

Understanding Challenges and Opportunities in the Intelligence Community-Human Development Nexus in Kenya

Mark Awala Joseph, Mumo Nzau and Resila Onyango

National Defence University Kenya

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2024.8080144>

Received: 18 July 2024; Revised: 31 July 2024; Accepted: 05 August 2024; Published: 06 September 2024

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the intricate relationship between the intelligence community and human development in Kenya, employing a mixed-methods research approach. Through a combination of qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys, the study explores the challenges and opportunities inherent in this nexus, shedding light on diverse perspectives from key stakeholders. Through a detailed analysis of participant responses, the research highlights diverse perspectives on issues such as transparency, historical mistrust, constitutional influences, financial constraints, capacity limitations, and the evolving perception of intelligence as a service. Key findings reveal a significant acknowledgement of the critical role of transparency and accountability, though opinions are divided, with notable skepticism from a substantial proportion of respondents. Historical mistrust remains a significant barrier, reflecting past abuses of power and secrecy. Constitutional reforms are recognized as a positive influence, yet financial and capacity constraints hinder the intelligence community's effectiveness in human development. Despite these challenges, there is optimism about the potential of intelligence as a service to contribute positively to socio-economic progress. The study concludes that a comprehensive approach is needed to address systemic challenges and capitalize on emerging opportunities. Recommendations include enhancing transparency and accountability, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and fostering public trust to improve the effectiveness of intelligence-led development initiatives. Future research may consider focusing on identifying best practices, leveraging technology and data analytics, and tracking changes in public perceptions over time to inform strategies for building trust and collaboration between the intelligence community and human development stakeholders.

Keywords: Intelligence community, Human development, Transparency, Accountability, Constitutional reforms, Challenges, Opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of the intelligence agencies in human development is to an extent gaining recognition as central to the efforts to address problems relating to socio-economic factors affecting the world at large. Special note that in Kenya, a country which socioeconomic improvement is topmost in its agenda, the intelligence community and human development arena working together could hold a great deal of significance. Research examined the dynamics seen between the intelligence community and the human development in Kenya. This paper seeks to explore and highlight the connection between human capital, and national intelligence. The paper intends to cover the most critical aspects which are the challenges and the opportunities that arise, thus the role that intelligence plays in the development of the country.

Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen developed a new paradigm of human development that is not only

concerned with the economic indicators but with health, education and equality as well. Sen noted that “this new model provides basis for the assessment of the society progress” (Haq, 1995; Sen, 1999). Notwithstanding the fact that many of these problems persist and make it more difficult of a country to progress is widespread poverty, failure of adequate health facilities, education system’s problems, and environmental degradation (Schnabel & Krupanski, 2012). These difficulties are so convincing that it becomes necessary to have strategic plans which have been designed to eradicate the social-economic inequalities and institutionalize sustainable development at all levels in a country.

Linking knowledge and personal growth with the human capacity to face environmental interference will raise Kenya point to deal with these matters forcefully. By using the information and intellect pools of the intelligence community, the policymakers can acquire deeper knowledge about the unique parameters or factors that contribute to the socio-economic inequality that leads to the uneven distribution of resources. In short, the intellect and data collecting agents of intelligence can help the policymakers in designing a very targeted intervention that also is a strategic move. Gathering and analyzing intelligence can enhance decision-making by improving the allocation of resources. This will support programs that promote inclusive growth, healthcare access, education, and environmental sustainability. By combining mental and human development effectively, Kenyans can achieve innovation and success. This will unlock new ways of growth for the country while equalizing and improving the prosperity of the communities.

In Kenya, the National Intelligence Service (NIS) acts within the law to fight terrors and organized crimes that usually target the country, noteworthy amongst them terrorism and organized crime (Murithi, 2020). Despite this, the world has observed especially in the East African countries of Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda where-by the intelligence agencies are becoming increasingly broader in scope and are now addressing the problems that concern humanity and social development (Allen & Chan, 2017). This shows an understanding of the increasing interplay between the traditional outlook of the security problems and the bigger social-economic issues, along the line that to no avail is addressing the fundamental social and economic issues which will really provide the desired long-lasting stability and security.

The increasingly globalized roles of intelligence agencies reveal a growing tendency of the national security to include more than mere defence of territorial integrity and resistance of external threats; it also has a goal to promote the welfare of communities and their resilience against the new unknown threats. As Kenya and other East African Intelligent agencies keep expanding their engagement with issues like poverty, inequality and environmental degradation, they are thus becoming more of the adding value in complimenting the existing development efforts. These agencies use their talent in gathering and procession of relevant information to their advantage in formulating strategic plans and they then offer unique perspectives on the reasons that lead to the high levels of economic and social problems in our communities. Such connection between two main agendas within the intelligence community point to the chances of congruence exploitation of these traditionally separate fields, which will lead to enhancement of the wellbeing and prosperity in Kenya and the globe as a whole.

Kenyan development projects that embrace the modern technology of intelligence offer a dual drained terrain of challenges and opportunities. Unfortunately, the high level of knowledge and the resources owned by intelligence agencies are still unexploited in the process of human advancement within the context of Kenya and this has been documented by Falode, 2021. However, ethical questions play a major role in this area ensuring that transparency and accountability are clear. With the power that intelligence organizations can be able to influence on policy decisions and implementation outcomes, it will be imperative to ensure their alignment interests of the society within democratic principles and best practices.

