MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO LIVELIHOODS IN KENYA: A CASE OF KAHAWA BARRACKS

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES IN THE SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

MARCH, 2021
DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of degree in any university.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents Daniel Opiyo and Emily Opiyo whose sacrifices and determination ensured that I had an education despite the profound challenges. I also dedicate this work to my brother Dr. Newton Opiyo, sister Irene Opiyo and in memory of Faith Atieno Opiyo, my wife Beryl Opiyo, and my lovely children Jayden Daniel and Liam Kelly Jnr. My love for you all can never be quantified. Lastly, in honor of our fallen heroes, who paid the ultimate price for the love of this great Nation, I salute you.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project was shaped at an early stage by my experience as a military police officer at the Military Police Corps in DOD. The experience gave me an unparalleled window into the impact of military barracks on the local communities. Over the years I interacted with hundreds of men and women in uniform whose last breath keeps our flag flying higher, my respect for your service is deep and profound. Greater love has no one than this.

This research project has spanned a significant portion of my academic career and throughout its meandering course; I have accumulated a series of intellectual debts that I cannot repay. First, my appreciation goes to God for the gift of life. Secondly, my gratitude goes to the Department of International Relations Conflict and Strategic Studies at Kenyatta University. Special thanks to my supervisor and mentor Dr. Linnet Hamasi for providing invaluable guidance throughout this research. I was extremely lucky to have a supervisor who cared so much about my work. I am particularly thankful to Dr. Mulu, Dr. Maoka, Dr. Felistus Kinyanjui, Dr. Muia, Mrs. Stella Njuguna among others, and all Departmental lecturers and staff.

Special thanks goes to all my classmates including Nicholas Aura, among others for their genuine support throughout this research work. I’m also indebted to my brother Dr. Newton Opiyo, Commandant DSC-Major General Martin Ong’ooyi and Kenya Air Force Commander, Major General F. O. Ogolla whose dynamism, vision, sincerity, and motivation have deeply inspired me.
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<tr>
<td>AMISOM</td>
<td>African Mission in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDE</td>
<td>Brigade</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Chief of Defense Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIMIC</td>
<td>Civil Military Relations</td>
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<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<td>DHQ</td>
<td>Defense Headquarters</td>
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<td>EAST COM</td>
<td>Eastern command</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focused Group Discussions</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Products.</td>
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<td>KA</td>
<td>Kenya Army</td>
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<td>KAB</td>
<td>Kahawa Army Barracks</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAF</td>
<td>Kenya Air Force</td>
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<td>KAOC</td>
<td>Kenya Army Ordnance Corps</td>
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<td>KAR</td>
<td>Kenya Africa Rifle</td>
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<td>KDF</td>
<td>Kenya Defense Forces</td>
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<td>KN</td>
<td>Kenya Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAB</td>
<td>Laikipia Air Base</td>
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<td>MAB</td>
<td>Moi Air Base</td>
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<td>MWR</td>
<td>Morale, Welfare and Recreation</td>
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<td>UN</td>
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<td>WEST COM</td>
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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Barracks: A large building or group of buildings used to house soldiers.

Civilian: A person who is not a member of the military or a police or firefighting force.

Civil-military relations: Defines the connection between civil society and military organization or organizations

Economic development. The extension of capacities that contribute to the advancement of society through the realization of individual, firm and community potential.

Economic growth. This has been defined as the positive change in the real output of the country in a particular span of time

Garrison: Military outpost where troops are stationed to protect an area. Usually contains more than one military unit or bases

Inter-dependency theory: Social theory by Harold Kelley and John Thibaut who posits that social exchange are associated with interpersonal relationships in terms of reward and cost.

Livelihood: A set of activities performed to live for a given life span, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing, and the capacity to acquire above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity.
**Location:** Has been defined as a particular place or position in this case Military Barracks.

**Military Intervention:** The deliberate act of a nation or a group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy.

**Military:** Refers to well organized armed forces of a country intended for warfare and Defense of the sovereignty of a state.

**Security.** The quality or state of being safe and secure from potential harm and measures taken to be safe or protected

**Urban Area:** The region surrounding a city mostly nonagricultural development with a high density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways

**Urban Development:** Refers to urbanization with its different dimensions and a system of residential expansion that creates cities. Residential areas are the primary focus of urban develop
ABSTRACT

Generally, this study focused on determining how the location of military barracks has influenced the livelihoods of people living around it focusing on Kahawa barracks in Kenya. The study aims at interrogating whether the location of military installations has a role and a priority in economic development. In their growth and development, many military organizations have surpassed their mandated roles and legally took over the development of certain sectors including economic, environmental, political, and societal developments in the society. The objective of the study was to assess the role of the military in socio-economic development in Kenya with a focus on Kahawa Barracks in Nairobi by assessing the economic activities coming up in the area, examining the impact of Kahawa barracks on the economy and livelihoods of the locals, assessing the challenges brought about military barracks in the area and mitigation measures. The literature review aimed at revealing the kind of interactions between the military as an institution and the local communities and how the military has incorporated social corporate responsibility in their development agenda. The study used interdependency theory and employs a qualitative research design. A sample size of 60 respondents living within the barracks and members of the local community outside the barracks was drawn from the population using interview schedules, FGDs, and observation. Data collected was assessed and analyzed qualitatively in a narrative format. The conclusion was drawn based on the findings of the study and the recommendations made. The outcome may be published for policymakers’ reference by security organs including military commanders to promote peace through sustainable Civilian military cooperation. The study concluded that because of the large number of soldiers at Kahawa barracks, many bars, eateries, shopping outlets, vegetable shops, barbershops, little eating houses, carpentry shops, and marketplaces have been grounded in regions close to the camps to cater to the camp inhabitants. The study further concluded that many serving service members are opting to stay off the barracks close to the barracks. The study concludes that the establishment of Kahawa barracks has resulted in both negative and positive impacts. Some of the positive impacts resulting from Kahawa barracks include supporting and aiding the local communities during crisis and emergencies, enjoyment of military facilities and services by locals around, and improving the general security of the area. The negative impacts included among some conflicts that arose between Kahawa barracks personnel and local communities, which might cause grievances and injuries to either party or increased immorality in the area. The study recommends that the Defense Headquarters to take affirmative steps to mitigate the problem of encroachment into military land through zoning ordinances which ensure that development around the barracks is consistent with the military activities; building codes that address and minimize noise concerns; and real estate noise disclosure requirements that inform buyers of the conditions that exist because of the barracks. The study also recommends that there should be rules and procedures on the access to military barracks to ably reduce the number of influx into the barracks thus reducing threat, insecurity, and the number of shoppers within the barrack.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Globally military barracks have contributed to massive socio-economic development in many sectors within the country promoting the GDP of many world economies. According to Dallemagne, (1990), this was evident during the base shutdown in California in the USA in 1991, which was due to USA strategic plans and restructuring of the base establishment. This affected the social and economic development of the California communities according to Domhoff, (2006). According to recent research which was conducted among the locals residing around George Air Force Base in San Bernardino which had operated for many years and was ultimately closed in December 1992, Fort Ord in Monterey closed in Sept 1994, and Castle Air Force Base located in Merced Province and was slated for closure in 1995 had almost 70% of its uniformed personnel by October 1994.

There have been massive base shutdowns in California in the last few years according to Taylor and Nigel, (1998). In the latest rounds of base closures that began in 1989, 163 bases nationwide with 119,000 military and civilian personnel have been closed. According to Black Jeremy (1991) through 1994, California accounted for a disproportionate share of those totals, losing 21 bases and 82,000 military and civilian personnel as maintained by David B Ralston, (1966). California's recent experience stands in sharp contrast to the post-Vietnam closures when it lost only 7 of the 100 bases closed in the US at the time. According to Douet and James (1997), local authorities have underlined the dire economic consequences for the state and affected
communities, including rising unemployment and declining housing prices, retail sales, population, and school enrollment following the closures. Belfast (1956) observes that when a military facility closes, the effects ripple throughout the surrounding community both socially and economically. Often social networks are broken as families lose their neighbors, businesses lose their customers and workers lose their jobs. In a thriving city, a closure can bring the local economy to a standstill especially in rural or suburban areas where a closure translates into years of struggle, as municipal planners strain to fill the empty spaces that the military leaves behind.

Trevor (2002) observes that, In Africa, the country that hosts the largest permanent military base in Djibouti in the horn of Africa, with about 4,000 personnel stationed at camp Lemonnier majority of these personnel fir part of the USA joint task force. This military base has for a long time been a source of livelihood for thousands of Djiboutian and nationals of neighboring countries, promoting the general socio-economic development of the country. Boulder (1995) maintains that due to its existence, the condition of roads and other infrastructural facilities has tremendously improved.

Road networks, rail lines, and airfields have been constructed in and around the base area. The military bases have also improved the country tax revenues and housing markets positively affecting the communities, population’s school enrolment, and employment. The locals run a variety of businesses around the base in turn employing many more persons according to Robert Varman (1996). The thriving of business activities in the area preys on the large population of the military personnel in the base along with their families. Socially, there have been cultural enrichment due to the
different origins of the base occupants. This base houses individuals from different nationalities, among them Chinese, Americans, and Africans from far and near.

In Kenya, many military barracks and bases have also been instrumental in promoting socio-economic development in various counties and nationally. In the last two decades, there has been a marked increase in the involvement of Lanet military barracks in development activities in the region. The military personnel in the camp have of late been involved in duties that have traditionally been outside the military sphere. This includes the construction of roads, building of schools, hospitals, planting trees as part of military environmental conservation programs, and disaster response activities according to McDonald (2005).

Rothchild (1995) maintains that this trend has been particularly important in the country where the need for social development is most pressing. He further notes that the role of the military in urban socio-economic development is often of interest, particularly in recent years as military barracks are increasingly being used to achieve socio-economic, political, and strategic needs this is further supported by the writings of Casey and Lowe (2003). Despite this known significance, not much academic research has been done to analyses how the location of military bases in Kenya could be used in achieving social and economic development outs the war-related duties they are legally mandated with maintains McClymont (1996). It is upon this background that this study intends to exploring the roles that Kahawa Barracks in Nairobi County has played in the socio-economic development of the areas around it.
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Military installations can and have benefited the local societies, particularly specific vacancies that require the equivalent of a corporate headquarters, with highly paid jobs like scientists, engineers, high-level managers, and professionals. The location of institutions belonging to disciplined forces in Kenya in an area is often associated with an increase in cases of immorality. Cases of drunkenness, sexual promiscuity, and involvement of schoolgirls with members of disciplined forces and their families are often associated with the presence of the military institution in the area.

This case has been supported by the studies that have shown that Kenya Police and military are often among the institutions with high numbers of HIV infected persons. However, in the recent past, these locales see more of a boost than ones with bases that only process does and train troops. However, local communities may stand to benefit in the long term, an influx may ultimately result in short term pain in terms of crowded school, and congested roads and medical facilities within the area. Moreover, the allure of a new military installation often attracts new people seeking more security or to take advantage of the new opportunities. This often will crowd an area’s facilities both social and economic.

Thus, the economic growth within the military barracks can translate into growth outside the military gates as well. This growth may translate into the expansion of jobs in the fields of retails, healthcare, and agriculture and even hospitality. Military institutions are further seen to foster economic growth in the hotel and restaurant jobs, but this is more prominent in the areas around the military institutions where there already exist larger professional positions in terms of research development and engineering. The majority of military population growth include those on active
service and a large population of civilian staff working and living within and outside the bases. This includes constructors, suppliers, casual workers, and thousands of Army defendants. Randy Parker (1976) reiterates that any linkage of fortune to military growth is the same as the same fortune linked to military shrinkage. According to him, this is somehow a risky strategy as it involves putting all the eggs in one basket.

