Walden University

College of Social and Behavioral Sciences

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Imbenzi George

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Walden University
2017

Abstract

Canadian Foreign Policy and Kenya: Implementing Good Governance

by

Imbenzi George

MAL, Trinity Western University, 2008

BRE, Columbia Bible College, 1987

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Public Policy and Administration

Walden University

November 2017

Abstract

There is a disparity between the stated priorities for the Canadian International Trade Department, Canadian foreign policy, and implementation and support from Canadians within Kenya. Disparities in Canada's foreign policy toward Kenya can lead to policy confusion, which can be detrimental to Kenya's government and relations between Canada and Kenya. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to collect information from Canadian diplomats based in Kenya and stakeholders in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kenya to better understand Canada's foreign policy implementation toward Kenya. Liberal political philosophy served as the conceptual framework for the study. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews of 31 foreign policy representatives across both countries. Data were analyzed through axial coding to identify themes, which included Canada, with the subthemes of engagement and good practices, and Kenya, with the subthemes of policy and governance. Canada's foreign policy representatives encourage bilateral engagement between the 2 countries and good practices based on transparency and accountability are important for positive foreign relations with Kenya. For Kenya, instituting democratic policies and governance procedures are important for the nation's continuing economic and political development. The study adds to foreign policy literature on how bilateral foreign policy implementation can help developed nations assist developing nations to become more self-reliant. The study may lead to positive social change by providing information on the importance of bilateral foreign policy implementation to the positive stewardship of developing nations.

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ProQuest Number: 10684079

ProQuest 10684079

Dedication

This doctoral study is dedicated to my wife, Helga, and my daughter, Allison. They made me believe that anything was possible. A special dedication goes to my late father, Jonathan for his constant encouragement, and my mother, Robai for the many prayers and sacrifices throughout my educational journey. Finally, a dedication to my two older siblings, Benjamin, and Alex; you have continued to be my inspiration.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my dissertation committee chair, Dr. Ernesto Escobedo for his excellent commitment and guidance throughout this dissertation process. My profound gratitude also goes to Dr. Raj Singh for agreeing to serve on my committee as my methodologist. You both have been a pillar of strength during my dissertation process. Finally, I would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Kenya and the Foreign Service Academy for the generous support and encouragement throughout my work.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Background

The overall health and poverty of citizens in a nation affect how that nation manages its internal needs. An effective government s equal rights and fairness, allowing a nation to prosper (Crocker, 2012). This could mean the nation's survival and how effective a governmental body is in meeting the needs of its citizens. Canada has practiced democratic governance for 147 years (Clark, 1986). Thus, emerging economies could learn crucial lessons from Canada's experience. Some of these lessons include human rights issues, disease management, and governance issues (Smythe & Smith, 2006).

Developed nations use their resource capacity in technology, banking systems, wildlife preservation, and environmental protection to help developing nations become self-reliant (Smythe & Smith, 2006). Because of the Western war on terror, the increased overt extremism by a number of terror agents against European and American ideologies (Citation needed), and the disproportionate income among global nations (Citation needed), foreign policy is crucial. An effective foreign policy promotes mutual respect, benefits both countries, is open to collaboration and cooperation among nations, does not promote militant ideas, establishes effective governance, and promotes reciprocity among nations (Crocker, 2012). A poor foreign policy promotes wealth, particularly cultural, moral, or political ideas, or an agenda that is one-sided (Jefferess, 2009).

Canada has British and American allegiances in foreign affairs, policy, and governance. Canada has a controversial reputation because of its current policy, past militant exercises, invasions, and political rhetoric (Rompré, 2006; Jefferess, 2009). Rompré

(2006) described the Canada International Development Agency as continuously changing its focus to the point of inefficacy since its inception. In 1962, the agency had a humanitarianism policy based on ethics; in the 1970s, the agency became an instrument of rhetoric and policy implementation (Rompré, 2006).

Several prime ministers and foreign affairs ministers have promoted Canada as an example to the world as the "caregiver-and-the-peacekeeper" (Steeves, 2007). But Canada's foreign affairs policy and certain aspects of Canada's Department of Defense have had adverse effects in other countries. Canada's role as a peacekeeper is undermined by the country's involvement in strategic and militant actions (Jefferess, 2009). Canadian officials have used the guise of peacekeeping through the Department of National Defense (the principle participant in peacekeeping missions and military initiatives) to push the country's interests in the global milieu, promote the country on the world stage, and establish a place in global foreign affairs (Jefferess, 2009). If Canada's foreign policy is based on peacekeeping, then it is unclear why the country has been involved in militant combativeness and power struggles to maintain the status quo, promote Western ideology, and advocate Americanization as seen in First Nations relations.

Because of the close ties Canada maintains with the United States, which play a vital role in protection and trade, one of the fundamental strategies of Canada's foreign policy is to create an Americanized agenda. The Americanized foreign policy enables Canada to promote open-market capitalism and protect relations between Canada and the United States (Stairs et al., 2003).

Problem Statement

Two disparities exist between the Canada International Development Agency and the Canadian foreign policy: poverty eradication and the implementation and support of programs and interventions in African countries. This is evident in the recent policy directives and priorities, which have shifted from a focus on social and governmental development to a focus on economic development and core values, including effective governance, effective democratic processes, gender equality, and human rights (Steeves, 2007). This complicates foreign relations between Canada and Kenya, especially in terms of enhancing political knowledge, enhancing governance, and improving the economic situations of the two countries.

A number of researchers have focused on the foundations of Canadian foreign policy structures, specifically regarding Kenya. One researcher explained the disparity that exists in the implementation of foreign policy directives, alignment with foreign policy initiatives, and support and collaboration with the African Union and East African foreign affairs representatives (Steeves, 2007). Canada, similar to other Western countries, is not mandated to provide a specific type of foreign support to Kenya, but the support is beneficial for the citizens of Canada and the citizens of Kenyan (Steeves, 2007). Currently, political statements and identities of services divide Canadian foreign policy because there are different roles in foreign policy for trade and defense. Researchers must address and clarify the previously noted issues. It must be easier for the federal government of Canada to engage in foreign relations with the government of Kenya (Canadian Foreign Service Institute, 2012).

The goal of this research was to identify and establish vital measures and policies that could be used as a foundation of the foreign policy structure. I specifically addressed Kenya by highlighting best practice methods and foreign policy standards, which could be introduced into Canada's foreign policy to enhance the country's political knowledge, governance, and international relations for future reference. One main objective was to identify foreign policy gaps with the potential to address Kenyan inconsistencies in political agenda, foreign policy procedures, and foreign ministry policy.

The absence of a signed bilateral agreement with Kenya remains one of the key impediments for the relations between Canada and Kenya (Canadian Foreign Service Institute, 2012). The Foreign Investment Protection Partnership Act (FIPPA) is the primary vehicle the Canadian government uses to support economies in developing countries. Although resources to set up and implement these policies are limited, Canada uses a model that brings countries linked in a close geographical area to facilitate such initiatives (Canadian Foreign Service Institute, 2012). Examples include Canada's engagement with Brazil, which has connected five countries around the region.

The goal of the study was to focus on a country with a strong economy and to build resources and supports through a FIPPA agreement that covers the designated countries. In the East African region, Kenya has the third largest economy (East African Community Portal, 2011), which makes it viable to initiate a FIPPA Agreement. The FIPPA agreement holds countries accountable in a wide cross-reference approach regarding governance and democratic practices (Canadian Foreign Service Institute, 2012). In summary, I investigated the development of Canadian foreign policy and its underlying

framework with respect to how Kenya and those outside the realm of political platforms contribute improvements to policy directives.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this study was to identify the congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and the implementation of Canadian foreign policy with Kenyan foreign policy. In this study, I investigated how particular aspects of policy discrepancies in Kenya must be addressed, although no one addresses them. In summary, the purpose of this study was to see how Canada can enhance the efficiency of Kenya's foreign policy by implementing foreign directives.

Significance of the Study

As previously stated, to underestimate the dynamics of contemporary diplomacy and its effects on foreign relations, international trade, and development relations is to understate the role of governance in policy and the decision-making processes. It is necessary to identify government and democratic roles from developing nations and foreign policy practices that influence effective engagement by Canada. This information allows one to understand current foreign policy development and effective foreign policy implementation. The knowledge from this study could strengthen policies and create an effective foreign policy in the context of contemporary diplomacy.

Implications for Positive Social Change

A partnership approach to addressing systemic issues related to poverty and development is one of the most effective approaches for facilitating social change in Kenya (Mwangi, 2011). In my fifth year as a Kenyan Consul General, my experience

showed the benefits of development programming are sustained when partners of developing countries articulate their capacities. It has also been my experience that current foreign policy practices when one country, such as Canada, pushes aid into another country, such as Kenya, are not sustainable and do not address the socioeconomic needs of either nation. Moreover, my experience showed as more aid donors withdraw, there is an increased need for mutually beneficial investment in African countries. Aid donors withdraw financial support because of different ideologies and other economic ties against their beliefs and wishes.

A paradigm shift is required to promote social and economic development through mutually beneficial interests, opposed to the current self-interest and lack of socioeconomic context in policy development (Thannhouser, 2007; Crocker, 2012). Without understanding policy and implementation gaps, there are few ways for policy makers to move toward a holistic approach to foreign policy. Currently, policy makers use day-to-day business needs, current social needs, and economic needs to determine policy. This means it is vital to comprehend the disparity in foreign policy to ease the implementation process and prevent policy makers from depending on daily social and economic wants. I hypothesized to improve the longevity of policy and to meet the socioeconomic needs of the Canada and Kenya, a paradigm that addresses specific gaps and ensures absolution is needed in future policies.

Nature of the Study

In this study, I used a qualitative case study methodology. I held interviews with Canadian diplomats based in Kenya, selected local leaders, and other stakeholders in the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kenya. Kenya was preferable for this study because Kenya is the economic hub of the East African region; it has a stable economy and is considered a middle-income nation. Many nations use Kenya as a center of commerce to engage other countries in the region.

Researchers have conducted research on foreign policy, particularly as it relates to democracy and governance (Dunn, 2008) using interviews on current structures, approaches, guiding values, principles, and efficacy. In selecting a form of qualitative inquiry, Dunn (2008) explained "policy analysis is based on a combination of ordinary common sense knowing and specialized forms of inquiry practiced by the social sciences" (p. 2). This selection is guided by the intent to discover practical solutions to problems, which often include multiple disciplines. In this study, the result was a descriptive and prescribed set of standards that suited the goal of analyzing Canadian foreign policy regarding democracy and governance engagement in Kenya. The data collection process, which included interviews, questionnaires, and a literature review, was qualitative in nature. I used the constant comparison method to analyze actions and policies in contemporary diplomacy regarding the foundations of foreign policy development and its implementation in Canada and Kenya. According to Yin (2009), theoretical propositions are a starting point for case study data analysis.

Guiding Questions

I designed the guiding questions for this study to gather credible information on disparities in foreign policies, especially in the relationship between Canada and Kenya.

I wanted to identify mechanisms for strengthening these relations. The guiding questions were as follows.

1. To what extent can Canada enhance the development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

2. To what extent can Canadian foreign policy implementation align with the values of Canada and Kenya?

Conceptual Framework

Researchers divide liberalism into two separate categories: weak and strong. Liberalism constitutes the political values or philosophies established on ideals of equality and liberty (Russell, 2000). From an economic point of view, liberalism occurs when the administration is restricted from controlling a number of economic indicators of a particular country. Instead, administration must allow the forces of completion, supply, and demand to create an equilibrium between economic indicators, which benefits the majority of citizens (BusinessDictionary.com, 2015). Liberalism involves philosophy and political ideology and plays a unique role in international relations, because policy makers formed international relations through liberalism (Jorgensen, 2006). The disparity between foreign policy in Kenyan and Canadian foreign agencies reflects equality and liberty because these features are indispensable for cordial relations between these two nations. The moment Kenyans feel a sense of inequality, the relationship is jeopardized.

Weak Liberalism

Weak liberalism was derived from an open-minded tradition. Followers of this tradition also produced many of the key assumptions of moderation, such as the basic

goodness of human nature when conditions are "right" for development (Jorgensen, 2006). A key component of weak liberalism is Keohane and Nye's (1989) idea of neoliberal institutionalism, which focuses on institutional functions and the interests of states. Neoliberal institutionalism identifies the role institutions play in state actions and how that role affects change within the institutions. The key assumption of neoliberalism is that states are integral players in world politics and foreign affairs (Jorgensen, 2006). Moreover, neoliberal institutionalism places humanity as the impetus for collaboration among states. Moravcsik (1998) removed state figures from the equation of foreign affairs and stated materialism is the driving force affecting policies and actions by states.