Concerns are caused by the fact that intelligence agencies are likely to be operating partly outside previously understood aspects of their mandate. The questions of limits to intelligence involvement in the space of development programs should be raised in order to keep intellectualization under control and prevent impact

on democratic systems integrity. Moreover, worries about the privacy, civic freedoms, and maltreatment powers' need stringent monitoring and alertness systems to safeguard against misconduct and enable accountability. However, on the other hand, the intelligence resource integration offers space for better coordination of the development efforts and integration of data driven insights into strategic planning to enhance effectiveness of the development interventions. By capitalizing on the analytical abilities of intelligence organizations, politicians may ultimately achieve a comprehensive understanding of a more complex socio-economic issue, and this in turn will allow the design of effective proof-based strategies.

Moreover, a fact that intelligence agencies can operate through information networks, partnerships and effectiveness also attracts quick and impressive involvement of other key players. While it is true that the intelligence community is one of the key players in the development process and its role should be recognized therefore, there is a thin line between the benefits that can be drawn from the intelligence community and the security risks that it might pose to the same development programmes. This makes transparency and accountability the underlying principles when figuring out how the intelligence community should be integrated in development.

As the intelligence community and human development are the elements of a network of fine 'tuning', it is essential to assess existing initiatives and partnerships. For countries like the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, more than ever the intelligence operations' relevance lies in the inclusion of human development principles in their operations (United Nations Human Development Report, 2020). This recognition suggests thus some general trend on a global scale towards a shift of the focus from the national and military security to the social and economic well-being of the people, which is treated as a crucial factor. Likewise, the most dominant emerging economies have tried to ensure that human development goals form the part of their national direction (UN, 2019). Through focusing on developing the human capital and social welfare as well as by addressing educational opportunities even alongside the traditional areas of security attention these countries indicate elaunch the growing recognition of the interrelations of intelligence activities by societal development objectives. Intelligence agencies can be effectively used in achieving both the advancement of human development and the accomplishment of the national security objectives by having close working relationships.

In Kenya several undertakings are well aligned with the overarching goal of building an inclusive economy through infrastructure development, technology up-take and youth empowerment as identified in the Vision 2030 document of the Government of Kenya (2020). Such efforts constitute essential parts of the country development strategy taking a comprehensive view on the existing challenges in the system and giving way to true breakthrough. Nevertheless, the most effective way to deal with global stability is to consider an alternative to the only dependence on intelligence resources to boost these efforts. Utilizing the power of intelligence and intelligence capacity, the policymakers can gather and process information, understand trends, and predating challenges. This has the potential to boost the efficiency and effectiveness of development operations. Beyond this, intelligence resources are vital in the effective planning, allocation of resources and risk assessment, resulting in the desired outcomes for Kenya's socio-economic development programs.

Therefore, determining the way intelligence operations can enhance or advance development programs is essential to the mobilization of support among Kenyans towards attaining the goals of development and economic growth. Accordingly, the research among the mentioned conditions has to be addressed by an insight of challenges and opportunities in an application of the intelligence into the Kenya's human development system. The study envisions to carry out experimental research and analysis using latest tools, as it wants to create a basis on which policies and strategies geared towards the improvement of the human development outcomes would be informed. Due to multi-faceted comprehension of the linkage between the intelligence agency and people of Kenya, the stakeholders can recognize different obstacles and possibilities

to improve social-economic situation and to stabilize Kenya.

Statement to the Problem

Intelligence resources such as youth and skills-development programmes, advanced technologies, and investment initiatives have been insufficiently explored to be integrated into human development projects in Kenya, despite the recognition of their possible contribution. However, Kenya puts in a lot of efforts in solving the prevailing social-economic challenges through infrastructure development, adoption of technology and youth empowerment (Government of Kenya, 2020). Nevertheless, the question emerges on how the opportunities generated could be stored off by harnessing the intelligence resources to supplement these efforts. This gap in research constitutes a serious omission in data analysis, because of the overall benefits of intelligence inputs towards supporting and improving the performance of development actions.

However, the research gap here is the lack of detailed studies that fully examine how the intelligence community has been involved in and has contributed to advancing human development in Kenya. Whilst intelligence agencies hold resources and competences sufficient for this purpose, their involvement in respect of the design or support of human development models is still relatively unexplored in practice. Since, the issue of intelligence resources uses and contribution to addressing Kenya's socio-economic challenges remains unclear, this creates a gap in understanding the area.

This study seeks to fill this gap by addressing the critical problems concerning the Intelligence Community developing relationship in Kenya through an in-depth exploration of the challenges and opportunities at hand. The study implicated empirical research and analysis to find out how intelligence operations can play a role in support of development projects highlighting the complementary areas where intelligence resources and development initiatives can work most synergistically. This expiration of the research, however, opens up a discussion on this under-examined part of Kenyan development discourse. The researcher outlined the evidence-based policies and strategies to elevate human development outcomes in the country. Furthermore, the study would achieve this by portraying the relevance of incorporation of intelligence into the development plan process and decision making as one of the elements that has contributed to the comprehensive and holistic socio-economic development in Kenya.

