international migrants reached 244 million in 2015. Gordon, (2011) posits that an estimated 30 million Africans live in the diaspora. As a result, there have been successive international meetings, amongst them, was the inaugural 2007 Brussels Migration and Development Global Forum (GFMD) that saw the first global debate among governments on diasporas as emerging transnational players for development (GFMD, 2014). For instance, the 2014 GFMD meeting in Stockholm, Sweden sought to continue the efforts of earlier years by dedicating a roundtable to facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in trade, investment, and skills transfers, between countries of residence and origin (GFMD, 2014).
As at 2014, the number of Kenyans abroad is estimated to be about three (3) Million, and this number is continuously on the rise (GOK, 2014). Similarly, these diasporas possess immense resources which when tapped would accelerate their contributions to the country's development agenda. From the trends of migrations, most Kenyans tend to end up in developed economies where life is very competitive (GOK, 2014). Therefore, these Kenyan Diasporas remain equally competitive to ensure survival and progress. Consequently, they often develop enhanced capacities through the acquisition of new knowledge and innovative competencies to compete in the world economy.

According to Ndegwa (2011), there has been a growing interest in Kenya’s diaspora and that the Diaspora now serves as not only an economic sector but also a political base. Ochwada (2011) posits that Kenya’s Diaspora abroad consists of a large professional group that has ventured into academics, teaching, and researching in academic institutions (Ochwada, 2011). He also states that another huge chunk gets employed in business and other agencies and an equally large number gains employment in organizations (Ochwada, 2011). From Ochwada's observation and discussions, it is certain that many Diaspora citizens hold more than one job with the possibility of different professions.

While the exact number, size and composition of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden is unknown, estimations at the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Sweden, revealed that the Kenyan community in Sweden likely exceeded 15,000 individuals (GOK, 2015). Thus, the Kenyan community in Sweden has the potential to organise considerable economic and social capital resources, as well as they, have the numerical capacity to mobilise and promote development in Kenya through sending
remittances, investing in businesses and development projects, or acquiring and sharing of specialised skills, knowledge, and networks.

2.2 Contributions of diaspora on homeland economic development

The impact of the diaspora on the economic development of a country is strongly felt in areas of trade, investments, and remittances as well as the transfer of skills, knowledge, and network sharing. On trade matters, strong correlations exist between trade ties to the country of the diasporas origin and the presence of a diaspora residing in a country (Plaza, 2013). Migrants facilitate bilateral trade and investments flows by matching producers on consumer goods in one country within appropriate distributors in other and assemblers with the right component suppliers (Gould, 1990). The facilitation by diaspora shows how diasporas provide market intelligence where information about consumer goods from reliable producers in their countries of origin is often shared with distributors and suppliers in host countries and vice versa.

One of the studies carried out in the 1980-92 period on Canada's trade with 136 partner countries revealed that there was a 10 percent increase in trade occasioned by immigration from a particular country (Head and Ries, 1998). Also, there was a 1 percent increase in exports to that country and a 3 percent increase in imports from it (Head and Ries, 1998). Similar studies were carried out in the United Kingdom and 48 trading partners, and of American States' exports to 28 countries of origin (Head and Ries, 1998). In both cases, strong links between the presence of diaspora and increased trade were found (Girma and Zhihao, 2002). Many diaspora populations consume products of goods and services from their countries of origin. In so doing, they introduce products to the host countries and as such, create a marketing strategy for goods and services from their home countries. In El Salvador, for example, the
diaspora's use traditional products from El Salvador, and these products account for almost 10 percent of the country's total exports (Orozco, 2013). From this discussion, therefore, it is evident that diasporas act as marketing agents and often relied upon to introduce goods and services to new markets which are familiar.

On investment matters, diasporas play a dual role in investment, both investing directly in their countries of origin and persuading non-diaspora investors to do the same (Newland and Plaza, 2013). A study by the World Bank mapped the stock of African migrants in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries against investment from their countries of origin and found an unyielding indication that the existence of migrant networks increases both direct investment and portfolio investment (Leblang, 2010). Diaspora networks provide information about investment opportunities as well as information regarding potential investors. Since they have the advantage of information regarding home countries, there is a high possibility of trust by potential investors and high likelihood to use their advantageous position and networks to influence Foreign Direct Investments.

Studies by the World Bank have found strong indications of increased direct investment and portfolio investment in the presence of diaspora networks (Sørensen, 2014). However, there have been no studies to show the relationship between the presence of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden and economic development of Kenya. Diaspora investments are particularly essential to economies that have not yet earned the trust of foreign investors (Sørensen, 2014). Also, diaspora members who reach higher levels and thereby obtain more responsibility in corporations can be in a position where they can steer foreign investments to their country where they know the culture, language and business networks well (Newland and Plaza 2013). While
Diaspora members may be instrumental in enhancing the reputation of their country of origin and thus give foreign investors more confidence in the business climate and quality of labour force, little information exists regarding contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

Other initiatives for diaspora's contribution to homeland economic development follow the model of business incubators. According to The Associated Press (2011), the Peruvian diaspora in New Jersey advises firms in Peru, provides logistics, infrastructure, and training to business owners. A consortium of business, academic and immigrants led organizations in the United States, and Peru is also collaborating on an initiative they hope will assist small-business entrepreneurs in both countries (The Associated Press, 2011). Business incubators become platforms of information and skills transfer as well as experience sharing. Such platforms nurture ideas necessary to open up opportunities based on available environmental factors.

India is an excellent example of the role played by diasporas in promoting global industries and the observation that diasporas sometimes do not wait for the government policy to be perfect before taking initiatives. Most people may be aware of the role of the Indian diaspora in the development of the Indian information technology sector led by the success of Indian engineers and entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley (Saxenian, 1996).

Savings from diasporas create a critical monetary base which when invested prudently, offer significant transformation of the country's economy. Migrants and diaspora members often have sustained savings, and these funds could have an impact on development in the country of origin (Newland and Plaza, 2011). Diaspora members can act as facilitators for the development of capital markets in their
countries of origin by diversifying the investor base, introducing financial products and providing reliable sources of funding (Plaza and Ratha, 2011).

Economic institutions are essential as they influence the structure of economic incentives in society as well as help to allocate resources to their most efficient uses (Sørensen, 2014). Economic institutions are inclusive when they allow and encourage the participation of many people in economic activities that make the best use of their knowledge and skills as well as enable individuals to make the choices they wish (Sørensen, 2014). However, little information exists regarding the existence of business incubators and platforms of information and skills transfer as well as experience sharing to promote contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development.

The World Bank calculates that Diasporas originating in developing countries have savings that amounted to almost USD 400 billion in 2009 - an amount roughly equal to remittance flows (Newland and Plaza, 2011). States such as Israel, India, Ethiopia, and Kenya issued bonds designed mainly for the diaspora market, that has been relatively quite successful in raising money from the diaspora. In Israel’s case, the USD 25 million raised was designated for the infrastructure projects. India’s first diaspora bond issue helped stave off a balance of payments crisis after the imposition of sanctions following her first nuclear test; India’s two bond issues raised 11 billion USD (Newland and Plaza, 2011).

Migrant remittances are the most tangible and least controversial link between migration and development (Ratha and Shaw, 2007). Migrants from developing countries sent at least 401 billion USD in remittances to their countries in 2010 (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). Remittances could be relatively stable, but may also be counter-
cyclically on the economic cycle of the recipient country (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). Remittances remain an essential resource flow for exceeding official development assistance as well as private debt and portfolio equity (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). The Philippines, Mexico, India, and China remain the largest recipients of migrant remittances. However, smaller developing countries like Tajikistan, Liberia, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, and Moldova receive a more significant portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Plaza and Ratha, 2011).

Remittances directly reduce poverty of Kenyan families with diaspora ties, offering a vital lifeline for millions of people and a dominant driver of shared prosperity. Evidence from Latin America, Africa, South Asia and other regions suggest that remittances indirectly stimulate economic activity as well as reduce the depth and severity of poverty (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). For example, remittances appear to have reduced the share of poor people in the population by 11 percent in Uganda and 5 percent in Ghana (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). The global remittance market is undergoing a significant structural change with the increasing popularity of mobile phone and internet-based remittances (Plaza and Ratha, 2011).

There have been cases of collective remittances where several diaspora groups have begun to contribute financial and non-financial resources to homeland countries, although large-scale investments have not yet emerged (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). Organizations have been created in Europe, the United States of America, Canada and some other countries where such organisations pool resources to support their villages or friends. In some cases, they send funds for development purposes such as constructing a school, providing supplies to schools or hospitals, helping orphans and training new migrants arriving in the destination country (Plaza and Ratha, 2011).
A widespread view among critics of the development potential of remittances is that generally, remittances are not intended to serve as investments, but more of social insurance to cover their necessities (Barajas et al., 2009). Critics stress that for economic remittances to be utilised for investments, it will require a better understanding of the impact that it has on the recipients' lives as well as strong institutions to help make the most of the money they receive (Barajas et al., 2009). In the context of Kenya, little studies exist to show flow and impact of remittances by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development.

There are different types of diaspora knowledge networks (Saxenian, 2006). Scientists and Research and Development networks provide knowledge, mentoring expertise and finance (Venture Capital). Professional and business networks are regional or local networks of skilled diaspora members located in larger cities (Saxenian, 2006). For instance, associations of Chinese and Indian immigrant scientists and engineers exchange information and collaborative in Research and Development projects with scientists in their countries of origin (Saxenian, 2002).

Professional Organizations are most often non-profit organizations consisting of legal, medical, academic, and IT professionals which primary goal is networking and advancement for the members (Johnson, 2007). However, a large part of these organizations have created philanthropic programs that provide contributions such as knowledge and skills, which may be an essential aspect for diaspora contribution in some countries (Johnson, 2007). Professional organizations can thereby spur development at the macro-level through lobbying and advocacy (Johnson, 2007). However, little information exists regarding the existence of professional organization
among Kenya Diaspora in Sweden and the contributions made towards Kenya’s economic development.

Relevant associations provide technical assistance and organise conferences, invest forums to market investors with counterparts at home and recruitment fairs. African associations under the category of knowledge exchange networks include the International Society of African Scientists (Delaware) and Ethiopian Scientific Society (Washington DC) among others (Saxenian, 2002). The knowledge networks of the diaspora especially involving professionals often become catalysts for economic development as well as platforms for transformation.

From the discussions, most of the developed states have strong diaspora associations abroad directly involved in making invaluable contributions towards the economic development of their countries of origin. The contributions range from trade, investments, and businesses as well as funds, skills, knowledge and network transfers. Most of the diaspora from African states are gradually becoming involved in the economic development of their home countries. In line with this, Kenyans living worldwide have formed diaspora associations in host countries. Increasingly, these associations are transforming to the extent that there is a national Kenya diaspora association whose aim among others is championing diaspora interest in trade and investments. Accordingly, the Kenyan Diaspora Investment Forum, with support from government and the private sector, encourage investment in the country, including philanthropy, from the diaspora (Carson, 2007).

For a long time, there has been an overemphasis on diaspora remittances to homeland countries prompting many researchers as well as institutions to devote their efforts towards this phenomenon. Ngetich opines that the diaspora has made immense
contributions to Kenya's development (Ngetich, 2011). The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) estimates the remittances were KSh 54.5 billion in 2010 while the World Bank projects these to be Ksh 150 billion annually and the Kenyan diaspora organization abroad estimated the figure to be KSh 220 billion (Ngetich, 2011). These statistics demonstrate the untapped Diaspora resource which if pursued has potential to steer growth towards development (GoK, 2014).

The fastest growing economies globally tend to aggressively pursue government policies that fully integrate their Diaspora communities in economic development programs. From the discussions by Newland and Plaza (2011), countries like Israel, China, Indonesia, and India have successfully mobilized, reconnected and gathered their highly skilled expatriate communities with their mother countries. Diaspora from these States presents an impressive and advanced model of contributions to their homeland economic development. However, most African governments, as well as Kenyan government, are perceived by some scholars as late comers in the quest to introduce similar synergistic programs which aggressively involve the diaspora. It is inevitable that contributions for the economic development of a country by diasporas go beyond the traditional perception of remittances.

Diaspora institutions may, in addition to providing opportunities for diaspora to channel financial donations to their communities of origin, also give them a chance to direct knowledge and experience without the need to be physically present (Sørensen, 2014). An excellent example of this is the Chilean internet-based talent network for innovation called ChileGlobal, which seeks to facilitate and promote the development of critical economic clusters in Chile (Newland and Plaza, 2013). Chileans residing abroad contribute their time, skills, knowledge, experience and contacts to promote
and globalize Chilean companies (Newland and Plaza, 2013). However, little information exists on contributions in respect of time, skills, knowledge, experience and contacts by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development. Therefore, this study seeks to establish contributions made by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

2.3 Role of Government in facilitating Diaspora on homeland economic development

Government role towards harnessing Diaspora contributions in trade, investment, and remittances as well as technology, skills, knowledge and network transfers is exceptional since it determines economic environment for development. Diaspora members sometimes may be more willing than other investors to take risks in their country, but such investments need favorable working conditions (De Haas, 2006). Government incentives and related policies enhance participation and contributions of the diaspora. Also, support and facilitation by other Institutions at global, regional or national levels are vital for leveraging on diaspora's economic contribution to homeland development. According to McCormick and Wahba (2003), the World Bank supports many of the diaspora's activities of African governments and the AU. The World Bank's African Diaspora Program that was launched in September 2007 partners with the AU, client countries, donors, African Diaspora Professional Networks, and hometown associations to enhance the contributions of African diasporas to develop their home countries (McCormick and Wahba, 2003). While diaspora programs from established organizations like World Bank and AU as well as Kenya government are vital in facilitating Diaspora contributions towards homeland
economic development, there is little information if any regarding an organization or Kenya government that has explicitly programs that promote the participation of Kenya Diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

Some governmental agencies and private firms collaborate to attract diaspora participation in promoting market information about countries of origin and destination where they have established networks. Activities include the establishment of diaspora trade council and participation in trade missions and business networks (Naghari and Strozzi, 2011). Countries with interest in their Diaspora as a pillar in their economic growth often align their polices and laws as well as undertake constitutional amendments to offer them same rights and benefits as domestic investors.

In India, the government has taken steps to facilitate diaspora investment generally, for example creating a "one-stop shop" approach to bureaucratic and administrative requirements for diaspora investors (GOI, 2013). The government has established several economic zones to facilitate trade, promote and consolidate India's position in the diamond industry in the face of growing competition from China (GOI, 2013). India mines very few diamonds so must import rough diamonds, and 90 percent of its output of cut diamonds and diamond jewellery is exported (GOI, 2013).

Some of the countries emphasize strengthening diaspora networks, especially where their activities do not depend on the country of origin. For example, Chile works with highly skilled Chileans abroad through ChileGlobal, the Talent Network for Innovation (Agunias and Newland, 2012). ChileGlobal promotes and facilitates the development of critical economic clusters in Chile by reinforcing their links with Chileans residing abroad who contribute their time, experience, contacts, knowledge
and skills to help globalise Chilean companies (Agunias and Newland, 2012). Through its network of about 400 influential Chilean members abroad, ChileGlobal designs and finances business projects that introduce innovations in the production and services sectors, boost human capital to augment productivity and promote technology as well as knowledge transfers to and from Chile (Agunias and Newland, 2012).

A few governments have offered matching grants for remittances from diaspora groups or Home Town Associations (HTAs) to attract funding for specific community projects. The best known of these matching schemes is Mexico’s 3-for-1 programme, under which the local, state and federal governments all contribute 1 USD for every 1 USD of remittances sent to a community for a designated development project (Agunias and Newland, 2012). However, according to World Bank (2016) report, little evaluation of the impact of this programme has been done.

Diaspora bonds in regard to monetary investments are attracting interest among many countries as a means to generate wealth, especially from diasporas. The diaspora bond often promotes Foreign Direct Investments by diasporas in their home countries. According to Ketkar and Ratha (2010), a diaspora bond is a retail saving instrument marketed only to the diaspora members and can be a useful tool to tap diaspora wealth. According to Nielsen and Riddle (2007), emotion, sense of duty, social network, and strength of the diaspora organizations and visits to the origin country are essential determinants of diaspora investments. For example, Ketkar and Ratha (2010), posits that the Development Corporation for Israel (DCI) has raised well over 25 billion USD from diaspora bonds since 1951. Ketkar and Ratha (2010) further stated that the State Bank of India (SBI) raised 11.3 billion dollars through three
issues of diaspora bonds, mainly when conventional sources of funding for India had all but vanished in 1991, following the balance of payment crisis and in 1998, after the country conducted nuclear tests.

Government institutions abroad, especially embassies and consulates, can play a crucial role in reaching out to the diaspora (Ionescu, 2006). Steps that could improve Embassies' engagement with diasporas include outreach programmes to gain more information, the training of embassy staff for contacting diaspora members and facilitating investment and trade contacts and the use of embassies as a vehicle for marketing investment and financial instruments such as diaspora bonds (Ionescu, 2006). While established government structures, policies, and instruments had harnessed diaspora contributions for homeland economic development in countries discussed above, little information was available on how Kenya harnessed contributions of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

Government initiatives have taken various forms, from the creation of dedicated ministries dealing with migrant communities to the addition of specific functions to such ministries as foreign affairs, interior, finance, trade, social affairs and youth (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). The first stage any successful diaspora policy is an assessment of who the diasporas are, where they are, their interests, objectives and strategies, the actors and main interlocutors, their capacities and the main obstacles to their involvement in development projects (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). This assessment stage enables governments to understand diaspora needs, abilities, and interests that guarantees effective approach to diaspora involvement and partnership. However, little information existed on whether Kenya government through the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Stockholm had undertaken specific assessment of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden to understand their needs and capacities towards contributing to Kenya's economic development.