Strong Liberalism

Strong liberalism differs from weak liberalism because they do not adhere to the inclusion of realism within foreign affairs, nor do they support the notion of behavior at the core of state identity and interests (Wendt, 1992). There are different schools of thought among strong liberalists. The first school of thought involves the belief that states are not integral players. These individuals also believe proponents do not identify with the assumption that security is enmeshed in self-promotion. As a foundation for strong liberalism, Kant recognized democratic governments are inherently more peaceful than nondemocratic governments and that governance affects foreign affairs, given democratic countries seldom war against each other (Doyle, 1997). Strong liberalists in the second school of thought recognize war between democratic and undemocratic countries occurs as a result of a just war, or a war fought with rules, principles, and acceptable actions and

norms (Jorgensen, 2006). Wendt (2000) provides the third school of thought in strong lib-
eralism by including the constructivist liberal theory. Wendt (2000) identifies interna-
tional cooperation as a determinant of foreign affairs. This promotes the idea of process
theory based on social structures, instead of state-centered theory based on materialism
(Jorgensen, 2006).

There is an assumption that military power, trade, international institutions, and
state centrism are not important in foreign affairs theory because they are inherent in
global relations and are objective as they relate to social meanings (Wendt, 2000). The
basis of international relations is history, tradition, and objectivity between states. For ex-
ample, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction affect the United States differ-
ently depending on which country possesses them, whether friendly, such as England, or
unfriendly, such as Iran. This interaction is a distinction between the logic of conse-
quence and the logic of appropriateness, when social norms play a role in determinants of
actions, either to maximize state interests or mediate them through social norms (Slaugh-
ter, 2011).

To determine the best conditions for engagement of effective dialogue in these
two countries, it was important to consider them emerging economies. To perform this
study, I needed a theoretical knowledge base in foreign policy and diplomacy. Also, I
needed the ability to identify and understand democratic governance. The views of organ-
ization leaders in Kenya were essential for determining the best conditions to support
growth in Canada and Kenya. The aim of this study was to "assess the fidelity and effec-
tiveness of a best practice implementation" (Rossi, Lipsey, & Freeman, 2004, p. 56). To

accomplish this goal, I used systematic interviewing and observations to identify govern-ance and democratic roles from developing nations. I also gathered information regarding foreign policy practices that influence effective engagement from Canada. I used the case study method of data analysis. This method allowed me to enhance social understanding of the issue and to find the best practices for strengthening the actions and policies of an effective foreign policy in the context of contemporary diplomacy.

Operational Definitions

Democracy: Democracy is a government wherein the people, through consensus, election, or referendum, choose the governing power (Agnes, Neufeldt, & Sparks, 2005). This representation is inclusive of all citizens, who have inherent rights, inclusivity in the law, and access to power. In a representative democracy, each vote has the same influ-ence and there are few restrictions on who can become a representative. There is constitu-tional protection of rights and liberties to secure individual freedoms (Agnes et al., 2005).

Developing country: A developing country is a nation that lacks material wealth and well-being (Sullivan & Sheffrin, 2003). The definition of a developing or developed country does not have implied international aspects (such as GDP or HID) for naming specific nations as developing or developed countries. As a result, development status is relative: there are some countries with higher living standards (Sullivan & Sheffrin, 2003).

Diplomacy: Diplomacy in the international relations context involves professional diplomats mediating or negotiating issues such as peacemaking, trade, war, economics, welfare, culture, environment, and human rights. Moreover, diplomats negotiate the

terms of agreements prior to the endorsement of political leaders. Informal or social diplomacy uses tact and consensus as tools to find an amicable solution to challenges (Sheffrin, 2003). Diplomacy is the engagement of state or group representatives in negotiations (Barsont, 2006).

East African Community: The East African Community (EAC) is an intergovernmental organization in the regional area of East Africa. Its headquarters are located in Arusha, Tanzania. The member states include the Republic of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Rwanda, and the Republic of Burundi (East African Community Portal, 2011). Officials from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania signed and ratified the treaty for establishment of the EAC, a treaty for intercommunity cooperation, on November 30, 1999. The treaty was effective on July 7, 2000 (East African Community Portal, 2011). On June 18, 2007, the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi entered the treaty as full members by July 1, 2007. The EAC was established to a) unite East African countries; b) to identify, promote, and secure regional priorities, goals, policy, and development; c) to enhance and promote socioeconomic growth and security; d) to promote military security and alliances; and e) to protect regional assets and resources.

Emerging economies: Emerging economies are regions that, through limited industrialization and technological advancement, have become information-based. In the framework of emerging economies, the nonindustrialized nations' economies grow at an unparalleled speed because of telecommunications, information technology, and alternative energy (Khanna & Palepu, 2010).

Foreign policy: Otherwise known as an international relations policy, foreign policy is a set of strategies that promotes and protects a nation's interests and security on the international stage. Foreign policy is enacted through diplomatic measures in a systematic manner (Ojukwu, 2011).

Foreign Service Institute: The Foreign Service Institute is a training institute for the professional development of Foreign Service administrators, consuls, and diplomats in the Canadian federal government (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, 2012).

Governance: Governance is the active role of leadership. Country representatives assert their power regarding performance standards to meet the country's needs and priorities. These representative are responsible for securing economic, social, and environmental development goals at national and international levels (Ogundiya, Olanrewaju, & Olutayo, 2011).

Assumptions

The following assumptions guided this study.

1. Development aid continues to be a concern for many developed nations (supporting poor nations and emerging economies). Therefore, anticipation, instead of reaction, must be the defining criteria of support.

2. The realization of democracy and governance can influence the outcome of effective leadership in Kenya.

3. The interviewees were knowledgeable about political engagement measures and policy between Canada and Kenya.

4. The interviewees were willing to answer questions honestly and with as little
   bias as possible. They were also willing to share their political experiences,
   beliefs, and opinions.

Scope and Delimitations

To represent Canadian and African foreign relations, I contacted African and Canadian government agency representatives. These individuals were not from a global pool of foreign affairs representatives. This limited the scope of foreign policy. As an African-Canadian diplomat, I provided a different standpoint on both the Canadian and Kenyan perspectives. I did not exercise political or supervisory power on the interviewees. I was nonpartisan and unbiased. I selected neutral wording and did not alter survey responses. To avoid bias, I completed the transcription independently and reviewed my notes. A disinterested party reviewed the questions and the results.

Canadian officials can use the findings from this study to develop foreign policy, not just from a Kenyan perspective. I limited interviewee selection to individuals known through Ministry contact, but expanded through snowball sampling. Using a case study method of qualitative analysis allowed an opportunity to understand matters from the perspective of those in the field.

Limitations

This study was subject to four limitations.

☐ The ability of the interviewee to reflect critically on his or her own country and its foreign policies.

□ It was difficult for Canadian and foreign diplomats to have sufficient clearance for full participation in research interviews because of the Wik-iLeaks information breach.

□ The geographic distance between foreign ministers and party representatives in both Canada and Kenya limited the feasibility of conducting face-to-face interviews. Therefore, I had to rely on the telephone, Skype, or e-mail for interviews; the success of these methods depended on internet access and availability.

□ The ability or desire of interviewees to share opinions or beliefs that may be contrary to their political party, specific contractual confidentiality clauses, or other factors could have limited the breadth of discussion.

To address some of these limitations, I designed nonleading interview questions for local leaders and party representatives. These questions had unbiased phrasing and an open-ended structure. These questions to created an open dialogue and fostered a holistic approach.

Summary

The views of Canadian and Kenyan representatives were fundamental in determining conditions for effective dialogue. The views of leaders and organizations in developing nations were essential in determining these conditions for Canada, in partnership with Kenya, to support social and economic growth. An underlying purpose of this study was to investigate to what extent, if any, there was a policy and implementation

program that creates a collaborative effort between Canadian diplomats and Kenyan representatives to promote training in democracy and governance, a common market, free trade, and economic growth. When researchers explore the foundations of such practices, they can identify foreign policy practices that would strengthen the directives and implementation of an effective foreign policy.

In Chapter 2, I review the literature on Kenyan and Canadian perspectives on foreign policy as they relate to EAC countries. In the review, I identify assumptions, benefits, limitations, and inherent problems with global foreign policy approaches toward Kenya through the perspectives of other nations with foreign policy relations with the EAC.

In Chapter 3, I review the methodology I used to collect and analyze the research data to answer the guided questions. I also a) outline the ethical requirements of the study; b) identify interview, survey, and questionnaire participants; c) explain the role of the researcher; and d) detail how I measured the validity and the reliability of the data.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

In this chapter, I review the literature on the foreign policy practices in Canada; specifically, I look at Canadian foreign diplomacy toward Kenya regarding democracy and governance. Several world leaders, with their broad understanding of international politics, appear in this review. For example, Joe Clark, one of Canada's prime ministers, shaped the political paradigm of Canada. His thoughts formed the premise behind Canada's foreign policy; the St. Laurent Gray Lecture of 1974 is cited in Canada's foreign policy. This review identifies the themes and foundations of Canada's international foreign policies regarding Kenya's foreign affairs policies. This review presents a perspective on the foreign policy positions of political parties in Canada.

I reviewed the foreign policy guidelines that inform the three main political parties in Canada: the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, and the New Democratic Party. The goal of this study was to obtain answers to the following two questions.

1. To what extent will Canada be able to enhance the development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

2. To what extent can the implementation of Canadian foreign policy align with the values of Canada and Kenya?

To obtain current literature from peer-reviewed journals, I used the following databases: Google Scholar, Academic Search Premier, EBSCO, and ProQuest digital dissertations. To provide an in-depth Canadian perspective, I carried out research in person at the University of British Columbia and Trinity Western University. The following search

terms were used: *foreign policy*, *Africa-Canada foreign relations*, *Canadian foreign policy*, *world relations*, *foreign affairs*, *trade*, *international trade*, and *relations*.

In this chapter, I examine (a) the role of policy alternatives, (b) autonomy, regionalism, and frontiers in foreign policy, and (c) the literature specific to Canada's role in foreign policy and diplomacy. In this review, I highlight the qualitative approach for investigating the synergy and the effectiveness of foreign policy in Kenya.

<div align="center">**Role of Policy Alternatives**</div>

In most countries, officials have created and implemented identifiable measures for foreign policy structures. Although countries in the European Union and China are foreign policy leaders, researchers believe Western countries will move toward new practices in foreign policy development. These new practices include information, communication, technology, and e-governance as indicators of successful technological development and access to civic processes.

Developed nations, such as Canada, require a paradigm shift to engage in effective relationships with countries with emerging economies (Shain, 1995). This breaks from the terms that measure how effectively a nation responds in engagement with a foreign policy with a multiculturalist agenda. Countries must strike a balance between domestic and international pressures. Multipolar perceptions create demands for leaders to implement an effective foreign policy to incorporate aspects of noninterference, multiculturalism, and global dynamics. These leaders must also take into account domestic development needs, as outlined by the five principles of peaceful coexistence (Zhao, 2013).

Advancing Role of Information Communication Technology

Information and communication technologies, including the Internet, play an integral role in the economic development of underdeveloped countries, especially those reliant on international banking and the exporting of goods (Laudon & Laudon, 2009). Creating and upgrading international standards in specific ICT interventions would benefit countries, especially at the regional level. Donors such as the World Bank provide loans to private investors who can promote and invest in infrastructure development. This investment lowers the costs of communication within poor regions and assists the scientific fields by creating regional communication networks (Laudon & Laudon, 2009). Development agencies acknowledge the importance of rural access to ICTs for achieving sustainable development (McNamara, 1998). The United Nations Development Program (2010) suggested strengthening rural telecommunications as a central parameter for a sustainable human development strategy aimed at poverty alleviation. The World Bank emphasized the need for poor villages to have access to information. Information would allow these countries to participate in markets, engage with civil society, and monitor local government (World Bank, 1999).

In the following portion of the literature review, I examine ICT's information technology in the era of the digital divide. First, I will focus on supply and demand, followed by e-governance in the context of developing nations and, finally, shift the focus to the control of the development portal to the Internet. Individuals can use technology to

transform emerging economies and develop nations. There are numerous benefits of tech-nology integration in rural areas, especially for women who lack material wealth or have low levels of well-being.

ICT for development (ICT-4D) includes a) radio, television, and cell phone tech-nology; b) computers and network hardware and software; c) satellite systems and related services such as global positioning systems; and d) banking, Internet, and government and e-government services for development services integration into development goals (Government of Canada, 2013). The goals of ICT-4D include increased communication, productivity, accountability, inclusivity, and empowerment (Government of Canada, 2013).

Recent research has indicated the benefits of ICT cannot be ignored in foreign policy frameworks. ICT has proven to be effective in all aspects of governance and par-ticipation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Denmark; Danida, 2012), including, but not lim-ited to, the following:

1. Increased evidence-based advocacy as real data can be received and explored by simple requests
2. Increased awareness of citizens' rights, leading increased citizen engagement in electoral processes, judicial system processes, and crime reporting
3. Increased citizens' voice in policy and decision-making
4. Enhanced public service delivery
5. Real-time data collection

6. Increased transparency and accountability of government expenses and expenditures

7. Decreased corruption

8. Increased human rights

9. Enabled access to information

One example of ICT-4D success is in subSaharan Africa, where cell phone penetration increased on a massive scale, leading to the development of an entrepreneurial ecosystem, overseas investments in African resources, and a transformation of political and social institutions (Danida, 2012). Although Canada does not have a specific policy framework for ICT, the government does support ICT projects (Government of Canada, 2013). The European Union does not have any policy about development, whereas the United States incorporates ICT into all of its development and foreign policies (Danida, 2012).