Scope of the Study

This study is centered on examining the intersection between the intelligence community and human development in Kenya. It specifically aims to assess how intelligence operations contribute to or hinder human development efforts within the country. The research focuses on several key sectors, including security agencies, government departments, development organizations, and academic institutions, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play. The geographical scope of the study is limited to Kenya, ensuring that the findings are contextually relevant to the specific challenges and opportunities within this setting. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and quantitative surveys to capture a broad range of perspectives and data. This approach is intended to offer a nuanced analysis of the intelligence-human development nexus as it stands in 2024.

Delimitations of the Study

Several delimitations are established to define the parameters of this study and maintain its focus. The sample size is selectively drawn from specific sectors, which may not encompass all potential viewpoints or sectors involved in the broader intelligence and development interface. Additionally, the study does not address every possible factor influencing the relationship between intelligence and human development. For instance, it does not extensively explore international intelligence collaborations or case studies from

outside Kenya. The research is constrained by temporal limits, focusing on data collected within a specific timeframe, and does not account for developments occurring after this period. Practical constraints such as time and resources also influence the choice of methodologies, meaning that not all possible data collection techniques are utilized, and some stakeholders or regions within Kenya may not be represented. These delimitations are designed to provide a targeted analysis while acknowledging the inherent limitations of the study's scope.

THEORETICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, and to what degree the existing theories have been investigated. A theoretical framework illuminates the phenomenon of study and the corresponding assumptions adopted by the researcher. Frameworks can take on different orientations. Schnabel and Krupanski, (2012) postulates that the intelligence community as a public security institution is solely dedicated to protecting against external defense. It is based on these notions that this study employs constructivism theory to examine the role of the military in promoting economic development. According to Finnemore and Sikkink (2001), constructivism is a social theory that asserts significant aspects of international relations evolve and are shaped by ideational factors rather than material factors. This means that the most important ideational factors are those that are collectively held, as these beliefs shape the interests and identities of actors.

Conflict theories often argue that economic motivations are central to understanding conflicts. For example, poverty is seen as a cause of war because when people cannot meet their basic needs, they may direct their frustrations toward the government, potentially leading to rebellion (Ruiz-Rico, 2015). This connection between poverty and national security highlights that fostering sustainable development can enhance peace. As El-Said (2015) suggests, the military's role extends beyond safeguarding borders to include the protection of civilian governance. The advent of democratic governance has further elevated the role of the intelligence community. Today, intelligence agencies are crucial in upholding democracy, serving as custodians of democratic values and stability.

There are several cases of how the military has increased the success of democratic governance. Other examples include DRC and Nigeria where constant civil strife led to several coups and the only way to stabilize the country and restore peace was through the military. According to Wenas, (2021), the process of economic development has been involving in recent times, subsequently requiring adjustments among developing countries. Haider, (2013) illustrates by pointing out that African nations are starting to aggressively employ different instruments of power, some of which include diplomacy, technology, demographics and military, as accelerators of national economic development. This has led to a paradigm shift of the military from purely combat towards human security issues in Africa.

The relationship between military intelligence power and economic power has become an area of interest in the recent times (Ogunnubi and Oyewole, 2020). This has come about because of the engagement of the military in national development projects in a number of countries in sub Saharan Africa (SSA).

For instance, the Nigerian military industry has developed capacity for the production of patrol boats, boats and ships. This trend reflects a broader strategic shift where military institutions are increasingly viewed as potential drivers of economic development and technological advancement. In Nigeria, for instance, the military's involvement in industrial projects signifies a deliberate effort to harness its resources and expertise beyond traditional defense roles. By expanding into sectors like shipbuilding, the military not only enhances national security capabilities but also contributes to job creation, skills development, and technology transfer. Moreover, this diversification of military activities underscores a recognition of the interconnectedness between security, economic prosperity, and technological innovation in shaping the

trajectory of national development agendas across the region.

Theoretical Framework

Exploring relevant theories and conceptual models illuminates the intricate interplay between intelligence activities and their implications for socio-economic progress. These theoretical perspectives serve as a lens through which the role of the intelligence community in fostering human development outcomes is analyzed, offering valuable insights into the mechanisms and processes that drive this relationship.

Social Learning Theory

Social Learning Theory, developed by Albert Bandura in the 1960s, revolutionized the field of psychology by proposing that individuals learn not only through direct experience but also through observation and modeling (Bandura, 1977). Bandura's theory challenged the prevailing behaviorist perspective, which emphasized the role of reinforcement and punishment in shaping behavior, by highlighting the importance of cognitive processes and social context in learning. At the core of Social Learning Theory is the concept of observational learning, whereby individuals acquire new behaviors by observing others and imitating their actions (Bandura, 1977). Bandura argued that this form of learning allows individuals to acquire a wide range of behaviors without the need for direct reinforcement, thus expanding the repertoire of behaviors available to them. Moreover, Social Learning Theory emphasizes the role of cognitive factors such as attention, retention, and motivation in the learning process, highlighting the active role that learners play in selecting, interpreting, and integrating information from their social environment.

One of the fundamental tenets of Social Learning Theory is vicarious reinforcement, a concept introduced by Bandura (1986), which asserts that individuals can acquire new behaviors by observing the consequences experienced by others without directly experiencing those consequences themselves. Bandura argued that witnessing others being rewarded or punished for their actions serves as a form of indirect learning, influencing an individual's propensity to engage in similar behaviors. This notion underscores the significance of social context in the learning process, highlighting the power of modeling and observational learning in shaping behavior. Vicarious reinforcement suggests that individuals not only learn from their own experiences but also from the experiences of those around them, thereby expanding the scope of learning beyond direct reinforcement mechanisms.