The presence of military facilities in a locale therefore raises the possibilities of new opportunities arising in various sectors including housing, eateries, etc. However, though this aspect of the importance of such facilities has globally been acknowledged, no research has been done to bring out the relationship between the location of a military institution in a given location and its resultant impact on the civilians of such an area. The majority of the existing literature has gaps as they focus on military bases in the US and western countries. This study focuses on this by looking at the socio-economic importance of Kahawa Barracks to the residents of the surrounding areas.

To fully address the issue, the study hopes to look into various questions particularly the economic activities that have come up since the location of the base in the area; assess the impact of the barracks to the livelihoods of the inhabitants in the surrounding areas, and finally examine the perceptions of the local inhabitants on the importance and challenges that arise out of having the military barracks in their backyard. The study also looked at structures that have been put in place to address challenges that have been brought about by the presence of the barracks in the study area.
1.3 General Objective

To assess the role of the military in socio-economic development in Kenya with a focus on Kahawa Barracks in Nairobi.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

i. Assess economic activities coming up in the area as a result of Kahawa Army Barracks.

ii. Examine the impact of Kahawa barracks on the livelihoods of the locals.

iii. To assess the challenges brought about by military barracks in the area.

iv. To explore measures put in place to address the challenges brought about by the military barracks in Kahawa.

1.4 Research Questions

i. What are the economic activities that have sprouted up from the civilian-military interactions in the area?

ii. What is the impact of Kahawa barracks on the economy of the area?

iii. Are there challenges brought about by the presence of Kahawa military barracks in the area?

iv. Which measures have been put in place to address challenges brought about by the presence of Kahawa barracks?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The location of military facilities can be seen as a form of geographically targeted economic development or strategic importance according to Taylor and Nigel (1998). The latter can be said to have been the motivation for the establishment of Kahawa barracks due to its placement in the Centre of Kenya. However, with time, the role of
the barracks has gone beyond the provision of military and functions inclusion of non-military duties like national urban socio-economic development.

The findings of the research filled the existing gaps in the available literature on military-civilian relations. Other than this, the findings of the study will be relevant in policymaking in matters related to civilian-military relationships and the role of military barracks in local populations.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study is on the influence of Kahawa barracks on the livelihoods of the population within the Kahawa region. The areas of interest are the economic roles of the military barracks to the local population. Although Nairobi County has many Military barracks, this study focused on Kahawa barracks. The study was therefore based in Kahawa locality including surrounding schools, business enterprises. The study period ranges from 1991 to 2008. 1991 is the period in which the Kenya Army officially adopted the CSR policy. 2008 marked the spread of PEV, which happened in late December 2007 following a disputed general election, witnessing the involvement of the military personnel in quelling the conflicts.

1.7 Limitations of the study

In conducting the research, several challenges were experienced. The military nature of the research scared some respondents bearing in mind some of them are foreigners. On the sensitivity of the study, the researcher assured the respondents that the study is purely academic hence no fear of victimization.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed the literature on economic activities coming up in the area because of Kahawa Army Barracks, the impact of Kahawa barracks on the economy and livelihoods of the locals, the challenges brought about by the military barracks in the area, and measures put in place to address such challenges.

2.2 Economic Activities Coming up in the Area as a Result of Kahawa Army Barracks

Since the construction of Kahawa Barracks in the area, various economic activities have been witnessed. Among these are:

2.2.1 Bars and Club Businesses

Globally there have been many bars and clubs sprouting up near military barracks for many reasons. In the USA, for example, many Most of these businesses target military personnel and mostly those who live off the base. The reasons for the growing number of clubs and bars near military establishment can be traced back to the perception of security. According to Kingsdale (1973), many businessmen and revealers in many developing countries in Africa believe that near the military barracks there is security due to continuous military sentry, patrol, and presence of armed security guards around the installation which serve to deter many petty and serious thefts and robberies. Though this might not be the case in Kenya as many of these security personnel are restricted to their military boundary, it services to deter many kinds of crimes within the area thus giving many entrepreneurs assurance and
an aura of stability necessary for carrying out business. This literature review was relevant in this study as it helped in the understanding of the influence of security provided by military installations to the thriving of business in Kahawa.

2.2.2 Hotels and Restaurants

Globally Douet (1997) cites military barracks to be a disciplined institution whereby serving service members are housed and provisionally restricted with a view of extricating them from other civilian populations to instill and enforce discipline and esprit de corps among the ranks and files. A closer look at Britain reveals that the majority of military barracks are fully equipped with several social amenities including refectories, bars, and hypermarkets.

The same trend is being witnessed regionally for example in South Sudan where many hotels and restaurants are almost embedded with the military establishment. Black (1991) argues in this case, and in many military establishments, many service members still opt to eat from outside the barracks mostly in a bit to change diet, environment, and mostly since many military installations close quite early and many service members move outside to look for food. This literature was though relevant in helping situate the role of military installation on growth of hotel industry in Kahawa area, lacked direct applicability bearing in mind the study focused on hotel and other facilities outside military institutions. The study thus, focused on how the Kenyan situation manifested itself having proven to be different from the US and South Sudanese cases.

In the Kahawa region, there has been a high trend of many serving service members flocking nearby centers and surrounding areas to look for food for themselves and for
their visitors. Thus, there has seen a high number of businesses opening up hotels and eateries around military barracks to meet the demands for the demand. This has improved the economic status of the surrounding centers.

Singer (2003) argues that unlike the common perception, military professionalism is not just about the jobs and payroll. May military establishments are inextricably woven into the social fabric of their host communities. Many service members residing within the local neighborhood with their families take part, volunteer in many charitable and civic activities by attending the local churches, barazas, and even marry from the sounding communities thus cementing their relationship with the communities. Regionally in countries like Nigeria, many bases and their nearby towns have lived side by side and thus share a common history and identity on different levels for many years. This study sought to assess how this scenario unveiled in Kenya and how this has improved the economic condition of the locals.

2.2.3 SACCOs and Retirees’ Welfare Programs

Locally, many organizations have been registered with many saving and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) which generally consist of like-minded people. SACCOs are well known worldwide as programs that promote the welfare of the people within the society. This is because they can provide concrete and complete services to meet the need of society at large. Mitttelstsd (2006) posits that a comprehensive military welfare program has four main important pillars including community support, personal support and information support.

Regionally in Africa, SACCOs and welfare programs are fast-growing in the South Africa military where it is viewed as part of a larger project by the military to
transform local societies to achieve peace and social justice and overcome the social
divisions of the past. In Kenya, SACCOs, are usually registered under the ministry of
cooperative development and marketing in Kenya and are authorized to accrue
deposits and lend its members. Kahawa barracks being one of the largest logistics
barracks in Kenya has many serving and retired service members who registered and
form part of many SACCOs within the country. Due to the high number of personnel,
there have been many SACCOs around Kahawa barracks, which serve many serving,
and retired military personnel who also happen to live within and around the areas.
Some of these SACCOs with branches within Kahawa area include Harambee Sacco,
Sacco among other retiree SACCOs.

These SACCOs also employ retired and even active service members as officials.
This has seen the many retired service personnel getting employment as members and
officials in these SACCOs. Just like other SACCOs these retires and welfare
programs are also administered by the SACCO rules, which state the purposes,
affiliation, share capital, organization structure, management, and loaning principles.

According to Prusty (2016) a professional management team, which reports to a
committee elected by members annually, manages military SACCOS or according to
the by-laws of the SACCO, though these military SACCOs have restricted
membership to industry or sector of work. Besides, serve to help active and serving
service members to invest and save for their future. Lindvert (2018) adds that
investments are maximized because SACCOs are deposit-taking in nature and are an
ideal way to channel savings.
He adds that many retiree SACCO aggregates the savings and lends them out or invests in authorized instruments such as shares, treasury bills, and bonds, and some cases property as authorized by the by-laws. Returns from SACCO savings for a member are usually high and sometimes better than what banks offer. The reviewed literature though fundamental to the study, did not bring out how the presence of SACCOs in Kahawa has influenced economic growth in the area. The study sought to assess this.

2.2.4 Cyber and Internet Business

Globally the presence of military camps sparks the growth of cyber business. For instance, in Japan whereby systems like Web security, endpoint security, content security application security, wireless security, and cloud security business are coming up every day because of military presence and innovation. Regionally, this has been witnessed in 323 Artillery brigade army barracks and military bases located in Akure Ondo state in Nigeria thus making it an important component of the Nigerian economy as online activities near the military barracks have in the recent past replaced virtually every form of transaction.

Locally, the presence of Kahawa barracks has also sparked the sprouting of many cyber café businesses around the area. Despite cheaper computers and wireless internet modems within the military barracks, a sizeable number of customers most of who are families and service members themselves are still trooping into cyber cafes within Kahawa areas to do more than just checking emails and surfing the internet. This is because of many factors but mostly official use policy and the threat of cyber-criminal to military installations and personnel many service personnel and their
families prefer to use outside cafes to do their work as they obey official work policy, which applies to all officers within the barracks.

According to Kuzabiashara (2016), many analysts have sounded the death knell for small internet kiosks within Wendani area, but statistics from the ground show (to the contrary) that the daring ones are growing not shrinking due to the high population of service members, their families coupled with the growing number of students operating with the areas. The major service that is offered within this area that generates income include; Video game outlets, instant passport photos, graphic and designs services, snacks and soft drinks enterprises, events memorial and promotional materials, computer training and colleges, and IT Centre for the growing number of populations majority who are students within the area. Kuzabiashara’s literature was significantly focused on the study area, eliciting how cyber café businesses are growing in Kahawa. However, the literature fell short of explaining how the growth in cyber café business translates to economic growth in the study area.

2.2.5 Mobile Money Agency Outlets

Globally, mobile money agency outlets business has been witnessed within and around military barracks, in the USA a case in point is the Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex Located in Montgomery, Alabama, which has the highest influx of money transfer agencies and outlets due to the training nature of the base. Regionally, the presence of military barracks in Djibouti especially Camp Lemonnier has sparked many money outlet agencies due to its strategic proximity to Ambouli international airport and international links. A lot more mobile business agencies and online money transfer are opening up around the barracks and especially near the airport.
Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced a high rate of growth due to the adoption of global money including Kenya. Many people to Pay Bills, Send and Receive Money Online with PayPal within a very short time have utilized global money transfer. It is a money Mobile Money Service transfer for people with money in the ATM card, for example, Visa, Masters, Union, and Discover, etc., PayPal, Mobile Money, EVC and M-PESA customers, and thus enable movement of funds between accounts from city to city, country to country and continent to continent. Within the Kahawa general area, the most common business services include M-Pesa, Airtel Money, Equity, KCB, and Cooperative Bank agencies, which have come in handy and target the larger population of military population and their families who live around the area.

Also, many small businesses operating global money mobile transfer have sprouted around the areas due to the nature of military duties. The presence of the military barracks has sparked a high number of small and medium businesses operating in mobile money. According to Feig, (2007), this is due to the nature of military work which leaves many service members with financial needs covering almost all items including school fees, utility bills, levies and duties and global transfers especially between friend and families. As such, it promotes the easy means of paying bills, review of the recent transactions and payment of bills, and even block ATM card if need be. The features of this small business appealing to the military community include the fact that they are cheap, convenient, safe and easily accessible as many service personnel doesn’t have enough time to visit their banks mostly during their training and quick deployment reasons. The literature highlight factors for preference of mobile money services areas close to military facilities, however, it fails to
analyses how growth of mobile money facilities translate to an area’s economic growth. This study looked at that using the case study of Kahawa barracks.