In Africa, government agencies are attempting to improve their contacts with diasporas to generate investment opportunities for origin-country firms (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). African countries like Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Nigeria among others are partnering with their diaspora in search of investments in their homeland countries. For example, the East African Community recognizes the need to create a suitable mechanism to encourage diaspora members to channel remittances toward investment projects in partnering states, so they are developing a proposal to attract diaspora financing (De Haas, 2005). Both private sector and government support business forums to attract diaspora investors. One of the new roles of African Investment Promotion Agencies, for example, in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Uganda are to provide accurate information and linkage opportunities to investors, including from diasporas (Riddle, 2006). It was evident that partnership between government, Diaspora, agencies and private sector to promote Diaspora participation in economic development for homeland countries has resulted in tangible results in some states. However, hardly was there information showing how Kenya government, agencies, and private sector had specifically partnered with Kenya Diaspora in Sweden to contribute to the country's economic development.

Governments realise the potential role migrants can play in providing lucrative networks with their native countries (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). Therefore, some states have ambitious strategies to tap into unique resources of diaspora and facilitate trade and businesses, investments, remittances, knowledge sharing, and technology transfer.
Some countries are coming up with policies designed to encourage long-distance linkages and long-term partnerships between emigrants and their countries of origin. Some countries of origin are supporting long-term and long-distance ties between emigrants and their countries of origin (Ghai, 2004). Such initiatives enable immigrants to take part in the economic development of their countries of origin without necessarily returning home. Alternatively, some governments have Virtual, Temporary and permanent return programs to encourage contributions of the diaspora towards their home countries. The emphasis is to promote harmonised connections between visiting diaspora with their home country to share their knowledge, expertise, and experiences. For example, the MIDA Great Lakes project involves missions, workshops, and roundtables to facilitate the exchange of knowledge between institutions in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda with the diaspora in Belgium (De Haas, 2005).

The long-term and long-distance partnerships and linkages between Diaspora and government are essential for the diaspora to contribute to economic development of homeland as demonstrated by successes in some countries. The partnerships and linkages also apply to the promotion of harmonised connections to share knowledge, expertise, and experiences. However, little information exists on government's support, programs and harmonised connections with Kenya's Diaspora in Sweden towards the country's economic development.

Governments can also mobilize resources from diasporas by encouraging their participation in social security, housing, and microfinance programs (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). The Philippines, for example, allows its citizens to enroll in or continue their social security coverage while abroad (ADB, 2005). According to ADB (2005),
workers from the Philippines can also continue contributing to the Pag-IBIG Fund (Home Development Mutual Fund). Migrant workers can access this fund through diplomatic offices abroad (ADB, 2005). Bangladesh is among countries with tailored schemes for non-residents and diaspora investors such as savings accounts in foreign currencies. Some of these initiatives could be implemented in Africa to generate savings (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). Chakco and Gebre (2009) posit that some countries are considering having one window at a government institution for the diaspora in which all the paperwork for the different administrative levels can be handled. This one window shop facilitates convenient accessibility by diaspora to investment opportunities at home.

The enabling environment by the government to attract Diaspora investment in sectors such as social security, housing, microfinance programs, initiatives for Diaspora savings in banks and harmonised paperwork as well as licenses and incentives are paramount for accelerated Diaspora participation in national development. However, there is no adequate information regarding the creation of enabling an environment for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden to contribute towards Kenya's economic development.

The study sought to understand scholars perspective of the Diaspora at the African Union. According to Legwaila (2006), African governments are also working through the African Union (AU) on diaspora issues. The results and impact of government diaspora cooperation occasion varied positive results. In 2003, at the AU’s Executive Council, the AU agreed to engage the African diaspora actively; the African Diaspora was formally designated as the “sixth region” of the AU’s structure in 2005 (Legwaila, 2006). Legwaila (2006) further posits that the AU also allocated 20 seats
for the African diaspora in its AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council. Lastly, the African Union Commission created the African Citizens Directorate to deal with overarching issues in the relationship between overseas diasporas and homeland governments (Legwaila, 2006). Despite AU’s agreement to engage Africa Diaspora and allow representation in the AU economic, social and cultural council as well as establishing African citizen directorate to deal with Diaspora issues overseas, hardly is there any information on African institutions directly or indirectly supporting Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to Kenya’s economic development. Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the Diaspora’s prominent role in the economic pillar to the extent that the Diaspora matters are embedded as a flagship project. The recognition prompted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to blueprint a Diaspora Diplomacy as a principal pillar of Kenya’s foreign policy (GOK, 2014). In addition to the flagship projects, proceeds the Kenya Constitution 2010, which recognized Kenyan nationals and gave them recognition for dual citizenship. The Second Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2013-2017 (GOK, 2013), states that the government will mainstream and integrate into the national development agenda, the diaspora. National Diaspora Policy. Consequently, a National Diaspora Council of Kenya (NADICOK) was established to act as advisors to the government on diaspora issues to support this course, (GOK, 2013). The government of Kenya was committed to the establishment of relevant institutions for Diaspora affairs in Kenya, enactment of Kenya constitution 2010 that recognised Diaspora matters as well as enacting enabling legislation and policies. However, hardly was there information detailing how government institutions, laws and policies had been specifically been adopted to
support contributions of Kenya's Diaspora towards the country's economic development.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GOK, 2014), emphasizes the commitment of the Government of Kenya to the implementation strategy of harnessing the Diaspora contributions to the Development Agenda of the country. It is no doubt that the Government has turned to the diaspora through a systematic strategy aimed at creating, managing, and energizing relationships with their diasporic populations (GOK, 2014). The emergence of Diasporas as new agents of economic development offers strong global networks. Thus, Kenya through the Diaspora policy makes a deliberate strategy to encourage the formation of Diaspora networks to help high-skill migrants, professionals, and investors stay in touch with the home country (GOK, 2014). To achieve this, the Government will put in place an effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation framework (GOK, 2014).

With the changing trend sweeping across most African states after recognition of diaspora as the sixth constituent of Africa by the African Union in 2005, many African countries do realize the potential impact of diaspora as a resource basket for the continent's economic fortunes. This recognition has been informed by success scorecard of some of the developed as well as developing countries who have experienced a tremendous impact of diaspora contributions towards economic development.

Further, Scholars who had analysed Kenya's case such as Carson (2007) suggested that the country had the great opportunity to explore and adopt strategies that could be used to harness, integrate, and mainstream her Diaspora towards Kenya's economic development. Carson (2007) further find opportunities in areas of trade and business,
investments, remittances and transfer of knowledge, skills, and networks. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expects tremendous proceeds from diaspora contributions towards the economic development of the country after coming up with a diaspora policy in the year 2014. However, the mainstreaming of diaspora activities and impact of Kenya's diaspora policy across the globe has not fully attained full momentum. Kenya diaspora in specific regions abroad appears to have embraced strategies exhibited in the policy while other regions seem to be lagging behind.

Brinkerhoff (2012) argues that governments need to build institutional capacity across sectors, allocate and mobilize public resources and investments as well as respond to citizens' needs and preferences to achieve an enabling environment for diaspora contributions to home countries. Also, they need to improve policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks (Brinkerhoff, 2012). While the government of Kenya had put in place some structures, policies, and instruments to harness the global Kenyan diaspora participation in Kenya’s economic development, little information existed to demonstrate whether they were or were not effective to facilitate Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development. Therefore, this study was to evaluate the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how they had been adopted to harness the potential of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development.

2.4 Challenges facing the Diaspora on Economic Development of their homeland

Harnessing Diaspora contributions towards trade and business, investment, and transfer of knowledge, experience, technology, and networks require favourable business environment. It also needs a sound and transparent financial sector, an
effective justice system, and a safe and conducive working environment as well as good government and institutional support. Many challenges and constraints impede diaspora's contributions to their countries of origin. Aman (2014), posits that the impediments for Diaspora contributions were by-products of a mistaken understanding of their potential at the receiving and sending end of the spectrum. Aman (2014), further states that organisational problems, the management of knowledge and resources as well as different contexts in which they operate, were contributing factors.

The organisational weaknesses and strengths of diaspora associations impacts directly on the performance scorecard. These weaknesses and strengths were exhibited in organisational structure, value system, governance, planning, policies, resource mobilization strategies, and leadership. Transparency, proper planning and strong leadership, and access to different sources of funding are crucial factors in the success of diaspora-led development projects (Aman, 2014). The absence of sound coordinating policies of integration within the African diaspora organisations inhibits their quest for successful execution of their objectives. The government's existing structures and policies responsible for Diaspora matters hardly provide information on challenges experienced by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to Kenya's economic development.

Severe capacity constraints for African diaspora organizations are another continuing challenge whereby there is the inadequate capacity of carrying out their activities in a way that is more visible to the broader world (Newland and Tanaka, 2010). The human resource component of the Diaspora is influenced by the type of skills, leadership qualities, and material endowment of members or association. The
structure of most diaspora organizations is anchored on social-cultural affiliations which may have weak and loose structures as well as often remain informal. African diaspora organizations also lack the means to gain access to helpful information and networks, especially those in minimal contact with mainstream development agencies (Aman, 2014).

The most pressing challenges for diaspora businesses are access to finance for resource mobilization, access to and knowledge of support services, language barriers and limited business, management, and marketing skills (Newland and Tanaka, 2010). Newland and Tanaka (2010) posit that most diaspora businesses rely less on formal providers of finance and services to support them than engage in mainstream businesses. They prefer informal networks for receiving business information and services (Newland and Tanaka, 2010). The diaspora preference for informal networks is due to problems of integration in their receiving society, lack of knowledge and little familiarity with the local business culture and regulatory environment (Newland and Tanaka, 2010). Informal networks for business information and services is a recipe for Diaspora’s lack of professional competence and muscle relevant to spur meaningful economic growth. The informal sources of funds for the diaspora that include contributions from well wishers as well as organizations and institutions on need basis does not guarantee them constant supply of monetary resources to engage in constant economic activities in their home countries. Consequently, it is a common practice across the globe for diaspora businesses from developing countries to obtain capital from family members and friends who have a relatively better source of income rather than securing such funds from banks and other institutional sources of finance (Newland and Tanaka, 2010).
The business environment is sensitive and therefore requires a convergence of good socio-economic and political set up to flourish. It is a common occurrence that exceptional business environment attracts many potential investors. Potential investors and trading partners, as well as migrants seeking to do business with African countries, often experience the constrained business environment in those nations (Aman, 2014). Aman (2014), further identifies excessive red tape, customs delays, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, lack of macroeconomic stability, lack of legal security, trade barriers, and mistrust in government institutions as some of the challenges affecting migrants’ decisions to invest in their home countries and to return.

The diaspora frequently faces challenges and constraints associated with promoting, use, and sharing knowledge, skills, and networks. Successful transfer of skills and knowledge are well articulated in structured set up involving competitive professionals. In most cases, this is a costly affair. However, in most developing countries such as those in Africa, the involvement of professionals as well as skilled diaspora towards the transfer of skills and knowledge is compromised by many factors. This involvement is often attributed to their marginalization, sense of powerlessness, lack of specific enabling policies and access to limited financial support or assistance from receiving countries. Newland and Plaza (2013) state that some skills and knowledge transfer initiatives rely on the temporary (and occasionally permanent) return of skilled diaspora members to the country of origin to teach and train homeland population. However, the initiatives are hard to scale up because of their high cost and the difficulty of detaching professionals from their regular jobs abroad for significant periods of time (Newland and Plaza, 2013).
The flow of remittances from countries of residence to countries of origin face some challenges and obstacles which restrict a harmonious flow of remittances. Ratha et al. (2011) argue that the problems include the high cost of remittance charges, weak and at times unreliable channels of remittances as well as punitive regulatory bodies. On the other hand, some of the host states do not have accurate data regarding remittance inflows (Ratha et al., 2011). Remittance services are offered mainly by banks, companies that facilitate money transfers, post offices, savings, cooperatives, and microfinance institutions as well as informal channels like the use of friends, relatives, and acquaintances (Ratha et al., 2011).

Ratha et al. (2011) posit that remittance flows are likely significantly underestimated: only about half of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa collect remittance data with any regularity, and some significant receivers of remittances report no data at all. Few African nations report monthly or quarterly data on remittances (Ratha et al., 2011). Ratha et al. (2011) further state that despite our knowledge of their contributions, the data are limited regarding the impact of remittances in Africa, and there is rarely any information on remittances from undocumented immigrants. Also, there is hardly documented information regarding remittances to Kenya specifically by Kenya's Diaspora in Sweden.

In countries where the population has low confidence in the political and economic situation, remittances tend to be invested in real estate and immovable property, which is less risky than investing in a business (Hassan and Chalmers, 2008). The low confidence makes remittances less responsive to community needs in a broader sense (Hassan and Chalmers, 2008). In Sierra Leone, Somalia, Burundi, Eritrea and some
other countries, much of the diaspora remittances are used to cover the basic needs of the community (MIIINDS, 2009).

The Embassies, High Commissions, and consulates have strategic contributions in linking diaspora activities with homeland development agenda. Therefore, they are centrally positioned to articulate Government diaspora programs. According to a recent African Union (AU) statement, diaspora represents a vital element of the African continent (Okele, 2009). However, a recent survey of African embassies in France, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States (conducted as a part of the World Bank's Africa Migration Project) found that several Embassies have little information on the number of diaspora members (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). The coordination between the embassies and government ministries needs to improve, and that there is an urgent need for training embassy staff on how to work with diaspora members (Plaza and Ratha, 2011). There is an extensive perception that Embassies articulate government Diaspora programs towards their country's development agenda. However, hardly does information exist regarding how Kenya Embassy Stockholm has engaged Kenya's Diaspora in Sweden to promote their contributions towards the country's economic development.

Black and Castaldo (2009) say that policies, laws, and regulations are the most prominent obstacles to establishing a business by diaspora members and return migrants. According to Black and Castaldo (2009), the findings of case studies and interviews with members of the African diaspora, procedures governing business licenses, registrations, and exports and imports remain complicated. Indeed, some diaspora associations reported barriers to even shipping donated goods, citing, for
example, cumbersome import procedures for donated books (Black and Castaldo, 2009).

Challenges experienced by the diaspora towards contributing to economic development agenda of home countries vary from one state to another and also from one region to another. Africa and in particular Kenya was portrayed as a new entrant in dealing with programs that fully harness diaspora's input towards an accelerated transformation of the homeland's economic development agenda. It was evident from the scholars that countries who appear to have succeeded with diaspora partnership programs towards economic development had other emerging challenges which threaten the gains already achieved.

Brinkerhoff (2012), has developed a framework that intends to describe what measures governments can and should take to create an enabling environment for diaspora contribution to the development of the country of origin. The framework combines five proposed government enabling roles consisting of the following actions: mandating, facilitating, resourcing, partnering, and endorsing (Brinkerhoff, 2012). While the enabling environment is essential for Diaspora contribution to national development, there is hardly any documented feedback on peculiar challenges experienced by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in active contribution towards Kenya's economic development.

The scholars cited in the discussion pointed out the challenges facing the Diaspora who contribute to economic development of their homeland. The problems identified include severe constraints for Diaspora organizations, inadequate human capacity, weak and information Diaspora organizations, difficulties in accessing finance, access
to and knowledge of support services. Other challenges included limited business, management and marketing skills, informal sources of funds, sensitive business environment requiring good socio-economic and political set up to flourish, and excessive red tape. The customs delays, lousy infrastructure, corruption, lack of macroeconomic stability, trade barriers, lack of legal security, the high cost of remittance charges, weak and at times unreliable channels of remittances as well as punitive regulatory bodies and mistrust in government institutions were also identified. However, the scholars do not provide any related information, and there is hardly any feedback on challenges experienced by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in active contribution towards Kenya's economic development. To provide an accurate position on challenges experienced when contributing to economic development, the study, therefore, investigates difficulties that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden encountered regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in active contribution towards Kenya's economic development.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The study applied constructivist theory as one of the International Relations (IR) theories to understand the role of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden on the economic development of the country.

2.5.1 The Constructivist Theory

The term “constructivism” is associated with Alexander Wendt, Nicholas Onuf, Richard K. Ashley, Friedrich Kratochwil, John Ruggie, and Christian Reus-Smit as significant proponents of the theory. This term alludes to the fact that people and
societies construct, or constitute, each other (Onuf, 1989). According to Wendt (1999), constructivism is a structural theory of the international system. The theory claims that states are the principal units of analysis for international political theory. The theory further claims that key structures in the state's system are intersubjective rather than material; and state identities and interests are an essential part constructed by these social structures, rather than given exogenously to the system by human nature (as neorealist maintain) or domestic politics. For constructivists, the concept of "identity" matters a great deal as it plays a crucial part in interpersonal and international interactions (Wendt, 1999). Wendt (1999) treats it as a subjective property of intentional actors that generates motivational and behavioural dispositions, and which is rooted in their self-understanding.