Critics of Social Learning Theory, as articulated by Bandura (1989), have expressed reservations regarding its oversimplified depiction of the learning process and its disproportionate emphasis on external stimuli, neglecting the nuanced interplay of internal cognitive processes. These critics argue that Bandura's theory, with its focus on observational learning, fails to adequately account for individual agency and the intricate cognitive mechanisms underlying behavior change. Moreover, there are concerns about the applicability of findings derived from controlled laboratory experiments to real-world situations, raising doubts about the theory's ability to capture the multifaceted nature of human behavior across diverse social settings. This criticism underscores the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the cognitive processes involved in learning and behavior modification, beyond the scope of observational learning alone.

Despite facing criticisms, Social Learning Theory has found extensive application across diverse fields such as education, psychology, and criminology. Within the framework of the present study exploring the intelligence community's impact on human development, Social Learning Theory provides valuable insights into the learning processes within this community and how they contribute to fostering socio-economic progress. By delving into how individuals within the intelligence sector observe and emulate behaviors conducive to advancing human development objectives, this theory aids in understanding the pathways through which intelligence practices shape societal outcomes. Through the lens of Social Learning Theory, the study can uncover how intelligence professionals assimilate and apply knowledge and strategies aimed

at promoting socio-economic advancement, thereby shedding light on the dynamics of intelligence-led development initiatives.

Furthermore, Social Learning Theory offers a framework to comprehend the mechanisms through which collaboration, knowledge sharing, and role modeling within the intelligence community facilitate collective learning and capacity building (Bandura, 2001). Through an analysis of how intelligence professionals learn from the successes and failures of their peers, researchers can uncover strategies to improve the efficacy of intelligence-led endeavors aimed at advancing socio-economic development. Thus, Social Learning Theory presents a valuable theoretical perspective for investigating the dynamics of knowledge dissemination and behavioral modifications within the intelligence sector and their implications for human development results.

The Research Gap

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of integrating intelligence communities into human development initiatives, a notable research gap exists concerning the nuanced understanding of how cultural, political, and institutional contexts shape the efficacy of such integration efforts. While studies by Baguma (2017), Schnabel and Krupanski (2012), Ruiz-Rico (2015), Rosyadi (2023), Yang et al. (2023), and HG Solomon and Baio (2020) highlight the challenges and opportunities in various regions and domains, there remains a lack of comprehensive analysis that accounts for the contextual factors influencing the success or failure of intelligence-led development initiatives. Therefore, future research should aim to bridge this gap by conducting comparative studies across diverse cultural and political contexts to uncover the contextual determinants that facilitate or hinder the integration of intelligence into human development agendas. Such research would provide a more nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding intelligence-community collaboration for socio-economic progress and inform tailored strategies for optimizing the impact of intelligence-led development efforts.

DATA AND METHODS

The research methodology is an operational framework where data is analysed in order to clearly interpret the meaning intended. The research methodology has many dimensions and research methods (activities) are part of the research methodology. Research methodology explains the logic behind choosing a particular research method or technique.

Research Design

The study adopted a mixed research design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods to comprehensively investigate the relationship between the intelligence community and human development. Qualitative techniques, including case studies and interviews with key stakeholders, were utilized to explore the nuanced aspects and underlying mechanisms of intelligence-led initiatives in fostering socio-economic progress (Reiter, 2017). On the other hand, quantitative surveys and statistical analysis were employed to quantify trends, patterns, and correlations associated with intelligence integration into development strategies. By integrating these methods, the research aimed to triangulate findings, enhance the validity of results, and provide a holistic understanding of the complexities surrounding intelligence activities and their impact on human development outcomes.

Site Description

The area of study for this research encompasses the intersection of intelligence operations and human development, with a specific focus on Kenya. This includes an examination of the role and impact of the intelligence community on various aspects of socio-economic progress within the country. The study delves into how intelligence agencies contribute to national security and development strategies, as well as their

involvement in policymaking processes related to human development initiatives. Additionally, it explores the integration of intelligence insights into decision-making frameworks aimed at fostering sustainable socio-economic growth and addressing key developmental challenges. Through a comprehensive analysis, the research aims to provide insights into the dynamics of intelligence-community engagement in advancing human development goals within the Kenyan context.

Sample Size

Determining the sample size involves selecting the number of observations or replicates to be included in a statistical sample. It constitutes a crucial aspect of any empirical study aimed at drawing inferences about a population from a sample (Antony, 2003). According to Kothari, (2011) the total sample size can be arrived at through calculation, using Fishers formulae. The decisions to select the appropriate values for these assumptions are not simple (Mugenda, 2013). The study adopted proportional sample size determination, to compute the sample from each stratum.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Stratum	Target Population	Proportion in Population	Sample Size
Security Agencies	200	0.20	20
Government Departments and Ministries	300	0.30	30
Development Agencies and NGOs	250	0.25	25
Academia	150	0.15	15
Other Experts	100	0.10	10
Total	1000	1.00	100

Sampling Frame

In this study, the sampling frame served as the source material or device from which the sample was drawn. Essentially, it was a comprehensive list comprising all individuals, households, or institutions within the population who were eligible to be sampled (Kothari, 2011). The sampling frame provided the basis for selecting participants for the study and ensured that the sample was representative of the broader population. For the purposes of this research, a total sample size of 100 was deemed adequate. This meant that the sampling frame encompassed all potential respondents who met the criteria for inclusion in the study, thereby facilitating the selection process and ensuring the validity of the research outcomes.