2.2.6 Small Retail Business

Many service members live within the barracks with their families - a big number being civilians who work either within the barracks or outside. This population forms a bigger percentage of customers who buy merchandises some of which are not available within the barracks from the surrounding areas. Equally, a bigger population of military personnel living around the barracks with their families also forms a larger consumer for and customers for the small retail business around the area.

There has been a growing trend of much small retail business encroaching near military barrack in the UK and a case in point is the Price Barracks British Army Training Support Unit Belize (BATSUB) located in Belize district which being a training has recorded a 30% increase in small retail business round the bases in the last two years. This has been attributed to the government policy of reducing government-owned business operations and within the bases. Regionally, the presence of military barracks in Lesotho has sparked many retail traders in the surrounding barracks due to the perception that much military personnel have a lot of money and majorly to the army’s return to the barracks after the coups bid in August 2014.

According to Delbridge (2019), a large population demand for small retail merchandise always spark the growth of much small retail business operating within an area thus making Wendani, Githurai, Kahawa Sukari almost a 24-hour economy estate. Though this often comes with a lot of security concerns around the area, many have come with a lot of insecurity.
2.2.7 Horticulture Farming

According to Artea, (2015), the quality of agribusiness in Kenya cuts across the commercial vegetable farming business to the commodity agriculture farming of livestock which relies on the professionalism of farmers and their aggregate agricultural performance. In Kenya, a larger percentage of agribusiness farming is on a large-scale industry regardless of this many small and private farming is gaining more popularity and constantly developing especially in areas where there is a ready market.

The military installation at Kahawa has sparked agribusinesses around the area due to the high demand for fresh farm products, which are required to feed many service personnel within the barracks throughout the year. Most locals around the areas with large farms in Juja and Githurai, Kahawa Wendani and Kahawa Sukari prefer this kind of economic activity as they easily earn tenders to supply fresh farm produce to the barracks, and several training vocational and institutes of higher learning like Kenyatta University (David 2012). Many locals around the area have also resorted to agribusiness due to proximity and the high demands of fresh farm proudest from the military barracks and several training and educational institutions around the areas. The incidences of small retail business and agribusiness are rife in Kahawa as elsewhere as has been brought out by the reviewed literature. This study went further than establishing this, by identifying has this translates to economic growth and improvement in living standards in the area.

2.2.8 Housing and Real Estate Businesses

Living in barracks is a great pleasure and it is given that is earned by members of the armed forces and is to be enjoyed by themselves and their families. Conversely, the
privileged to enjoy such can be relinquished if the member of the armed forces violates certain rules and regulations. Some scholars support staying in military barracks while other scholars seem not to support the idea for example Amadeo (2019) posits that it is of great privilege to stay within the barracks as it is more convenient, more secure and presents an opportunity to interact with other soldiers both junior and senior. However, there exist strictly government policies for breaking the set housing and occupancy rules and regulations including heavy penalties.

This reason has seen many serving service members opting to stay off the barracks. Chen (2019) adds that this has resulted in higher demand for housing within the surrounding areas. Equally, many of the service members’ facilities also look for houses near the barracks due to proximity to their friends and families and slow due to the perceived security of the areas.

This has seen many buildings and hostels coming up around the area and due to high demand, rent has sour higher. Many service members coming back from peacekeeping operations also have tendencies to invest in these areas due to the high influx of students and service members staying around the areas. This has resulted in higher prices of lands and houses within the areas thus affecting the economy of this area. Has this scenario been witnessed in Kahawa? How does it affect the economy of the area? These questions were not covered in the reviewed literature and formed part of the motivation for further studies.

2.2.9 Boda Boda and Tuk-tuk business

Boda Bodas and Tuk-tuk are fast becoming a popular alternative for ferrying passengers and goods for small businesses in Nairobi and other parts of the country
due to their convenience. The high population of students and residents around Kenyatta University has seen the thriving of Boda and Tuk-tuk transport business within the area as they remain the preferred means of transport due to their availability, cost, and maneuverability making them more preferred compared to Matatu's and Rail transport. This trend has seen these businesses defying the tough economic times experienced by many residents and students within the area.

The demand and use of this means of transport have increased since 2010. In the recent past, motorcycle taxis have become a significant employment avenue for many young people living within the urban and rural areas surrounding this region. This has seen the employment of over 258,900 people within the region since Dec 2008 (KNBS, 2018). The nature and extend of bodaboda usage in Kahawa remain a grey area in literature. The studied examined how this idea has been domesticated in the area and how beneficial it has been to those involved.

2.3 The Impact of Kahawa Barracks on the Economy and Livelihoods of the Locals

The Kenya Defense Forces draw its authority to intervene in national disasters from Section 3(2) of the KDF Act Cap 199. The Act spells out the mandate of the military in the defense of Kenya's sovereignty and supports civil authority in the maintenance of law and order, and other duties as may be assigned. Hornsby, (2012) adds that Kenya Defense Forces recognizes other Acts of Parliament that empower Government agencies to regulate the operations and happenings of the civic community and private sector in the course of their activities and particular disaster management issues. This Act thus draws the line between what the military can get involved in and what it can’t. However, how such interventions can benefit a society socio-economically has
been absent in most literature on the topic, thereby necessitating further review, which is what this study focused on.

2.3.1 Military in Health Sector

KDF performs several duties in the community apart from supporting several communities and agencies like community schools, hospitals, and orphanages. Within Kahawa. This is aimed at helping children by providing them with a stable learning environment according to Ayee (1994). As such, KDF visits some of the nearby schools to offer guidance and motivational talks about issues such as education, sexually transmitted diseases, and the impact of engaging in crime. In the case of hospitals, KDF often helps children in emergencies by allowing them to access in-camp medical facilities and medication before being moved to civilian facilities according to Decalo (1973). Orphans and disabled or street children are, however, allowed in several circumstances to have full treatment in barracks facilities.

Besides, the military has put in place measures to counter hazards, like natural cataclysms, health issues especially in dealing with the outbreak of communicable diseases like cholera. Kahawa Barracks supports various medical organizations and nonprofit organizations involved in the provision of free medical service to patients and families navigating serious health challenges like epilepsy, malnutrition, cholera, HIV and AIDS centers in Wendani and Githurai areas.

2.3.2 Military in welfare

In the military, Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) are viewed as programs and networks of supports aimed at supporting many KDF personnel both active and retired, and their families. War is becoming expensive every day in the world causing
both bodily harms, psychological and mental PTSD issues to both the combatants and the non-combatants. According to Plümper and Thomas (2016), this has called for comprehensive welfare programs for the KDF personnel in terms of effective welfare programs for those affected and effected by war and service-connected disability programs for, current and retired DOD civilian employees, and other eligible participants. This linkage with civil society is helpful especially to KDF members leaving the force. Amir (2016) adds that through KDF’s partnership with DEFOKA, DEFMIS, the organization has been able to foster the change from military life to civilian life thus making it easier for many service members who retire from the service honorable to be effortlessly integrated back into the society. Do military welfare programs have a pill over effect on the non-military persons around barracks? Could it impact livelihoods? These questions were sought vis-a-viz the Kahawa military barrack.

Plate. 1 KDF hands special Aids device to children with special needs at Kahawa Garrison Barracks

Source: https://mod.go.ke/news/kdf
2.3.3 Role in Economic Development

KDF has periodically been appropriated in developmental projects around the country. The military as an institution has the capability and capacity to take part in several economic developments and poverty reduction and eradication through such initiatives as the building of roads, water reservoirs for irrigation, and provision of education, employment, and medical assistances among other contributions according to UNDP, Human Development Report (1993). The ability of the Kenya Defense forces can be used to address the poverty situation and promote sustainable economic development for instance the Kenya army engineering brigade who can accomplish horizontal construction including the building of roads, bridges, and dams. The current personnel and equipment state allows the construction of only 15.5 km of tarmac road per year.

Though the literature vividly expounds on military relevance in development, it falls short of specificity. This study specified its locality to Kahawa area of Nairobi, and assessed how military presence has spurred development in the area.

2.3.4 Disaster Response and Management

Since the turn of the last decade of the 20th century, KDF has been involved in many cases relating to disaster management. Because of the KDF’s robust strong connections and interaction across a wide spectrum and having stronger support and connection with the local communities in terms of ground organizations, they have the ability and robustness to promptly respond with adequate resources and equipment to help reestablish stabilize and reconstitute the lives of the community after any catastrophe such as floods, draughts collapse buildings, accidents including air crash and terror attacks according to Decalo (1973). This was witnessed in the 1998 twin
bombing of the American Embassy in Nairobi’s Central Business Districts, the bombing of Israel Hotels at the coast, the collapse of buildings in Githurai Estate, floods in Mt. Elgon among other casualty areas. Each year they donate funds and material in support of the people stricken with natural catastrophes and areas like Boni, Mt. Elgon, Mpeketoni, Solai, and Northeastern countries.

Disasters like the collapse of buildings in Githurai have seen the implementation of a better Emergency Response system by both the county officials and the Military within the area. This includes April 2, 2015, and March 09, 2016 collapse of a Four-storey building within Roysambu that saw the implementation of many laws and policies governing building and construction within the areas thus benefiting the residents from such disasters in the future.

2.3.5 Environment Conservation

Environmental concerns are a greater part of the military’s CRS. This is because of the effects of military installations on the environment. According to Tesco (2013), the aspect of training, testing armory, and the net effects of confining a large group of military individuals and their families within a restricted environment often affect negatively the environment. As a result, the KDF has taken it upon themselves to protect the environment, not only where the bases are located, but also in other areas that represent greater national interests like water catchment areas, forests among others.

According to Nielsen (2015), KDF has made progressive efforts to conserve natural resources accordingly, in many areas KDF makes efforts to conserve the natural resources around which many civilians live and work. Being the careful stewards they
have endeavored to put up measures for the development manufacturing and delivery of products that work to reduce the overall environmental impacts. Environmental involvement by the military is a matter of policy. However, the focus has mostly been in areas outside the city particularly in ASAL areas. This study set forth to establish if there has been a chance of direction to include environmental conservation in city suburbs like Kahawa.

Plate: 2  Kahawa Garrison service personnel conduct a cleanup exercise during KDF Day

Source: https://mod.go.ke/news/kdf
2.4 The Challenges Brought about by the Presence of Military Barracks in Kahawa Area.

Despite the significance of the presence of Kahawa barracks in the study area, various challenges have been brought about by the increased interaction between members of the civilian and that of military fraternity in the area. They include:

2.4.1 Increased Standard of Living and Criminality

A standard of living is equivalent to the total sum and value of material goods and services within the reach of a given population. It incorporates the total wealth material goods comfort and all necessities available within a given social-economic class and takes into consideration the income life expectancy, economic opportunities, and the gross domestic product (GDP). According to Riley (2004) standard of living directly affects the quality of life thus directly relies upon factors like political stability, religious freedom, political freedom, quality of environmental conditions, climate, and safety, which are quite visible around Kahawa region. The living standards around many military barracks are high. This can be attributed to the high demands of houses around the area basing on the perception that there is optimum security around military barracks due to the presence of armed military personnel. This has subsequently drawn a larger population near the military installation thus making a demand for many commodities including land, housing, and merchandise very high. Thus, these commodities and services have become unaffordable to the majority of the residents with middle to low income. Those who cannot afford things like house rent have resorted to crime.
2.4.2 Insecurity

There have been many assumptions that the areas surrounding many military barracks are safe and very secure thus attracting a larger population to live close to the military installation. This has not always been the case. A study by Aronson Samuel (2010) shows that many military barracks especially in developing countries are very insecure. A case in point is the increasing number of burglaries and mugging around the military barracks in Kenya. This has been because many criminals take advantage of the fact that civil police never patrol many military installations and surrounding areas on the assumption that they are safe. This has resulted in much military personnel and their families being robbed and mugged near military barracks given that they become vulnerable because they do not carry a weapon outside the camps.