An important aspect of information communication technology is e-governance. Becuase IT has altered how individuals interact today, as seen in the example of e-government, IT has developed channels of communication and new methods for participation (Carega, 2009). E-government success creates legitimacy for further technology adoption. IT is an integral part of managerial reform and e-government (Carega, 2009). Many governments have shifted from a traditional bureaucratic emphasis on departmental silos and information isolation. Instead, they adopt a new paradigm, which emphasizes network building, external collaboration, and customer service through IT, e-governance, managerial efficacy, and service delivery. These countries have seen improvements

(Danida, 2012). IT allowed countries to increase efficiency and contribute to political, governmental, institutional, performance management, and bureaucratic reform, which improves the relationship between the public sector and the private citizen (Carega, 2009).

Kudo (2008) examined the characteristics of e-government as a tool for public sector reform and found it has unique characteristics that differ from other public policies. One of the differences is that e-government is an overarching policy that incorporates different economic sectors in the policy making process. Another difference involves the general organization and management of government: specifically, focusing on a failing government and applying a private sector management tool or method to resolve the issues (Danida, 2012). In the public sector, it is common practice to have a diffusion of information and communication technologies, particularly through the Internet (Kudo, 2008). E-government can be basic cataloguing for customers for the virtual administration of specific agencies. E-governance can transform a disenfranchised person into someone who is educated about a narrow scope of information, therefore gaining limited or self-interested knowledge to the point of removing effective democracy into a forum of participating anarchy (Carega, 2009).

The use of information and communication technologies can increase government transparency and efficiency by encouraging specific economies, increasing person-to-person services, providing access to the government, giving speed and the ability to enable responses, and by creating a responsible and measurable government that is more transparent and personable (Danida, 2012).

In 2007, there were 170 million individuals online in the United States. This number increased from 23 million in 2004. Globally, over one billion people are connected to the Internet, creating an impetus for e-commerce creation and its growth (Laudon & Laudon, 2009). As a result, business to business e-commerce expanded from 17% to more than $3.6 trillion and continues to strengthen as individuals and businesses use the Internet to conduct commerce, more products and services become available online, and households switch to broadband telecommunications (Laudon & Laudon, 2009). E-commerce has transformed the way people make travel reservations, listen to music, watch programs, find news, promote and receive education, and conduct financial transactions. The Internet allows global market access, the ability to customize and improve business relations, increased coordination and communication, and the ability to improve customer service and communications at a reduced marketing cost (Laudon & Laudon, 2009).

Employees in major corporations, whether in finance, accounting, management, marketing, operations management, or information systems, are affected by business information systems (Laudon & Laudon, 2009). How or where one works and how one is compensated depends on these systems. Researchers need an integrated approach to examine supply, demand, e-governance, and the control of the development portal to the Internet. This approach would allow countries to support developing nations in their quest to bridge the digital divide. Developing countries, such as those in Africa, cannot afford to watch the rest of the world integrate into this network economy (Infinedo, 2005). Although there is increased investment in the foreign policies of Western countries, including the United States, a divide exists in developing countries in relation to the global

economy. This is a result of the intensification of technology and information and the lack of equal access to resources, including telecommunications and IT-based skills (Danida, 2013).

For developing countries, ICT development is complex. Corporations from developed countries produce ICT development. Therefore, developing countries are dependent on technological capability, which affects the development of ICT in nations that lack wealth and materials. Developing countries use foreign exchange to access outdated hardware and computer devices because they need to contact suppliers, customers, and donors in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries (Leye, 2009). This leads to a situation entrenched in social, economic, and political pressures that does not account for power conflicts and corporate interests in research and development (Leye, 2009).

When ICT use is fully realized in developing nations, alignment with sustainable development goals will exist (Infinedo, 2005). These goals include ensuring globalization becomes a positive force by guaranteeing the benefits of new technologies are available to every individual. These technologies must also promote gender equality and women's empowerment, allowing women to combat poverty, hunger, and disease (Leye, 2009). Technology improves women's socioeconomic status because it promotes literacy, entrepreneurialism, freedom of expression, participation in informal and formal associations, and access to information and education (Elija & Ogunlade, 2006).

Canadian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy

In Canada, multiple political parties are vying for leadership. Therefore, one may assume officials cannot develop a unified policy. Although numerous researchers have identified a distinct Canadian foreign policy, foreign policy hinges on the political party in office, evidenced by the changing roles of CIDA, the Department of Foreign Trade and International Development, and the Department of Defense (Rompré, 2006; Jefferess, 2009).

The St. Laurent's Gray Lecture of 1974 is the foundation of Canadian foreign policy. Each Canadian prime minister, except those of the Conservative Party, have used this lecture to guide their foreign policy. It includes the following principles (Robertson, 2013):

   ☐ to maintain partnerships with the United States and Britain;

   ☐ to uphold and extend international rule of laws and rules-based institutions;

   ☐ to promote multiculturalism.

In 1995, the Government of Canada stated the three main objectives of Canada's international relations (Publications, 2003).

1. Promoting prosperity and employment through international trade advancement, continued Canadian good and service market access, increased promotion of tourism, and attraction of foreign investment.

2. Protecting Canadian security within a stable global framework through the implementation of diplomatic measures and diplomacy to mitigate military threats, international instability, environmental degradation, natural resource

depletion, international crime, uncontrolled migration, and the spread of
pandemic diseases.

3. Projecting Canadian values and culture to the world through the promotion
   of human rights, the development of participatory government and stable in-
   stitutions, the upholding of the rule of law, sustainable development, the cel-
   ebration and promotion of Canadian culture, and the promotion of Canadian
   educational industries.

Foreign policy in Canada is mired in the political party's interests and is subject to
changes in directives and objectives. In the 2011 elections, the three main political parties
of Canada—the Conservative Party, Liberal Party, and New Democratic Party—had dif-
ferent platforms outlining their perspectives on foreign policy. The Conservative Party,
led by Stephen Harper, promoted several policies: trade with India and the European Un-
ion, religious freedom, health of women and children, reduction of human trafficking and
smuggling, elimination of terrorism, increased military, and post-combat efforts in Af-
ghanistan (Canadian Political Scene, 2011). The New Democratic Party, led by Jack Lay-
ton, focused on climate change, international contracts, peacekeeping, defense spending,
and the growth and enhancement of the Canadian Navy (Canadian Political Scene, 2011).
The Liberal Party, led by Michael Ignatieff, endorsed a global network strategy, trade
with China and India, improved relations between Canada and the United States, im-
proved relations between Canada and Mexico, and reinvestment in international priori-
ties. The Liberal Party also endorsed trade and development with African economies, hu-

manitarian aid in Africa, peacekeeping and conflict resolution, and training for Afghanistan leaders for independence leading to a pull-out from Canadian forces (Canadian Political Scene, 2011). These different platforms clearly show the differences in the priorities of political parties relating to foreign policy. These differences outline the complex structure of Canadian politics.

The Conservative Party recently outlined their new shift in foreign policy with the release of the Global Markets Action Plan in 2014. This plan shifted Canadian foreign policy away from security, values, cultural protection, diplomacy, the environment, and the economy. Instead, the new foreign policy focused on the protection and pursuit of trade for Canadian companies, exchanging national interests for trade interests (Paris, 2013). Some have criticized the plan, stating trade should not be the only foundation of foreign policy, even if it is a core component of Canadian security in the global economy. Others have approved the plan because of the legitimizing force it may have to indicate Canada as one of the leading trading nations in the world. Canadian citizens have an interest in issues and affairs affecting the world. Canada is also a country of immigrants from different countries, including Sri Lanka, Lebanon, the Punjab, El Salvador, Zimbabwe, and the China Sea. However, Stephen Harper and the Conservative party have changed citizens' perceptions about cultural differences among Canadian people, which has also led to a change in the foundation of foreign policy (Robertson, 2013). These two parties have focused on defense in the Arctic, changing immigration policy to be more stringent based on Canadian interests, and placing trade at the center of policy. The perception of poverty and conflict in Africa reinforced the practice of Canadian government

policy. These perception also informed the literature, which is skewed toward the analysis of development assistance to African countries (Akuffo, 2013).

According to Dawson (2009), Canadian foreign policy has always been built on interaction and constructive networking with international organizations. This implies Canada uses a multilateral and peacemaking approach to a number of issues affecting the world. This is contrary to policy in the United States, which allows military strength and the execution of power to enforce democratic systems. This Canadian foreign policy approach was evident during the stalemate in Namibia, a country South Africa controlled, a situation most countries did not support. During that time, most of the African countries preferred an aggressive approach because they perceived South Africa's control of Namibia as a threat to international peace and security. However, Canada's position favored a peaceful transition to independence, which required negotiations between major ethnic groups (Dawson, 2009).

Canada's foreign policy is based on geographic, political, and economic factors (Scott, n.d). Scott (n.d.) also identified Canada as "the senior and most important dominion" of the Commonwealth and the "largest, the most populous, and industrially, the most advanced of the dominions of the Commonwealth." This means Canada must play a leading role within the Commonwealth. Since the end of the Cold War, Canada's influence in international affairs decreased (Stairs, 2003). Many researchers attribute this to the fact that the United States has emerged as the sole superpower. European nations are becoming less dependent on the United States. Stairs (2003) also argued Canada has a role as a

middle power (or even less now) in international circles. This could be a result of Canada's diminished role in the G7/G8 and the country's move into the secondary G20. Canada's foreign policy decision-making approaches in the 21st century maintain a position of peacekeeping opposed to military intervention. This approach has generated support (Dawson, 2009).

The Canadian government policy in Africa is event-driven and, to a significant extent, was a reaction to the policies that emerged from multilateral settings. Canadian officials appear to not represent their own policies on Africa. Rather, officials react and respond to key events and policy initiatives in multilateral institutions. This has resulted in leadership activities or a revisiting of Canada's activities in Africa (Dawson, 2009). Additionally, Canada's continued support of multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations, is becoming one of the Canadian ideologies in international circles. Culpeper, Masellis, and Emelifeonwu (2003), also made this assertion and explained developed nations, such as Canada, try to implement policy through multilateral agencies to support developing nations. These institutions allow Canada to partake in international discussions, therefore leveling the playing field in global issues. For example, by allowing Canada to introduce debt relief rules and procedures helps developing countries with the burden of debt when they are building infrastructure and addressing basic human rights. Canadian policy on development assistance is event-driven and the Prime Minister plays a central role in shaping and sustaining Canadian activism in Africa (Akuffo, 2013).

Stairs (2003) stated ideal execution of foreign policy is vital for Canadians to ensure they make helpful contributions to the world. The researcher further suggested politicians should not be relied on when it comes to foreign policy matters and constructing new directions for Canada. One of the greatest challenges Canada has faced in implementing foreign policy is convincing northern players to take developing countries' ownership seriously (Culpeper, Masellis, & Emelifeonwu, 2003). This challenge is the result of a lack of willingness to accommodate for developing countries when they choose strategies and policies that diverge from their way of proceeding. Because of Canada's overlapping membership in a number of multilateral institutions, Canada can play a vital role as a bridge between developing countries and the donor community (Culpeper, Masellis, & Emelifeonwu, 2003). The researchers also argued Canada is in a position to lead harmonization efforts and reduce the burden of debt on developing countries.

The Canadian government lacks an overarching policy regarding Africa. This is particularly apparent when comparing Canada's approach to relations with Africa to other countries and their relations with Africa. The United States, the United Kingdom, and China have policies regarding Africa (Cumming, 2004; Porteous, 2005; Commission for Africa, 2005; Copson, 2007). Historically, Canada has focused its African policy on a wide range of political, economic, and security interests such as trade, investment, effective governance, democracy, human rights, the environment, peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction, and human security (Akuffo, 2013). Canada's rise to becoming one of the major players in international affairs depended on a well-calculated initiative. Canadian officials chose to pursue foreign policy objectives in a number of multilateral associations

because Canadians were certain they could not do it on their own (Head & Trudeau, 1995).

Working within such organizations to forge bilateral relationships and strengthening those relations over time helped Canada become influential in international matters. The emergence of independent African states, beginning in the 1950s, marked a profound shift in Canada's relations with Africa. At this time, Canada developed direct relations with independent African governments. However, becoming a part of the Western Economic Summit marked a new international plateau for Canada in terms of gaining a permanent presence in international affairs (Head & Trudeau, 1995). The desire of Canadian state officials to project an independent and autonomous Canadian foreign policy led to Canada's involvement in the Commonwealth. With a new foreign policy, Canadian officials aimed to differentiate Canada from Britain in the post-World War II era. Canada's contribution to Commonwealth reforms enforced Canadian foreign policy independence within the Commonwealth. Canadian officials wanted to make the organization more appealing to ex-colonies by resisting pressures from Britain for a unified voice, allowing for membership in republics, and removing the stain of racial discrimination (Akuffo, 2013).