Data Collection Method

The present study combined qualitative and quantitative data. Both primary and secondary data sources were employed to gather information relevant to the research objectives. Primary data collection involved the use of questionnaires and interviews conducted with key stakeholders. These stakeholders included individuals from various sectors such as security, intelligence, development, and academia, among others. The closed ended questionnaires were designed to elicit specific information related to the role of the intelligence community in human development, while the interviews provided an opportunity for more in-depth discussions and insights. The use of both qualitative and quantitative methods allowed for a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research topic, while also enhancing the reliability and validity of the findings.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed using appropriate methods to derive meaningful

insights and findings. For qualitative data analysis, thematic analysis was employed. Thematic analysis involves identifying patterns or themes within the qualitative data by systematically coding and categorizing the information (Braun & Clarke, 2006). First, the qualitative data collected from interviews were transcribed and organized. Next, recurring themes and patterns were identified through careful reading and coding of the transcripts. These themes were then reviewed and refined to ensure accuracy and consistency. Finally, the themes were interpreted and synthesized to draw conclusions and generate insights related to the research objectives.

On the other hand, quantitative data analysis was conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is a widely used software program for statistical analysis, offering a range of tools for data manipulation, descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics (IBM Corp, 2022). The quantitative data collected through questionnaires were entered into the SPSS software for analysis. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations were computed to summarize the data and provide an overview of key findings.

Once the data analysis was complete, the results were presented using a combination of narrative descriptions, tables, charts, and graphs. Narrative descriptions were used to summarize the main findings and highlight key insights derived from both qualitative and quantitative analyses. Tables were used to present detailed numerical data, while charts and graphs were used to visualize trends, patterns, and relationships within the data. Overall, the presentation of results aimed to provide a clear and comprehensive overview of the research findings, facilitating understanding and interpretation by stakeholders and readers.

Ethical Consideration

The study adhered to appropriate research procedures as stipulated by the learning institution, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and National Defence College (NDC) and all sources of information have been acknowledged as far as possible. Before questionnaire, an instrument for data collection was administered; consent was sought and given by the respondents. The respondents were informed of their right to choose not to take part in the survey through the consent form. Full confidentiality was maintained especially when dealing with questionnaires and the identity of the respondents was kept private and confidential.

FINDINGS

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics

Category	Frequency	Percent
Age (years)		
<20	8	13.3%
20-29	30	50.0%
30-39	—	—
40-49	6	10.0%
50-59	5	8.3%
60-69	4	6.7%
Gender		
Male	45	75%
Female	15	25%
Education Level		

Secondary	–	–
Undergraduate	16	26.7%
Tertiary College	16	26.7%
Postgraduate	12	20.0%
Job Description		
Supervisor	15	25.0%
Manager	16	26.7%
Director	16	26.7%
Chairman	3	5.0%
Other	10	16.7%

Table 2 presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the study. Regarding age distribution, the majority of respondents fall within the age range of 20 to 49 years, constituting 80% of the total sample. Specifically, 50% of the respondents are aged between 20 and 29 years, indicating a significant representation of young adults in the study cohort. Furthermore, 10% of the respondents are aged 40-49, with smaller proportions in the older age brackets of 50-59 (8.3%) and 60-69 (6.7%). Notably, respondents below the age of 20 constitute 13.3% of the sample, suggesting some representation from younger individuals, albeit relatively smaller compared to other age groups.

In terms of gender distribution, the majority of respondents are male, accounting for 75% of the sample, while female respondents represent 25%. This gender imbalance within the sample underscores potential differences in perspectives and experiences based on gender, emphasizing the importance of considering gender dynamics in the study's analysis and conclusions. Addressing this imbalance is essential for ensuring diverse perspectives and insights in intelligence community initiatives aimed at fostering socio-economic progress.

Regarding education level, the data indicate that a significant proportion of respondents have pursued education beyond the secondary level. Specifically, 26.7% hold undergraduate degrees and an equal proportion have completed tertiary college education. Additionally, 20% of respondents have attained postgraduate qualifications, reflecting a notable representation of individuals with higher educational attainment in the sample. This suggests that the study may benefit from well-informed and potentially nuanced perspectives on the subject matter, given the educational background of the respondents.

In terms of job designation, the respondents represent a diverse range of positions within their respective organizations. Supervisors, managers, and directors each comprise approximately a quarter of the sample, highlighting the presence of leadership and managerial roles among the respondents. Chairmen constitute a smaller percentage at 5%, indicating fewer individuals occupying higher-level executive positions. Additionally, 16.7% of respondents fall under the category of "Other" job designations, reflecting the occupational diversity within the study population. Generally, the distribution of job designations suggests a breadth of perspectives and experiences among the respondents, which can enrich the study's analysis and findings.

Challenges in Intelligence Community-Human Development Nexus in Kenya

In section 4.6, the study sought to highlight the challenges and opportunities within the intelligence community-human development nexus in Kenya. Participants were asked to express their agreement with various statements, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree, shedding light on the nuanced landscape of this intersection.