2.4.3 Growth Management and Land-Use Issues

The effects of impingement into military space by the surrounding communities have negatively impacted the capacity of the barracks to deliver their mission and mandate. The encroachment takes the form of uncontrolled sprouting of civilian developments in areas adjacent to the barracks or claims part of the barracks land as their own. In Kenya, military barracks has faced many land legal battles in an attempt to wade off many private developers and communities who scramble to grab military land for their own selfish needs. This has been witnessed in many military barracks including Langata, MAB, Gilgil barracks, and Kahawa barracks around the railway station just to mention a few according to Donovan (2010) of Global Security Watch: 2010. This can be attributed to the fact that many areas around the barracks are considered prime due to faster and stable economic growth.
2.4.4 Moral Decadence

The location of institutions belonging to disciplined forces in Kenya in an area is often associated with an increase in cases of immorality. Cases of fights, assaults, and abuse are often on the note in such circumstances. This case has been supported by the studies that have shown that Kenya Police and military often are among the institutions with high numbers of HIV infected persons. In Kahawa area, cases of drunkenness, sexual promiscuity have been noted to be on the rise due to the many clubs and lodging cropping up around the area.

According to Glen (2001), most of those affected may not be military personnel but many civilians’ populations are drawn close to the areas due to thriving businesses and civilians in the area who believe that the military personnel has money. The camp environment is also enticing to the local girls, something that makes it easy to be victims of the enticement. Military police come in handy to handle all cases of indiscipline in KDF and thus help commanders ensure and maintain order and discipline across the ranks.

2.4.5 Negative Impact on the Economy

Many locals around Kahawa barracks would prefer to buy household items from the military supermarkets due to their reduced prices. Most military canteens sell items and households at reduced prices due to tax-free and this is affecting other businesses around the base and subsequently the economic growth of the general area. Meilink (1982) of the Institute for Development Studies, observes that many locals’ residents will never hesitate to access the base and shop at the Defense Forces Canteen Organization (DEFCO) shops whenever such opportunities arise due to proximity, variety, reduced prices, and high-quality products sold at the base canteen, as a result,
many local shops and supermarket suffer from low sales thus affecting many local businesses around the area.

These challenges are more pronounced in instances where the regulation of military interaction with civilian is poor. The literature confirms prevailing belief that human interaction often breeds challenges. However, how such challenges affect the general socio-economic aspects of development in Kenya and the study area in particular is missing from the discussed literature. This study focused on this, establishing how these challenges have been overcome in order to realize development in the area.

2.5 Measures in Place to Address the Challenges Brought about by the Military Barracks in Kahawa

Though the problem of encroachment into military land is becoming a perennial problem, Kahawa barracks through DHQ have taken affirmative steps to mitigate encroachment through zoning ordinances which ensure that development around the barracks is consistent with the military activities; building codes that address and minimize noise concerns; and real estate noise disclosure requirements that inform buyers of the conditions that exist because of the barracks.

All military installations and barracks maintain all-round security patrols and sentries to ensure the safety and security of the installation and its personnel. Base guard sentries are always stationed at various locations around the establishments for example at gates to military bases, along a fence, around the hanger, or aboard a ship. The barracks also maintain a watchtower in all barracks to detect and deter criminal activities including terrorists. According to Meilink, Henk (1982) a security watchstander is responsible for knowing and carrying out the provisions of the emergency.
This has waded off many attempted criminal activities including terrorist attacks on many military barracks in Kenya. Strict rules on access to military barracks has also been able to reduce the number of influx into the barracks thus reducing threat, insecurity, and the number of shoppers within the barracks. This has made it almost impossible for many local shoppers to access the barracks thus leaving them with no option but to purchase a bigger portion of their merchandise from the local markets and shops outside thus promoting the local economy and businesses.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Interdependence Theory guided this research. The theory’s proponents include Harold Kelley and John Thibaut who talk about social exchange associated with interpersonal relationships in terms of reward and cost. According to them, there is always a social exchange in society showing rewards and cost associated with any kind of interpersonal relationships collaborated with peoples’ expectations of them. According to the theorists, closeness is enhanced among people living near each other through communication. Each association and interaction has its rewards and costs and many people tend to exploit the rewards while minimizing the cost.

Kelley and Thibaut (1978) focus their study on reward and return and argue that an ideal relationship is usually characterized by high levels of rewards compared to low levels of costs. According to them, rewards are viewed as exchanged resources that are gratifying and pleasurable while costs are exchanged resources that result in a loss or punishment.

According to them, there are different kinds of rewards and costs, among them, emotional, social, instrumental, and opportunity. According to Waddock and Graves
human life is fundamentally social. Much of it unfolds in the context of dyadic or group interactions. Many human characters have their roots in interpersonal experiences and involvements and the source of many powerful norms can be pointed out in the interdependent situations for which those norms are adaptations. One essential feature of social experience is the interdependence of interacting people.

According to interdependence theory, emotional rewards represents positive feelings while costs represent negative feelings experienced in a relationship and are quite relevant to close relationship while some pertinent emotional rewards and costs are the positive and negative feelings experienced in a relationship. These types of rewards and costs are especially pertinent to close relationships while social rewards and costs are those related to a person's social appearance and the ability to interact in social environments according to Kwaku, (2008). Social rewards deal with the positive aspect of a person's social appearance and the enjoyable social situations in which one must engage. On the other hand, social costs are those that relate to the negative aspect of a person's social appearance and the uninteresting social situations to which a person must attend.

Interdependence theory, according to Kelley and Thibaut (1978) has several primary features including the principle of structure (the situation); the principle of transformation, or what people make of the situation; the principle of interaction, being determined by the interacting people and (objective features) of the situation; and the principle of adaptation, suggesting that repeated social interaction experiences yield adaptations that are reflected in relatively stable orientations to adopt particular transformations in similar situations.
Kelley and Thibout (1978) focus their study on Instrumental rewards and costs, which deal with activities and/or tasks in a relationship. Instrumental rewards are those that are obtained when a person's partner is proficient in handling tasks. According to Waddock and Graves (1997), Instrumental costs occur when a person's relationship partner causes unnecessary work or the partner impedes the other's progress in a task. According to him, opportunity rewards and costs are associated with the opportunities that arise in relationships. Opportunity rewards are those gains that a person can receive in their relationship, which they would not be able to receive on their own. Opportunity costs occur when a person must give up something that they normally would not for the sake of the relationship as maintained by Keller, (1988). According to this theory, with every relationship, there is an outcome.

These outcomes are determined by comparing the number of rewards present in a relationship versus the number of costs. According to interdependence theory, people mentally account for rewards and costs so they can evaluate the outcome of their relationship as either positive or negative. The outcome is determined to be positive when the rewards outweigh the costs in a relationship. Conversely, the outcome is negative when the costs outweigh the rewards.

This theory describes the structural properties that characterize interactions and the implications of such a structure for human psychology. It analyses interdependence structures identifying crucial properties of interaction and relationship as well as the interdependence process explaining how structures influence motivational behavior. This theory identifies abstract elements such as dependence.

According to Johnson and Rusbult, (1964) interdependence occurs in situations where the outcome of one person is affected by other people's actions. He points out that
there exist two types of interdependence; that is the proactive interdependence and negative interdependence. While the positive interdependence describes a situation whereby the actions of individuals encourage the accomplishments of a joint objective or aim whiles the negative interdependencies when the actions of an individual hinder the achievement of each other's goals or aims. Subsequently, in line with the four kinds of rewards and cost, the theory views its variance from both the social interdependence and economic perspective interdependence as further reiterated by Keinan and Yoram (2007). All the theorists have one basic foundation argument that mutual dependence is a necessary reality in life.

Basing on the above arguments, it is evident that the interdependence theory is valuable and helps in understanding the inspirations and roles of civilian-military interactions in Kahawa area. Mutual dependence is the fabric glue that connects the relationship between the two different social groups and as such both groups benefit from each other. According to Mwagiru (2003), this unique kind of relationship has both negative and positive outcomes. Besides, the theory has both economic and social elements as the interactions have adopted socio-economic dimensions involving sporting and trade exchanges.

The theory was used in explaining the importance of closeness between the military establishment at Kahawa barracks and locals around it in addition to giving the socio-economic roles of the presence of the military barracks to the local populations. The aim is to understand the gains realized through various social-economic benefits derived by the locals from living close to the barracks while also understanding the rewards acquired by the occupants of barracks from the locals. The theory was also used to explain the costs involved in such interaction.
2.7 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatic representation of the relationship of variables under study. This section provides a structural narrative description of the relationship between the variables forming the concepts of the study on effective project management. The conceptual framework was adopted for its potential application as a tool to aid in making meaning of the research findings. It helped in showing the interplay between the dependent and independent variables. The model in Figure 2.1 illustrates this scenario.

According to the conceptual framework illustrated below, the dependent variable is improved wellbeing, with sub-variables such as; improved security, increased income, high productivity, general price level, the improved standard of living, easier accessibility to social amenities, high education level; while independent variable is the presence of Kahawa military barracks. Intervening variables include economic and social blueprints like SACCOs, banks and mobile money outlets like M-Pesas and social welfare programs. The framework illustrates the possible impact of Kahawa barracks on socio-economic development in the study area.
**Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework**
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the practical procedures for carrying out the research. This includes the details of the research design to be adopted and why it would be beneficial to the study (Creswell, 2014). It further gave details on the targeted population, and the reason for the choice, the sample size and sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data analysis techniques, and finally the ethical considerations during the study.

3.2 Research Design

The study used a descriptive survey since the data to be collected is qualitative. This research adopted descriptive research design because it is more effective and significant and enabled the researcher to collect data that helped in answering the research questions. Descriptive survey design focuses attention on ways of formulating the objectives of data collection, data collection instruments, data collection instruments, data analysis, and proper reporting of the finding (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The descriptive survey involves the process of administering questionnaires to respondents by either mail, in person, or by telephone. This research method was used chosen because it can provide lot of information from a large sample of individuals and by employing this study design the study collected both quantitative and qualitative data.

Schindler and Coopers (2003), posits that descriptive study is well structured with clearly stated investigative questions. According to him descriptive studies serves a
variety of research objectives such as the description of phenomena and features associated with the subject population, an estimate of the total number of the respondent that have similar features associated, and discovery of association among different variables (Churchill, 1991). Orodho, (2004) points out that the choice of the descriptive survey research design is made based on the fact that in the study, the research is interested in the state of affairs already existing in the field and no variable would be manipulated. While Bryman and Bell (2003) posit that a descriptive study is concerned with determining the relationship between variables. Through a descriptive survey, the researcher was able to collect information through scheduled interviews, observations, and review of reports from a sample population (Orotho 2013). This approach enabled an understanding of the economic development and military CSR within the area of study.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in the Kahawa region which houses Kahawa Army Garrisons and its surroundings, specifically in areas like Kahawa Wendani, Sukari, Githurai, Juja, KU and Ruiru. Kahawa as a region lies to the north of Githurai, a Nairobi suburb and settlement along the Kenya-Uganda Railway. Kahawa lying on Thika Road is an inter-county settlement shared by both Kiambu and Nairobi counties in the great metro region. Kahawa’s coordinates are 1°11’S 36°56’E. Despite its proximity to the city, most of its parts are administratively in Ruiru Sub-county of Kiambu County. Among the key institutions found in the area is Kenyatta University. Generally, the Kahawa region is subdivided as follows:
a. Kahawa Sukari (Home to Peponi School, Brookside, Kahawa Sukari Estate and Sukari Ranch, owned by the Kenyatta’s), in Kiambu County.

b. Kahawa Wendani (Home to Nakumatt Wendani and Kahawa Wendani Estate), entirely in Kiambu County.

c. Kahawa West (Home to Jacaranda Apartments, Maziwa Settlement and Kamae Settlement), in Nairobi County's Roysambu Constituency.