The key factor in Canadian foreign policy has always been to have an availability of wealth, including talented and well-trained people (Head, 1995). Head (1995) believed preserving the national interest no longer involved military might but economic, scientific, cultural, and civil sectors of activity. Success in the international arena involved respect for human dignity, emphasis on human security, dedication to a wholesome natural environment, the abolition of war, and the promotion of democratic forms of governance.

According to Akuffo (2013), the work of the nineteenth-century Canadian professionals in Africa reflected the primary objective of development assistance in African countries to alleviate poverty and contribute to sustainable development.

The construction of Africa as the other, as a continent that is poor and conflict-ridden, legitimizes the discourse and the practical provision of development assistance to African countries. In this context, Canada perceives itself as moral with respect to its commitment, albeit minimal, in terms of the real commitment of resources to Africa's development. The objective of Canadian development assistance in Africa appears to be rooted in the promotion of the ideals of humane internationalism, which is a tradition in Canadian political culture (Akuffo, 2013).

In an interview with one observer of Canada's internationalism in Africa in 2008, the interviewee said Canada is sympathetic toward Africa. Canadian foreign policy appears to be driven by sympathy, which is a Canadian ideal and further suggests Canada's interests in Africa are not derived from geopolitical reasons, security factors, or the importance of the African continent to the Canadian economy (Akuffo, 2013). Canada's sympathy for Africa appears meaningful in the sense that Canada is not a former colonial power in Africa and bears no direct responsibility for the colonial origins of Africa's predicaments.

The primary objective of Canada's development assistance is to support the efforts of developing countries, including those in Africa, to promote effective governance, promote democracy, and alleviate poverty. The moral identity of Canada has an intersubjective quality. African officials view Canada as credible, as a nonimperial country with

no colonial baggage, and as friendly in its dealings with Africa, especially the African Union (Akuffo, 2013). This suggests that Canada's moral identity depends on how Canadian officials perceive their country in relation to Africa, on how African officials accept this image, and how this image informs Canadian practices in Africa.

Ironically, Canada's commercial profile in Africa is rising because Canada does more business in subSaharan Africa than in the emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China (Akuffo, 2013). Canadian government officials rarely speak about this development in the public realm. This is attributed to the fact that a public discourse of Canadian economic interests may prove the contradiction in the country's moral identity. From a logical perspective, domestic and external factors shape Canada's foreign policy in Africa. Although there is a distinction between domestic and external sources of Canadian policy, they are entangled. The domestic factors appear to be inspired by Canada's historical links with African states in multilateral institutions.

Consistent with the tradition of multilateralism, Canada employs multilateral diplomacy in leadership engagements in Africa (Akuffo, 2013). The preference for a multilateralist approach to African issues can be explained by Canada's middle power status and the lack of an overarching capacity to deal with African and global challenges. Although Canada pursues its own national interests in Africa, Canadian state leaders make a conscious effort to maintain a positive international image. This contrasts the African perceptions of Canada with perceptions of former colonial powers such as Britain, France, or the United States, which are perceived as either imperial or belligerent powers.

In Africa, Canada promotes its middle power image of a moderate reformer and a dutiful international citizen. Canada's ultimate goal is to contribute to the development of a community that will strengthen its members' interdependence and foster an atmosphere of solidarity. The Prime Minister's Office plays a central role in shaping and sustaining Canadian foreign policy in Africa. The prime minister has always been key in determining Canadian foreign policy, since Sir John A. MacDonald through Stephen Harper (Noble, 2008). The Prime Minister's Office is the institution that reinforces the idea of Africa as poor and upholds Canada's identity in Africa. The role of the prime minister is particularly important because there is no overarching Canadian foreign policy on Africa and because Canada's Africa policy is driven by events in the African continent.

Even though events in Africa, such as poverty, conflict, and famine are necessary to instigate a Canadian response, they are not sufficient factors to dictate an active Canadian policy for Africa. When the foreign policy interests of the prime minister are focused on Africa, this will provide the impetus for an active Canadian engagement in Africa (Akuffo, 2013). Africa has been featured in Canadian foreign policy agenda for several decades, but Canadian officials treat Africa as peripheral to "real" Canadian foreign policy interests in the global arena. Therefore, the Harper government's shift in focus to the Americans and Afghans should not come as a surprise. Indeed, the shift in policy could be explained by the change of government from the Liberals to the Conservatives. The Harper administration's decision to maintain Martin's promise to double the aid to Africa stemmed from the political construct that Africa is poor. The Canadian govern-

ment focuses on development assistance and portrays Africa as a nonstrategic geographical space on the Canadian foreign policy agenda. Canadian state leaders have shied away from designing a more innovative and comprehensive foreign policy regarding Africa.

African Development Context and Foreign Policies That Affect Development

In this section, I outline African aspects that affect policy formation and implementation. I devote the bulk of the discussion to development, effective governance, internal relations, external relations, and Western prejudice against Africa in policy development. Finally, I discuss international aid and traditional methods of policy implementation. These methods may not be well received by locals and may be hindered by failures from the past.

Some of the root causes of poor service delivery in Africa are because almost all measures of African infrastructure coverage lag behind other countries. In Africa, there is large gap because of a lack of paved roads, telephone lines, and power generation (Odaro, 2013). For the continent to achieve its economic potential, increase its growth, and progress from being an exporter of raw materials to a producer of finished goods, African service delivery must improve (Odaro, 2013). Some of the problematic areas include the following:

- low payment recovery and subsidies granted to large industrial customers, thereby hurting the poor masses who must pay higher prices and a higher percentage of their income toward services;

- corruption;

- improper infrastructure revenue allocation by governments.

A strong correlation exists between service availability and the extent to which citizens select their own governments. This finding suggests the more accountable and transparent governments are to their citizens, the better the service delivery is (Odaro, 2012). African countries need reforming, a restructuring of ministries, matching of resource allocations with policy commitments, and an establishment of national monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This is relevant because the dominance of public enterprises led to a monopolistic market environment, effectively killing competition and causing inefficiency (Odaro, 2013). In Africa, the private sector has not done much better, nor have partnerships such as public-private partnerships. They have not produced the desired results and have not met their targets, outcomes, or outputs, including management contracts, lease contracts, and concession contracts granted to private enterprises.

Globalization creates new markets and expands economic opportunities. However, it engenders economic dislocation, creates mass discontent, and accentuates global inequalities. Globalization produces winners and losers, as seen in the marginalization of Africa in the global economy (Edoho, 2011). There are four major challenges facing Africans in their quest to become organized and healthy politically, socially, environmentally, and economically, and to deal effectively with governance in the 21st century (Nzongola-Ntalaja, 2010). These challenges include:

- access to basic human rights and liberties;
- lasting peace or living without armed conflict in any form;
- sustainable development using Africa's wealth of natural resources;
- improving the quality of life and creating more economic opportunities;

- democratic and developmental governance, to serve the interests of African workers and peasants through more participatory and wealth-creating institutions.

There is hope in Africa with the promise that governments claiming to have the interests of the African people at heart will support those struggling for democracy (Nzongola-Ntalja, 2010). Africa needs consistent support for democratic and developmental governance. For example, because of the Malawi foreign aid crisis, human rights abuses, and mismanagement of funds, Africa lost considerable donor funding (Kowayi, 2011). Countries such as Malawi have become increasingly dependent upon this funding. Donor flight and the economic recession had major effects for the citizens of Africa, especially regarding HIV and AIDS programs at risk of closing (Kowayi, 2011).

Nzongola-Ntalaja (2010) questioned what Africans must do to organize themselves and effectively deal with the challenges of the 21st century, including HIV/AIDS prevalence, the global financial crisis, and dwindling financial resources (Kowayi, 2011). The projected dwindling financial resources, a result of the global financial crisis, will result in further donor flight. This presents an opportunity for African governments to reprioritize, refocus, and find ways of making HIV/AIDS interventions and other developments more sustainable (Kowayi, 2011). Economic assistance has been effective for the support of development and quality of life standards; however, as donor pullouts become more prevalent, the country will need other forms of income (Kowayi, 2011).

Summary

In the literature review, I reflect on what Canada needs for effective engagement with emerging economies. According to the literature, some disadvantages of the current foreign policy include agenda pushing, democratization of emerging countries and economies, fear of extremism, cultural interference, and force (Wolf & Rosen, 2005; Mandelson et al., 2007; Crocker, 2012). As a result, many authors outline foundations from which foreign policy and affairs can be developed. There are multiple steps to each of these foundations, some of which are mentioned following this paragraph.

1. A major paradigm shift related to foreign policy must include energy, health, welfare, natural resource management, and environmental protection. These should be integrative and collaborative in nature (Thannhouser, 2007).

2. Foreign policy can be improved with an institutional political reform, in which the policy-makers focus on humanitarianism, conflict resolution, and effective governance.

3. Governments and government agencies require unification and stabilization.

In Chapter 3, I outline the specific methods employed in this study. Within the chapter, I discuss the qualitative paradigm: the design, the methodology, the specific role of the researcher, the data sources, the collection methods, and the ethical considerations. Moreover, I investigated issues pertaining to validity, bias, and reliability that had potential to affect the findings. In Chapter 3, I link the literature to the current foreign policy strategies in Canada and Kenya, providing an analysis of the gap between the emergent themes in the literature and the methods used in current policy strategies.

Chapter 3: Research Method

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to understand the nature of the disparity in Canadian foreign policy development, in foreign policy goals, and in foreign policy implementation in Kenya. When selecting a type of qualitative inquiry, it is critical to evaluate policy through a social science lens to follow the direction of major objectives and to reach a resolution through interdisciplinary methods (Dunn, 2008). In Chapter 3, I cover the following topics: the qualitative paradigm, the guiding questions, the role of the researcher, the data sources, the data collection procedures, the data analysis, the verification method, and the ethical considerations.

Qualitative Paradigm

Trochim and Donnelly (2007) recognized qualitative research methods are most effective when conducted simultaneously in a qualitative and quantitative manner. This enhances the advantages and mitigates specific weaknesses associated with such methodology. According to Heath (1997), the purpose of qualitative research varies according to the research paradigm, methodology, and assumptions. Qualitative researchers seek to describe and interpret human phenomena, often through informants. These researchers try to be clear about bias, presuppositions, and interpretations so stakeholders can make informed and unbiased decisions. In the study of public policy, the researcher is the main tool in qualitative data collection.

In gathering information about Canadian foreign diplomacy toward Kenya, I used the following qualitative methods: in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and secondary

data (updated information on Canadian foreign policy changes and annual reporting). In order to gain a better understanding of Canadian foreign policy systems and subsystems, the information must be more than descriptive. The evaluator must identify subtle but noteworthy data nuances, engage in an ongoing analysis to weigh data, and combine the qualitative data into categories. According to Rubin and Rubin (2005), qualitative interviews allow a better understanding of the social and political experiences of the participants. To secure maximum participation, freedom of information, ethical practices, and thoroughness in scientific social research, I ensured several environmental and attitudinal conditions:

- A safe, comfortable, nonpolitical, and secure place to hold interviews with appropriate supplies and a neutral setting;
- Confidentiality;
- Several meetings to provide introductions and opportunities to read questions;
- The opportunity to read and, if necessary, edit the transcription to protect confidentiality.

As previously discussed, Merriam (1988) and Babbie (1990) remarked the focus of qualitative research and interviews must be on the individual, allowing researchers to generalize pertinent and in-depth information that would not ordinarily be uncovered in a focus group. Employing a case study method for data analysis increases the likelihood for researchers to have an anticipated assessment of findings and theoretical preconceptions. Therefore, the researcher must avoid placing such preconceptions at the forefront of research design, inquiry, and analysis (Ferrero, 2009). The case study method of qualitative

analysis includes exploration of one or more cases through a variety of sources including interviews, documents, reports, and surveys (Creswell, 2007). The importance of the case study method for carrying out research is that it enables the researcher to investigate important topics that other research methods cannot produce (Yin, 2004). One important feature of the case study method is that it allows for a combination of data collection and analysis in a study (Yin, 2004).

The case study is a qualitative development of a particular issue (Creswell, 2007). Consistent with the research method I used in this study, Higginbottom (2004) observed accurate documentation of procedure and process, in analysis and in research design, is necessary. This aids the removal of anticipated assessment and increases the research validity and reliability. The case study method allows the researcher to make direct observations and collect data in natural settings, opposed to derived data (Yin, 2004). According to Yin (2004), using the case study methodology involves three major stages.