The study applies the discussions of Alexander Wendt to understand the Diaspora as actors of similar identity regarding persons who share some characteristics in behavioural traits, attitudes, values, skills, language, knowledge, opinions, experience, and historical commonalities like culture and place of birth. Wendt (1999) posits that collective identity formation makes use of the role and type identities, but also transcends from merging self and other actors into a single identity. Wendt (1999) further states that actors define the welfare of the other as part of that of the Self and thus behave altruistically. Therefore, the theory is adopted by the study to explain how some persons living in Sweden have an identity as Kenyan Diaspora with specific behavior as actors in interpersonal and international interactions. It is further adapted to assess the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.
The Diaspora is the most significant actor capable of linking international and internal policy areas to each other and of broadening the internal policy concept (Shain and Barth 2003). The national identities based on shared history, culture, and language are one of the essential determinants holding diaspora together. It is claimed that extended family relations, in particular, have a critical role in the transfer of the national identity to new generations (Miller and Miller, 1996). The most emphasized point regarding identities is their changing, fluid, and sometimes imposing nature. According to Foucault (2011), discourses establish identities. Diaspora and bilateral relations overlapping of the state boundaries and nation are expected for the formation of national identities (Doty, 1996). Since diaspora is in an international arena; it would not lose its role of being a non-state actor. Constructivism makes it easier to understand and explain the identity-based activities of the diaspora. Secondly, diaspora should be capable of influencing foreign policy. At the same time, if the home state is open to external interference or relies on another country politically or economically, the diaspora may become more willing and able to affect the foreign policy of the home state.

According to constructivists, the state is a social actor (Wendt, 1999). In the international system, states are not assumed to be solely goal-driven, rational actors, seeking utility maximization but are rule-driven role-players seeking identity expression and governed by the logic of appropriateness (Wendt, 1999). Further to this, constructivists opine that national interest is a variable majorly influenced by national identity. This identity is a variable shaped by international and domestic forces (Wendt, 1999).
George and Keohane (1980) illustrate three categories of national interests described as life, liberty and property and a fourth category, called collective self-esteem. These interests may differ from state to state by their type, role, and collective identities, but their underlying needs are common to all and whose fulfillment is necessary if countries are to reproduce themselves as corporate entities. George and Keohane (1980) posit that the third national interest is economic wellbeing which is achieved by the appropriate and efficient maintenance of the mode of production in a state, a society and by extension, the state's resource base. Wendt (1999) explains that unlike many International Relations scholars who assume economic growth as essential for states, this depends on modes of production within states and, more broadly, state forms, like the capitalist, and therefore it is a function of states' "historically contingent". Wendt (1999) refers to it as type identities rather than their corporate identities.

The constructivist theory demonstrates the importance of modes of production towards the economic growth of states and how a state consolidates resource base. The theory is applied in the study to depict Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden as a resource base and a mode of production for Kenya's economic growth. However, this depends on type, role and underlying needs of Kenya as a state. Therefore, the theory is used to evaluate the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these have harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development.

In the constructivist school of thought, the diasporas of states engage in efforts to form a national identity for material interests but most importantly to ensure and sustain an identity that perpetuates and maintains their self-image (Shain and
Further to this, on matters of foreign policy, the national identity dynamic of diaspora communities can be triggered by international images which manipulate either the government or other actors (Shain and Bristman, 2002). Therefore, the diaspora, given its international location is suited to be the "other actors" and thus constructivism helps in comprehension of identity based diasporic international activities which geared towards influencing the foreign policies of a state (Shain and Bristman, 2002).

According to Wendt (1999), the knowledge that constitutes competitive identities and interests is not given exogenously but is constructed every day by processes of social will formation. Wendt (1999) states that for moderate constructivists, shared ideas, beliefs, and practices prompt actors to conduct and have an objective reality in the form of external social factors which are, nonetheless, external to actors collectively. Wendt (1999) further posits that social structures are no less real than material ones. Additional nature of socially constructed structures in the international environment does not mean that their transformation is easy in a given context (Wendt, 1999). For the social change to be realised, problems of institutionalization, power asymmetries, and collective action must be sorted out, and this might prove more difficult in social structures than material ones (Wendt, 1999).

The constructivist theory acknowledges that dynamic challenges exist when structures are created and when the transformation takes place in the international environment. The contributions of the constructivists are therefore adopted by the study to investigate challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experience regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the approach adopted to conduct the study. It discusses the research design, area of study, target population, sampling techniques and sample size, research instruments, pilot study, validity and reliability of study, data collection procedures, data analysis procedures, data management and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted descriptive research design where the survey method was employed to obtain information from respondents. The interview schedules based on objectives and study questions were administered to all respondents to identify trends and characteristics of the population in the study. The descriptive research design is not simply amassing and tabulating facts but includes proper analyses, interpretation, comparisons, identification of trends and relationships (Salaria, 2012). This type of research describes what exists as informed by respondents and therefore, assist in uncovering new facts and meaning of the study. The essence of survey method can be explained as "questioning individuals on a topic or topics and then describing their responses" (Jackson, 2011). Thus, the study was based on texts and views of the respondents to gather information about conditions. Fox and Bayat (2007) say that descriptive research aims at casting light on the current issues and problems through a process of data collection which enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method.
3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted at several locations where respondents for study were concentrated. This study was at Ministry of Foreign Affairs Headquarters, Nairobi and the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya, Sweden. The data was obtained from members of organizations identified for study. These organizations include the National Treasury; the Central Bank of Kenya; Kenya Revenue Authority; Banking sector of Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank and Housing Finance Co-operation of Kenya. Other organizations were Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives; Department of Vocational, Technical and training under Ministry of Education; and Department of Planning under Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Others were Government Agents Investments at KenInvest, Nairobi Stock Exchange, and STANLIB Kenya Limited; Regional and global Organizations of African Institute for Remittances in Nairobi, International Organization for Migration and Britam Group- Asset Management; Private Investment agents of Optiven Limited, R/ Max Heritage, and Enkavilla. The study finally involved the Kenyan diaspora through the Association of Kenyans in Sweden as well as at the national diaspora head office in Nairobi.

3.3 Target Population

The target population for study was 111 respondents. Out of these, 28 respondents were 24 officers from the headquarters of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi and 4 were staff at the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Sweden. Others were 83 respondents from organizations responsible for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden. However, only 102 respondents were available and interviewed. Out of the available
respondents, 76 were members from organizations while 26 were staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The population was targeted because of the mandate and strategic role in the administration and execution of Kenya's Diaspora Diplomacy pillar, Kenya’s Diaspora policy and also due to the central role they play as the custodian of instruments of engagement with the Diaspora. From the Ministry's headquarters, the 24 targeted population was composed of eight members from the Directorate of Diaspora and Consular Affairs, five from Directorate of Europe and Commonwealth, eight from Directorate of economic and commercial diplomacy and three members from policymakers. The four other targeted population were staff members at the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Sweden.

The target population also included 83 representatives from organizations handling diaspora matters in Kenya. The representatives were from the headquarters of The National Treasury; the Central Bank of Kenya; Kenya Revenue Authority; Banking sector at Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank and Housing Finance Co-operation of Kenya. The representatives were also from Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives; Department of Vocational, Technical and training under Ministry of Education; Department of Planning under Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Others were from Government Agents of Investments at KenInvest, Nairobi Stock Exchange, and STANLIB Kenya Limited; Regional and global Organizations of African Institute for Remittances in Nairobi, International Organization for Migration and Britam Group- Asset Management; Private Investment agents of Optiven Limited, R/ Max Heritage, and Enkavilla. The members were targeted because of their direct and routine involvement in economic matters of the diaspora.
The Association of Kenyans in Sweden as well as at the national diaspora head office in Nairobi was targeted for study because they were often better placed about the interplay between their role, government facilitation, and challenges faced while contributing to Kenya's economic development.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

3.4.1 Sampling Techniques

The study employed purposive, stratified random and snowball sampling methods. Purposive sampling identified officers at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in appropriate positions, knowledge, and professional background for participation in the research. The targeted respondents were top-level managers including Ambassadors, Directors, and Heads of Divisions while other respondents include middle-level desk officers working in three departments, namely, Economics and Commercial Diplomacy, Directorate of Europe and Commonwealth, and Directorate of Diaspora and Consular Affairs. From Kenya Embassy in Stockholm, the respondents targeted were the Ambassador as well as desk officers dealing with diaspora matters on a routine basis.

The Study employed Stratified Random Sampling to identify officials at headquarters of The National Treasury; Central Bank of Kenya; Kenya Revenue Authority; Banking sector at Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank and Housing Finance Co-operation of Kenya. Stratified random sampling was also applied to identify representatives from Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives; Department of Vocational, Technical and training under Ministry of Education; and Department of Planning under Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The study also
employed a stratified random method to identify representatives from Government Agents of Investments at KenInvest, Nairobi Stock Exchange, and STANLIB Kenya Limited; Regional and global Organizations of African Institute for Remittances in Nairobi, International Organization for Migration and Britam Group- Asset Management. The same study method identified representatives from Private Investment agents of Optiven Limited, R/ Max Heritage, and Enkavilla; Kenyan diaspora through the Association of Kenyans in Sweden as well as officials at the national diaspora head office in Nairobi.

The population under Stratified Random Sampling comprised officials and members with shared attributes and characteristics from each stratum. The stratified population ensured credible information from the sampled population because of their vast knowledge, experience, and involvement in the economic development agenda for Kenya. Besides, snowball sampling method was an ideal technique for identifying study population engaged in routine trade and investment activities. Snowball sampling was aimed at helping the researcher discover characteristics about study population of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden involved in trade and investment activities between Sweden and Kenya.

**3.4.2 Sample Size**

The target population for the study was a heterogeneous population with elements of wide variations which require appropriate procedures for selecting respondents that need identification. The keys to good sampling were finding a way to give almost all the population members an equal chance of being selected and using probability methods for choosing the sample (Fowler, 2014). Therefore, the sample size from the large target population was selected as follows:
Stage 1: Sample size

Within the homogenous study population, purposive sampling method was adopted to identify 28 respondents drawn from various levels of primary stakeholders at Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters and Kenya Embassy, Sweden with in-depth knowledge and experience to articulate the government's engagement with the diaspora as well as understand economic activities undertaken by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden.

Table 1

Purposive sample size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Research site (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</th>
<th>Purposive Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Policy Makers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic &amp; International Trade Directorate</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europe and Commonwealth Directorate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diaspora Directorate</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kenya Embassy, Sweden (Officers handling Diaspora matters)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author, 2016.

According to the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GOK, 2014), the Departments identified as responsible for Diaspora affairs in Sweden were Economic & International Trade Directorate, Europe and Commonwealth Directorate, Diaspora Directorate, and Kenya Embassy, Sweden. Also, the Cabinet Secretary, Principal Secretary and the Political and Diplomatic Secretary give policy direction (GOK, 2014). To obtain exhaustive information and provide all primary stakeholders an equal chance, all 28 members of the homogenous study population responsible for Diaspora Affairs within Ministry of Foreign Affairs were targeted for study through
purposive sampling method. However, only 26 respondents of the homogenous study population were available and were interviewed.

**Stage 2: Sample Size**

Table 1 above shows how stratified sampling method was adopted to access the sample size from members of organizations engaged in Diaspora matters on economic development. These included officials at the headquarters of The National Treasury; Central Bank of Kenya; Kenya Revenue Authority; Banking sector at Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank and Housing Finance Co-operation of Kenya. Others were Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives; Department of Vocational, Technical and training under Ministry of Education; and Department of Planning under Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The other organizations included Government Agents of Investments at KenInvest, Nairobi Stock Exchange, and STANLIB Kenya Limited; Regional and global Organizations of African Institute for Remittances in Nairobi, International Organization for Migration and Britam Group- Asset Management. Finally, the method was adopted for Private Investment agents of Optiven Limited, R/ Max Heritage, and Enkavilla; Kenyan diaspora through the Association of Kenyans in Sweden as well as officials at the national diaspora head office in Nairobi.

This probability sampling method allows for the division of the population into two or more groups (strata) according to the conventional attributes. This type of sampling intends to guarantee that the sample represents distinct subgroups or strata (Dudovskiy, 2016).

Consequently, application of stratified sampling method involves dividing the population into different subgroups (strata) and selecting subjects from each stratum.
in a proportionate manner (Dudovskiy, 2016). The study determined the sample size based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table as cited in a journal by Lilian et al., (2016) for respondents earmarked for the stratified sampling.

**Table 2**

**Determining sample size from a given population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
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<th>N</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>S</th>
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<td>148</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>274</td>
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<td>278</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* — N is population size.  
S is sample size.

Source: Krejcie and Morgan, 1970.

Table 2 has two primary attributes of N and S where N is the population size for study while S is the sample size. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table as cited in a journal by Lilian et al., (2016) has predetermined values for matching to enable a study to identify sample size from a given study population. The study obtained the cumulative number of population size for study tabulated as aggregate population size for study in table 3 below and matched the result with an identical number in column N. The study further identified the corresponding number under column S.
Accordingly, the study had 103 as the total number of the study population. This total number was adopted and matched with number 100 appearing on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table being the nearest value in column N. Consequently, the study identified 80 in column S as the corresponding value for sample size. However, only 73 respondents of the sampled size were available and were interviewed.

Table 3

The Stratified Random sampling of a population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Research site</th>
<th>Study Population</th>
<th>Percentage (%) of stratified population</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Public Organizations handling economic activities of the diaspora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The National Treasury</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.855</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Bank of Kenya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya Revenue Authority</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Commercial Banking sector</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cooperative Bank of Kenya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya Commercial Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing Finance Co-operation of Kenya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Government Ministries handling economic matters of diaspora</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives (Ministry headquarters)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Vocational, Technical and training under Ministry of Education (Departmental Headquarters)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Planning under Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Departmental Headquarters)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.855</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Public Agents on Investment for Diaspora</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KenInvest</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nairobi Stock Exchange</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STANLIB Kenya Limited</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Regional and Global Organizations on diaspora with offices in Kenya</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Institute for Remittances (AIR) in Nairobi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2 1.94 2
Britam Group- Asset Management 4 3.88 3

**Private Investment Agents for the Diaspora**
Optiven Ltd. 2 1.94 2
Re/ Max Heritage 2 1.94 2
Enkavilla 2 1.94 2

**2 Officials of Registered Diaspora Associations in Sweden**
Stockholm 7 6.805 5
Gothenburg 6 5.83 4
Malmö 5 4.855 4
Uppsala 5 4.855 4
Umeå 5 4.855 4

**3 Officials at Diaspora National office in Kenya**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>103</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Source:** Author, 2016.

**Stage 3: Sample Size**

Snowball sampling method was used to obtain information from 3 established Kenya Diaspora in Sweden who invested in Kenya. In other words, snowball sampling method is based on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional respondents (Dudovskiy, 2016).

**3.5 Research Instruments**

The study used structured interviews guided by an interview schedule to collect data from respondents identified in the target population of study.

**3.6 Pilot Study**

The pilot study was conducted at the Foreign Service Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nairobi. Twelve (12) respondents were identified in the pilot sample size.
3.7 Validity and Reliability
To achieve validity of the study, give credibility of the research findings and establish whether the instrument measured what it was supposed to, pre-testing of structured interview schedules was undertaken through a pilot study at the Foreign Service Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The results provided an opportunity to see what items worked well, which ones were well understood, what to eliminate and how best the instrument should be designed. In other words, the construct of the data collection tools is tested (Bryman, 2004).

The researcher also tested the reliability or the internal consistency of the research instrument by administering the tool at the Foreign Service Academy. The idea behind reliability testing was that any significant results must be more than a one-off finding and be inherently repeatable. Therefore, if the study was repeated or done a second time, it would yield the same results. Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2004).

3.8 Data Collection Procedures
With the knowledge that defective statistics could impinge the results of a study and lead to null conclusions, the procedure of collecting data by the researcher would comprise both quantitative and qualitative methods, but it was highly qualitative. Structured interview schedules were administered to all respondents. To reach all the target population, the researcher incorporated one on one interviews as well as telephone interviews. According to Yin (2014), during the interview meetings, the researcher tries to adopt a consistent behavior and demeanor with all the respondents in a bid to conduct the data collection process as uniformly as possible.
For purposes of exhaustive responses as well as to benefit from the insight information given by respondents, the study did not limit the number of responses per given question administered to each respondent. Therefore, all responses per each study question were considered to enrich the content of the study. Consequently, in some incidences, the number of responses exceeded the number of respondents.

3.9 Data Analysis Procedures

The qualitative raw data obtained from respondents had to undergo several procedures. According to Kothari (2004), the transcription of interview responses and categorization of the data into themes and key concepts would constitute the first phase. The second phase would consist of the reduction of data into homogeneous groups and classification according to attributes for tabulation, and coding (Creswell, 2003). The classification of raw data was essential for analysis and interpretation. A master codebook for recording interview responses was designed to ensure that responses were coded uniformly. The third phase of the data analysis would entail Process Tracing (PT) to identify the intervening causal process between an independent variable and the outcome of the dependent variable (George and Bennett, 2005). Here, the focus was on the links between the role of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden, facilitation by the government of Kenya and challenges experienced in diasporas contribution in Kenya's economic development. The aim of process tracing was to obtain information about highly specific events and processes rather than to make generalizations from a given sample to a larger population (Tansey, 2007).

Quantitative data was processed and analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20.0. The computer system was used for classification of data. Whereby, the data sheet was first generated before the data was entered into
columns with each column set up as a separate defined variable. The data was then worked on to produce some basic descriptive statistics regarding frequency distributions and percentages. The SPSS was also used to generate and edit tables, pie charts and bar graphs. Consequently, the work was copied into a Microsoft word file for the presentation of the study findings. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is a versatile package that allows many different types of analyses, data transformations, and forms of output (Arkkelin, 2014).