The Kahawa Barracks area (which forms the border with Nairobi County) was the site of a British Army base before Kenya's independence (Percox, 2004) and now hosts the Kahawa Army Base of Kenyan Army (Jane's, July 7, 2009). The barrack traverses Kahawa Wendani and Kahawa Sukari administrative Wards.

Source: www.maps/Kenya//kahawabarack and surrounding areas/008dc4/h
3.4 Target Population

The target population for the study area was the households living within the barracks and members of the local community living around Kahawa barracks, Juja, Kasarani, Kahawa Sukari, and Kenyatta University, Kahawa Sukari, Kenyatta University. Respondents from local populations in Kahawa area comprising of traders, vendors, hoteliers, and the general population of locality (Robson, C. 1993) Civilian Military personnel working with departments related to construction and specialized officers in the barracks was also be targeted. The target population has insight and perception of how the military barracks have influenced the livelihoods of the local population in general.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample size is a smaller group or sub-group obtained from the accessible population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The sample was selected using some systematic format. The study used a qualitative research design since the data to be
collected is qualitative. This study was focused on civilian-military relations and looks at how the location of Kahawa Barracks has contributed to the urban socio-economic development in the country.

The study used a purposive sampling technique to assemble a required number of respondents. The study employed purposeful sampling. Patton (1990) quoted in Casley and Kumor (1995) states that when the researcher cannot meet the requirements of probability sampling, “purposeful”/purposive sampling can be used. According to Patton, this strategy is aimed at capturing and describing the central themes principles and outcomes that cut across several participants. The purpose of choosing a purposeful sampling procedure was mainly to identify information-rich sources such as vendors, property owners, and bar owners involved in the growing business around the barracks. The purposive method is preferred since the researcher, having worked in the Kahawa Barracks, is aware of individuals he wishes to uses as lead respondents.
Table 4.1: Sample Size and Sampling Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of respondents</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Gardeners</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Leaders</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers and Civil DOD Staff</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/Government leaders</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Frame

According to Uma and Rodgers (2013), a sampling frame is a list of all elements in the population from which a sample is drawn. The sampling frame of the study included key informants and Household participants in the changing fortune of Kahawa area. The study anticipates using 60 respondents from various household categories in which 60 randomly selected households were interviewed. The researcher applied Homogeneous Sampling by choosing respondents with specific characters. Data collection strategies involved the use of scheduled interviews, observations, and review of documented reports. Secondary data on infrastructural development and social interactions were accessed from existing literature.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

To generate quantitative and qualitative data, many methods were used to collect both primary and secondary data. This study contained quantitative data using a questionnaire from the households around Kahawa barracks.
The research adopted open and closed-ended questions. The open-ended questions were necessary for collecting the qualitative data while the close-ended questionnaire was used to collect the quantitative data. The questionnaires were subdivided into five sections with the first section of questionnaires addressing the demographic information about the respondents with the other sections on the businesses that have sprung up in the area following the establishment of Kahawa barracks. The third section looked at the challenges that have arisen from the barracks, while the fourth section was on the mechanisms in place to address the challenges from the barracks. The researcher with the help of research assistants administered the questionnaires. An interview schedule was used to collect data from key informants. The collection of secondary data involves a review of the Ministry of Defense publications, journals, and other materials from relevant sources.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

A letter of introduction was obtained from the Department of Conflict, Peace, and Security Studies of Kenyatta University by the researcher. The researcher self-administered the interviews and conduct field observations in a seemingly normal setting within different areas around Kahawa barracks including Juja, Githurai, Mangu, Kahawa Sukari area. The respondents were briefed to enable them to respond to the interviews effectively.

3.9 Pilot study

A pilot study is described as a preliminary test conducted before embarking on the actual study. It involves the pre-testing of the instruments to determine their validity and reliability. For this study, a pilot study was undertaken at Embakasi Garrison, which has some similarities with Kahawa Garrison. This helped to bring into light the
weaknesses, if any, of the interviews, and the experience gained in this way can be used to improve the instrument and find out if all the interviews are effective. The pilot study was aimed at testing the design and nature of questions and ensure that the questions were logical clear and easily understood and further check that all the respondents' answers exhaustively addressed the questions (Bell, J. 1999). It further allows the researcher to confirm whether the variables were processed and analyzed easily and the time it took the respondents to complete the questionnaires. The pre-test was conducted on a sample consisting of 10% of the respondents.

3.10 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument

The research instruments were validated in terms of content and face validity. Data triangulation and supervisors giving personal responses comments and relevance to reducing research bias. The researcher also endeavored to establish a comparison case/seeking out similarities and differences across accounts, account for personal biases, which may have influenced findings, and further carry out a pilot study to ensure the validity of the instruments.

3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation

Being a qualitative sampling, the researcher used interviews in this study. In a qualitative approach, an interpretive method is used to conduct an evaluation (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The collected data was analyzed qualitatively through the use of narratives, tables, etc.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

To achieve the ethical threshold in this study, before data collection; the researcher sought authorization from the organization to carry out research. The researcher
ensured respondents' confidentiality of the information obtained and further that the information was solely used for the study. Individuals were given the option to refuse to participate if they so wish. Equally, the dignity, privacy, and interest of the participants were treated with the utmost respect (Bell, J. 1999). The researcher also ensured that the Research data from this study is confidential and all participants remain anonymous. Where required and deemed necessary, due credit was given to parties contributing to the research.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter offers data analysis and discusses the findings of the study. It has employed the use of Frequencies and charts to present the findings. A discussion of the outcome was based on the respondents’ data. The data has been presented according to the objectives of the study and variables on significance of military installations to socio-economic development in Kenya. The key objectives under analysis include the rise of economic activities in Kahawa and surrounding areas, challenges arising from the location of a military barrack in Kahawa, and measures in place to address the challenges.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted 60 respondents out of which 58 respondents returned their questionnaires contributing to the response rate of 97%. These response rates were sufficient and representative and conform to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. This commendable response rate was due to extra efforts that were made by the researcher and the research assistants via personal calls and visits to remind the respondents to fill-in and return the questionnaires.
Table 4.2  Questionnaire Return Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filled</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sample</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data 2020

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The study sought to establish information on various aspects of respondents’ background such as time of being a resident, gender, age group, marital status, academic/professional qualification, occupation, average income, and the role played in the military facility vis a vis local in the neighborhoods’ economy. This information aimed at testing the appropriateness of the respondents in answering the questions regarding the significance of Kahawa barrack in the area to the local economy. The study sought to find out whether the household respondents were residents of the area and whether they were involved in any of the economic activities that have arisen after the location of the base in the area or whether they have been affected in anyway by the location of the barrack in Kahawa.

The study required the respondents to indicate their gender.

Table 4.3 Gender of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study investigated the demographic information of respondents. According to Table 4.3, this research interviewed 58 respondents in the study area. 47% of these, representing 27 respondents were males while 53% (representing 31 respondents)
were females. The findings indicate that in the majority of the households, females (53%) were more involved in the rising economic activities in the area or had been influenced by the activities resulting from the presence of the military barrack in the area.

This finding further indicates that there was gender balance in the study (53% female to 47% male) and this was consistent with the one-third gender stipulation of Kenya’s 2010 constitution. This rule requires that in any gender consideration, the female should take up at least a third of the proportion (Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

![Figure 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Gender](image)

**Table 4.4: Respondents age distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Cohort</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 years and above</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Table 4.4, the majority of the respondents (47%) were mature adults falling within the reproductive age bracket or above. In terms of age distribution by age cohort, 10% of the respondents were aged 18-20 years, 31% 21-35 years, 47% 36-50 years, 7% 51-65 years, while 5% were aged 66 and above years. This indicates that most of the respondents were mature adults therefore the responses they provided were conclusive.

The majority of respondents were 30 - 39 years (representing 47%), 7% were 51-65 years and 5% were over 65 years of age while none was less than 18 years. This implies that respondents who participated in the study were of right age and therefore, possessed knowledge as sought by the study. Thus, reliable information was sought from these respondents by the study. This further indicates that diverse information was sought from respondents since they belonged to different age brackets. Ideally, opinions by the aged and adult people are not similar to those held by youths. Hence, combining ideas from people of different age’s results in diversity.

The study required the respondents to indicate their highest education level.

### Table 4.5 Education level of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Education Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Completed Secondary Education</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Completed Primary Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the findings in Table 4.5, 1.7% of the respondents representing 1 respondent had acquired university education, 6.9% representing 4 respondents had a college education, 60.4% had completed secondary education, 20.7% representing 12 respondents had joined but never completed secondary education, 8.6% had completed primary education, 1.7% had joined but never completed primary education while none of the respondents registered not having a formal education. Therefore, it can be noted that the majority of the respondents had attained more than basic education and, therefore, provided valid and consistent information about the significance and challenges associated with the installation of military barrack in Kahawa.

The study sought information on the occupation of the respondents.

Table 4.6 Occupation of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traders</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban gardeners</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students and religious leaders</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boda Boda operators</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers and Civil DOD Staff</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government and Causal Laborers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the findings in Table 4.6, 31% representing 18 respondents were traders running a variety of businesses including shops, bars, and eateries, 17% which constituted 10 respondents were urban gardeners engaged in small scale agribusinesses, 9% standing for 5 respondents were students from universities and colleges around Kahawa area and religious leaders from those institutions. Religion
affects various aspects of day-day to human moral behaviour. According to Brent, Benda, and Corwyn (2001), more religious communities lower the rate of crime.

The study examined the religious composition of the respondents sampled for this study. 17% were Boda and Matatu’s operators living and operating roads in the area while 14% were Soldiers and Civil DOD Staff, Brick and Williams (2013). The remaining 12% (making up 7 respondents) consisted of local government leaders and casual laborers who work based on the availability of work. Therefore, the majorities of the respondents represented by 31% were entrepreneurs involved in different businesses arising from the location of barracks in the area.

Respondents representing soldiers and civil staff worked in different sections within Kahawa Barracks. These findings indicate that the presence of Kahawa Barracks in the area has had a positive impact on the creation of jobs. This went a long way toward improving their economic and financial aspects.

The variability in occupation creates need for dependence supporting the theory of Interdependence which argues that mutual dependence is the fabric glue that connects the relationship between different social groups coexisting in close proximity Mwagiru (2003).

The study required the respondents to indicate their household income level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of earning</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 2501-5000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 5001-7500</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 7501-10000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the findings in Table 4.7, 17% of the households earned an average monthly income of between Kshs. 2501-5000, 19% earned between Kshs 5001-7500, 24% earned between Kshs 7501-10000 while 40% representing 23 respondents earned more than Kshs 10,000. Therefore, the majority of households could afford basic household needs due to relative good earning.