1. Define the case being studied.

2. Decide whether to perform a single case study or a set of case studies.

3. Decide whether to use theory development. Theory development can help select a case(s), develop the data collection protocol, and organize the initial data analysis strategies.

Research Design and Methodology

Because of the specific nature of this study, I used a qualitative case study to investigate and model Canada's foreign policy in a changing global economy; I also investigated the effects of Canadian support and engagement in Kenya (McNichols, 2010). In

a case study, the researcher focuses on specific areas of study from different perspectives that share a uniting factor. In this case, these areas of study are foreign policy and international development. Throughout analysis and interpretation, I focused on the effects of education, politics, trade, finances, health, technology, environmental issues, and economic development. I collected data through interviews and identified the most important issues from each interview. I analyzed each interview separately, seeking specific coding and commonalities. Then, I compared these results to the results from other cases to identify common themes.

 I conducted interviews with research participants to gain information about the role of Canadian foreign policy in democracy and governance promotion, particularly in African countries. Because of travel restrictions, many of the interviews were carried out via Skype, telephone, or e-mail responses.

Guiding Questions and Interview Questions

The guiding questions are listed with the interview questions (IQ). In the analysis, I used analytical perspectives on the effects of democracy and governance along with answers to the following questions.

RQ1. To what extent can Canada enhance development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

RQ2. To what extent can Canadian foreign policy implementation align with the values of Canadians and Kenya?I used participant responses to the following questions in the analysis.

IQ1: What are the major strengths and weaknesses of democratic governance in Kenya?

IQ2: What roles should Canadian foreign policy play that support the strengthening of governance and democracy in Kenya?

IQ3: To what extent is Canada effective in using diplomats and its Foreign Service Institute to provide effective in-service training and support to these countries through its Foreign Service Department?

IQ4: What are the best ways that Canada can engage Kenya, to help them assess their core functions in the impact of their government and citizens on democracy, governance, globalization of politics, trade, finances, health, technology, environmental issues, and economic development?

IQ5: What are the primary challenges and opportunities, with respect to governance and democratic processes in Kenya?

IQ6: How do institutions and organizations relevant to governance in Kenya, both in and outside government, perform the core functions associated with democracy and governance?

These questions provided a basis for answering the guided questions. These answers allowed me to understand current policy structures that may be problematic within the current system. I also gathered data regarding participant opinion about how Canada can support Kenya effectively. The questions are specific to different aspects of foreign policy.

Researcher's Role

In the qualitative framework, the researcher is the primary means of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The researcher's role, according to Creswell (1994), is that of a nonparticipant observer, meaning the identities of the researcher and the observer are known by the informants. Case studies require personal commitment, knowledge, and experience from a researcher (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994). Interviews with Foreign Affairs and the Diplomatic Corps were possible because I am a diplomat and have contacts in these fields with whom I have shared concerns, perspectives, and opinions. As the Consular General of British Columbia and a Canadian/African diplomat who has worked with Canadian–Kenyan individuals on Canadian soil and at the United Nations, I have connections with many consular staff members, Canadian representatives, and other politicians.

Research Participants

Criterion and Recruitment

The participants did not need to be active members of any of these organizations. Participants could be retired, on leave, or otherwise removed from their previous positions. I contacted the interview participants by telephone and e-mail, and some were blind-recruited through public e-mail accounts or secondary sources available on Canadian, international consulate, and government websites. I used the snowball sampling methodology. This is a flexible type of sampling methodology built into the study to al-

low for the introduction of interview subjects. One respondent recommends another potential respondent, who is equally or more qualified in the field and has pertinent information on the topic.

The total number of participants was 31. This number included a minimum of five representatives of five Canadian political parties, four Canadian diplomats, four African diplomats, three Foreign Service Institute members headquartered in Kenya, six Foreign Affairs Diplomats, three Department of Defense Minister personnel, three trade consultants, and the international stakeholders in Africa (i.e., UNEP, Commonwealth Secretariat, and Kenyan representatives). I interviewed the participants to the point of information repetition or saturation.

If I had failed to reach the proposed number of participants from each group, I would have worked with the numbers I had. I would have ensured the number for each group was not less than half of the proposed number for each group. Saturation of categories occurs when gathered information no longer provides any new facts (Creswell, 2007). I interviewed the research subjects and added information to each category until I realized I was not learning anything new from the interviews. The number of participants required for saturation and for an appropriate or significant number of data points is guided by the constant comparison research method (Dye, Schatz, Rosenberg, & Coleman, 2000). Another aspect of finding saturation in this study occurred from conducting multiple interviews. By selecting a minimum number of three interviewees from the policy department of each party, I attempted to obtain equal representation of political parties wherever possible, with sample sizes that reflect party and respondent numbers. This

sample was drawn from 31 participants in seven categories. However, some were added through snowball sampling methodology. To attain saturation, I used a minimum of three participants and maximum of 10 participants for each category. This way, I was able to attain saturation for the information I needed from each category.

Ethical Considerations

When working with a sample population, there are three significant ethical considerations.

1. Use of information, especially during an election year, such as name, political party, and agreement of disclosure to target party or candidate weaknesses or strengths, or to be used against them in any way politically. Because foreign policy is a cornerstone of policy for many candidates, this can play a vital role in the accreditation of a particular candidate.

2. I gained authorization to record, to transcribe, to keep participant data, and to use any information received during the interview portion of the study. According to the Walden University International Review Board (IRB), it is mandatory to seek permission from the participants regarding their information for use in the dissertation. Because of the nature of the dissertation (focusing on political points of view, party platforms, or personal conflicts) it is not always be easy to obtain such authorization or the authorization may be limited for political or personal reasons. Measures to protect the participants and comply with their specific wishes were necessary to ensure an adequate understanding of the study, its nature, and the purpose of data collection.

3. Preserving anonymity entailed the removal of names within stored infor-
mation through deletion or blackout, and was maintained throughout the
study. The political nature of this study may have prevented participants from
openly expressing their opinions, especially those opinions opposed to the
views of their political party or their government. Anonymity was required
and pseudonyms such as Foreign Service Officer 1 were used.

Participant Contact

1. Gathered e-mails, telephone numbers, Skype addresses, and person-to-person
contact details to approach individuals to participate in the study.

2. Identified strategic contacts and informants using e-mail addresses and send a
letter of invitation and Informed Consent forms (see Appendix C).

3. Arranged interview dates and times, and sent out questions if required. I made
appointments and prepared the interviewees early.

4. Ensured each participant was aware of his or her right to leave the study at any
time and to confirm his or her role in the interview process.

5. Followed interview with a thank you and a prospective date for the transcribed
interview to be forwarded to them for their approval, as well as a required re-
sponse date.

Data Sources

The research data included systematic interviewing and note-taking in observing
hesitation and specific body language. Through this process, I identified Canadian and
Kenyan roles and practices that influenced policy implementation, the rationale of the

policy, the policy objectives, the intended effect on democracy and governance in Kenya, and the assumed gap between policy directives and implementation of governance in both countries. Data were collected from foreign policy representatives through interviews.

As I stated in Chapter 1 of this study, I have many years of government service from both a Canadian and African perspective (I was born in Kenya and have lived in Canada for the last 30 years). However, I have no political or supervisory power to wield on those to be interviewed. Because of the nature of my position and my dual citizenship, I believe I am nonpartisan and unbiased. I selected neutral wording and did not alter survey responses. There was an independent transcription and a review of the notes to avoid bias, and I had a disinterested party review the questions and results. I also conducted bias bracketing from the interview process. Bias may be reduced by sharing personal experiences (Creswell, 2007).

Data Analysis

Qualitative case study research methodology involves a constant comparison method of data analysis to achieve the appropriate classification of responses and to extrapolate any emerging themes (Dye et al., 2000). Researchers discover relationships and contextual categories in data through cross-comparison of the interview responses of the respondents (Dye et al., 2000). Additionally, I used a consistent coding approach for examining and classifying data and subthemes. Coding was based on several themes, such as health and welfare, governance, trade and socioeconomic development, experience, inadequacy, and corruption. The main data coding approach I used was axial coding. Axial

coding refers to a data coding approach which re-examines the data to find relationships governed by similar context, personal experience, and common properties.

Data must be analyzed in an appropriate manner to make it easy for the researcher and the target audience to understand the scope of the study. I analyzed the data by identifying themes and patterns in the gaps in current procedures and practices that undermine or enhance Canada's foreign policy. I categorized each coded data into theme groups such as health and welfare, governance, trade and economics, etc. I used constant comparison methods to attain the ideal analysis of all the collected data. The constant comparison method of analysis is a method that goes beyond analyzing the interviews case-by-case. It is a method that integrates a cross-case analysis and promotes categorization as different perspectives emerge from consistent and common themes (Dye et al., 2000).

The constant comparison method, as outlined by Rosenberg and Coleman (2000), has three separate stages.

1. Researchers compare responses and incidents and place them in categories.

2. Researchers place properties on categories and ensure each incident and response is in the proper category, according to its properties.

3. Researchers identify the emerging ideas of value to the study.

First, I highlighted the responses. Then, I created and labeled codes as they related to the identified themes. Data analysis involved double-checking responses to deduce possible cases of redundancy and identify properties related to themes. I used the statements made by the respondents as context and relevance related to the themes. I formulated a hypothesis by investigating specific thoughts or emotions that were attached to

emerging themes and identifying the frequency of the appearance of these themes. In another part of the analysis, I identified the frequency with which respondents have similar experiences related to specific themes.

I analyzed data through qualitative data analysis software, Atlas.ti, which is ideal for analyzing large volumes of data. This software identified themes, identified patterns, and captured quotes to outline the results of the information collected. I used these findings to enhance political knowledge, governance, and international relations in policy development.

Verification Methods

In this section, I address the validity and reliability of this study. I discuss internal validity as it relates to the accuracy of the collected data and how it is useful for the research. I address external validity concerns by noting the limited ability to generalize the emergent themes and the coding categories used in the analysis scheme. The primary goal of a qualitative study is not the validity and reliability measurements, but to form an interpretation of specific events. Creswell (1994) observed verification methods provide trustworthy representations and authentic information.

Ethical Conditions

Although I did not expect the guiding questions to be threatening for respondents, I met the conditions for anonymity and confidentiality. When a qualitative case study involves human participants, it is common practice to attain an ethics approval from the Walden University IRB. The approval number of this study was 07-21-16-0150420. The

consent form in Appendix C contains sets of guidelines explained to the participants before they took part in the study. It includes several items:

☐ A discussion regarding the interviewee's selection to participate;

☐ Information regarding the researcher;

☐ Background information pertaining the goals of the research;

☐ The procedure for participation in the study;

☐ The voluntary nature of the study, including the ability to drop out of the study at any time;

☐ The risks and benefits of participation;

☐ Compensation not provided for participation;

☐ Confidentiality;

☐ Contact information for questions or concerns, for both the researcher and the Walden University representative; and

☐ A statement of consent, including the participant name, date, and signatures of both the participant and the researcher.

This practice, according to Singleton, Straits, and Straits (1993), is necessary to ensure participants the research will not mislead or pose a threat to individual rights or privacy. I completed the National Institutes of Health (2012) online training course titled "Protecting Human Research Participants".

The ethical implications are the governing codes of conduct in Canada and in Kenya. These codes are crucial to this research study. As a member of the diplomatic corps, I am governed by articles 3(1a-e) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

Diplomatic representatives represent the state in the receiving state or country; protect the interests of the receiving state; negotiate with the receiving state's government; ascertain conditions and developments in the receiving state and report regarding these conditions; and promote economic, cultural, and scientific relations by lawful means (Anger, 1997). Representatives of the state must abide by international law and the constitutions of both states. If they fail to abide by these laws, they must face the legal consequences pre-scribed by the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the International Court of Justice, receiving state laws, or sending state laws (Anger, 1997). These laws and are observed at the personal and the professional level as long as the title is held. Some of the basic and universally recognized codes of conduct and norms of foreign diplomacy outlined by the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2009) include the following:

☐ Respect for the receiving and sending states and preservation of national security;

☐ Cooperation, hospitality, and a diplomatic coexistence;

☐ Settlement of disputes in a noncombative way;

☐ No interference in the state's internal affairs;

☐ Neutrality and altruism; and

☐ Observance of United Nations charters.

Validity

Validity is an important aspect of data analysis. It is based on cause and effect or program outcome relationships, which are based in theory and in observation (Trochim & Donnelly, 2007). There are four types of validity: conclusion, the relationship between

the processes and an improved outcome; internal validity, a causal relationship indicating one event happens as a result of another; construct validity, the generalization of results regarding the construct; and external validity, the generalization of result to other persons, places, and times (Trochim & Donnelly, 2007). One of the greatest threats to the validity in research occurs when the researcher concludes a result that suits their desired outcome, even though the evidence does not support the claim, thereby introducing bias and discounting the evidence. Researchers can assure the validity of information through synthesis in the literature review or comparing results with conceptual frameworks. It is also imperative to establish counter-checking of validity for the participants.