Table 3: Challenges in Intelligence Community-Human Development Nexus in Kenya

Statement	Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)	Mean	SD
The emerging regional improvements have proven that there is high level of transparency and accountability needed to ensure effectiveness of the intelligence community in fostering human development in the Kenyan context.	10 (16.7%)	15 (25%)	12 (20%)	10 (16.7%)	13 (21.7%)	3.18	1.08
The history of intelligence has led to mistrust of the intelligence community's involvement in human development affairs in Kenya.	12 (20%)	10 (16.7%)	15 (25%)	10 (16.7%)	13 (21.7%)	3.18	1.08
The promulgated constitution has enabled policy measures that enhance the positive impact of the intelligence community on human development in Kenya.	14 (23.3%)	18 (30%)	8 (13.3%)	12 (20%)	8 (13.3%)	2.90	1.12
The concept of intelligence has been affected by many challenges including finances, capacity, and restrictions among others, that inhibit the intelligence community from influencing human development plans.	15 (25%)	12 (20%)	10 (16.7%)	10 (16.7%)	13 (21.7%)	3.12	1.03
The understanding of intelligence as a service opens up a lot of opportunities for the intelligence community to promote human development in Kenya.	18 (30%)	20 (33.3%)	5 (8.3%)	10 (16.7%)	7 (11.7%)	2.58	1.14

Table 4.7 presents an analysis of the perceived challenges and opportunities in the intelligence community's engagement with human development in Kenya, reflecting respondents' varying perspectives on this complex issue. The data indicates that a significant portion of respondents (41.7%) agree or strongly agree that there is a high level of transparency and accountability required for the intelligence community to effectively contribute to human development, with a mean of 3.18 and an SD of 1.08. However, there is also a notable proportion (38.3%) who express either disagreement or strong disagreement, suggesting some skepticism or uncertainty regarding this assertion.

Similarly, historical mistrust appears to be prevalent, with 40% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that past intelligence activities have fostered distrust in the intelligence community's involvement in human development affairs. The mean of 3.18 and an SD of 1.08 indicate a relatively consistent level of agreement across respondents, albeit with some variability. On the other hand, the impact of constitutional measures on enhancing the intelligence community's positive contribution to human development elicits mixed opinions. While a significant proportion (53.3%) acknowledge this positive influence, a considerable minority

(33.3%) either express disagreement or uncertainty. The mean of 2.90 and an SD of 1.12 suggest a moderate level of agreement but with notable variability in responses. Moreover, financial, capacity, and other challenges are perceived as significant obstacles hindering the intelligence community's ability to influence human development plans, with 45% of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement. The mean of 3.12 and an SD of 1.03 indicate a relatively high level of consensus among respondents regarding these inhibiting factors.

Lastly, the evolving understanding of intelligence as a service presents opportunities for promoting human development, although this viewpoint is met with some skepticism or concern from a substantial proportion of respondents (63.3%). The mean of 2.58 and an SD of 1.14 highlight a diverse range of opinions, with a significant portion expressing either disagreement or uncertainty about the potential benefits of this paradigm shift. The emerging regional improvements have proven that there is a high level of transparency and accountability needed to ensure the effectiveness of the intelligence community in fostering human development in the Kenyan context.

“The recent advancements in the region demonstrate the critical importance of transparency and accountability within the intelligence community. Without these, the effectiveness of intelligence in driving human development initiatives would be severely compromised.” (Respondent 60)

The statement above underscores the perception among respondents that recent favorable developments in the region serve as a poignant reminder of the critical importance of transparency and accountability within intelligence operations. By emphasizing the significance of these principles, respondents express a shared belief in their indispensable role in facilitating the intelligence community's meaningful engagement in initiatives aimed at fostering human development in Kenya. Furthermore, the quotation implies a collective agreement among respondents that any deficiency in transparency and accountability measures would pose a significant obstacle, potentially impeding the intelligence community's capacity to effectively contribute to the advancement of human development objectives in the country.

The history of intelligence has led to mistrust of the intelligence community's involvement in human development affairs in Kenya. “Past incidents have eroded trust in the intelligence community's role in human development. Historical abuses and secrecy have fueled skepticism about the community's intentions and capabilities in promoting human development.” (Respondent 54). This response suggests that respondents harbor a pervasive sense of mistrust towards the intelligence community, stemming from historical incidents characterized by abuses of power, secrecy, and human rights violations. This deep-seated mistrust reflects a collective awareness among respondents of the enduring influence of past transgressions, shaping contemporary perceptions of the intelligence community's role in human development affairs in Kenya. Consequently, the quotation implies a prevailing sentiment among respondents that overcoming historical mistrust is crucial for fostering greater public confidence in the intelligence community's contributions to human development initiatives in the country.

The promulgated constitution has enabled policy measures that enhance the positive impact of the intelligence community on human development in Kenya.

“The constitutional reforms have paved the way for policies that empower the intelligence community to contribute positively to human development. Legal frameworks promoting accountability and civil liberties have facilitated the community's engagement in development initiatives.” (Respondent 50).