Accordingly, the summarized information from both qualitative and quantitative data were transcribed into written form and presented in a precise narration of the analyzed findings according to the sequence of study objectives and study questions.

3.10 Data Management and Ethical Considerations

It was important that the study was carried out in a careful manner upholding academic and universal morals and ethics. Neumann (2006) argues that ethical research establishes credibility and should not inflict any form of harm to either the researcher or the respondents.

This study, therefore, considered several ethical issues. Clearance to carry out research was obtained beforehand from Graduate School at Kenyatta University as well as from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation. Consent from each organization and each respondent was sought before administering the interview schedule. The respondents remained anonymous, and the information regarding their identity was safely secured. The researcher also assured respondents that findings of the study would not be disclosed to any other person and that the information was purely for academic purposes.
The researcher appreciated the physical and psychological harm which the respondents may suffer during interviews. With this in mind, the researcher conducted interviews confidentially and in a professional manner to avoid intruding into their personal space.

Further, scientific methods of research were strictly observed to guarantee high levels of objectivism. The researcher strictly adhered to ethical standards without plagiarism and acknowledged responses from consulted sources.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS, INTERPRETATION, AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings, interpretations, and discussions according to the objectives and research questions of the study. The purpose of this study was to examine the role of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development. The specific objectives of the study were to assess the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development; to evaluate the role of existing government structures, policies and instruments and how these had harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya's economic development; and to investigate challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experienced in regard to their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development.

This chapter has five sections which include an introduction and demographic information as well as three sections aligned to the three objectives of the study mentioned above. The study incorporates two sets of findings obtained from two sets of interview schedules administered separately for perspectives on identified respondents from organizations handling Kenya diaspora matters of Sweden on one side and respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden on the other. Each study finding is tabulated and summarized in frequencies and percentages presented in either a pie chart, a bar graph or a table as well as interpretation of the same.
4.2 Demographic Information

Information about gender, age, length of stay and position held by respondents within different organizations responsible for diaspora matters in Kenya are presented in this section. Seventy-six (76) respondents from organizations and twenty-six (26) respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden engaged with diaspora matters were interviewed.

4.2.1 Rate of Responses

Out of the target population of 83 respondents targeted for the interview from the Organizations, 76 (91.60%) respondents were interviewed while the researcher was not able to interview 7 (8.40%), respondents. Figure 1 also shows that out of the target population of 28 officers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as officers at Kenya Embassy in Sweden, 26 (92.86%) respondents were interviewed while the researcher was not able to interview 2 (7.14%), respondents. The study showed that there was a high frequency in response to the interview. This high frequency enabled the researcher to saturate appropriate responses from available respondents.

From the high response rate of above 90% in the study findings, the validity and reliability of the study were appropriately enhanced. The high response points out that the population for the study was well targeted, the interview well executed and the respondents well convinced to take part in the study.

According to the National Science Foundation (2011), response rates are often used as a measure of the quality of the survey data because non-response is usually not random. Mariolis' (2001) further said that higher response rates do indicate less of a potential for bias from non-response and that other things equal, higher response rates are better than lower response rates. The findings are summarized in figure 1.
Figure 1. Rate of Responses

Source: Study findings, 2017.

Therefore, from the study findings, it was satisfactory that the high response rate ensured validity and reliability of the results.

4.2.2 Respondents distribution by gender

Out of 76 respondents interviewed from Organizations, 36 (47.37%) respondents were male while 40 (52.63%) were female. Figure 2 shows that out of 26 respondents interviewed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as from Kenya Embassy Sweden, 18 (69.23%) respondents were male while 8 (30.77%) were female. The study findings show that Organizations dealing with diaspora matters had a low gender disparity ratio as compared with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Kenya Embassy Sweden.

The study's reflection of a small margin percentage difference between female and male distribution in handling diaspora matters ensured that gender issues during
diaspora contribution towards the economic development of Kenya were well catered for by the Organizations. However, the substantial gender disparities within Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden reflects a skewed establishment which may be vulnerable to gender bias while articulating diaspora matters in Kenya's economic development. The findings are summarized in figure 2.

Figure 2. Respondents distribution by gender

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The Research Council of Norway (2014), says that gender as a perspective implies that biological and social gender is reflected in research content. The Research Council of Norway (2014) further states that a growing number of studies show that diversity, including gender balance and gender perspectives, helps to enhance the scientific quality and social relevance of research. With such consideration, the research study was able to capture gender perspectives despite the different
percentage distributions especially among respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Kenya Embassy Sweden.

**4.2.3 Respondents distribution by Age**

Seventy-six (76) respondents were interviewed from the Organizations. 23 (30.26%) respondents were aged between 20 and 30 years, 27 (35.53%) were between 30 and 40 years, 20 (26.31%) were between 40 and 50 years, 5 (6.58%) were between 50 and 60 years while 1 (1.32%) was above 60 years.

From the 26 respondents interviewed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden, there were no respondents between 20 and 30 years as well as above 60 years. Eleven (42.31%) respondents were aged between 30 and 40 years, 9 (34.62) were between 40 and 50 years while 6 (23.07%) were between 50 and 60 years.

The study findings reflect a relatively high population in the age bracket between 20 and 30 years as well as between 30 and 40 years in Organizations dealing with diaspora matters. This population age bracket reduces gradually between age 40 and 50 years, 50 and 60 years as well as 60 years and above. The high concentration of population under study between age 20 and 40 years reflect that diaspora issues within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were often handled by staff perceived more youthful, transformative and passionate. The youthful population were to be in service for 40 to 20 years more before they retire. The impact they could have on Diaspora matters would have long time implications. Therefore, with good mentorship, training and exposure to excellent models of engaging Diaspora, this population could be of great importance to accelerate contributions towards economic development for a relatively long and extended period of years. The findings are summarized in figure 3.
Figure 3. Respondents distribution by Age

Source: Study findings, 2017.

From the findings obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Kenya Embassy Sweden, the age reflects no young population below 30 years of age and therefore no mentorship for the youthful population to take over matters of the diaspora. However, lack of the population above 60 years can be attributed to the
government's mandatory retirement age of 60 years. The findings reflect the high concentration of population between 30 and 40 years and gradually decreasing to between age 40 and age 50 years while age 50 and 60 years reflect the least population. The findings suggest that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a relatively young population between age 30 and 40 that could be relied upon to articulate and execute diaspora matters for a reasonably extended period. However, there was a need to recruit or deploy young population in diaspora related departments to guarantee better succession management of diaspora matters.

The age structure was aimed to illustrate population trends in the study focusing on succession management issues and whether the population under study was growing, stable or declining. Walker (2012), says that age is a central concept in demography for two reasons namely demographic behaviour varies systematically with age, and secondly that populations in one age bracket are systematically connected with the population at subsequent ages.

4.2.4 Respondents length of stay at the Organization

From the study findings, 76 respondents interviewed from Organizations dealing with diaspora matters. 42 (55.26%) respondents had stayed at the organizations between 1 and 5 years, 21 (27.63%) had stayed between 6 and 10 years, 2 (2.64%) had stayed between 11 and 15 years while 11 (14.47%) had stayed for over 15 years. Findings were obtained from 26 respondents interviewed from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these findings, 19 (73.07%) respondents had stayed at their stations between 1 and 5 years, 7 (26.93%) had stayed between 6 and 10 years while no respondent had stayed in their current duty station between 11 and 15 years as well as over 15 years.
The pattern of stay amongst respondents reflects highest period of stay between 1 and 5 years. The period of stay points to the fact that most of the respondents do not have overwhelming experience in diaspora matters. However, a population of over 20% in both target population reflects the existence of information, experience, and practices between 6 and 10 years. This population is critical in sharing organization memory, networks, lessons, skills, and confidence. In addition to this, Organizations had a small population who had been at the station between 11 and 15 years as well as over 15 years. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassy of Kenya in Sweden did not have respondents who had served in their current station for more than ten years. The lack of respondents with more than ten years at current station reflects that the respondents interviewed did not have long institutional/organizational memory on diaspora matters.

**Figure 4: Respondents length of stay at the Organization**

**Source:** Study findings, 2017.
The length of stay in a workplace was important because the longer a person stays in a particular duty station, the longer they get exposed to dynamic and emerging procedures, laws, actions, operations and understanding of the organization. Employees who have been in an institution for many years have considerable knowledge and experience many changes within the workplace. Consequently, they understand what works and what does not work for the institution. In performing their duties, they develop a strong knowledge base inclined towards higher productivity and fewer mistakes.

### 4.2.5 Respondents position at the Organization

From the study, 76 respondents were interviewed from the Organizations handling diaspora matters. Out of these 76 respondents, 7 (9.21%) were officials at decision making levels, 12 (15.79%) were members, 12 (23.68%) were officers, 6 (7.89%) were business persons, 29 (38.16%) were employees while 4 (5.27%) were students/trainees.

The study findings of 26 respondents drawn from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden show that 1 (3.85%) interviewed person was from the policy level responsible for policy direction of the Ministry, 10 (38.46%) were from the managerial level entrusted with the responsibility of guiding and directing the Ministry achieve its goals while 15 (57.69%) were from the operational cadres responsible for daily or routine Diaspora activities undertaken by the Ministry. The summary of the findings is presented in figure 5.
Figure 5. Respondents position at the Organization

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The study findings reflect representation from each cadre and level of personnel. It gave quality assurance that views were obtained from all staff. The high (38.16%)
response from employees of organizations and agencies as well as high responses from operational cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden further reassures validity of the findings since these categories of personnel are routinely engaged with activities of the diaspora on a high frequency.

4.3 Contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development

This section presents findings on the assessment of contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development as outlined in the study objectives. The findings presented include contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; awareness about contributions made by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden and their Kenyan contacts. Others include economic activities by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; ratings of economic participation by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; ratings of economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; and ratings of economic importance by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. Seventy-six (76) respondents from organizations and twenty-six (26) respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden engaged with diaspora matters were interviewed. For purposes of exhaustive responses as well as to benefit from the insight information given by respondents, the study did not limit the number of responses per given question administered to each respondent. Therefore, all responses per each study question were considered to enrich the content of the study. Consequently, in some incidences, the number of responses exceeded the number of respondents.
4.3.1 Contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

From summarised findings in table 4, there were 281 responses obtained from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. From 281 responses, 52 (18.51%) responses said there were monetary remittances, 10 (3.56%) said there was a transfer of skills and knowledge, 26 (9.25%) said there were investments in permanent physical assets like real estate. Also, 48 (17.08%) said that there was social support, 14 (4.98%) said there were trade and business activities, 1 (0.35%) said there was legislation/legal support, 29 (10.32%) said there were marketing and promotion for awareness creation. 18 (6.41%) said there were partnerships and corporations in different sectors, 5 (1.77%) said there were opportunities for employment, 19 (6.76%) said there were culture and heritage exchange programs. 8 (2.84%) said there were sports activities, 25 (8.89%) said there were education and training programs, 13 (4.62%) said there were exports and import activities while 13 (4.62%) were not aware of contributions made by the diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

The study findings show that majority (18.51%) of the contributions made by the diaspora in Sweden towards economic development was through monetary remittances followed by social support (17.08%) which again was often in monetary terms. The Investments in physical assets and real estate (9.25%), Trade and business (4.98%), marketing and promotion for consumer awareness (10.32%) and exports and imports (4.62%) gives indication that the trend for the category of investments existed but it had to be enhanced to realise its full potential. Culture and heritage exchange programs (6.76%) and sports activities also showed that Kenyans in Sweden had appreciated their importance in the economic development of a country. Therefore,
there was a need to enhance the two to achieve full potential and benefits towards Kenya's economic development. The study further reflected that the contributions through soft skills were at the minimum especially with the transfer of skills and knowledge (3.56%), legislation/legal support (0.35%), partnerships and corporations as well as education and training programs. These are integral components of a country's transformation.

Table 4

Contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Remittances</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>18.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of skills and knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in physical assets and real estate</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and business</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation/legal assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and promotion (awareness)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships and cooperation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities for employment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and heritage exchange programs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports activities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training programs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports and imports</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware/Do not know</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>281</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The admission by 4.62% that they were not aware or did not know about contributions made by Kenya diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development reflected on a certain fraction of the Kenyan diaspora who required assistance for purposes of enabling them to contribute meaningfully to the economic development of the country.

Diaspora entrepreneurship and investments were often hailed as drivers of economic development and positive change. The various forms of contributions by the diaspora
as identified by the respondents agree with Chikezie (2011) who framed the 5Cs of Diaspora Capital to highlight the varied ways of diaspora engagement, which are financial, intellectual, political, cultural and social capital that diasporas can bring to their home countries.

4.3.2 Awareness about contributions made by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

From the findings, 76 respondents were interviewed from organizations. Out of these number, 58 (76.32%) respondents were aware of contributions made by the diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development while 18 (23.68%) were not. From the 26 respondents interviewed from Ministry of Foreign affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden, 10 (38.46%) respondents were aware of contributions made by the diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development while 16 (61.54%) were not aware. Summary of findings are presented in figure 6.

![Figure 6. Awareness about contributions made by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden](image)

**Respondents awareness about Diaspora Contribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Distribution</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80.00%</td>
<td>76.32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>23.68%</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.00%</td>
<td>61.54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organizations**

**Mfa/Embassy**

Source: Study findings, 2017.
The admission by 76.32% of the respondents from organizations that they were aware of contributions made by Kenya's Diaspora in Sweden reflected that some activities towards economic development of Kenya were taking place. However, when the majority (61.54%) of respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden admitted that they were not aware of diasporas' contributions towards Kenya's economic development, it reflected on the magnitude and inability as well as lack of information on a team responsible for articulating diaspora matters. It was expected that officials handling diaspora affairs in designated offices were better placed in understanding the trend of diaspora activities from all regions globally. The admission by only 38.46% of respondents from the Ministry of Foreign affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden that they were aware of diasporas’ contributions towards Kenya's economic development did not reflect well on the operations of the Ministry responsible for diaspora matters of the country. The findings give an impression that majority (61.54%) of staff from Ministry of Foreign Affairs lack relevant information to assist in promoting engagement with Diaspora to accelerate Diaspora contributions towards Kenya’s economic development. Therefore, the Ministry required re-engineering of processes as well as capacity build all officials to enable them engage appropriately on economic trends with Kenya’s Diaspora in Sweden as a sure way of enhancing information flow towards increasing diaspora participation in the country's economic development.

The findings on respondents' awareness enabled the researcher determine level of interest by stakeholders regarding diaspora matters. ICMPD (2016) posits that with the increased attention in this area, more and more policymakers in countries of origin ask themselves how best they can do to attract diaspora investments. It was therefore
essential that the awareness existing amongst stakeholders should be enhanced further with transformative strategies to grow diasporas contributions towards the economic development of Kenya.

### 4.3.3 Economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden and Kenyan contacts

From table 5 above, 135 responses were obtained from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. From the responses, 25 (18.52%) responses said there were trade and investment, 15 (11.11%) said there was an exchange of knowledge and skills, 11 (8.14%) said there was network connection of opportunities abroad, 36 (26.66%) said there were social support and empowerment. Also, 29 (21.48%) said there were financial remittances, 18 (13.33%) said there were intermediaries/ managers for projects and businesses while 1 (0.74%) was not aware.

#### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden and Kenyan contacts</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade and investment</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange of knowledge and skills</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Connecting to opportunities abroad</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support and empowerment</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial/ Monetary Remittances</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediaries /managers for projects and businesses</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware/ Do not know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The findings show much of the economic activities undertaken between the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden and their Kenyan contacts were concentrated on social support and empowerment (26.66%), financial and monetary remittances (21.48%) and trade and investments (18.52%). The findings show a more traditional approach to economic activities, and therefore, there was a need to expand the trend to incorporate
other forms of economic activities that promote the accelerated economic development of Kenya.

The use of soft skills in the economic activities which include exchange of knowledge and skills (11.11%), network connecting to opportunities abroad (8.14%) and Intermediaries/managers for projects and businesses (13.33%) are integral parts for economic development. Therefore, this sector requires attention to enable accelerated benefits towards Kenya's economic development. The 0.74% prevalence of persons not aware about economic activities are undertaken between the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden, and their Kenyan contacts reflected on a certain percentage of population handling diaspora matters but were ignorant hence required deep involvement for them to appreciate and participate in influencing the contributions of the diaspora towards Kenya's economic development.

Kenya's diaspora in Sweden follows the trend identified by ICMPD (2016) who stated that diasporas' contributions go far beyond investments in monetary terms. ICMPD (2016) further noted that it also includes raising collective remittances to support philanthropic activities to technology transfers, knowledge exchange, improved access to international capital markets, and increased trade links, to name a few.

Therefore, there was a need for the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to expand the various forms of economic activities to create a broad base of contributions to the economic development agenda of the country.

**4.3.4 Economic activities by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden**

From the study, there were 67 responses obtained from 26 respondents interviewed from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these responses, 11 (16.42%) said there were trade and investments, 15 (22.39%) said there
were financial remittances by the Diaspora in Sweden towards their contacts in Kenya, 13 (19.40%) said there were investments in permanent assets and real estates. Also, 11 (16.42%) said there was a creation of viable networks, 5 (7.46%) said there was a promotion of tourism, 8 (11.94%) said there was knowledge transfer and capacity building while 4 (5.97%) reported promoting culture and heritage were being undertaken. Study findings is presented in summarized table 6.