Credibility

To ensure credibility is to establish trustworthiness, which is established by following particular steps throughout the investigation to ensure the accuracy of the findings (Shenton, 2004). One step is to ensure accurate recordings of observations, particularly those under scrutiny. Researchers can accomplish this by ensuring the questions in the data gathering sessions and the data analysis methods are empirically successful and incorporated in current research (Shenton, 2004). Another step during investigation, especially when seeking information about a specific target audience or organization, is for the researchers to familiarize themselves with the participants prior to data collection dialogues. Researchers can accomplish this through preliminary consultation, primary interviews, visits, or research.

Because of the inherent limitations of using interviews, researchers rely on data triangulation. This ensures there is not more than one source of information that can

corroborate findings, such as sources from a variety of interviewees (from different or-
ganizations, political, and educational backgrounds); from surveys; or from question-
naires (Shenton, 2004). Another tactic in qualitative research is to ensure informants are
truthful, which includes the ability to withdraw from the study at will, use of an iterative
questionnaire, providing an opportunity for peer review, and creating an opportunity for
reflection and review throughout the process (Shenton, 2004). The use of such processes
increases the validity, reliability, credibility, and dependability of a study.

Confirmability

Confirmability accounts for the bias and unique perspective of the researcher and
how that perspective may affect the results (Shenton, 2004). Therefore, confirmability is
the assurance or the degree to which other researchers can confirm the results (Shenton,
2004). Some of the strategies implemented in the study to enhance confirmability in-
cluded checking and rechecking data; documenting procedures; a review of study results
to search for contradictions; and having outside researchers review the study to ensure
there was limited judgment, bias, and distortion. This included member checking, which
was important to verify the research study. After properly conducting the interview, the
interview transcripts were shared with participants so they could verify the data. Tran-
scripts were printed and handed to the participant within one week of the interview.

Reliability

Reliability is the ability of the data collection method and the instrument to obtain
the same result upon repeated studies using that particular method (Trochim & Donnelly,
2007). It depends on a number of factors, including observers, tools, context, sample,

population, and methods. There are several different methods for testing reliability related to different factors, including intra-coder reliability, inter-coder reliability, parallel forms reliability, and internal consistency reliability (Trochim & Donnelly, 2007).

1. Intra-coder reliability is an assessment of the consistency of judgments of the specific coder handling the results, ideally assessing the number of inconsistencies because of carefulness, fatigue, or other behavioral factors that play a role in measurement error (Chen & Krauss, 2004).

2. Internal consistency is the reliability of the researcher's coding, participant selection, and analysis of data that is tested for any inconsistencies and ensures reliable data analysis and conclusions.

To account for reliability, clear methodology and question development must exist. Reliability can be increased by using unambiguous terms when dealing with terms that are not well known. The researcher should use terms that are well-defined and precise.

Ethical Procedures

I used the following specific procedures in accordance with the Walden University IRB.

1. Prior to contact with identified respondents, I applied for the ethics review and approval, which was then accepted and issued.

2. Each participant was recruited via the approved ethical script for recruitment, which outlines the purpose of the study, the expectations of the respondents, and the details of information collection, analysis, and storage.

3. Before participating in the study, each respondent gave a consent form as an agreement that the information gathered would be treated in accordance with the ethical review. I treated the respondents in a manner that was conducive to participation and protection. I maintained quality, appropriate research etiquette, and respectful behavior as a representative of Walden University.

4. All information gathered was stored and kept in accordance with the IRB approval and used only for the purposes of the study. Storage included electronic filing on password-protected and encrypted USB flash drives. Hard copies of consent forms, interview forms/surveys, and other data were kept in a secure and fire-resistant safe. All data collected will be kept for five years in a locked file in my home office and then destroyed.

5. In accordance with ethics policy, respondents had the opportunity to withdraw from the study at any time.

6. One conflict of interest has been resolved; I sit on the Board of Directors for the Conservative Party of Canada. This conflict has been resolved by my resignation from the board. I did not identify any other conflicts of interest.

7. There were no opportunities for power differentials/struggles during the participant interviews or throughout the course of this study because interviews were conducted separately, and no opposing parties met.

I followed strict criterion when I contacted the research participants for this study, depending on each participant's commitment and availability. Because most of the participants were busy with their roles, it was essential to book an appointment on a specific

day and at a specific time. This ensured the interviews progressed smoothly, and the needed information was gathered because the participants' full attention was devoted to the interviews. Each interview was expected to last a maximum of one hour. It would not be appropriate to make the interviews too long because the interviewees might have become uneasy or uncomfortable. Informed consent forms were given to the participants after a brief introduction explaining what the interview was about. They were expected to sign the form only when they were comfortable with the idea of undertaking the interview. During the interview process, I recorded the responses using a voice recorder. I also took notes regarding key points. Because I expected to conduct twenty-seven interviews, I required assistance from an expert in the field.

Summary

In the study of public policy, and especially in this research, the researcher is the main tool in qualitative data collection. I investigated Canadian diplomacy in Kenya, specifically how democracy and governance systems and subsystems are associated with diplomacy. Therefore, the data I gathered had to be detailed to underline the complex issues of foreign policy development. In this chapter, I outlined the measures I took to ensure the credibility, validity, reliability, and confirmability of the findings from this study. I also described ethical considerations, data collection, analysis approaches, and verification methods.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to identify the congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and implementation of Canadian foreign policy goals with respect to Kenya. This study improved understanding about how particular aspects of policy discrepancies in Kenya needed to be addressed. The main objective of this research study was to identify foreign policy gaps that had, and continue to have, the potential to address Kenyan inconsistencies regarding political agendas, foreign policy procedures, and foreign ministry policy. It was anticipated that the documentation of current policy practices and the potential gap in implementation could strengthen actions and policies to create effective foreign policy in the context of contemporary diplomacy. It was critical to evaluate policy through a social science lens in order to follow the direction of major objectives and to reach a resolution through interdisciplinary methods (Dunn, 2008). Two research questions guided the study.

RQ1. To what extent can Canada enhance the development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

RQ2. To what extent can Canadian foreign policy implementation align with the values of Canada and Kenya?

In Chapter 4, I will describe the research setting prior to the presentation of participants' demographic information. After, I will outline how data collection occurred, illustrate how the data analysis process occurred, and provide evidence of trustworthiness. Finally, I will detail the results of the results and summarize the research findings.

Setting

Once I received approval from the Walden University IRB, I sent letters to all eligible participants: representatives of Canadian political parties, Canadian and Kenyan diplomats, Foreign Service Institute members headquartered in Kenya, the foreign affairs department, the Department of Defense Minister, trade consultants, and international stakeholders in Africa (UNEP, Commonwealth Secretariat, EAC representative). The face-to-face portion included systematic interviewing and note taking in observing hesitation and specific body language. I collected further data from foreign policy representatives through interviews that consisted of both telephone and Skype interviews.

I scheduled appointments through the Foreign Service Institute in Kenya, which enabled the face-to-face meetings with diplomats in their offices or government officials in Nairobi, Kenya. The interviews lasted 30–45 minutes. The meetings were held in the private offices of both diplomats and government officials.

The questionnaire portion of the research provided an opportunity for me to un-derstand the current global perspective of diplomacy and foreign policy. The idea was to use the responses from the questionnaire in helping to identify the congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and implementation of Canadian foreign policy goals with re-spect to Kenya. This study was also expected to help in understanding how particular as-pects about policy discrepancies in Kenya needed to be addressed and how Canada could enhance the efficacy of Kenya's foreign policy by implementing foreign directives. In ad-ministering the questionnaire, selected participants were given both a hard copy of the questionnaire via e-mail and a Qualtrics questionnaire online link. Because I fell ill while

carrying out face-to-face interviews in Kenya, I returned a week earlier than anticipated due to doctor's orders to seek proper medical attention back home in Canada.

Demographics

The total number of participants was 31 government agency representatives contacted for this study from Kenya and Canada. Participants were not from a global pool of foreign affairs representatives, which limited the lens through which the foreign policy was viewed. They were limited to Ministry contacts, but expanded through opportunistic interviews. The parties interviewed had a strong affiliation in foreign affairs, policy development, and politics within Canada and Kenya, or the East African community. They were also active members of any of these organizations, but could be retired, on leave, or otherwise removed from their previous positions. All the participants surveyed were Kenyan and Canadian. Information regarding all participants was available through open sources. General diplomatic bulleting in Canada and Kenya is available through government websites in both countries. This included both the United Nations and Commonwealth of Learning directories. Research participants were not comfortable providing any demographic information that could potentially be used to identify themselves. As a result, I did not collect any specific demographic information. Figure 1 outlines the percentages of each participant from each respective field. Figure 1 outlines how many participants were recruited from each field.

Participant Demographics by Field
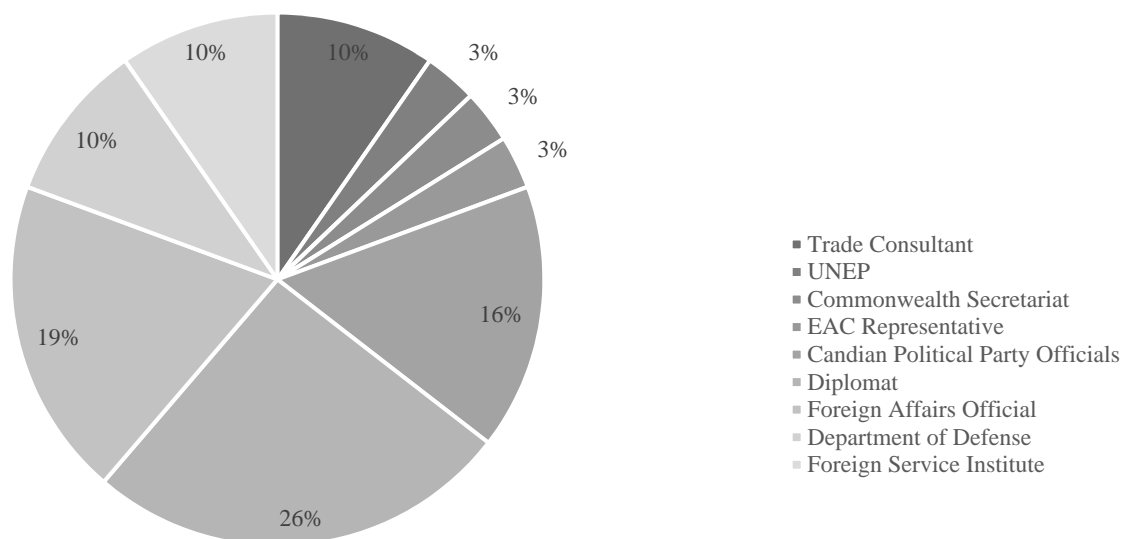
Figure 1. Participant demographics by field.

Data Collection

I received IRB approval in mid-July 2016. Thereafter, I e-mailed to participants the Letter to Participants –Informed Interview Consent Form and the initial documents. Once participants agreed to take part, they were provided with either the questionnaire form or interview questions. Where applicable, I set up face-to-face interviews with participants. The consent form contained sets of guidelines explained to the participants before they took part in the study. It included, among other things, background information, including the purpose of the study; interview procedures; the voluntary nature of participation; risks and benefits; and confidentiality.

I originally proposed to conduct interviews with 31 participants through a variety of mediums such as in-person, through Skype, and by e-mail. These interviews were

intended to be conducted with an audio recorder so that accurate transcripts could be made following the interviews. There was an unforeseen circumstance encountered that made the interviews null for the purposes of data analysis. All the interview participants were not willing to be audio recorded during their interviews, which required me to take notes during the interviews. These notes were the only record of the interview that remained for the data analysis, but did not include verbatim excerpts from the interviews.

During the interview process, I was not able to record but took notes of key points. These focused on the following two key areas. First, Canadian foreign policy has Canada's interests including safety and security, economic stability, and beliefs and values together with the country's international connections. Meanwhile, the objective of Kenya's foreign policy is to project, promote, and protect Kenya's interests and image globally through diplomatic means. The framework lays out that the country's contribution in the international space is guided by five pillars: economic, peace, environmental, cultural, and diaspora. The notes were important to help ascertain the critical intersections and how best practices could be developed. The interview responses helped in identifying themes and patterns to outline the results of information collected. The goal for these findings through the notes was to enhance the political knowledge, governance, and international relations in policy development. The notes further enabled me to understand why Canada has opted to deal with friendly foreign partners like Kenya directly rather than engaging them through nongovernmental organizations, which has the ability to build trust between the two governments and by extension governance of the foreign countries.