The presence of Kahawa barrack has thus improved the wellbeing of a majority of residents in the area with a majority (40%) earning in excess of 10,000. This supports the argument by Waddock and Graves (1997) that several opportunities and rewards arise from relationships between different groups of being which often better the living standards of those who take the opportunities.

4.4 Economic Activities coming up in the area because of Kahawa Army Barracks

One of the objectives of the study was to assess the economic activities coming up in the study area as a result of Kahawa Army Barracks. The study used a structured data schedule to collect secondary data and unstructured data schedule to collect primary data of economic activities that have come up or increased in intensity as a result of interaction between the Kahawa barrack occupants and the surrounding localities. The study found that there are several activities whose rise is closely associated with the military barrack.

From the study findings, 35 respondents representing 60% indicated that they had benefited from Kahawa Army Barracks. 5 of these had been offered job opportunities in the barracks. This has enhanced their economic and financial well-being. Hence, the presence of Kahawa Army Barracks has resulted in a positive impact.
12 of the 18 traders in the area indicated that the majority of soldiers, especially the young unmarried ones, often get their food from nearby kiosks during weekends and public holidays when most of the Base canteens are closed. This implies that soldiers and their families in this area have contributed to the growth of food business ventures as they provide a ready-made consumer base as pointed out by Applebaum, (2012). The soldiers and their families are on the other hand able to access goods they require easily thanks to their proximity to Githurai 45, Kahawa Sukari, and Kahawa Wendaini markets. Those who are unable to access the goods in the market can still buy them in the camps from traders (usually women) who hawk their wares within the base vicinity. They supply clothes, fruits, and household goods often at a slightly higher price than the market prices.

Because of the large number of soldiers at Kahawa barracks, many bars, eateries, shopping outlets, vegetable shops, barbershops, eateries, carpentry shops, and marketplaces have been grounded in regions close to the camps to cater for the camp’s inhabitants. Responses from the field indicated that these have helped camp dwellers as they can easily access what they need without having to walk long distances. They can also access a variety of goods from a single place instead of buying them in different outlets.

Table 4.8 Beneficiaries of Military Presence in Kahawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t tell</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study found out that the presence of Kahawa barracks has sparked the sprouting of many cyber café businesses around the areas. Despite cheaper computers and wireless internet modems within the military barracks, a sizeable number of soldiers most of who have families and are service members themselves are still trooping into cyber cafes within Kahawa areas to do more than just checking emails and surfing the internet. Majority of cyber customers seek services such as skyping, betting, and other services.

Field observation indicated that there are many people in the area operating mobile money services including M-Pesa, Airtel Money, Equity, KCB, and Cooperative Bank agencies, which have come in handy and target the larger population of military population and their families who live around the area. This is due to the nature of military work, which leaves many service members with financial needs covering everything including utility bills, school fees, taxes, and international transfers from family and friends. The features of this small business appealing to the military community include the fact that they are cheap, convenient, safe, and easily accessible as many service personnel doesn’t have enough time to visit their banks mostly during their training and quick deployment reasons.

The study also found out that Kahawa barracks which have a high number of soldiers rely on the supply from the local community. These include people who supply foodstuff, vehicle spare parts among other commodities. This is a source of livelihood for the people who do those deliveries. Furthermore, small, private agricultural farms are gaining more and more popularity and constantly develop especially around Kahawa area where there is ready market from the swelling population of military personnel and their families for agricultural produce, particularly, for green vegetables.
and fruits. This is in line with Kelley and Thibaut (1978) who argue that an ideal relationship is usually characterized by high levels of rewards. According to them, rewards are viewed as exchanged resources that are gratifying and pleasurable which seems the case here as both farmers and consumers tend to positively feed off each other.

Many serving service members opting to stay off the barracks apartments. This has resulted in high demand for housing within the surrounding areas. Equally, many of the service members’ facilities also look for houses near the barracks due to proximity to their friends and families and the perceived security of the areas.

Lastly, 7 of the 10 respondents from the Boda Bodas and Tuk-tuks category representing 70% indicated that they had benefited from the presence of Kahawa barracks. Boda and Tuk-tuk remain the preferred means of transport due to their availability, cost, and maneuverability making them more preferred compared to Matatu’s. This trend has seen these businesses defying the tough economic times experienced by many residents and students within the area.

4.5 Influence of the location of Kahawa Barracks on Bars and Club Businesses

The study sought to assess the impact of the location of Kahawa barrack on the economy of bars and clubs in the area.
Table 4.9: Influence of Kahawa Barrack on the state of bars and clubs in the area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A proportion of the respondents consisting of 45 respondents representing 78% indicated that there has been an increase in bars and club business in the area associated with the placement of the barrack in the locality. The key informants also indicated the assumption that the military personnel and staff have money that has inspired the opening of bars and clubs.

This has created jobs for the locals, particularly, youthful ladies who operate those entertainment facilities. This has also gone along with betting and other sports activities. 19% of respondents representing 11 of the respondents indicated that the location of the bar and clubs has had an insignificant influence on the state of bars and clubs in the area, arguing that, the increase of these facilities is spontaneous as is the case in other areas without military installations. They argued that the drinking culture is universal and does not require the influence of a given profession, while 2 respondents, a representation of 3% indicated that they were not aware of the influence of Kahawa barracks on the state of bars and clubs in the area.

The study sought to find out the influence of Kahawa barracks on hotels and restaurants in the area.
Table 4.10: Influence of Kahawa barrack on hotels and restaurants in Kahawa area and its environs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38 respondents representing 66% of the study population indicated that there has been a drastic increase in the hotel, restaurant, and eateries activities in Kahawa area since the installation of Kahawa barrack. This confirms Black's (1991) argument that in many military establishments, many service members still opt to eat from outside the barracks mostly in a bit to change diet, environment, and mostly since many military installations close quite early and many service members move outside to look for food. 22% of the respondents however, indicated that the growth in hotel and restaurant business in the area could be traced to the construction of Thika Super Highway and has little if anything to do with Kahawa barrack installation in the area. 7 respondents representing 12% of the population indicated that they were unaware of the relationship between Kahawa military barrack and the growth of hotel and eateries activities in the area.

The study also sought to establish whether the presence of Kahawa barrack in the area had any influence on SACCOs and Retirees’ Welfare Programs.
Table 4.11 SACCOs and Retirees’ Welfare Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the involvement of the military barrack in SACCOs and Welfare activities in the area, eleven respondents representing 19% indicated that the military personnel both retired and active servicemen and civilian personnel played an active role in SACCO activities either as executives or members. 20% of the respondents observed that the role of military personnel and servicemen in the SACCOs and Welfare activities in Kahawa was ranged from limited to non-existing. 20% of the respondents did not know of the involvement or lack of it of the military men/women in SACCOs and Welfare activities in the area.

The recognition of 19% of engagement of military personnel in SACCOs and Welfare activities confirms Prusty (2016) and Lindvert (2018) findings which assert that military SACCOs are managed by a professional management team, which reports to a committee elected by members annually or according to the by-laws of the SACCO. Though these SACCOs have restricted membership to industry or sector of work, they serve to help active and serving service members to invest and save for their future. Lindvert (2018) adds that military personnel maximize investments because SACCOs are deposit-taking in nature and are an ideal way to channel savings.

The study also sought to establish whether the presence of Kahawa barrack has had influence on mobile money agency growth.
Table 4.12 Mobile Money Agency Outlets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the involvement of the military barrack in mobile money transfer in the area, thirty-three respondents representing 57% observed that the military personnel both retired and active servicemen and civilian personnel played an active role in mobile money transfer in the area by either owning and running several outlets themselves or through hired hands or families which operated on their behalf. Other than this, the majority of respondents noted that the mere presence of the barrack has contributed to the mobile money systems as they use the mobile money systems for depositing or withdrawing money from the outlets. According to Gavin & Jesse, (2009) financial services via the mobile phone is one principal way in which mobile telephony is transforming the life and business in developing countries thus having an income often boosts the mobile money transfer system as the military barrack occupants often send money home to relatives at the end of each month.

However, seven respondents representing 12% of the sample disagreed with the view that the presence of the barrack has influenced mobile money transfer activities in the area. They noted that the increased mobile activities in the area have no reflection on the presence of the barrack. They noted that the military personnel prefer using services inside the barrack, not outside. Thus, the growing mobile money outlets outside the barrack has not been influenced upon by the presence of the barrack. 18
respondents, 31% of the general sample were, however, unaware of the involvement of Kahawa barracks in the economic aspects of the mobile money transfer in the area.

The research also sought to establish the involvement of Kahawa barrack in the growth of small retail businesses including the growth of shops and food kiosks in the area.

**Table 4.13 Small Retail Business and Kiosks in the area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From Table 4.13 above, the study established that the presence of the military facility has greatly impacted small retail businesses in the area. 51 respondents - an 88% representation of the total population - noted that the presence of the military barrack and its population has impacted small businesses in the area as they are customers in those outlets or some through relatives run a cascade of shops. The respondents, however, majorly agreed that the military barrack provides a customer base especially to food kiosks in the area.

They noted that, though the military barrack provides food to some of their staff, the majority of them prefer food cooked from outside the barrack. This, according to the respondents, offers the military personnel a chance to stroll outside the routine barrack life cycle. Respondents noted that some of the business ventures, particularly, shops in the area are operated by the barrack dwellers through relatives, friends, and hired keepers.
12% of the respondents, however, argued that the growth of business in the area has been inspired by the arrival of foreigners such as South Sudanese, Ethiopians, and Congolese who have populated the area in the past 20 years. They provide capital and customer base hence taking the business to a different level. This confirms Delbridge’s (2019) assertion that a large population demands for small retail merchandise always spark the growth of much small retail business operating within an area thus making Wendani, Githurai, Kahawa Sukari almost a 24-hour economy estate. Though this often comes with a lot of security concerns as seen through increased cases of burglary and petty crimes like a pickpocket in roads leading to markets and residences. This is in tandem with Kelley and Thibaut (1978) theoretical assertion that each association and interaction has its rewards and costs though many people tend to exploit the rewards while minimizing the cost.

The study also sought to assess if Kahawa barrack has influenced horticulture, housing, and real estate in Kahawa area and its environs.

**Table 4.14 Horticulture, Housing, and Real Estate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 4.14 above we note that (66%) of the population agree that the presence of Kahawa barracks has had a major influence and boost on the horticulture, housing, and real estate business around the area. This can be attributed to the high number of residents of Kahawa buying a lot of horticulture from the local markets and renting houses within the areas thus boost the housing and real estate business within the area as posited by Robinson and Muriel (2014). Key respondents indicated that military
personnel returning from missions outside the country invest their earnings in housing and real estate business. Contrary to this though, 21% indicated that the military has no influence on horticulture, housing and real estate business in the area. 8 respondents – a thirteen percent of the population expressed lack of knowledge of military influence on market gardening, housing and real estate.

These findings support the notion of Interdependence theory which argues that there is always a social exchange in society showing rewards and cost associated with any kind of interpersonal relationships. According to Waddock and Graves (1997), human life is fundamentally social. Much of it unfolds in the context of group interactions. Kelley and Thibaut (1978) notes that rewards are viewed as exchanged resources that are gratifying and pleasurable while costs are exchanged resources that result in a loss or punishment as seen in cases where insecurity and immorality has soared.

4.6 The Impact of Kahawa Barracks on the livelihoods of the locals.

The second objective of the study was to examine the impact of Kahawa barracks on the livelihoods of the locals.