**Table 6**

**Economic activities by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade and investments</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance (money)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in permanent assets and real estates</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of viable networks</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of tourism</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge transfer and capacity building</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting culture and heritage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Study findings, 2017.**

Respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden said that majority (22.39%) engaged in money remittances from Sweden to Kenya, 19.40% were involved in investment in permanent assets and real estates. Also, an equal percentage of 16.42% each stated that diasporas in Sweden were engaged in trade and investments as well as the creation of viable networks. The activities identified were vital to the economic growth of a country. Kenya stood to benefit more if economic activities within these sectors were expanded further. Also, Promotion of tourism (7.46%) and Knowledge transfer and capacity building (11.94%) were required in order to build a robust human recourse base capable of championing economic development of Kenya. Promoting culture and heritage (5.97%) was perceived as a
new front of engagement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was, therefore, necessary that cultural diplomacy is expanded further to boost the role of Kenya's cultural and heritage identity in the promotion of Kenya's image abroad.

The economic activities identified by respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at Kenya Embassy Sweden should be enhanced further for accelerated contribution to the economic contributions. Accordingly, the potential contribution of the diaspora should be based on a sound mapping of its profile and main characteristics that should include its size, location, status, remittance flows, and level of integration in the destination countries, amongst other (Noack and Wolff, 2014).

4.3.5 Ratings of economic participation by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale 1 to 5</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora are involved in trading activities with Kenyan contacts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.89</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora undertake Investment activities in Kenya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.46</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35.52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora have viable economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23.69</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74
networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diaspora engage in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>14.47%</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>15.78%</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>30.26%</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>22.37%</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>17.11%</th>
<th>76</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora are involved in money transfer to Kenya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.89%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.53%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.21%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47.37%</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Study findings, 2017.

**Key**

F-Frequency
%
Percentage

The research sought to find out ratings regarding the participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 was the least, and 5 was the highest score as presented in table 7. This was aimed at determining the actual perception of participation of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in the economic activities towards the country's economic development. Seventy-six (76) respondents were interviewed from organizations. The study findings on diaspora's involvement in trading activities with their Kenyan contacts had 13 (17.11%) respondents each giving a scale of 1 and 2 respectively. Also, 25 (32.89%) respondents presented a scale of 3, 21 (27.63%) offered a scale of 4 while 4 (5.26%) respondents provided a scale of 5. The results reflected majority (32.89%) giving an average rating. The combination of scores at 1 and 2 was higher at 34.22%
cumulatively. The score ratings indicated that there was little involvement of Kenya's diaspora in Sweden and their Kenyan contacts.

From the study findings on diaspora undertaking investment activities in Kenya, 10 (38.46%) respondents gave a rating of 1 and 2 respectively, 27 (35.52%) gave a score rating of 3, 19 (25%) gave a rating of 4 while 10 (14.16%) presented rating of 5. From the study findings, there were indications that majority (76.92%) combined with score rating 1 and 2. These majority did not see most of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden undertaking investment activities in Kenya. The majority's score ratings point at a lacuna in the contributions towards Kenya's economic development by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. Therefore, there was a need to reverse the trend and increase diaspora contributions.

From Study findings on diaspora having viable economic networks, 16 (21.05%) respondents each gave a rating of 1 and 2 respectively, 18 (23.68%) gave a rating of 3, 21 (27.63%) presented rating of 4 while 5 (6.58%) respondents provided score rating of 5. From the study findings, it reflected that Majority (27.63%) of diaspora had viable networks after giving a rating of 4. The majority rating pointed out that there was a need to explore avenues of tapping into diaspora networks for accelerated economic growth.

The study findings on diaspora engagement in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya, obtained 11 (14.47%) respondents giving a rating of 1. Also, 12 (15.78%) respondents provided score rating of 2, 23 (30.26%) presented rating of 3, 17 (22.37%) gave a rating of 4 while 13 (17.11%) gave a score rating of 5. The findings showed an average percentage holding on the opinion that diaspora engaged in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology. However, it was not lost that a
high combined population at 30.25% who rated 1 and 2 held the idea that the diaspora was least engaged in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology. The soft power of knowledge, skills, and technology was essential in accelerated contributions towards a country's economic development.

The study findings on diaspora's involvement in money transfer to Kenya obtained 6 (7.89%) respondents giving a rating of 1 and 8 (10.53%) respondents provided score rating of 2. Also, 19 (25%) gave a rating of 3, 7 (9.21%) gave a rating of 4 while 36 (47.37%) respondents provided score rating of 5. The study findings showed that majority (47.37%) of the diaspora engaged in monetary transmittance to Kenya. The findings reflected on the diaspora's ties with the home country and an excellent ground for enhancement of other economic activities as well as diversification to incorporate other channels of contributing to Kenya's economic development.

From the study findings, the results established conformity with thoughts of African Diaspora Policy Centre (2014) stated that Diaspora is increasingly seen as actors who can make a significant and positive contribution to the development of their homelands. African Diaspora Policy Centre (2014) further asserts that, not only regarding financial transfers (remittances) but also regarding transferring knowledge and skills, promoting trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), philanthropy and spurring entrepreneurship. Therefore, all forms of diaspora contributions were relevant and needed enhancement to realize accelerated contributions to Kenya's economic development.

**4.3.6 Ratings of economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden**

The research sought to find out from 26 respondents interviewed at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden about ratings regarding the activities
undertaken by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden on a scale of 1 (one) to 5 (five) where 1 was the least, and 5 was the highest score rating.

Table 8

Ratings of economic activities by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale 1 to 5</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora are involved in trading activities with Kenyan contacts</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34.62%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.69%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora undertake Investment activities in Kenya</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora have viable economic networks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.23%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora engage in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.39%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34.63%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora are</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.58%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
involved in money transfer to Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: Study findings, 2017.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% - Percentage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the study findings in table 8 on whether many diaspora were involved in trading activities with their Kenyan contacts, 9 (34.62%) respondents gave ratings of 1 while 2 (7.69%) presented rating of 2. Also, 7 (26.92%) gave a score rating of 3, 5 (19.23%) gave a rating of 4 while 3 (11.54%) respondents gave a rating of 5. From the rating by majority (34.62%) respondents, the findings gave the impression that very few Diaspora were involved in trading activities with their Kenyan contacts and as a result, it pointed to the many missed trading opportunities between Sweden and Kenya that would spur accelerated Kenya’s economic development.

From the study findings on whether many diaspora undertook investment activities in Kenya, no respondent gave the rating of 1. However, 10 (38.46%) respondents gave a score rating of 2, 5 (19.23%) gave a score rating of 3, 6 (23.08%) gave a rating of 4 while 5 (19.23%) respondents gave a score rating of 5. The results showed highest (38.46%) rating at 2 and relatively small margins in the rating 3,4 and 5. The research findings gave an impression that many Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden did not undertake investment activities in Kenya. It, therefore, showed investment gap and presented the need to activate interest of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to undertake investment activities in Kenya that would ultimately spur Kenya's economic development.

From study findings on whether many Kenyan diaspora in Sweden had viable economic networks, 3 (11.54%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 5 (19.23%)
respondents gave a score rating of 2. Also, 12 (46.15%) respondents gave a score rating of 3, 6 (23.08%) respondents gave a rating of 4 while no respondent gave a score rating of 5. From the perspective of respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden, the diaspora had a relatively average percentage of networks especially after the rating of 46.15% at 3 and 23.08% at 4. The average percentage of rating about existing viable economic networks gave indication of a viable platform that required appropriate economic impetus to build and grow strong economic activities essential for Kenya’s economic development.

From the study findings on whether many diaspora engaged in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya, 4 (15.39%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 9 (34.63%) respondents gave a score rating of 2. Also, 5 (19.23%) respondents provided score ratings of 3 and 4 respectively while 3 (11.54%) respondents gave a rating of 5. From the perspective of respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden, the highest (34.63%) rating at 2 reflected that there was no much engagement in the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology. This finding showed that the least (11.54%) number of respondents gave a rating of 5. According to the discussions of Carson (2007), the country has the great opportunity to explore and adopt strategies that could be used to harness, integrate, and mainstream her Diaspora towards economic development especially if it finds opportunities in transfer of knowledge, skills, and networks. Therefore, transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology could be understood to be key and strategic in accelerating Kenya’s Diaspora in Sweden towards the Kenyan economic development.
From the study findings on rating of whether Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden were involved in money transfer from Sweden to Kenya, no respondent gave rating of 1. However, 3 (11.58%) respondents gave a score rating of 2, 6 (23.08%) gave a rating of 3, 7 (26.92%) gave a rating of 4 while 10 (38.46%) respondents gave a score rating of 5. From the findings, it was clear that majority (38.46%) of respondents gave score rating of 5 with the view that monetary remittance was the highest economic activity undertaken by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. From the discussions of Plaza and Ratha (2011), remittances remain an essential resource flow for exceeding official development assistance as well as private debt and portfolio equity. It was against the backdrop of such discussions that the research findings had the understanding that financial remittances by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden to Kenya was already giving some contributions towards Kenya’s economic development.

From the study findings about score ratings regarding economic activities undertaken by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden, it showed variance of trend in different economic activities. The findings gave the indication that there was opportunity to scale up the economic activities undertaken by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. Therefore, the findings gave a pointer that stakeholders were required to engage more broadly to leverage on existing economic activities and incorporate all sectors of contributions to increase size and volume of economic activities towards Kenya’s economic development. To this, Plaza and Ratha (2011) said diaspora members could act as facilitators for the development of the capital markets in their countries of origin by diversifying the investor base, introducing financial products and providing reliable sources of funding.
### 4.3.7 Ratings of economic importance by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

#### Table 9

**Ratings of economic importance by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am aware of Kenya’s economic development agenda.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iska 18.42 %</td>
<td>21.05 %</td>
<td>19.74 %</td>
<td>26.32 %</td>
<td>14.47 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am aware of the focal point where Kenyans in Sweden can channel ideas and make follow up on issues regarding investments in Kenya.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iska 36.84 %</td>
<td>14.47 %</td>
<td>21.05 %</td>
<td>18.42 %</td>
<td>9.21 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The focal point provides adequate support to Kenyans in Sweden willing to contribute to economic development agenda of the country</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iska 38.16 %</td>
<td>13.16 %</td>
<td>23.68 %</td>
<td>11.84 %</td>
<td>13.16 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is an effective network established between the focal point, diaspora associations and individual Kenyans in the diaspora to share information</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iska 36.84 %</td>
<td>22.36 %</td>
<td>15.79 %</td>
<td>15.79 %</td>
<td>9.21 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
geared towards the country's economic development agenda.

I have sufficient information regarding trade and investment opportunities in different sectors in Kenya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have participated in activities and programs organized by the Kenyan government/focal point geared towards contributing to the economic development agenda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>35.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are clear and open communication channels and information flow between the Kenyan government and members of diaspora associations in Sweden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>39.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22.36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

Key
F-Frequency
% - Percentage

From table 9, the research sought to find out from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations about ratings regarding importance on economic activities undertaken
by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development on a scale of 1 (one) to 5 (five) where 1 was the least, and 5 was the highest score rating. From the study findings of the respondents' awareness of Kenya's economic development agenda, 14 (18.42%) respondents gave a score rating of 1 while 16 (21.05%) gave a score rating of 2. Also, 15 (19.74%) gave a rating of 3, 20 (26.32%) gave a rating of 4 while 11 (14.47%) gave a rating of 5. From the study findings, there was a narrow margin across all rating scores. This narrow margin reflected on either lack of adequate information or distorted information regarding Kenya's economic development agenda amongst stakeholders. The country's economic development agenda is a blueprint that required to be cascaded to all stakeholders.

The study findings received feedback of the respondents' awareness of the focal point where Kenyans in Sweden could channel ideas and make follow-ups on issues regarding investments in Kenya. From the results, 28 (36.84%) respondents gave a rating of 1, 11 (14.47%) gave a rating of 2, 16 (21.05%) gave a rating of 3, 14 (18.42%) gave ratings of 4 while 7 (9.21%) respondents gave a rating of 5. The majority's (36%) least rating of 1 reflected on the existing lacuna amongst stakeholders regarding knowledge on the existence of focal points where Kenyan diaspora in Sweden could channel their ideas and make follow up on issues regarding investments in Kenya. It further reflected that most of the diaspora activities on economic contributions were ad-hoc, informal and lacked adequate as well as in-depth government involvement.

The study obtained findings regarding the existence of focal point that provided adequate support to Kenyans in Sweden willing to contribute to economic development agenda of the country. From the findings, 29 (38.16%) respondents gave
a rating of 1 while 10 (13.16%) respondents provided score rating of 2. Also, 18 (23.68%) respondents gave the rating of 3, 9 (11.84%) gave a score rating of 4 while 10 (13.16%) respondents gave the rating of 5. The study findings further showed majority's (38.16%) least rating at 1. It pointed out that majority of stakeholders were convinced that focal points did not provide support to Kenyans in Sweden willing to contribute to economic development agenda of the country. It also points that the government through Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden was required to establish and well as enhance diaspora focal points to fully functional status.

The study obtained findings on whether there was an effective network established between the focal point, diaspora associations and individual Kenyans in the diaspora to share information geared towards the country's economic development agenda. From the findings, 28 (36.84%) respondents gave a rating of 1, 17 (22.36%) gave a rating of 2, 12 (15.79%) respondents provided score ratings of 3 and 4 respectively while 7 (9.21%) respondents offered a rating of 5. The study findings further revealed through the Majority's (36.84%) rating of 1 that there was either a weak or ineffective network between focal point, diaspora associations and Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. From the view point of Agunias and Newland (2012), the country of Chile for example, works with highly skilled Chileans abroad through ChileGlobal, the Talent Network for Innovation to promote and facilitate the development of critical economic clusters in Chile by reinforcing their links with Chileans residing abroad to contribute their time, experience, contacts, knowledge and skills as well as to help globalise Chilean companies. From the study findings and the example of Chile, the
Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden need to strengthen their networks in order to have an effective impact in contributing towards Kenya’s economic development.

The study obtained findings on whether respondents had sufficient information regarding trade and investment opportunities in different sectors in Kenya. From the results, 25 (32.89%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 26 (34.21%) presented a score rating of 2. Also, 16 (21.05%) gave a rating of 3, 5 (6.58%) gave a rating of 4 while 4 (5.26%) respondents provided score ratings of 5. The least cumulative score rating of 1 and 2 at 67.1% reflected on either lack or insufficient information regarding trade and investment among the diaspora. Information is always seen as power and therefore forms integral part that guarantees continuous and progressive service delivery.

The study obtained findings on whether respondents had participated in activities and programs organised by the Kenyan government/ focal point geared towards contributing to the economic development agenda. From the results, 27 (35.52%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 25 (32.89%) presented a score rating of 2. Also, 15 (19.74%) respondents gave a score rating of 3, 6 (7.89%) gave a rating of 4 while 3 (3.94%) respondents gave a rating of 5. The least cumulative score rating of 1 and 2 at 68.41% reflected poorly on either lack of or inadequate participation of stakeholders in activities or programs organised by Kenya government. This study finding gave an overwhelming indication that many Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden did not participate in activities and programs by the Kenya Government through the Embassy of Kenya Stockholm aimed at promoting Diaspora contribution to Kenya’s economic development.
The study obtained findings on whether there were clear and open communication channels and information flow between the Kenyan government and members of diaspora associations in Sweden. From the study findings, 30 (39.47%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 17 (22.36%) presented a score rating of 2. Also, 15 (19.74%) gave a rating of 3, 9 (11.84%) gave a rating of 4 while 5 (6.5%) respondents gave a score rating of 5. The study findings also showed that there was poor cumulative score ratings at 1 and 2 with 61.83%. This finding gave a pointer that there was either inadequate or lack of clear and open communication channels and information flow between Kenya government and Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. Proper communication channels increased efficiency and reduced wastage of resources when in any economic undertaking.

The arguments of Ionescu (2006) suggest that economic activities undertaken by the Diaspora were heavily dependent on the government's involvement and facilitation. However, based on the study findings, there was overwhelming indication that Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden does not have close engagement with Kenya Embassy Stockholm on economic contributions towards the country's economic development. According to Ionescu (2006), government institutions abroad, especially embassies and consulates, can play a crucial role in reaching out to the diaspora. Ionescu (2006) further said that steps that could improve Embassies' engagement with diasporas include outreach programmes to gain more information, the training of embassy staff for contacting diaspora members and facilitating investment and trade contacts and the use of embassies as a vehicle for marketing investment and financial instruments such as diaspora bonds.
4.4 The role of Government in diaspora contributions towards the economic development

This section presents findings on the evaluation of the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these have harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya's economic development as outlined in the objectives of the study. The findings presented include awareness about diaspora engagement by Government of Kenya; Government of Kenya engagement with Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; instruments of engagement by Ministry/ Kenya Embassy in Sweden; and Government strategy to increase participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. Others are support and assistance for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden; incentives for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden; research and development department for Kenyan diaspora matters; decisions by the Ministry/ Embassy of Kenya regarding diaspora matters; and scale of importance for activities by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden. Seventy-six (76) respondents from organizations and twenty-six (26) respondents from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden engaged with diaspora matters were interviewed. For purposes of exhaustive responses as well as benefiting from the insight information given by respondents, the study did not limit the number of responses per a given question administered to each respondent. Therefore, all responses per each study question were considered to enrich the content of the study. Consequently, in some incidences, the number of responses exceeded the number of respondents.