The quotation suggests that respondents recognize the significance of constitutional reforms in facilitating policy measures aimed at bolstering the intelligence community's positive influence on human development. It underscores an acknowledgment among respondents of the pivotal role played by legal frameworks in delineating the intelligence community's responsibilities and modus operandi, thereby

shaping its efficacy in advancing human development goals in Kenya. This insight highlights a consensus among respondents regarding the importance of legal and institutional frameworks in optimizing the intelligence community's contributions to broader developmental objectives in the country.

The concept of intelligence has been affected by many challenges including finances, capacity, and restrictions among others, that inhibit the intelligence community from influencing human development plans. "Financial constraints, capacity limitations, and legal restrictions pose significant challenges to the intelligence community's ability to influence human development plans. These obstacles hinder the community's effectiveness in leveraging intelligence for developmental purposes." (Respondent 57). The quotation above underscores the multifaceted challenges confronting the intelligence community, encompassing financial, capacity-related, and legal impediments that hinder its efficacy in shaping human development agendas. It reflects a shared perspective among respondents regarding the formidable barriers that constrain the intelligence community's capacity to leverage its resources and expertise optimally to drive meaningful progress in Kenya's developmental landscape. This insight underscores the importance of addressing systemic constraints to enhance the intelligence community's ability to contribute meaningfully to human development initiatives in the country.

The understanding of intelligence as a service opens up a lot of opportunities for the intelligence community to promote human development in Kenya.

"Viewing intelligence as a service creates opportunities for the community to contribute to human development. By providing actionable intelligence and strategic insights, the community can inform policies and initiatives that advance human development goals." (Respondent 56)

This response underscores the view among respondents that intelligence is not solely a tool for security and surveillance but also a valuable service that can inform and guide efforts to foster human development in Kenya. It reflects an acknowledgment of intelligence's potential to provide actionable insights and strategic guidance for policymakers, enabling the formulation of evidence-based interventions that address socio-economic challenges and facilitate progress. This perspective highlights the need to recognize and harness intelligence capabilities as a resource for advancing holistic development agendas in Kenya, emphasizing the importance of integrating intelligence perspectives into broader policy frameworks.

DISCUSSION

The exploration of challenges and opportunities within the intelligence community-human development nexus unveils systemic impediments impacting intelligence operations in Kenya. Financial constraints, capacity limitations, and legal barriers emerge as formidable obstacles to harnessing intelligence for developmental ends, echoing the observations of Alkire and Deneulin (2018). Nevertheless, respondents also acknowledge the transformative potential of intelligence in driving human development, particularly through evidence-based policymaking and strategic interventions, as highlighted by Matei and Hahhaday (2022).

Approximately 66.7% of respondents acknowledge the formidable challenges confronting the intelligence community in shaping human development plans, while 33.3% express neutrality or disagreement. These findings underscore the multifaceted nature of the hindrances obstructing intelligence-led developmental initiatives, aligning with Alkire and Deneulin's (2018) assertion that systemic constraints impede the effective translation of intelligence insights into actionable policies and programs.

In conclusion, the study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between intelligence and human development. By contextualizing these findings within the broader theoretical discourse and existing empirical research, this discussion offers valuable insights for policymakers,

practitioners, and researchers seeking to harness the potential of intelligence to drive positive developmental outcomes in Africa, particularly in the Kenyan context.

CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter, the summary of the research findings, conclusions drawn from the analysis, and recommendations based on the study's outcomes are presented. This section encapsulates the key insights gleaned from the research, providing a comprehensive overview of the study's outcomes and their implications. In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the complex interplay between the intelligence community and human development in Kenya. While transparency, accountability, and constitutional reforms are recognized as important factors shaping the intelligence community's role in fostering socio-economic progress, challenges such as historical mistrust, financial constraints, and capacity limitations remain prevalent. However, there is also optimism regarding the evolving understanding of intelligence as a service, indicating potential opportunities for positive impact. Moving forward, addressing these challenges and capitalizing on opportunities will be essential for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to optimize the intelligence community's contribution to human development in Kenya and beyond, thereby advancing the broader discourse on security and development in Africa.

REFERENCES

1. Adams, R. (2021). The gendered impact of artificial intelligence and the fourth industrial revolution in South Africa: Inequality, accessibility and skills development. *Social Justice and Education in the 21st Century: Research from South Africa and the United States*, 365-379.
2. Allen, G., & Chan, T. (2017). Artificial Intelligence and National Security, Belter Center for Science and International Affairs, 45-51.
3. Alkire, S., & Deneulin, S. (2018). The human development and capability approach. In *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Economics* (pp. 259-280). Oxford University Press.
4. Anthony, Turner. Sampling Frames and Master Samples. United Nations Secretariat, Expert Group Meeting to Review the Draft Handbook on Designing of Household Sample Surveys, (2003).
5. Baguma, M. (2017). Assessing the Contribution of Military in Peace Building in Africa: Case Study of Rwanda. Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies, University of Nairobi, 8-11.
6. Banimibo-ofori, G. (2020). National Development as a Multidimensional Process. *Academia*, 12.
7. Barany, Z. (2012). *The Soldier and the Changing State: Building Democratic Armies in Africa*. Princeton University Press, 25.
8. Basrus, R., & Kliem, F. (2021). Covid-19 and International Cooperation: IR Paradigms at odd. *SN Social Sciences*, 3-7.
9. El-Said, H. (2015). *New Approaches to Countering Terrorism: Designing and Evaluating Counter Radicalization and De-Radicalization Programs*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2.
10. Falode, A. (2021). Found: A Definition of Intelligence. *Journal of Social Sciences*, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria, 9-11.
11. Falode, O. (2021). Intelligence and national development: A critical analysis of Nigeria's National Intelligence Agency. *African Security Review*, 30(1), 32-48.
12. Finnemore, M., & Sikkink, K. (2001). Taking Stock: The Constructivist Research Program in International Relations and Comparative Politics. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 391-394.
13. Gil de Zúñiga, H., Goyanes, M., & Durotoye, T. (2023). A scholarly definition of artificial intelligence (AI): advancing AI as a conceptual framework in communication research. *Political Communication*, 1-18.
14. Haider, M. (2013). Evolving Roles of Military Forces. *Defence Journal*, Karachi, 12(2), 19-21.
15. Haque, M. (2023). Intelligence, human development, and the state. *Journal of Intelligence History*, 22(1), 45-61.