Table 4.15 Social programs by military in Kahawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the findings, 41% of respondents agreed that many local communities around the area enjoyed military facilities and services. Kahawa barracks have numerous facilities including training and playfields, shops and cafeterias and even learning
institutions. Locals residing within the camps are allowed to access these facilities. Key respondent interviews revealed that youth from the area have a football team and they use the barracks’ field for training purposes. They also have completions with the army. This is a positive outcome from the existence of a military camp.

Equally Kahawa barracks have a primary school, which is open to the public. 63% of the respondents further indicated that, the presence of Kahawa barracks has improved the general security of the area. Improvement in the security is a positive outcome and it allows people to operate freely within the area. This also helps locals to extent their working hours especially the ‘mama mbogas’ and those in the jua kali sector. The other benefit accruing from increased security in the area noted from key respondents is increased financial transactions especially with M-Pesa, bank agents, and other financial agents.

From the findings, 52% of respondents representing 30 respondents indicated that Kahawa barracks have corporate social responsibility programs that offered medical support services in terms of vaccination, immunization, and sensitization of the local communities against diseases and infections. This has enabled the local community to stay healthy. The barracks has an affordable health facility, and many people in the area seek treatment in the facility mostly for free. Kahawa barracks had also taken up responsibilities to provide for and care for orphans, mentally sick children, and widows around the region. This was also a positive impact resulting from the presence of a military camp in an area to locals. 45% were however, unaware that such services existed while the remaining 3% argued that such programs don’t exist.

47% of the respondents indicated that the presence of Kahawa barracks had improved the environmental condition of the surrounding area through an environmental soldier
program whereby they clean the environment plant trees and correct disposal of waste products. 40% were unaware of existence of such programs.

4.7 Challenges brought about by military barracks in Kahawa

Responses from key informants indicated that there existed some conflict that arose between Kahawa barracks personnel and local communities, which caused grievances and injuries to either party. Most of these occur in social places including clubs. Injuries and grievances are negative outcomes. Thus, as much as the existence of military camps results in positive outcomes, as shown above, there are also negative impacts associated with their existence. This is in line with Interdependence theory which is of view that mutual dependence is the fabric glue that connects the relationship between different social groups with both groups benefiting from each other. However, as notes Mwagiru (2003), this unique kind of relationship has both negative and positive outcomes to both parties involved.

61% of the respondents further indicated that Kahawa Barracks was associated with an increase in cases of immorality mostly involving abuse of women and school children. Many local civilians have opened up many business ventures, including bars, pool tables, wines and spirit and pub business in the area due to the perceived security within the area. This, according to respondents has increased cases of drunkenness, promiscuity, petty theft, pickpocketing or robbery among other crimes by local civilians and are associated with the presence of disciplined forces within the area. These pubs and bars are cheap and enticing to the local girls and boys who take advantage to engage in crimes like pickpockets, petty thieves, gambling, prostitution, drugging and shylocking. This supports the argument by Mike Stajura (2014) that Army bases isn’t as safe as you think.
Key respondents also indicated that in Kahawa area, cases of drunkenness, sexual promiscuity is on the rise due to the many clubs and lodging cropping up around the area as posited by Goyal V, Mattocks (2001). Many civilians’ population are drawn close in the areas due to thriving business believe that the military personnel has money.

From the study findings, 43% of respondents indicated that many locals around Kahawa barracks prefer to buy household items from the military supermarkets due to their reduced prices. This affects other businesses owned by civilians around the base due to reduced sales. This is because many military shops sell items and household items at reduced prices due to tax-free and this affects other business around the base and subsequently the economic growth of the general area. Local business people identified cheap household and electronic prices as a cause of poor trade on the items within the area.

4.8 Measures in Place to Address Challenges Brought about by Kahawa Barracks in the study area

The study sought to establish whether measures have been taken to address challenges emanating from civilian-military relations in the study area.

Table 4.16 Measures to address civilian-military relations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48 percent of the respondents indicated that efforts have been made at addressing the conflict and challenges brought about by civilian-military activities in Kahawa. This is done through consistent all-round security patrols and sentries to ensure the safety and security of all parties. Base guard sentries are always stationed at various locations around the establishment for example at gates to military bases and along the fence. The barracks also maintain a watchtower to detect and deter criminal activities around. According to Meilink, Henk (1982) a security watch stander is responsible for knowing and carrying out the provisions of the emergency. This has waded off many attempted criminal activities on many military barracks in Kenya. Furthermore, strict rules on access to the barracks has also been able to reduce the number of influx into the barracks thus reducing threat, insecurity, and the number of shoppers within the barracks. This has made it almost impossible for many local shoppers to access the barracks thus leaving them with no option but to purchase a bigger portion of their merchandise from the local markets and shops outside thus promoting the local economy and businesses outside.

Despite the efforts, 47% of the respondents argued that the military administration is slow to react to complaints from the local victims and often resort to cover up. This is what infuriates some into taking the law into own hands once they disagree with military personnel. They baled the military administration of always putting their image ahead of every dispute resolution thus, denying justice to many. 5% of respondents knew little of the conflict or existence of mechanisms to resolve them.
CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study on the effects of military deployment on psychosocial wellbeing of KDF families in Nairobi within an aim of finding measures to mitigate the effects of deployment on psychosocial well-being of families during periods of deployment. The chapter begins with the discussion, followed by the conclusions drawn from the discussions and finally the recommendations arising from the study. Chapter five includes the discussion of the key findings in the study as discussed below.

5.2 Objective One: Economic activities coming up in the study area because of Kahawa Army Barracks.

The study established that because of the large number of soldiers at Kahawa Barracks, many eateries, shopping outlets, vegetable shops, barbershops, kiosks, carpentry shops, and marketplaces have been grounded in regions close to the camps to cater to the camp inhabitants. This is in line with Black (1991) who argues in this case, and in many military establishments, many service members opt to eat from outside the barracks mostly in a bit to change diet, environment and mostly since many military installations close quite early and many service members move outside to look for food.

Delbridge (2019) also found out that a large population demand for small retail merchandise always sparks the growth of much small retail business operating within
an area thus making Wendani, Githurai, Kahawa Sukari almost a 24-hour economy estate.

The study found out that the presence of Kahawa barracks has sparked the sprouting of many cyber café businesses around the areas. Despite cheaper computers and wireless internet modems within the military barracks, a sizeable number of soldiers most of who are families and service members themselves are still trooping into cyber cafes within Kahawa areas to do more than just checking emails and surfing the internet. These findings contradict Kuzabiashara (2016) who indicated the death knell for small internet kiosks within Wendani area.

The study also found out that Kahawa barracks which have a high number of soldiers rely on the supply from the local community. These include people who supply foodstuff, vehicle spare parts among other commodities with the barracks. This is a source of livelihood for the people who do those deliveries. These findings are in line with (David 2012) whose study concluded that most locals around the areas with large farms in Juja and Githurai Kahawa Wendani and Kahawa Sukari prefer this kind of economic activities as they easily earn tenders to supply fresh farm produce to the barracks, and several training vocational and institutes of higher learning like Kenyatta University.

The study further established that many serving service members are opting to stay off the barracks close to the barracks. This has resulted in higher demand for housing within the surrounding areas. Equally, many of the service members’ facilities also look for houses near the barracks due to proximity to their friends and families and also due to the perceived security of the areas. This is in agreement with Amadeo (2019) who indicated that living on base is a great convenience as everything is near
and secure from security threats, children and service members can learn and be safe at work. Chen (2019) adds that this has resulted in higher demand for housing within the surrounding areas.

Lastly, the study found out that Boda and Tuk-tuk remain the preferred means of transport due to their availability, cost, and efficiency making them more preferred compared to Matatu’s. This agrees with (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2018) reports that indicate that the demand and use of Boda and Tuk-tuk as means of transport has increased since 2010.

The above findings are fundamentally in agreement with the ideals of interdependence theory which concur that mutual dependence is a necessary reality in life. Interdependence theorists Kelley and Thibaut (1978) focusing on reward and return argue that an ideal relationship is usually characterized by high levels of rewards compared to low levels of costs. This appears to be the case in Kahawa where farmers, traders, and transporters focus on getting the best out of their activities by targeting military personnel believed to have money. On their part, the military trust these service providers to offer them quality services at prices that would ideally be more expensive in the barracks.

5.3 Objective Two: The impact of Kahawa Barracks on the livelihoods of the locals.

The study established that Kahawa barracks has a primary school, which is open to the public. The school helps children by providing them with a stable learning environment close to their homes. This supports earlier findings by Ayee (1994).
KDF visits nearby schools to offer guidance and motivational talks about issues such as education, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and the effects of engaging in crime.

Furthermore, from the findings, Kahawa barracks have corporate social responsibility programs that offer medical support services in terms of vaccination, immunization, and sensitization of the local communities against diseases and infections. This has enabled the local community to stay healthy. The barracks has an affordable health facility, and many people in the area seek treatment in the facility. KDF hospitals often help children in emergencies by allowing them access in-camp medical facilities and medication before being moved to civilian facilities. This supports previous findings by Decalo on the impact of military installations on the host population (1973). It also gives credence to interdependence theory on necessity of interaction among different human groups due to need to difference in specialties, production and skills.

The study also established that Kahawa Barracks had taken up responsibilities to provide for and care for orphans, mentally sick and widows around the area. This is a positive impact resulting from the presence of the military camp in the area. According to Plümper and Thomas (2016), this derives from the need for comprehensive welfare programs for the KDF personnel especially those affected by war and service-connected disability programs for, current and retired DOD civilian employees, and other eligible participants. Amir (2016) adds that through a partnership with DEFOKA and DEFMIS, KDF has been able to foster the transition from military life to civilian life thus making it easier for many service members who retire from the service honorably to be effortlessly integrated back into society. This is sometime extended to civilian populations in barrack areas in certain special cases.
The study further found out that the presence of Kahawa barracks had improved the environmental condition of the surrounding area through an environmental soldier program whereby they clean the environment, plant trees, and encourage correct disposal of waste products. This disagrees with Tesco (2013), who noted that due to the aspect of training, testing armory, and the net effects of confining a large group of military individuals and their families within a restricted environment, military barracks often negatively affect the environment. However, it is in line with Nielsen (2015) who indicated that KDF has made progressive efforts to conserve natural resources accordingly. In many areas, KDF makes efforts to conserve the natural resources around which many civilians live and work. They have endeavored to put up measures for the development of manufacturing and delivery of products that work to reduce the overall environmental impacts.

Standards of living have also risen with increased economic activities in the area. This agrees with Riley (2004) who indicated that the standard of living is closely related to the quality of life, which can also include factors such as economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety, which are quite visible around Kahawa region. The living standards around many military barracks are high. This can be proved by the high demands of houses around the area based on the perception that there is optimum security around military barracks. The findings further highlight the views of interdependence theory that every human relationship has both positives and negatives with most people aspiring to maximize positive outcomes while minimizing the negatives.
5.4 Objective Three: The challenges brought about military barracks in Kahawa

The study found out that there exists some conflict that arise between Kahawa barracks personnel and local communities, which caused grievances and injuries to either party. Most of this conflict occurs in social places including clubs. Injuries and grievances are the negative outcomes of the relationship. Thus, as much as the existence of military camps results in positive outcomes, as shown above, there is also a negative impact associated with their existence.

The study also found out that Kahawa Barracks was associated with an increase in cases of immorality mostly involving abuse of women and schoolchildren. Many local civilians have opened up many business ventures, including bars, pool tables, wines and spirit and pub business in the area due to the perceived security within the area. Key respondents that these entertainment zones are partly responsible for the increased immorality. This agrees with a study by Aronson Samuel (2010) that shows that many military barracks especially in developing countries are very insecure. A case in point is the increasing number of burglaries and mugging around the military barracks in Kenya. Glen (2001) further noted that most of those affected may not be military personnel but many civilians’ populations drawn close in the areas due to thriving businesses and civilians in the area who believe that the military personnel have money.