4.4.1 Awareness about diaspora engagement by Government of Kenya

The study findings were obtained from 76 respondents interviewed from the organizations summarised in figure 7. From the findings, 39 (51.32%) respondents
admitted that there were not aware of engagements between Kenya's diaspora in Sweden and the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya Embassy Sweden or other government agencies regarding the country's economic development agenda. Also, 37 (48.68%) respondents admitted that they were aware of the engagements.

![Pie Chart](image.png)

**Figure 7. Awareness about diaspora engagement by Government of Kenya**

*Source: Study findings, 2017.*

The study findings depicted narrow variance between the population that was aware and the one that was not aware about engagements between Kenya's diaspora in Sweden and the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya Embassy Sweden or other government agencies regarding the country's economic development. The admission by 51.32% of respondents that they were not aware about government engagements gave indication that there existed a sizeable gap regarding engagements that would have been good recipe for the Government of
Kenya through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden to promote Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden to participate in contributing towards Kenya’s economic development. On the other side, the admission by 48.68% of the respondents that there were engagements, created an avenue where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Stockholm could leverage on existing engagements and expand further with an aim to pool knowledge, experience and co-create lasting solutions endearing to accelerate diaspora participation in the economic development of Kenya.

The stakeholders' awareness about the engagement between the Government of Kenya through Kenya Embassy Sweden, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or other Government agencies and the diaspora regarding the country's economic development agenda is not unique to Kenya alone. ICMPD (2016) posits that diaspora engagement is a growing part of the regional economic development and investment policies, especially in developing countries. ICMPD (2016) further posits that at the regional level, the diaspora is recognised as promoters and advocates on the international stage, holders of critical technological and tacit knowledge, and investors with lower information barriers and positive (patriotic) bias towards home countries. Therefore, the awareness level should be increased tremendously as a sure means of enhancing diaspora participation in Kenya’s economic development agenda.

### 4.4.2 Government of Kenya engagement with Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

From table 10 above, there were 123 responses obtained from 76 respondents interviewed from the organizations. Out of these responses, 23 (18.69%) said engagements between government and Kenyan diaspora in Sweden were through meetings with Embassy representatives, and 24 (19.51%) said it was through forums,
exhibitions, and conferences. Further, 20 (16.26%) respondents said it was through social media, 2 (1.62%) through agencies and associations, 9 (7.31%) said there was minimum engagement between government and diaspora while 45 (36.59%) said that they were not aware of any engagement and that the gap exists.

The majority's (36.59%) position that they were not aware of the ways through which the government had engaged the diaspora in Sweden reflects on the failure of the Ministry of Foreign affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden in reaching out to all stakeholders. This failure was regarding strategies to increase participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development. However, the acknowledgment that engagements occurred through forums, exhibitions and conferences (19.51%), Meetings with embassy representatives (18.69%) as well as through social media (16.26%) was a positive indicator which needed to be enhanced further to incorporate all stakeholders.

Table 10

Government of Kenya engagement with Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meetings with embassy representatives</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forums, exhibitions, and conferences</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through agencies and associations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal engagements from government</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>123</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Study findings, 2017.*
The engagement of diaspora could happen in different forms and shapes so long as it could bring benefit to the whole process of enhancing diaspora contributions towards the economic development of Kenya. GFMD (2012) stated that it is estimated that more than 400 institutions in 56 countries engage diasporas through institutionalised programmes or structures. GFMD (2012) further asserts that about a third of which have only started adopting policies for diaspora engagement over the past five years.

4.4.3 Instruments of engagement by Ministry/ Kenya Embassy in Sweden

Table 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments of engagement by Ministry/ Kenya Embassy in Sweden</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora policy document</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic plan for the ministry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff mission dedicated to diaspora matters</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral agreements</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination of information by Ministry headquarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acting as a link /intermediary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware/ Do not know</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

From summarised findings in table, 66 responses were obtained from 26 respondents interviewed Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these responses, 9 (13.63%) said there was diaspora policy document, 1 (9.09%) said there was a strategic plan of the Ministry, 13 (19.69%) said there was staff dedicated to diaspora matters while 13 (19.69%) said there were bilateral agreements. Also, 17 (25.75%) respondents said the Ministry headquarters disseminated the information, 10
(15.15%) said officers act as a link/intermediary while 3 (4.54%) said that they were not aware of any instruments.

The study findings showed that there were various types of instruments adopted by the Ministry and Embassy to inform and guide the diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development. However, all the tools were general and did not provide explicit ways of addressing diasporas' engagement in Kenya's economic development. Also, the 4.54% response acknowledgment that they were not aware of existence any instrument reflects on a certain fraction of officials within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden who were either in the oblivion of the instruments' existence or had not been exposed to their existence. As a result, it was difficult for such officials to engage meaningfully on diaspora matters. The Ministry, as well as the embassy, were required to have effective and reliable instruments of engagement known to everyone charged with the responsibility of executing diaspora matters.

The instruments adopted to inform and guide diaspora engagement were deliberate strategies by the government through Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden aimed at increasing diaspora contributions towards the economic development of the country. In West and Central Africa, around half of the states have developed or have started the development of national diaspora strategies under the leadership of a diaspora-mandated Government office (ICMPD, 2016). Therefore, for meaningful accelerated contributions, the government should design friendly initiatives to enhance diaspora contributions towards Kenya's economic development.
4.4.4 Government strategy to increase participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

From the summarised findings in figure 8, 203 responses were obtained from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. Out of these responses, 50 (24.63%) said that the government should give tax incentives while 59 (29.06%) said there should be regular engagements, meetings, and consultations. Also, 39 (19.21%) said the government should stop corruption and embezzlement of funds while 55 (27.09%) said that the government should link diaspora to partnership opportunities.

Figure 8. Government strategy to increase participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The majority's (29.06%) view that the Government should increase regular engagements, meetings and consultations with diaspora reflects on an existing vacuum which required stakeholder’s participation intended to produce better
decisions and more efficient benefits to the process of increasing diaspora participation towards contributing to the country's economic development. The study further showed that stakeholders had various suggestions aimed at harnessing the diaspora potential towards the country's economic development.

Looking at other progressive strategies adopted by other players in the region, benchmarking of the same could assist in increasing diaspora participation towards Kenya's economic development. ICMPD (2016), in the broader Africa region, Ethiopia has made strides by offering diaspora members the same benefits and rights as domestic investors through the issuance of yellow cards, and by introducing investment incentives for diaspora members, such as duty exemptions and discounted airfares for diaspora actors and diaspora entrepreneurs. Kenya could, therefore, benefit from the study findings and embrace the proposed strategies.

4.4.5 Support and assistance for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden

From the study findings, there were 43 responses obtained from 26 respondents interviewed at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at Kenya Embassy Sweden on how they support and assist diaspora in Sweden to contribute towards the country's economic development agenda. From the study findings, 19 (44.19%) responses said that it was through organising meetings and trade fairs, 14 (32.56%) said it was through the dissemination of information concerning trade and investments while 10 (23.25%) responses said it was through linking diasporas to available opportunities.

The majority (44.19%) view that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden ought to organise meetings and trade fairs which give the ability to network and form relationships that were key to economic development. This view goes well with the dissemination of information concerning trade and investments for purposes
of educating, explaining and promoting diaspora contribution to Kenya's economic development.

**Figure 9. Support and assistance for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden**

**Source: Study findings, 2017.**

While appreciating the study findings specifically in areas related to supporting and assisting Kenya's diaspora in Sweden, there were various ways through which the Ministry and Kenya Embassy could execute their activities. Aikins (2015) stated that to reach out effectively to the diaspora: web-platforms and databases are not enough for successful engagement; Governments need to take the initiative in getting to know these people, also in person. Governments should cultivate and nurture relationships with the diaspora by engaging and facilitating the creation of diaspora networks.
4.4.6 Incentives for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

From the study findings summarised in figure 10, 30 responses were obtained from 26 respondents interviewed Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these responses, 10 (33.33%) said the government should give tax incentives, 3 (10%) said there should be diaspora affirmative action on investment while 4 (13.33%) said that there should be a dedicated Embassy team to deal with diaspora issues. Also, 9 (30%) said there should be regular workshops and meetings while 4 (13.33%) said there should be a collaboration with the banking sector.

Figure 10. Incentives for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The study findings indicated that tax incentives (33.33%), as well as regular workshops and meetings (30.00%), were seen as significant incentives which the government ought to give diaspora as a means of attracting their contributions to the country's economic development. The respondents' suggestion for diaspora
affirmative action in investment opportunities, dedicating officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy as well as collaborating with the banking sector gave clear alternative opportunities which the government was required to adopt for purposes of attracting more diaspora contributions towards the country's economic development.

From the study findings, the suggestions made by 26 government officials directly responsible for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden gave a strong message that it was incumbent upon the government to create a strict investor environment and level playing regulations as well as the rule of law for the diaspora aimed at promoting their participation in the economic development of the country. Accordingly, De Lange (2013) posits that for the diaspora to play a more significant role in investment, the motivation of active diaspora members must be understood, patriotic bias leveraged, trust gained, initiatives and products maintained, and the country rule of law and business systems strengthened. Also, Carson (2007) posits that accordingly, the Kenyan Diaspora Investment Forum, with support from government and the private sector, encourage investment in the country, including philanthropy, from the diaspora. Therefore, government incentives could easily stimulate accelerated contributions from the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the country's economic development agenda.

4.4.7 Research and Development department for Kenyan diaspora matters

From the study findings summarised in figure 11, 26 respondents were interviewed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kenya Embassy Sweden. From the findings, 16 (61.54%) respondents admitted that the Ministry had a research and development department to inform knowledge-based decisions and policies regarding diaspora
matters while 10 (38.46%) respondents did not have any knowledge regarding the existence of such a department.

**Figure 11. Research and Development department for Kenyan diaspora matters**

*Source: Study findings, 2017.*

From the study findings, the huge variance regarding existence and nonexistence of Research and Development Department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs amongst the 26 officers responsible for Diaspora matters demonstrated a critical population that was not well informed about the comprehensive structures and channels that existed. The responses from 38.6% of the respondents pointed out a serious decision making gap that lacked empirical facts which would have been generated by a competent research and development department. Given such understanding, the acknowledgement by 61.54% of the respondents about existence of Research and Development Department could be attributed to reliance on few indicators for the existence of such a department and not a full-fledged Research and
Development department that presided over diaspora matters on behalf of the government.

From the understanding that competitive advantage of doing business was attributed to successful Research and Development department that often ensures improved quality of service for the organization, investing in such a Department was highly strategic. In demonstrating importance of Research and Development Department within an organization, Czech Republic Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (2012) said that the Czech Republic could see the key to the growth of its competitiveness in research and development, in the innovation abilities of its enterprises, the increasing quality of its human resources and the use of information and communication technologies.

4.4.8 Decisions by the Ministry/Embassy of Kenya regarding diaspora matters

From the summarised findings in figure 12, there were 64 responses obtained from 26 responses from an interview carried out at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these responses, 20 (31.25%) said that the Ministry's decisions regarding diaspora matters were through meetings and conference resolutions while 19 (29.68%) said that it was through the designated department dealing with diaspora matters. Twenty two (34.38%) respondents said that it was through consultations while 3 (4.69%) said that they were not aware.

The multiple responses obtained from 26 officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that diaspora matters were decided at different levels and by different forums. It was expected that designated officers handling diaspora matters would be in a position to identify at least a unified mechanism for determining diaspora matters, but this was not the case among all respondents. What became an issue of concern
was when 4.69% of the respondents admitted that they were not aware of how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden made decisions regarding diaspora matters. The admission by some officials responsible for Diaspora affairs that they were not aware about how Diaspora decisions were made at the Ministry showed that gaps existed when it came to an elaborate model of making decisions in regard to Diaspora matters.

![Pie chart showing Ministry/Embassy decisions regarding Diaspora.

Figure 12. Decisions by the Ministry/Embassy of Kenya regarding diaspora matters

Source: Study findings, 2017.

An elaborate decision-making process could guarantee an excellent outcome that was also valid and reliable. To this, UMassd (2017) said that using a step-by-step decision-making process can help you make more deliberate, thoughtful decisions by organizing relevant information and defining alternatives. UMassd (2017) further
states that this approach increases the chances that you will choose the most satisfying option possible.

4.4.9 Scale of importance for activities by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden

The study obtained findings regarding the awareness of available opportunities for Kenya's economic development by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden. From the summarised findings in table 12, the research sought to find out from the 26 respondents at the Ministry of Foreign affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden about ratings regarding importance for activities by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden on a scale of 1 (one) to 5 (five) where 1 was the least, and 5 was the highest.

Table 12

Scale of importance for activities by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale 1 to 5</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyan diaspora in Sweden is aware of available opportunities for Kenya’s economic development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.53%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.23%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden regularly participates in promoting Kenya’s economic development</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.38%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34.62%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kenyan diaspora in Sweden has strong networks on</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
personalities and organizations with vast knowledge, expertise, skills, and experience in economic development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Ministry/Embassy is deeply involved in increasing contributions towards economic development in Kenya</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>11.54%</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>30.77%</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>30.77%</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>15.38%</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>11.54%</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Ministry/Embassy has special program targeting involvement of the youth, women and vulnerable groups in the diaspora.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>42.30%</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>30.77%</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>15.38%</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>11.54%</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Ministry/Embassy in Stockholm has established</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>23.07%</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>38.46%</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>19.23%</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>19.23%</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Kenya government has incentives for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute towards Kenya’s economic development.
structures to mitigate challenges experienced by Kenyans in the diaspora when contributing to Kenya's economic development.

| The Diaspora have mastered ways and channels to address challenges experienced when contributing to Kenya’s economic development | 9 | 34.62% | 3 | 11.54% | 4 | 15.38% | 4 | 15.38% | 6 | 23.07% | 26 |

| The instruments of engaging diaspora give provision for handling challenges experienced by diaspora while contributing to Kenya’s economic development | 6 | 23.07% | 1 | 38.46% | 6 | 23.07% | 2 | 7.69% | 2 | 7.69% | 26 |

Source: Study findings, 2017.

Key
F-Frequency
% - Percentage

From the findings, 3 (11.53%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 5 (19.23%) gave a rating of 2. Also, 10 (38.46%) respondents gave a score rating of 3, 5 (19.23%) gave a rating of 4 while 3 (11.54%) respondents gave a rating of 5. The perspective from
respondents at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden had 69.23% giving score ratings of 3, 4 and 5. This perspective reflected on the presence of various opportunities that needed to be explored further for accelerated economic development of Kenya.

From study findings on whether Kenyan diaspora in Sweden regularly participated in promoting Kenya's economic development, 4 (15.38%) respondents gave ratings of 1 and 5 respectively, 9 (34.62%) respondents provided score ratings of 2 and 3 respectively while no respondent gave score rating of 4. Lack of score ratings at 1 and 5 showed that on average, Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden regularly participated in promoting Kenya’s economic development. Since full potential had not been realized, it was therefore upon stakeholders to leverage on existing opportunities to increase participation of Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to Kenya’s economic development.

The study obtained findings on whether the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden had strong networks on personalities and organizations with vast knowledge, expertise, skills, and experience in economic development. From the findings, 3 (11.54%) respondents gave ratings of 1, 4 and 5 respectively, 10 (38.46%) respondents provided score rating of 2 while 7 (26.92%) respondents gave ratings of 3. From the study findings, the diaspora had slightly below average networks rated highly at 2 (38.46%) and average networks 3 (26.92%). It was imperative for stakeholders to give diaspora incentive to enable enhancement of their networks.

The study obtained findings on whether the Kenya government had incentives for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute towards Kenya's economic development. From the findings, 9 (34.62%) respondents gave ratings of 1 and 2 respectively, 4
(15.38%) respondents gave a score rating of 3 while 2 (7.69%) respondents gave ratings of 4 and 5 respectively. The least cumulative ratings of 1 and 2 at 69.24% reflected on the government's lack of meaningful incentives aimed at attracting diaspora to contribute to the national development agenda.

The study obtained findings on whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy were deeply involved in increasing contributions towards the economic development of Kenya. From the findings, 3 (11.54%) respondents each gave ratings of 1 and 5 respectively, 8 (30.77%) respondents each gave ratings of 2 and 3 respectively while 4 (15.38%) respondents gave a score rating of 4. From the study findings, it reflected that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy were involved in diaspora matters but not actively. These findings indicated a negative image on the institutions mandated by the government to execute diaspora matters yet did little to increase diaspora contributions towards the country's economic development.

The study obtained findings on whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden had special programs targeting involvement of the Kenyan youth, women, and vulnerable groups in the diaspora. From the findings, 11 (42.30%) respondents gave a rating of 1 while 8 (30.77%) respondents presented a score rating of 2. Also, 4 (15.38%) respondents gave a score rating of 3, none of the respondents gave a rating of 4 while 3 (11.54%) respondents gave a rating of 5. From the study findings, the cumulative scores of 1 and 2 were at 73.07%. These findings reflected on lack of any meaningful and special programs targeting involvement of Kenyan youth, women, and vulnerable groups in the diaspora. When a section of the
population is left out in the economic development agenda, uniformity of development in all economic sectors could not be achievable.