Open-ended questionnaires were administered to ten participants through Survey-Monkey and through in-person questionnaire print-outs. In an effort to gather enough information to generate meaningful results, I collected documents regarding Canadian foreign policy, both in general and with Kenya. Secondary data collection took take place through qualitative research methods. I drew data information from multiple sources, such as open sources in government gazettes, the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Global Affairs Canada. I also used political party policy reports reflecting Canadian political parties, multilateral development agencies, and peer-reviewed journal articles on foreign policy and governance in relation to the study. By comparing current journal literature in this study, my interest was to capture the best practice methods that can enhance the political knowledge, governance, and international relations for future reference and policy development; it was my goal to identify key measures and policies that can be placed within a foreign policy framework, specifically discussing Kenya. An underlying outcome of this study was to investigate to what extent, if any, a policy and implementation program exists that creates a collaborative effort by Canadian diplomats and Kenyan representatives to promote and support overall training in the promotion of democracy and governance, common market, free trade, and economic growth. After I explored the foundation of such practices, it was then possible to identify foreign policy practices that would strengthen the directives and implementation of an effective foreign policy. These articles provided further data to generate meaningful results. Table 1 outlines the articles and how they will be referred to throughout Chapter 4.

Table 1

Document Breakdown

Article Title	In-text Reference	Author	Year
Canada-Africa relations: Looking back, looking ahead	Document 1	Gerald Helleiner	2013
Canadian Foreign Policy	Document 2	Paul Heinbecker	2011
Contact Africa	Document 3	Grant Dawson	2009
The big break: The conservative transformation of Canada's foreign policy	Document 4	John Ibbitson	2014

Data Analysis

I collected two forms of data from participants and compiled a series of articles to provide further information about the history of Canada's foreign policy. The two forms of data collected from participants were the field notes and the open-ended questionnaire responses. I examined the field notes taken during the interviews to determine the important topics that emerged from the interviews. I completed this through a process of

reading the field notes to become familiar with the content of the notes themselves. After

I was familiarized with the field notes, I began to think about what were the most im-

portant topics that interviewees mentioned in their interviews. By doing so, I reflected on

the field notes and began to conceptualize the themes that emerged from the interviews.

These themes became the resulting topics that helped guide the data analysis of both the

open-ended questionnaire responses and the documents themselves. Table 2

provides the topics that helped guide the data analysis of both the open-ended question-

naire responses and the documents.

Table 2

Important Topics from Field Notes

Topics	
Better Relationships	Engagement in Kenyan Government
Canadian Influence on Policies	Good Practices
Collaboration Between Kenya and Canada	Kenyan Development and Canadian Aid
Consistent Standards Across Government	Need to Improve Kenyan Governance
Corruption and Transparency	Providing Guidance and Support
Effect of Foreign Involvement	Trade

I converted the articles from PDFs into Word documents, which made it easier to upload into a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software program (CAQDAS) called NVivo 11. I read through the articles so that I could become familiar with their content. Afterward, I used a function of NVivo 11 to conduct a word-frequency query within the articles. I did this so that the most common words and expressions could be recorded for continuing data analysis. After I compiled the most common words into a list, I began to note the important topics within each article. Once completed for all articles, I began to examine the important topics across all the articles to understand what important information the articles could provide to the data analysis. Appendix E outlined the top 20 most popular words that emerged from the articles.

I typed the open-ended questionnaire responses into a Word document so that they could be uploaded into NVivo 11. Once the open-ended questionnaire responses were uploaded into NVivo 11, I began the process of familiarization with the data. It was during this time that I noted participants' variations in knowledge and familiarity with the topic of the research study. Because the research topic was incredibly sensitive, I did not collect demographic information due to concerns regarding participants' identification. After the familiarization process was done, I began to code the data by assigning labels to words, phrases, or sentences that summarized the topic. Table 3 illustrates this process.

Table 3

Example of Coding Process

Raw Data	Code

1. Address the issue of corruption, which is a common norm	Issue with corruption in government
2. Engage the government directly to establish way to deal with systemic issues; which for example; show that accountability and transparency are not emphasized and supported by the leadership at all levels.	Direct engagement with Kenyan government Need for support at all levels Loss of Kenyan values
3. There is loss of national values and the spirit of patriotism.	Need for patriotism

Once all the open-ended questionnaire responses were coded, I compiled the

codes and began to examine the relationships that existed between the individual codes.

These relationships were called *categories* and reflected the commonalities among the

codes around a central topic. The process of examining the relationships among the data

continued until themes emerged from the data. Two themes emerged from the data,

Kenya and *Canada.* Within each theme were respective subthemes and categories that

generated, and Table 4 illustrates the hierarchical breakdown of these themes.

Table 4

Thematic Breakdown

Theme	Subthemes	Categories

Kenya	(1) Policy	(1.a) Trade and (1.b) Foreign
	(2) Governance	(2.a) Improvements and (2.b) Involvements
Canada	(1) Engagement	(1.a) Collaborative and Constructive, and (1.b) Trade Partners
	(2) Good Practices	(2.a) Modeling Governance and (2.b) Guidance and Aid

The theme *Kenya* had two subthemes, *policy* and *governance,* whereas the theme *Canada* had the subthemes *engagement* and *good practices*. These subthemes had their respective categories, illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The document analysis and the field notes collected during the interviews supported the themes.

The theme *Kenya* encompassed four specific areas: trade policy, foreign policy, needed improvements to the government, and the initiatives in which the government was involved. Participants spoke about trade relationships explicitly and connected the importance of good trade policies to foreign policy, with Canada and other countries as well. This theme arose from participants' statements about the current state of affairs in Kenya, in particular the policies that govern trade and the state of Kenya's government. Figure 2 illustrates the hierarchy of the theme with its applicable subthemes and their respective categories.
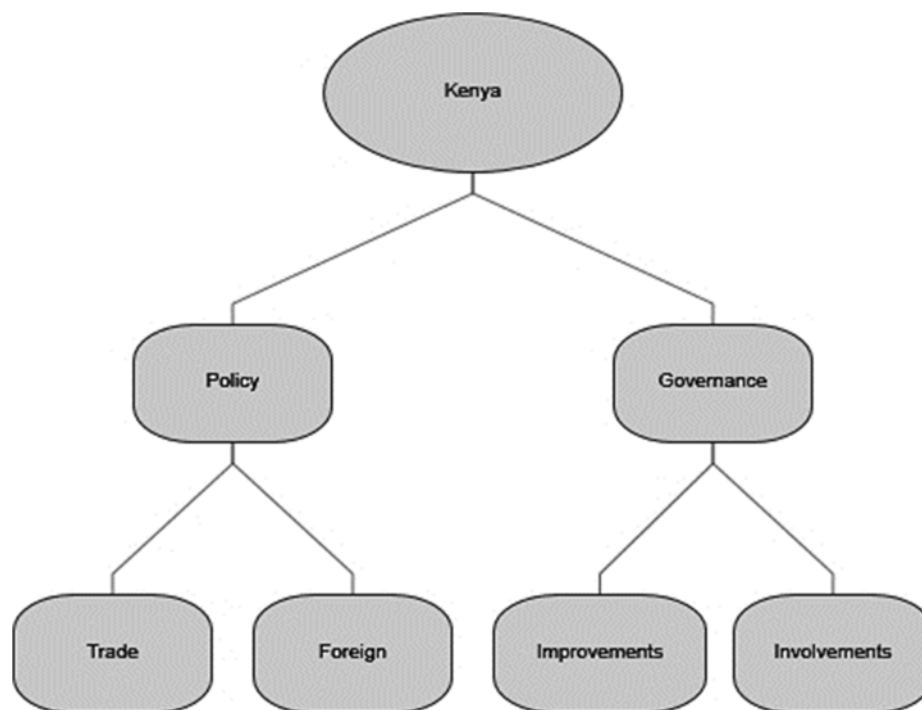
Figure 2. Kenya's thematic hierarchy.

The theme *Canada* referred to the perspectives shared about how Canada can collaboratively and constructively engage the Kenyan government as a model and as a trade partner. Several respondents talked about the importance of Canada's influence on Kenya in the adoption of *good practices* as it related to government and developing the country. The theme encompassed respondents' sentiments of how Canada can be a model government from which Kenya can aspire to learn.
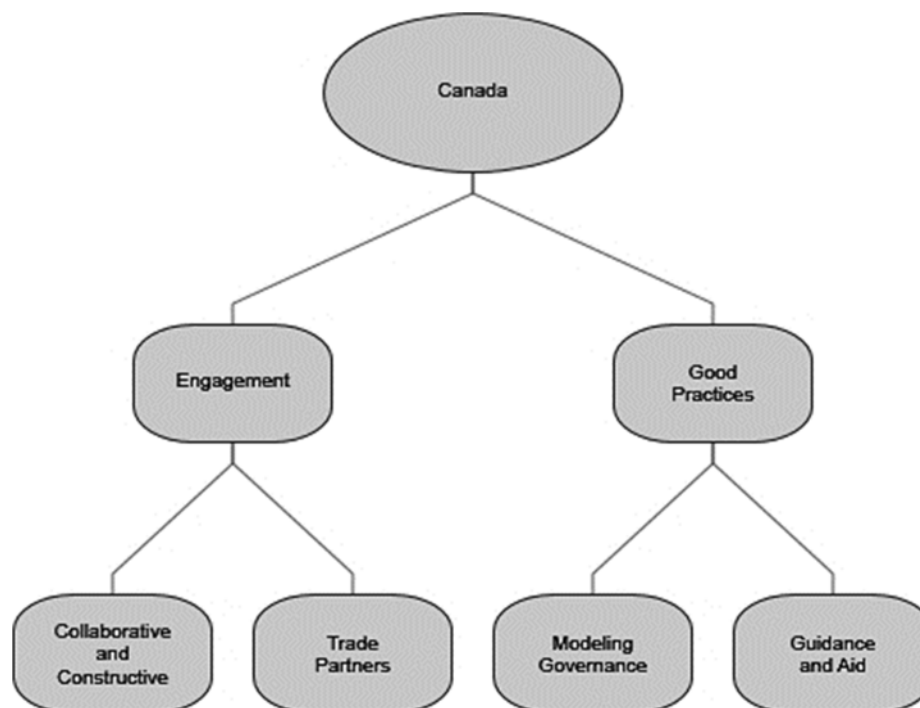
Figure 3. Canada's thematic hierarchy.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

To ensure credibility is to establish trustworthiness, which is established by fol-

lowing steps through the investigation to ensure the accuracy of the findings (Shenton,

2004). One step during investigation, especially when seeking information on a specific

target audience or organization, is to become familiar with the participants prior to data

collection dialogues, whether through preliminary consultation, primary interviews, vis-

its, or research. This was possible as my role in diplomatic role and engagement through

various capacities with respondents.

Due to the inherent limitations of using interviews, the triangulation of data and

results is important. This ensures that more than one source of information exists, which

can be used to corroborate findings, such as sources from a variety of interviewees (from

different organizations, political, and educational backgrounds), from surveys, and from questionnaires (Shenton, 2004). Other tactics important to the construction of qualitative research and the resulting reliability and validity include strategies to ensure that informants are being truthful (such as the ability to withdraw from the study at will, in this case respecting individuals when they choose not to be audio taped), using an iterative questionnaire (Qualtrics questionnaire online), and creating an opportunity for reflection and review throughout the process (Shenton, 2004). The use of such processes not only aid in the increased validity and reliability of the study, but increase credibility and dependability as well.

Results

Although each of the countries' foreign policy was aimed at serving national interests, both policies have a common interest relating to international connections. The extent to which Canada could enhance the development of democracy and good governance in Kenya through the use of foreign policy guided the presentation of the results. Canadian foreign policy on development was congruent with Kenya's development agenda, which echoed the goals outlined in Kenya's Vision 2030 about transforming Kenya to a newly industrialized country. The findings revealed that Canada's foreign policy perspective continues to focus on the protection of its borders as a first priority. Canada endeavors to engage the international space through the United Nations, European Union, and the African Union.

There were three sources of data for the research study, and the results will be presented in their respective subheadings. Two themes emerged from the dataset, *Kenya*

and *Canada.* Each theme had its respective subthemes. For the theme *Kenya*, the sub-themes were *policy* and *governance*. For the theme *Canada*, the subthemes were *engagement* and *good practices*.

Field Notes

For this research study, I examined the major strengths and weaknesses of democratic governance in Kenya. It was revealed that the democratic governance in Kenya is not without strengths and weaknesses, and the study's participants cited strengths including *hope* and *optimism*, which I noted thrives among Kenyans. Another strength that was mentioned was *political stability*; it was stated that without stability, realization of democratic process is a mirage. A discussant pointing to the 2007/08 post-election violence in Kenya indicated that while political turmoil existed at that time, Kenyans could come out of it strongly within a short period. Some of the cited weaknesses include claims of electoral malpractice. The democratic process in Kenya was said to be expensive and weighing down on the citizens, and the logistics of conducting elections for six layers was said to be a daunting task that affected the whole economy.

The role of Canadian foreign policy was established as playing in the support of strengthening governance and democracy. It was revealed that government-to-government interaction could influence change that included transparency, accountability, and the establishment of systems to provide checks and balances. It was also suggested that supporting capacity building for civic organizations would go a long way in strengthening governance.