The study further found out that many locals around Kahawa barracks prefer to buy household items from the military supermarkets due to their reduced prices. This affects other businesses owned by civilians around the base due to reduced sales. Military shops sell items and household commodities at reduced prices due to tax-free regulations and this affects other businesses around the base and subsequently the
economic growth of the general area. This was in line with Meilink (1982) who argued that many locals’ residents will never hesitate to access the base and shop at the Defense Forces Canteen Organization (DEFCO) shops whenever such opportunities arise due to proximity, variety, reduced prices, and high-quality products sold at the base canteen. As a result, many local shops and supermarket suffer from low sales thus affecting many local businesses around the area. These impact supports Kelly and Thibaut’s theoretical perceptions that despite most ideal relationships having high levels of rewards, there are also costs.

5.5 Objective Four: Measures in Place to Address the Challenges Brought about by the Military Barracks in Kahawa

The study has established the Military HQs has taken various steps to address challenges caused by military presence in Kahawa. To enhance security in Kahawa zoning and having strict regulations regarding entry into the barrack has been put into practice. This is done through consistent all-round security patrols and sentries to ensure the safety and security of all parties. Base guard sentries are always stationed at various locations around the establishment for example at gates to military bases and along the fence. The barracks also maintain a watchtower to detect and deter criminal activities around. Furthermore, strict rules on access to the barracks has also been able to reduce the number of influx into the barracks thus reducing threat, insecurity, and the number of shoppers within the barracks. This has made it almost impossible for many local shoppers to access the barracks thus leaving them with no option but to purchase a bigger portion of their merchandise from the local markets and shops outside barracks thus promoting the local economy and businesses outside. The need to have measures to address possible as well as actual challenges in barrack
areas supports the views by Interdependence theorist Waddock and Graves (1997) who observed that human life is fundamentally social and is the source of many human characters emanating from interpersonal experiences and involvements and the source of many powerful norms. These norms act as rules that govern the relationship limiting negative outcomes and maximizing positive rewards.
6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study on the location of Military installations and their significance to livelihood in Kenya focusing on Kahawa Barracks. The chapter begins with the summary of the findings followed by recommendations as discussed below.

6.2 Summary of the Findings

The study established that because of the large number of soldiers at Kahawa barracks, several bars, eateries, shopping outlets, vegetable shops, barbershops, little eating houses, carpentry shops, and marketplaces have been grounded in regions close to the camps to cater to the camp inhabitants. The study found out that the presence of Kahawa barracks has sparked the sprouting of many cyber café businesses around the areas. Despite cheaper computers and wireless internet modems within the military barracks, a sizeable number of soldiers most of who are families and service members themselves are still trooping into cyber cafes within Kahawa areas to do more than just checking emails and surfing the internet.

The study also found out that Kahawa barracks which have a high number of soldiers rely on the supply of goods from the local community. These include people who supply foodstuffs, vehicle spare parts among other commodities with the barracks. This is a source of livelihood for the people who do the deliveries. The study further established that many serving service members are opting to stay off the barracks in
favour of nearby estates. This has resulted in higher demand for housing within the surrounding areas.

The study further established that Kahawa barracks has a primary school, which is open to the public. From the findings, Kahawa barracks has a corporate social responsibility program that offered medical support services in terms of vaccination, immunization, and sensitization of the local communities against diseases and infections. The study also established that Kahawa barracks had taken up responsibilities to provide for and care for orphans, mentally sick children, and widows around the region. The study further found out that the presence of Kahawa barracks had improved the environmental condition of the surrounding area through environmental soldier programs whereby they clean the environment, plant trees, and correct disposal of waste products. These are positive impact resulting from the presence of a military camp in the area.

Beside the positive outcomes of Kahawa barracks in the area, the study established that there existed some conflict that arose between Kahawa barracks personnel and local communities, which caused grievances and injuries to either party. Most of this conflict occurs in social places including clubs. The study also found out that Kahawa Barracks was associated with an increase in cases of immorality mostly involving abuse of women and children. The study further found out that many locals around Kahawa barracks prefer to buy household items from the military supermarkets due to their reduced prices. This affects other businesses owned by civilians around the base and subsequently the economic growth of the area as a whole.

To address the challenges, the study established that strict regulations have been put in place regarding the interaction between civilians and military personnel. Perimeter
zoning has also been undertaken. These findings illustrate the value of interdependence theory as a framework adopted for this study. The findings prove the theory’s argument that human relations which are necessary have both rewards and costs.

6.3 Conclusion of the Findings

The study concludes that the establishment of Kahawa barracks has resulted in both negative and positive impacts. Some of the positive impacts include supporting and aiding the local communities during crisis and emergencies, enjoyment of military facilities and services by locals around, and improving the general security of the area. The negative impacts included rise in conflicts between Kahawa barracks personnel and local communities, which result in injuries to either party and increased immorality in the area.

6.4 Recommendations

6.4.1 Recommendations One:

The study recommends that the Defense Headquarters take affirmative steps to mitigate the problem of encroachment into military land through zoning ordinances which ensure that development around the barracks is consistent with the military activities; building codes that address and minimize noise concerns; and real estate noise disclosure requirements that inform buyers of the conditions that exist because of the barracks.

6.4.2 Recommendation Two:

This study recommends that to continue facilitating the thriving of economic activities in Kahawa area, entry into military facilities particularly shops and canteens by the
civilian population should be limited so as not to negatively impact entrepreneurs on the outside.

**6.4.3 Recommendation Three:**

Additionally, the study recommends concerted efforts to be made by the military leadership in Kahawa to identify and punish soldiers who engage in disputes with civilian populations. Since such conflicts create a bad image on the side of the military, there is a need for their address as well as limiting interaction between civilians and soldiers.

**6.4.4 Recommendation Four:**

The study further recommends that the Garrison Commanders should ensure that Base guards are always stationed at specific locations around the barracks such as at gates to military bases, along a fence, around the hanger, or aboard ship. The barracks should also maintain a watchtower to detect and deter criminal activities around the base.

**6.4.5 Recommendation Five:**

Further research should be conducted to establish the influence of Military Barracks on the crime deterrence among the youths to address encountered limitations.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Dear Respondent;

I am a postgraduate student at the Kenyatta University in the Department of Conflict, Peace, and Security Studies carrying out a research study. The role of the research is to collect information on “Location of Military Installations and their significance to Livelihoods in Kenya: A Case of Kahawa Barracks”

I request your participation through an oral interview concerning the topic of study to facilitate the research study. Your information confidentiality will be highly guaranteed. The identity of your response will be treated as anonymous and will be used only for academic purposes and thereby do not include your name.

Your participation is highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Kelly Opiyo
Appendix II: Questionnaire

Section A: Demographic

Gender of the respondent

Male [ ] Female [ ]

Age of the respondent

Less than 30 years [ ] 30 - 39 years [ ] 40 - 49 years [ ]
50 - 59 years [ ] 60 years and above [ ]

Level of education

Primary certificate [ ] Secondary certificate [ ]
Diploma certificate [ ] University Degree [ ]
Masters [ ] PhD [ ]

How long have you lived around Kahawa barracks? ………………………………………..

Kindly indicate your designation/the work you do

Traders [ ] Urban gardeners [ ]
Religious leaders [ ] Students [ ]
Soldiers and Civil DOD Staff [ ] Local/Government leaders [ ]
Others (Specify) …………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Section B: Location of Military Installations and their Significance to Livelihoods in Kenya

Have you benefited from Kahawa Army Barracks?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, kindly indicate/highlight ways in you have benefited from Kahawa Army Barracks

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

Are there services that the local community access from Kahawa Army Barracks?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If Yes, kindly indicate the services that the local community access from Kahawa Army Barracks?

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

Do the above-mentioned services have an impact on the economy and livelihoods of the Locals?

Yes [ ] No [ ]
If Yes, kindly indicate the impact of the services that the local community access from Kahawa Army Barracks?

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

Are there Challenges that have been brought about by the presence of Military Barracks in the Area?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If Yes, kindly indicate the challenges that have been brought about by the presence of Kahawa Army Barracks in the Area?

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

Which measures should be put in place to address the challenges brought about by the presence of military barracks in Kahawa area?

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...........................................................................................................................................
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...........................................................................................................................................
## Appendix III: Work Plan

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<th>Critical Assumption</th>
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<td>August-Sept 2018</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>Availability of supervisor</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sept 2018</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Research topic developed</td>
<td>Availability of research funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Research Instruments</td>
<td>Sept-Oct 2018</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Draft instrument</td>
<td>Draft developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Draft Instruments</td>
<td>Oct 2018</td>
<td>Researcher and moderators</td>
<td>Instruments revised</td>
<td>Draft instruments developed in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a Sampling Frame</td>
<td>Oct-Nov 2018</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Sampling frame</td>
<td>The sampling frame is not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling Done and Subject Identification</td>
<td>Nov 2018</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>Sampling frame developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-testing Instruments</td>
<td>Nov 2018</td>
<td>Researcher and assistant</td>
<td>Pre-tested instrument</td>
<td>Training of assistants conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Dummy Table</td>
<td>Nov -Dec 2018</td>
<td>Researcher and assistants</td>
<td>Dummy table</td>
<td>Pre-testing data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Data in The Field Work</td>
<td>Feb-Mar 2019</td>
<td>Researcher and assistants</td>
<td>Raw data</td>
<td>No major constraints in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Analysis and Interpretation</td>
<td>Mar-April 2019</td>
<td>Researcher and data analyst</td>
<td>Draft report</td>
<td>Data analysis was done on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing of Draft Research Report</td>
<td>April-May 2019</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>List of suggested revisions to the report</td>
<td>Report writing complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submit Final Report</td>
<td>Sept 2019</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Final research report</td>
<td>Review workshop held and revisions done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix IV: Maps of the Study Area

Map Two: Kahawa Barracks and nearby Administrative centers

Source: googlemaps.com
Appendix V: Research Authorization Letter

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: S202/OL/CTY/26811/2018

DATE: 21st February, 2020

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR KELLY OTIENO OPIYO – REG. NO.
S202/OL/CTY/26811/2018

I write to introduce Mr. Kelly Otieno Opiyo who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. He is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of International Relations, Conflict & Strategic Studies.

Mr. Opiyo intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “Location of Military Installation and Significance to Livelihood on Kenya: A Case of Kahawa Barracks”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

PROF. ELISHIBA HIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

DK/nn
Appendix VI: Research Approval Letter

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

FROM: Dean, Graduate School
DATE: 21st February, 2020

TO: Kelly Otieno Opiyo
C/o International Relations Conflict
& Strategic Studies Dept.

REF: S202/OL/CTY/26811/18

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Project Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board at its meeting of 29th January, 2020, entitled, "Location of Military Installation and Significance to Livelihood in Kenya: A Case of Kabuwa Barracks".

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 ISABOKI
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies
Supervisors:

1. Dr. Linnet Hamasi
   C/o Security and Correction Science Department
   Kenyatta University
Appendix VII: Nacosti Permit

This is to certify that Mr. Kelly Otieno Opio of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: LOCATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE TO LIVELIHOOD ON KENYA: CASE STUDY OF KAHAWA BARRACKS for the period ending 16/March/2021.

License No: NACOSTI/P/20/4214

Ref No: 110593

Date of Issue: 16/March/2020

Applicant Identification Number: 110593

Verification QR Code:

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