The study obtained findings on whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden had established structures to mitigate challenges experienced by Kenyans in the diaspora when contributing to Kenya's economic development. From the findings, 6 (23.07%) respondents gave score rating of 1, 10 (38.46%) presented score rating of 2, 5 (19.23%) respondents each gave ratings of 3 and 4 respectively while no respondent gave rating of 5. From the cumulative least scores of 1 and 2 at 61.53%, it reflected on either poor or inadequate structure to mitigate challenges experienced by Kenyans in the diaspora when contributing to Kenya's economic development.

The study obtained findings on whether the diaspora had mastered ways and channels to address challenges experienced when contributing to Kenya's economic development. From the findings, 9 (34.62%) respondents gave a score rating of 1, 3 (11.54%) presented score rating of 2, 4 (15.38%) respondents each gave ratings of 3 and 4 respectively while 6 (23.07%) respondents gave a score rating of 5. The study findings had the majority (34.62%) giving least score rating of 1. However, the respondents were well spread to other score ratings. The study findings reflected that only few diaspora had mastered proper ways and channels to address challenges experienced when contributing to Kenya's economic development.

The study obtained findings on whether the instruments of engaging Kenya diaspora gave provision for handling challenges experienced by diaspora while contributing to Kenya's economic development. From the findings, 6 (23.07%) respondents each gave score ratings of 1 and 3 respectively, 10 (38.46%) presented rating of 2 while 2
(7.69%) respondents each gave ratings of 4 and 5 respectively. From the cumulative least ratings of 1 and 2, 61.53% said that instruments of engaging Kenya diaspora did not explicitly give provision for handling challenges experienced by diaspora while contributing to Kenya's development.

The study's findings regarding importance on the implementation of Kenya's diaspora policy established various constraints which need urgent attention to realise accelerated contribution of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development agenda. Newland and Tanaka (2010) said that severe capacity constraints for African diaspora organizations are another continuing challenge whereby there is the inadequate capacity to carry out their activities in a way that is more visible to the broader world.

4.5 Challenges encountered by the diaspora in contributing towards Kenya's economic development

This section presents findings on challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experience regarding their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development as outlined in the objectives of the study. Therefore, the findings presented include challenges experienced by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden; challenges encountered by the Ministry and Kenya Embassy in Sweden; challenges encountered by the Government of Kenya; suggestions for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden; and recommendations to overcome challenges. Seventy-six (76) respondents from organizations and twenty-six (26) respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden engaged with diaspora matters were interviewed. For purposes of obtaining all
responses given as well as to benefit from the insight information given by respondents, the study did not limit the number of responses per a given question administered to each respondent. Therefore, all responses per each study question were considered to enrich the content of the study. Consequently, the number of responses exceeded the number of respondents in all interviews undertaken.

**4.5.1 Challenges encountered by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden**

The study findings obtained 181 responses from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations as summarised in table 13.

**Table 13**

**Challenges encountered by Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor engagement and Poor communication by the Ministry and the Embassy</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax issues and straining policies regarding investments in Kenya</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low trust for the Kenyan contacts by the diasporas</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment challenges for diaspora in Sweden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa limitations by the host government</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of adequate finance among diaspora</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry and Embassy limited accessibility by diaspora</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption prevalence in Kenya</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial segregation of diaspora in Sweden</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not understanding the role of the Ministry and Embassy for diasporas</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>181</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Study findings, 2017.**

Out of these 181 responses, 40 (22.10%) said there was poor engagement and poor communication by the Ministry and Embassy officials, 27 (14.92%) said there were tax issues and straining policies regarding investments in Kenya. 26 (14.36%) respondents said there was low trust for Kenyan contacts by the diaspora while 10
(5.52%) respondents said there were employment challenges for the diaspora in Sweden. 19 (10.50%) respondents said there were visa limitations by the government of Sweden, 25 (13.81%) said there was lack of adequate finances among the diaspora, and 4 (2.21%) said there was the limited accessibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden by the diaspora. Also, 14 (7.73%) respondents said there was corruption prevalence in Kenya, 5 (2.76%) said there was racial segregation of diaspora in Sweden while 11 (6.09%) said the diaspora did not understand the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden.

The study findings established two broad segments affecting the diaspora's contribution towards Kenya's economic development. These were challenges affecting the diaspora from Kenya and those affecting them in the host country of Sweden. From the two segments, the challenges from Kenya and officials of the Ministry, as well as the Embassy, were overwhelming. On the part of the Ministry and Embassy, the respondents showed that there was poor engagement and poor communication (22.10%), limited accessibility by the diaspora (2.21%) and the failure to understand the role of the Ministry and Embassy in diaspora matters. These findings reflected negatively on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy as the Government institutions mandated to articulate and execute diaspora matters towards enhancing their contributions to Kenya’s economic development agenda.

Also, the respondents faulted the government's unfavourable tax regime that strains policies regarding investments in Kenya (14.92%) as well as corruption prevalence in Kenya (7.73%). These findings reflected on the government's inability to attract accelerated contribution of the diaspora towards economic development of the country.
The study findings established that challenges encountered by the diaspora in the host country of Sweden include a low trust for the Kenyan contacts (14.36%), employment challenges (5.52%) and visa limitations (10.50%). Others included inadequate financial endowment (13.81%), and racial segregation (2.76%) inhibit diaspora's competence in actively contributing towards Kenya's economic development agenda.

Challenges regarding diaspora cut across many countries and regions. According to ICMPD (2016), knowledge of the collective diaspora is wanting, and initiatives on engagement, investments, networks, empowerment, and partnership are nascent (centered on dialogue and papers), country-specific, and facilitated through international (generally north-south) cooperation. Also, Newland and Tanaka (2010) said that the most pressing problems for diaspora businesses are access to finance, access to and knowledge of support services, language barriers and limited business, management, and marketing skills. Newland and Tanaka (2010) further posit that most diaspora businesses rely less on formal providers of finance and services to support them than do mainstream businesses.

4.5.2 Challenges encountered by the Ministry and Kenya Embassy in Sweden

The study obtained 188 responses from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. Out of the 188 responses, 51 (27.12%) said that there were ineffective communication channels between the Ministry/ Embassy and the diaspora. 23 (12.23%) responses said there was the inadequate human capacity to handle diaspora matters, 40 (21.27%) said there was lack of comprehensive records of the diaspora registration at the Embassy while 2 (1.05%) said that there were negative perceptions of Africans by the Swedish citizens of white origin. 12 (6.38%) respondents said that there were prohibitive legislative laws on trade and investments in Sweden, 21
(11.17%) stated that there was corruption, nepotism, and corruption in Kenya, while 15 (7.97%) said that there were inadequate budget allocation for the Ministry and the Embassy. Also, 7 (3.72%) stated that there was insufficient participation by Kenyan diaspora while 17 (9.04%) responses did not know or were not aware of challenges experienced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden.

Table 14

Challenges encountered by the Ministry and Kenya Embassy in Sweden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ineffective communication channels between</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>27.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry/Embassy and the diaspora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate human capacity to handle diaspora matters</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of comprehensive and individual diaspora records at the Embassy</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The negative perception of Africans by the Swedish citizens of white origin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibitive legislative laws on trade and investment in Sweden</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of Corruption, nepotism, and tribalism in Kenya</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate budget allocation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient participation by Kenyan diaspora</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know/ Not aware</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>188</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The study findings about many challenges experienced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy reflected an inhibited institution charged with responsibilities of articulating and executing diaspora matters on behalf of the country. The findings further established that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden experienced prohibitive working environment where there were ineffective communication channels with the diaspora (27.12%), inadequate human capacity (12.23%), lack of comprehensive and individual diaspora records at the Embassy as well as at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, inadequate financial
resources (7.97%) and insufficient participation by Kenyan diaspora. These factors determine the extent to which the Ministry and the Embassy cannot be expected to perform optimally.

The study findings that established existence of negative perceptions of Africans by the Swedish citizens of white origin (1.05%) gave an impression of a negligible fraction of non-conducive operating environment for the Ministry and the Embassy. However, with cumulative existence of prohibitive legislative laws on trade and investment in Sweden (6.38%) as well as prevalence of corruption, nepotism, and tribalism in Kenya (11.17%), it showed existence of unfriendly operating environment which could impact negatively on efforts to enhance operations of the Ministry as well as the Embassy.

Also, 9.04% of the responses admitted not to know challenges experienced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy. From the stakeholders' perspective, it reflected that there were players in the sector who did not understand the relationship between the diaspora and the Ministry as well as the Embassy in the operations related to diaspora's contributions to the economic development agenda of Kenya.

The study findings were in harmony with the discussions of the writings of Aman in 2014. Excessive red tape, customs delays, lousy infrastructure, corruption, lack of macroeconomic stability, trade barriers, lack of legal security, and mistrust in government institutions affect migrants' decisions to invest in their home countries and to return (Aman, 2014).

4.5.3 Challenges encountered by the Government of Kenya

The study obtained 58 responses from 26 respondents interviewed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden. Out of these 58 responses, 13 (22.41%)
said that there was insufficient funding by the Kenya government towards promoting diaspora participation in Kenya’s economic development. Four (6.89%) responses said that the economic activities of the diaspora had not been documented, 7 (12.06%) said diaspora was not in touch with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden while 10 (17.24%) said there were communication barriers with the diaspora. 10 (17.24%) said that there was lack of accurate statistics about Kenyan diaspora in Sweden, 4 (6.89%) said there was a retrogressive political influence and anti-government citizens while 3 (5.17%) said there was lack of clear policy guidelines on diaspora matters. Also, 4 (6.89%) respondents said that there was a significant and disperse diaspora region to cover hence communication barriers while 3 (5.17%) said there was lack of trust to invest in Kenya as well as high taxation regime. The summarised findings are presented in table 15.

Table 15

Challenges encountered by the Government of Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient funding by the Kenyan government</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented diaspora economic activities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diasporas were not in touch with the Ministry and Kenyan embassy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication barriers with the diaspora</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of accurate statistics about Kenyan diaspora in Sweden</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrogressive Political influence and anti-government citizens</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of clear policy guidelines on diaspora matters</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large and disperse diaspora region to cover hence communication barriers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of trust to invest in Kenya as well as high taxation regime</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.
The study findings reflected that the internal challenges overwhelmed the operations of the Ministry and the Embassy. These findings included a combination of factors such as insufficient funding by the Kenya Government (22.41%) and diaspora's inability to be in touch with the Ministry as well as Kenya Embassy Sweden (12.06%). Also, communication barriers with diaspora (17.24%), lack accurate statistics about Kenyan diaspora in Sweden (17.24%) and lack of clear policy guidelines on diaspora matters (5.17%). The internal challenges threatened the institutions' general mandate of executing diaspora matters. Without addressing and minimising prevalence of internal challenges, the Ministry's role and that of the Embassy would be dominantly passive. Once the Ministry and Embassy could secure effective internal operations, it would become a stronger pillar to deal with external challenges.

The assertion by Black and Castaldo (2009) that policies, laws, and regulations were the most significant obstacles to establishing a business by diaspora members and return migrants offered a positive guideline which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Stockholm could adopt to create good and significant policies, laws and regulations aimed at eliminating challenges encountered.

**4.5.4 Recommendations for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden**

The study obtained 149 responses from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. Out of these 149 responses, 49 (32.89%) responses said that the Embassy should be more engaged/involved with diaspora matters and 38 (25.50%) respondents suggested the establishment of specific representatives among the diaspora on diaspora economic matters. 34 (22.82%) respondents indicated organising events, and investment forums by stakeholders and 7 (4.70) respondents suggested
that there was the need for unity of Kenyan diaspora. Also, 20 (13.42%) said there was a need to seek ways to improve policies and communications regarding diaspora while 1 (0.67%) said that he/she did not know any solution to suggest. The study findings were summarised in figure 13.

Figure 13. Recommendations for Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden

Source: Study findings, 2017.

Majority of the responses were of the view that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden should be more engaged (32.89%), diaspora to establish representative on diaspora economic affairs (25.50%) and that stakeholders should organise events and investment forums (22.82%). These overwhelming responses reflected on stakeholders understanding that there were some specific issues to be
addressed to realize maximum contributions of the diaspora towards Kenya's economic development agenda. The study findings further appreciated the unity of the diaspora as well as improvement of policies and communication as some of the critical enablers for accelerated diaspora participation in the country's economic development.

To enable direct diaspora investment in viable, productive, and strategic sectors, the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden required transformative strategies. ICMPD (2016) stated that requisite to any action is realistic expectations on the impact of an active diaspora, understanding that it brings dividends where home country objectives are clear, systems are strengthened, and general socio-economic conditions are hospitable. ICMPD (2016) further stated that considerations need to be given to initiatives' applicability, replicability, and scalability and diversity within the home and host countries and their respective governance systems, diaspora demographics, and motivations.

4.5.5 Recommendations to overcome challenges

The study obtained 162 responses from 76 respondents interviewed from organizations. Out of these 162 responses, 46 (28.40%) suggested effective communication and information dissemination to address challenges and find solutions while 21 (12.96%) recommended the establishment of designated section/platform to deal with diaspora investment and trade matters. 6 (3.70%) responses suggested employment and deployment of competent staff conversant with economic diplomacy. 23 (14.20%) proposed the elimination of corruption, nepotism, and tribalism while 14 (8.64%) suggested the establishment of bilateral collaboration with host government of Sweden. 26 (16.05%) responses indicated that the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden should link diaspora to donors and investors while 8 (4.94%) suggested that the Ministry and the Embassy should improve social media presence to engage with a broader target audience (e-Public Relations). Also, 1 (0.61%) suggested need to revisit the Kenya diaspora policy broad objective, 12 (7.41%) indicated that government to support and educate diaspora associations on relevant matters while 5 (3.09%) responses admitted that they were not aware of any suggestion to make. The study findings were summarized in table 16.

Table 16

Recommendations to overcome challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective communication and information dissemination to address challenges and find solutions.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish designated section/platform to deal with diaspora investments and trade matters</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employ and deploy competent staff who are conversant with economic diplomacy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminate corruption, nepotism, and tribalism</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Bilateral collaboration with the host government</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry &amp; Embassy to link diaspora to donors and investors</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve social media presence to engage with a broader target audience (e-Public Relations)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisit the Kenya Diaspora Policy broad objective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government to Support and educate diaspora associations on relevant matters</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not aware/ Do not Know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>162</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study findings, 2017.

The suggestions made from the responses reflected on the stakeholders deep understanding about the possible solutions necessary for accelerating contributions of
Kenya's diaspora in Sweden towards the country's development agenda. In this regard, the majority of the suggested solutions focused on internal reforms of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Kenya Embassy Sweden especially in ensuring effective communication and information dissemination to address challenges and find solutions (28.40%), establishing a designated section/platform to deal with diaspora investments and trade matters (12.96%) and linking Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to donors and investors. As discussed earlier, the internal reforms will guarantee a stable institution capable of transforming diaspora contributions and also one that would be able to influence elimination of external threats and challenges. The results from the study findings were supported by Plaza and Ratha (2011) in a survey of African embassies in France, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America conducted as a part of the World Bank's Africa Migration Project. Several Embassies have little information on the number of diaspora members, that coordination between the embassies and the government ministries need to improve, and that there is an urgent need for training the embassy staff on how to work with diaspora members (Plaza and Ratha, 2011).
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations according to the objectives, and research questions. The chapter also makes suggestions regarding areas for further research. The discussions are aligned to the specific objectives of the study which were to assess the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development; to evaluate the role of existing government structures, policies and instruments and how these had harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya’s economic development; and to investigate the challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experience in regard to their full integration, mainstream and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya’s economic development.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study adopted descriptive research design where the survey method was employed to obtain information from respondents. The interview schedules based on objectives and study questions were administered to all respondents to identify trends and characteristics of the population in the study. The interviews were aimed at obtaining perspectives from representatives of Organizations engaged with diaspora affairs as well as from staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kenyan Embassy Sweden.

From the assessment of the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development, the study findings showed various types of
contributions. The contributions included monetary remittances, transfer of skills and knowledge, investments in physical assets and real estate. They also included social support, trade and business, legislation/legal support, marketing and promotion (awareness), partnerships and cooperation, opportunities for employment, culture, and heritage exchange programs, sports activities, education and training programs, exports and imports. However, monetary remittances were rated the highest followed by social support. Other forms of contributions received low ratings.

The study established that majority of respondents among stakeholders from the Associations, Organizations, and Agencies were aware of the contributions made by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the country's economic development while the majority of respondents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden were not aware.

From the study, findings were obtained regarding the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these had harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya's economic development. The study established that there was a slight majority among stakeholders from the Associations, Organizations, and Agencies who were not aware of engagements between the government and Kenyan diaspora in Sweden regarding their contributions to economic development agenda. However, some respondents said such engagements were undertaken through meetings with embassy representatives, forums, exhibitions, and conferences, social media as well as through agencies and associations. The study further established that there were various types of instruments adopted by the Ministry and Embassy to inform and guide the diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development. These instruments include diaspora policy
document, a strategic plan of the Ministry, dedicated staff to diaspora matters, bilateral agreements, dissemination of information by the Ministry headquarters and through officers who acted as link persons or intermediaries.

The study established that the government was required to adopt strategies which would accelerate the participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's economic development. The most preferred focused on incentives which included tax incentives, regular engagements, meetings and consultations, stoppage of corruption and embezzlement of funds, and linking diaspora to partnership opportunities. Other preferred strategies included organising meetings, conferences and trade fairs, dissemination of information concerning trade and investments, diaspora affirmative action on investments, dedicated Ministry as well as Embassy team to deal with diaspora issues, regular workshops, and meetings as well as collaboration with the banking sector.