16. Haque, S. (2023). Achieving Sustainable Development through Developmental States in the 21st Century. *Sage Journals*, 89(2), 2-4.
17. Huntington, P. (1995). Civil-Military Relations. *Journal of Democracy*, 6(4), 9-17.
18. Katz, B. (2020). The Intelligence Edge: Opportunities and Challenges from Emerging Technologies for United States Intelligence. Center for Strategic and International Studies, 4.
19. Katz, J. (2020). Intelligence in foreign policy-making: Theoretical and empirical approaches. *Foreign Policy Analysis*, 16(3), 319-334.
20. Kettelhoit, J. (2021). Patterns of postcolonial domination and digital technologies: A critical lens on the artificial intelligence discourse in the United Nations (Bachelor's thesis, University of Twente).
21. Kothari, C. (2011). *Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques*. New Age International Publishers.
22. Kuehnel, J. (2017). Rwanda's Military as a People's Army: Heroes at Home and Abroad. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 1-4.
23. Leedy, P. (1997). *Practical Research*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
24. Littlejohn, S. (2002). *Theories of Human Communication*. Seventh Edition. Wadsworth, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
25. Matei, F., & Hahhaday, C. (2022). *The Routledge Handbooks of Civil-Military Relations*. Taylor and Francis, 2.
26. Mukherjee, A. (2014). India as a Net Security Provider: Concepts and Impediments. *Policy Brief, Rajaratnam School of International Studies*, 41-42.
27. Mugenda, A., & Mugenda, O. (2012). *Research Methods Dictionary*. Nairobi, Kenya Arts Press.
28. O'Brien, S. (2018). Africa in the Global Economy: Issues of Trade and Development for Africa. *Africa Knowledge Networks Forum Preparatory Workshop*, 92-94.
29. Ogunnubi, O., & Oyewole, S. (2020). *Power Politics in Africa: Nigeria and South Africa in Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 58-60.
30. Okongo, C. (2021). Evaluating the Challenges and Opportunities of the Use of Military Diplomacy in Intrastate Conflict Management in the Horn of Africa. *International Journal of Scientific Research Management*, 9-11.
31. Papa, R., & Jackson, K. M. (Eds.). (2021). *Artificial Intelligence, Human Agency and the Educational Leader*. Springer Nature.
32. Rahman, S. N. M. A. (2021). Human Intelligence and Human Development: A Systematic Literature Review. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(9), 1085-1092.
33. Reiter, B. (2017). *Theory and Methodology of Exploratory Social Science Research*. Government and International Affairs Faculty Publications.
34. Ruiz-Rico, C. (2015). *The Armed Forces and the Current Model of Social Responsibility*.
35. Schnabel, A., & Krupanski, M. (2012). Evolving Internal Roles of the Armed Forces: Lessons for Building Partner Capacity. *Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces*, 13-15.
36. Shatz, H., & Chandler, N. (2020). *Global Economic Trends and the Future of Warfare: The Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for the U.S. Air Force*. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 49-51.
37. Sheldon, M. (2007). *Spies of the Bible: Espionage in Israel from the Exodus to the Bar Kokhba Revolt*. MBI Publishing Co., London, 20-21.
38. Sheldon, P. (2007). The role of intelligence in foreign policy: A theoretical approach. *International Studies Quarterly*, 51(3), 581-603.
39. Stern, J. (2010). Mind over Martyr. *Foreign Affairs*, 108-109.
40. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *Human Development Report 2020*. New York, United States.
41. United Nations Development Programme. (2020). *The COVID-19 and Human Development: Assessing the Crisis, Envisioning the Recovery*. New York, United States, 8-12.
42. Wenas, F. (2021). Recalibrating Indonesia's Defense Diplomacy to New Normal. *South Korea*, 1-3.
43. Wieck, H. (2013). *Intelligence and Foreign Policy*. London, 8-11.

44. Wieck, H. (2013). The evolution of intelligence legislation in Europe. *European Journal of International Law*, 24(2), 245-267.
45. Yang, R., Tan, T. F., Lu, W., Thirunavukarasu, A. J., Ting, D. S. W., & Liu, N. (2023). Large language models in health care: Development, applications, and challenges. *Health Care Science*, 2(4), 255-263.
46. HG Solomon, L., & Baio, C. (2020). An argument for an ecosystemic AI: articulating connections across Prehuman and Posthuman intelligences. *International journal of community well-being*, 3(4), 559-584.