The study established that the existence of research and development department for the decision-making process in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden was not familiar amongst all officers responsible for diaspora matters. Therefore, decisions within the Ministry regarding issues of the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden were discharged through various channels that included meetings and conference resolutions, the designated department dealing with diaspora matters, and consultations.

From the findings regarding challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experienced concerning their full integration, mainstreaming and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development, the study established two broad segments. These were challenges affecting the diaspora from Kenya and
those affecting them in the host country of Sweden. The various challenges identified in the study included poor engagement and poor communication by the Ministry and Embassy officials, unfavourable tax regime and straining policies regarding investments in Kenya. Other challenges included the low trust for Kenyan contacts by the diaspora, employment challenges for the diaspora in Sweden, visa limitations by the host government of Sweden, lack of adequate finances among the diaspora, limited accessibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden by the diaspora. Others included corruption prevalence in Kenya, racial segregation of diaspora in Sweden and that some of the diaspora were unable to understand the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden.

Other challenges included ineffective communication channels between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya Embassy Sweden and the diaspora, the inadequate human capacity to handle diaspora matters and lack of comprehensive records of the diaspora registration at the Embassy. Also, there were negative perceptions of Africans by the Swedish citizens of white origin, restrictive legislative laws on trade and investments in Sweden, the prevalence of corruption, nepotism and tribalism in Kenya, inadequate financial resources experienced by the Ministry and the Embassy, and insufficient participation by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden.

As a result of the challenges, the study suggested solutions that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kenya Embassy in Sweden should be more engaged/involved with diaspora matters. Further suggestions were on the establishment of specific representatives among the diaspora for diaspora economic matters, organising events and investment forums by stakeholders, the need for unity of Kenyan diaspora, the need to seek ways to improve policies and communications regarding diaspora.
Other suggestions made for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy included effective communication and information dissemination to address challenges and find solutions, the establishment of designated section/ platform to deal with diaspora investment and trade matters, employment and deployment of competent staff conversant with economic diplomacy. Others included the elimination of corruption, nepotism, and tribalism as well as the establishment of bilateral collaboration with host government of Sweden. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy in Sweden were also required to link diaspora to donors and investors as well as improve social media presence to engage with a broader target audience (e-Public Relations). Other suggestions included revising the Kenya diaspora policy to incorporate emerging diaspora issues and that the government should support and educate diaspora associations on relevant matters.

5.3 Conclusions

The research findings established that most of the contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development were mainly from the traditional and informal practices. These were primarily from monetary remittances and social support aimed at poverty alleviation and not necessarily economic development. However, new forms of contributions including experience and network sharing, knowledge and skills transfer, sports, culture, and heritage exchange programs as well as diversified investments programs had emerged as active contributors to economic development. For Kenya to achieve extensive accelerated contributions, all forms of contributions by the Kenyan diaspora required full
stakeholder participation as well as a structured and formal involvement geared towards accelerated transformation and growth.

The lack of significant awareness amongst all stakeholders regarding contributions made by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden reflected on the magnitude and inability as well as lack of information on a crucial specific part of the population responsible for articulating diaspora matters. Therefore, some of the stakeholders were ill-informed when it came to the task of being reliable agents of promoting activities of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to the economic development of the country.

On issues regarding the role of existing government structures, policies, and instruments and how these had harnessed the potential of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to contribute to Kenya's economic development, it was established that there was a lacuna in the engagement between the government and diaspora. This negligible engagement resulted in either inadequate or lack of useful information from the government to stakeholders regarding the country's economic development agenda.

From the research findings, there was a failure on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden in reaching out to all stakeholders regarding strategies to increase participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya's economic development.

The instruments adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden to inform and guide engagement with the Diasporas in Sweden in Kenya's economic development were not effective to incorporate all stakeholders. Most of the instruments in place were general and did not provide explicit ways of engaging Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards contributing to Kenya's economic development.
It was evident that the Government was crucial and instrumental in promoting meaningful contributions by the Kenyan diaspora towards economic development of homeland. Therefore, the government was required to increase her involvement through various ways to encourage the participation of stakeholders as well as building an enabling environment for Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to increase their contributions towards the economic development of Kenya.

It was incumbent upon the government to create a strict investor environment and level playing ground regulations as well as the rule of law for the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden aimed at promoting their participation in the economic development of the country. Therefore, there was a need for government to give various types of incentives to stimulate and accelerate contributions from the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the country's economic development agenda.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not adequately structured to incorporate a fully functioning research and development department to formulate well informed and knowledge-based decisions and policies when handling diaspora matters. Research and Development department often ensures improved quality of service for the organization since it guarantees competitive advantage of decision making when doing business.

Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden did not have an established channel through which diaspora decisions were made. Diaspora matters were decided at different levels of the Ministry. All officers handling diaspora matters were expected to be familiar with diaspora decision-making process, but it was not the case. This unfamiliarity exposed the decision-making process to arbitrary decisions, ad hoc or uninformed outcome of such decisions.
On study findings regarding challenges that the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden experienced concerning their full integration, mainstream, and engagement in effective contribution towards Kenya's economic development, the study established two broad segments affecting the diaspora's contribution towards Kenya's economic development. These were challenges affecting the diaspora from Kenya and those affecting them in the host country of Sweden. From the two segments, the challenges from Kenya and officials at the Ministry, as well as the Embassy, were overwhelming to the extent that they extensively inhibited the diaspora contributions towards the country's economic development agenda.

The challenges faced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden reflected on the institution's high incapability to articulate and execute diaspora matters towards enhancing diaspora contributions to Kenya's economic development agenda. Also, the challenges had caused the government to be unable to attract the accelerated participation of the diaspora towards economic development of the country. The conditions experienced by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden were not favourable, and hence they could not allow or guarantee some of them to actively contribute towards Kenya's economic development agenda.

To enable direct diaspora investment in viable, productive, and strategic economic sectors, the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden required transformative strategies, enablers, and suitable environment for operation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Kenya Embassy Sweden were required to undergo internal reforms to achieve minimum threshold that would guarantee full support as well as accelerate diaspora contributions. The government too was required to create an enabling environment.
aimed at attracting diaspora contributions towards the country's economic development.

5.4 Recommendations

These study findings established that there was a high potential for the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden to accelerate their contributions towards the economic development of Kenya. The need for accelerated diaspora participation required some measures to be put in place as discussed below.

There was a need to establish diaspora database to include diaspora geographic distribution, mapping out of diaspora economic activities, investment flows, diaspora skills, and competencies. The database should also include annual economic trends especially regarding Kenyan diaspora contributions towards Kenya's economic development. The information from the database would inform definite plans for adequate engagement with diaspora as well as harness their contributions.

There was need to deploy and embrace new technologies, particularly, digital technologies that facilitate increased social networks, connectivity, and timely information sharing. The new technologies would create a platform where all stakeholders in diaspora matters would interact more freely as they share their experiences and thoughts.

Stakeholders in diaspora matters should expand their venture to capital development since the sector creates a multiplier effect as well as a high impact on the economic development of the country. Newland and Tanaka (2010) suggest that programs to support entrepreneurs should consider establishing risk-sharing mechanisms, mimicking the operations of commercial venture capital firms. This venture often
proves more profitable, and the share of the rewards could be invested in a fund that would make additional investments possible.

There was a need to target the high achievers who could influence diaspora investments and decision-making processes. Engagement with crucial people was essential for successful functioning and implementation of diaspora programs. Such people become change agents among the diaspora and will often trigger a broader range of diaspora involvement in making contributions towards economic agenda of the country.

Stakeholders should utilize intellectual capital and knowledge-based organizations to create more value-added incentives towards attracting diaspora involvement in contributing towards the economic development of the country. USAID (2009) said that the Silicon Valley Professionals Association (SIPA) provided opportunities for networking and information sharing. USAID (2009) further asserted that the Silicon Valley professionals were role models and sources of finance for entrepreneurs.

The Government through government Ministries, Departments and Agencies should invest in the promotion of diaspora economic activities to attract and increase diaspora contributions. Harding and Javorcik (2011) said that a recent University of Oxford study showed that one dollar spent on investment promotion rises FDI inflows by 189 dollars and that 78 dollars spent on investment promotion create an additional job by a foreign affiliate.

Kenya diaspora investment incubator should be established to give appropriate guidance and also bridge the gap between how activities were undertaken in the current set up and the optimum level under which they ought to be conducted. The appropriate guidance would guarantee a formalized and pragmatic approach to
achieving accelerated diaspora contributions towards Kenya's economic development. Riddle et al, (2010) explore how business incubators contribute to the economic development of emerging markets by organizing their programs to bridge the institutional divides that transnational diaspora entrepreneurs face when establishing their multi-territorial ventures in these markets.

There was a need for continuous public, private partnerships (PPP) to ensure comprehensive approach and engagement with the diaspora. Engagements through platforms such as meetings, conferences, forums, discussions, media, and social networks would promote the flow of information and enhance strategies to encourage diaspora contributions towards the economic development of the country.

The government of Kenya to create the right incentives by creating a competitive diaspora investment environment, organizing contests of investment projects, and granting matching grants to the most viable investment projects.

5.5 Areas for further research

Given that the study focused only on Kenyan diaspora in Sweden, the results may not apply to all Kenyan diaspora across the globe. It is recommended that a study is done cutting across all Kenyan diaspora in all countries. The findings from the study would allow for broader generalization of the results.
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APPENDIX 1

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONS

Academic Research on the Role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s Economic Development

INSTRUCTIONS

This study is a requirement for the partial fulfilment of the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in International Relations at Kenyatta University. The researcher would like to gather information on the role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s Economic Development. Kindly indicate the correct option. For the questions that require your own opinion, fill the blanks. You are requested to respond to all the items as accurately and honestly as possible.

*Kindly note that the information you give will be treated with confidentiality*

PART ONE: (QUESTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS HANDLING DIASPORA AFFAIRS)

SECTION A: Biometric information (Kindly indicate/ tick against the relevant response)

1. Name of Respondent (optional) / Organization

2. Respondents’ Gender

   Male
   Female

3. Respondent’s Age bracket

   20 – 30 years
   30-39 years
4. Length of stay in the Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 – 5 years</th>
<th>6 – 10 years</th>
<th>11 – 15 years</th>
<th>Over 15 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5. Position in the Organization

- Official in the Organization
- Member of the Organization
- Officer in the Organization
- Other (Specify)

SECTION B: Open-ended questions

1. Are you aware of any contributions made by the diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development? Yes/ No ______

   If yes, kindly list the contributions.

   ____________________________________________________________

2. What are some of the economic activities undertaken between the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden and their Kenyan contacts?

   ____________________________________________________________

3. In the order of rating from number 1 to 5, how would you rank participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the following: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities undertaken by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden</th>
<th>Rank each with either position 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 with 1 being highest and 5 being the least</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora are involved in trading activities with Kenyan contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diaspora undertake Investment activities in Kenya
Diaspora have viable economic networks
Diaspora engage in transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya
Diaspora are involved in money transfer to Kenya

4. Does the government of Kenya through the Embassy or other government agencies engage with diaspora regarding the country’s economic development agenda? Yes/ No: ________

If Yes, Kindly state ways through which the diaspora in Sweden have been engaged by the government ____________________________

5. In your opinion, how should the government increase diaspora participation towards contributing to the country’s economic development?

______________________________

6. List some of the challenges experienced by the following regarding their contributions towards economic development of Kenya.

a) Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden

______________________________

b) Embassy of Kenya/ Government agents____________________________

______________________________

7. What formal approaches can be adopted by both parties to address these challenges?
a) Kenyan diaspora in Sweden

b) Embassy of Kenya/ Government agencies

SECTION C: Diaspora contributions towards Kenya’s economic development

Kindly indicate the scale which the statements below are true of our views. 1 being the lowest score with which you strongly disagree with while 5 is the highest score with which you strongly agree with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY QUESTIONS</th>
<th>SCALE OF IMPORTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 = strongly disagree; 5 = strongly agree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. I am aware of Kenya’s economic development agenda.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I am aware of the focal point where Kenyans in Sweden can channel ideas and make follow up on issues regarding investments in Kenya.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The focal point provides adequate support to Kenyans in Sweden willing to contribute to economic development agenda of the country</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. There is an effective network established between the focal point, diaspora associations and individual Kenyans in diaspora to share information geared towards the country’s economic development agenda</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I have sufficient information regarding trade and investment opportunities in different sectors in Kenya.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I have participated in activities and programs organized by the Kenyan government/ focal point geared towards contributing to the economic development agenda.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. There are clear and open communication channels and information flow between the Kenyan government and members of diaspora associations in Sweden</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- THANK YOU -
APPENDIX 2
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR MFA AND EMBASSY

Academic Research on the Role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in
Kenya’s Economic Development

INSTRUCTIONS
This study is a requirement for the partial fulfilment of the award of the Degree of
Master of Arts in International Relations at Kenyatta University. The researcher
would like to gather information on the role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in
Kenya’s Economic Development. Kindly indicate the correct option. For the
questions that require your own opinion, fill the blanks. You are requested to respond
to all the items as accurately and honestly as possible.

Kindly note that the information you give will be treated with confidentiality

QUESTIONS FOR OFFICERS AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND AT KENYA EMBASSY, SWEDEN

SECTION ONE: Biometric information (Kindly tick against the relevant response)

1. Respondents’ Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Respondent’s Age bracket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Bracket</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 – 29 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 39 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 49 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Current Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Headquarters (Administration)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Headquarters (Diaspora Division)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Headquarters (Economic Division)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Headquarters (Europe Division)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Embassy, Stockholm accredited to Nordic Countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Length of stay in your current station**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over 10 years</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 - 9 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – 6 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Kindly indicate the position you hold in your current employment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy level</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION TWO: Open-ended questions**

1. Are you aware of any economic activities undertaken by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development?

   Yes: ___________ No: ___________

2. If the answer above is Yes, what are some of the economic activities undertaken by the Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards Kenya’s economic development?

   ________________________________ ________________________________

3. In the order of rating from number 1 to 5, how would you rank participation of Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the following: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities undertaken by Kenyan diaspora in Sweden</th>
<th>Rank each with either position 1,2,3,4 or 5 with 1 being highest and 5 being the least</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many Diaspora are involved in trading activities with Kenyan contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Many Diaspora undertake Investment activities in Kenya
Many Diaspora have viable economic networks
Many Diaspora engage in transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology to Kenya
Many Diaspora are involved in money transfer to Kenya

4. List instruments adopted by Ministry/Embassy to inform and guide engagement with the diasporas in Sweden in Kenya’s economic development.

How does the Ministry/Embassy support and assist diasporas in Sweden to contribute towards the country’s economic development agenda?

5. What are the government incentives for attracting contributions from Kenyan diaspora in Sweden towards the country’s economic development agenda?

6. Does the Ministry/Embassy have a research and development department to inform knowledge-based decisions and policies regarding diaspora matters?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If the answer above is no, how does the Ministry/Embassy make decisions regarding diaspora matters?

7. What are the challenges experienced by the Government/Embassy towards promoting diaspora participation in Kenya’s economic development?
SECTION THREE: Implementation of Diaspora policy

Kindly indicate the scale which the statements below are true of our views. 1 being the lowest score with which you strongly disagree with while 5 is the highest score with which you strongly agree with.

STUDY QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Scale of Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kenyan diaspora in Sweden is aware of available opportunities for Kenya’s economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden regularly participates in promoting Kenya’s economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Kenyan diaspora in Sweden has strong networks on personalities and organizations with vast knowledge, expertise, skills and experience on economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kenya government has incentives for its nationals in Sweden to contribute towards Kenya’s economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Ministry/Embassy is deeply involved in increasing contributions towards economic development in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Ministry/Embassy has special program targeting involvement of the youth, women and vulnerable groups in the diaspora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Ministry/Embassy in Stockholm have established structures to mitigate challenges experienced by Kenyans in the diaspora when contributing to Kenya’s economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Diaspora have mastered ways and channels to address challenges experienced when contributing to Kenya’s economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The instruments of engaging diaspora clearly gives provision for handling challenges experienced by diaspora while contributing to Kenya’s economic development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-THANK YOU-
APPENDIX 3

MAP OF SWEDEN

Source:
APPENDIX 4
APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke
Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School
DATE: 5th October, 2017

TO: Robert Wasike
    C/o History, Archaeology and Political Studies Dept.

REF: CSO/CTY/FT/26461/2013

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 27th September, 2017 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled, “The Role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya’s Economic Development”.

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking Forms per semester. The form has been developed to replace the Progress Report Forms. The Supervision Tracking Forms are available at the University’s Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

HARRIET ISABOKE
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

cc: Chairman, History, Archaeology and Political Studies Department.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Peter Wafuwa Wekesa
   C/o Department of History, Archaeology and Political Studies
   Kenyatta University
APPENDIX 5
RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Ref: No. NACOSTI/P/17/47772/19687
Date: 30th October, 2017

Robert Wasiye
Kenyatta University
P.O. Box 43844-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on “The role of the Kenyan Diaspora in Sweden in Kenya's Economic Development” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Nairobi County for the period ending 30th October, 2018.

You are advised to report to the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County before embarking on the research project.

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

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

Copy to:
The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.