Through the interviews, the extent to which Canada was effective in using diplomats and its foreign service institute to provide effective in-service training and support revealed that Canada has in-house training for diplomatic corporations. However, I noted that these institutions do not train diplomats from other countries. It was suggested that Canada should train diplomats from other countries to demonstrate its true commitment to enhancing democratic processes in other countries such as Kenya.

Participants discussed with me in interviews the best ways that Canada can engage Kenya. Participants noted that Canada could assist Kenya in assessing the core functions in the effect of their government and citizens on democracy, governance, globalization politics, trade, finances, health, technology, environmental issues, and economic development. The study revealed that the courses Canada offered may influence the way Kenyans perceive governance and make critical conditions. It was also suggested that by enhancing the capacity of civic organizations, potential existed for civic programs that would lead to the realizations of civic education.

Through the interviews, I also examined the primary challenges and opportunities with respect to governance and democratic processes in Kenya. Participants revealed that corruption was the major challenge along with lack of accountability and transparency in democratic processes in Kenya. The other challenge participants mentioned was the perceived lack of patriotism among Kenyans. I noted that although these are the major challenges, they still have the potential to be reversed and transformed, which would result in an overall improvement of democratic processes in Kenya. For example, it was suggested

that if corruption were truly fought, and if accountability were ensured, Kenya's democratic processes would undergo dramatic improvements.

Document Analysis

Document 1. Document 1 included a discussion regarding how the dynamic nature of international relations influenced the change of Canada's foreign policy since its inception. Canadian foreign policy has an obligation to safeguard and improve its citizens' interests in the international system. Canadian foreign policy is based on the country's values and interests, which are inextricably linked to one another. Most of these values are universally shared by most liberal democracies, but some are unique to Canada, namely *solidarity* and *diversity*. Solidarity is a core value of the Canadian social system in which all citizens have access to decent health care and education, whereas diversity acknowledges the various cultures and religions in the country while also welcoming immigrants.

Canada's values provide a blueprint for the creation of the country's interests; hence, it is important to note that values and interests are complementary and not contradictory. Therefore, foreign policy should be an expression of both values and interests. Ensuring the effectiveness of foreign policy through its implementation is essential in ascertaining citizens' interests as a priority. This will maximize the opportunities presented by a continuously globalizing world.

Document 2. The author of Document 2 asserted that Canada-Africa relations date back to the post-independence era when this relationship was essentially based on philanthropy, a core value in Canadian foreign policy. The objective of this generosity

was to help hasten the development process of the newly autonomous African states mainly through official development assistance (ODA). However, Africa has since emerged from the perception of it being the "dark continent" and has made significant strides in its socioeconomic status. As a result, it is necessary for Canada to change its approach in regard to its relations with Africa as the dynamics of the continent's economy have greatly improved. New policies and institutional instruments in every sphere of Canada–Africa relationships are crucial to ensure this is a mutually beneficial relationship.

A commercial relationship with Africa can be extremely beneficial to Canada, especially with the continent's rapidly growing economy. A shift from ODA to foreign direct investment (FDI) will be a refreshingly welcome relief to the continent. Being a signatory of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Canada committed to recognize and promote African ownership of their own development programs and also effectively align its aid contributions to local programs and priorities.

The formulation of an articulate long-term strategy in amending its approach to Africa is vital in bolstering Canada-African relations. The comprehensive strategy should be reflective of both Africa and Canada's interests and perspectives, ensuring both parties' potential is maximized. Similarly, the strategy should not adopt a one-size-fits-all approach as Africa is made up of distinctive countries with unique experiences. As an alternative, a more country-specific approach will be more appropriate and effective when implemented. The current relationship has been inconsistent; thus, Africa has little or no

expectations from Canada. It is worth noting that Africa's rapid, steady growth has attracted not only conventional key players in the international system, but also newly emerging actors. Therefore, Canada's lackluster inconsistent approach to Africa, if not altered, will render it irrelevant to the continent.

Document 3. Document 3 provided a thorough examination of Canada's foreign policies regarding Africa during the mid-to-late 1970s, especially with South Africa. The author noted that while the Canadian government was interested in maintaining the relationships it had with South Africa, decreasing importance was placed on South Africa. This was because Canada was developing new relationships with other African countries that were reflective of the changing political landscape of the continent. As a result, a need existed to adjust the current policies in place to deal with the reality of a decolonized Africa. Canada and several other Western powers faced numerous concerns within the African continent such as threats to international peace and the placement of sanctions on countries that were illegally occupying countries in Africa. South Africa was the center of those concerns, which Canada and other Western countries noticed and considered.

Canada put measures forth that stifled the flow of loans and trade deals from Canada to South Africa after careful consideration of Canadian interests. Although the trade sanctions proposed were not adopted, the looming threats that South Africa posed to those independent nations being illegally occupied by South Africa led to the creation of a United Nations Security Council comprising the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany to handle this complicated issue. Several other African countries wanted

aggressive solutions to the South African occupation of Namibia that would inevitably lead to the imposition of mandatory sanctions. Several Western countries rejected the proposed solutions to the areas, excluding Canada, to protect the countries' investments and interests. This led to strain between South Africa and the United Nations Security Council that was established to deal with this major issue. South Africa wished to deny Namibia its freedom in hopes that it would prevent the apartheid system from receiving intense scrutiny. This was despite the United Nations General Assembly resolution, which revoked South Africa's League of Nations mandate of the territory, as well as the opinion of the 1971 International Court of Justice advisory board that dictated the continued presence of South Africa in the territory as illegal.

Document 4. Document 4 illustrated the conservative transformation of Canada's foreign policy that Prime Minister Stephen Harper's three consecutive governments have pursued since he took office in January 2006. The document detailed a chronological report about the evolution of Canada's foreign policy over four key eras since the end of the Second World War to its present conservative form. He identified them as those of *Laurentian coherence*, *Laurentian incoherence*, *conservative incoherence*, and *conservative coherence*.

The Laurentian coherence of early 1947 marked the point of inception of a Canadian post-war foreign policy largely influenced by the aftermath of the Second World War. It was in this space that then Canadian External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent set about establishing Canada's external relations rhetoric as one embracing the consen-

sus of its Laurentian elites in collective cooperation and rule of law among fellow democracies. A liberal strategy Canada promoted to establish its values of international responsibility as being one of exemplary participation and promotion of global security and governance in a battle-scarred world with progressive disparities whereby the collective good of Canada was dependent on that of the world it existed in and that such good could only be realized via a Laurentian consensus preceding national unanimity as the basis of policy making. This came to be known as the period of Laurentian coherence that enabled Canada to liberally affect the designing of international organizations, institutions, and treaties, as well as foster an increased sense of patriotism.

The author described that the Laurentian incoherence was a symptomatic era of the steady decline of the predominant liberal Laurentian Center. At play was a rising power in Canada's conservative Western frontier ushering in the new era of conservative incoherence phenomena that was referred to as the "Big Shift" and the "Big Break." The Big Shift was a swing in power, population, and influence from the Centre to the West, as well as the shift in immigrant voting patterns from liberal to conservative. On the other hand, the Big Break was the transformation of Canada's foreign policy from the liberal Laurentian to conservative as a result of the Big Shift. Ultimately, this led to the birth of conservative incoherence as a monumental statement of intent by the minority conservative West to the majority liberal Centre when the former lost to the latter in the 2006 elections. Henceforth, the era of conservative incoherence began with the election of a shaky conservative minority government led by Stephen Harper whose priorities were entirely domestic and had little to do with foreign policy.

At this point, the author pointed out all seemed to be done with regard to Canadian foreign policy under the Harper administration whereby the conservative incoherence that replaced the liberal incoherence seemed to have initiated a downward spiral in Canada's global stature regarding its failures in its foreign policy strategy well into late 2008. Another show of strength by the conservative bloc was adjusting its five conservative principles toward the second half of the Harper decade in 2011, bringing with it a conservative resurgence of a clear cut foreign policy that has seen Sino-Canadian relations mended, an extensive rebuild of a robust military, and a thorough assessment of trade pacts that suit the reality on the ground as well as the interests of the Canadian people. This conservative coherence has led the once seemingly vulnerable Harper government to be one of the longer-serving administrations—an indication that through its conservative approach, Canada can still be recognizable and relevant in foreign affairs.

The author concluded that Canada's foreign policy is on the rise as a result of the strong foothold conservative coherence has elicited. Therefore, future governments may seek to reverse this Conservative reversal of the Laurentian approach, but given the breadth and depth of the Conservative coalition, at least some of the Big Break will likely endure.

Open-Ended Questionnaires

I sought to establish Canada's strategies that enhance its performance in world-trade markets in general and trade practices in Kenya. The study revealed that Canada boasts values that are multicultural and friendly. A discussant noted the multicultural approach that Canada embraces, sharing that Canada embraces immigrants from all around

the world and believes that the influence from these different cultures is enriching their cultures and values rather than threatening. The enrichment enables Canada to negotiate beneficial trade agreements between her and Kenya in such a manner that Kenya does not feel exploited. It was further revealed that while Canada has historically performed well in international trade, its responsive strategy that reflects emerging trends in the global market is one key factor that has enabled her to navigate Kenya's market smoothly. This study also revealed that the 2013 Global Market Action Plan (GMAP), which is Canada's expansion of its global commerce that has identified new emerging markets, is a move that demonstrates the willingness of Canada to expand to new markets and to enhance its engagements with existing markets. It was also revealed that in order to enhance Canada's performance, it is engaging other countries through the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre, both of which endeavor to help developing countries to find local solutions and reflect on local trade practices.

I sought to establish directives, values, or priorities that should be placed within Canada's foreign policy to enhance democracy and good governance that does not compromise implementation of the policy's consistency with the values of both Kenya and Canada. The study revealed that participants generally felt that a need exists for directives, values, or priorities within Canadian foreign policy to enable enhancement of good governance. I noted that both Canada and Kenya value good governance; however, I noted Kenya's governance was noninclusive. The study also revealed that the rights of all Kenyans to participate in governance was abused. Therefore, Canada has to champion for

ways that ensure fairness in governance by enhancing the capacity of Kenya's govern-ment to accommodate the views of all in its governance processes. Canada's policy should respond to citizen illiteracy by championing civic education, which is echoed in Canada's foreign policy goals, which seek to achieve a 70% voter education rate among Kenya's 19 million eligible voters. The study also revealed that Canada has pronounced itself regarding human rights protection and advancement of democratic values, which is consistent with Kenya's 2010 constitution that established Kenya as a multiparty demo-cratic state valuing free, fair, and democratic processes. According to an interview with a trade consultant, as a member of the international trade body, Canada should champion for the observation of basic fair-trade practices and minimal working conditions for de-veloping countries. It was also suggested that Canada should support democratic institu-tions such as the Independent Electronic and Boundaries Commission, the judiciary, and political parties, as this will foster Kenya's value that aims to promote good governance. Canadian foreign policy was revealed to focus on certain thematic areas, such as maternal health and education, that are incongruent with Kenya's development agenda.

I also sought to establish whether the Canadian foreign policy framework contrib-utes to interagency unification and efficacy and to promote transparency and review to ensure alignment with directives, values, and priorities in its engagement with Kenya. The study revealed that Canada has laws and values that promote unification of different agencies working for a particular agenda without undermining the contribution of any. I noted that through its participation in various international organizations, Canada pro-

motes shared values, including equality and democracy, and enhances interagency unification. The study also revealed that the Canadian foreign-policy framework contributes to interagency unification by engaging Kenya's government to accommodate trade unions in governance and policy formulation and ensuring multilateral companies enforce fair trade and labor practices. To ensure alignment with directives, values, and priorities, the study revealed that Canada is working through integrations of trade and foreign policies and is able to have priorities that are in line with Kenya's priorities.

I sought to establish whether Kenya is advancing toward a common market that is calling for open trade and economic practices. The study established that Kenya is indeed advancing toward a common market and, for example, approved the ratification of the East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. At the same time, Kenya is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, a body that promotes regional integration through trade. Common Market membership has seen the removal of trade tariffs on goods from member states. All these moves were described as a demonstration of Kenya's commitment to an open trade and economic practices. The views of trade consultants on the matter was that although Kenya is advancing toward a common market and Kenya accrues benefits from such markets, it is imperative that Kenya has its interest at heart by protecting vital sectors such as agriculture against unfair competition.

I sought to establish whether Kenya had a common trajectory on the performance of democracy and governance and whether any deterioration from the trajectory has oc-

curred. The study's discussants were of the opinion that Kenya is on a common democracy performance trajectory courtesy of its 2010 constitution that demands the upholding of democracy. On the issue of deterioration from the trajectory, study participants had mixed feelings wherein a majority felt that it was too early to judge Kenya on its commitment to the new constitution. However, some participants felt that there had been a number of instances when Kenya did not demonstrate commitment to its constitution. For example, the one-third gender rule that requires that not more than a third of either gender be members of a public body has not been realized six years down the line.

A trade consultant revealed that Kenya has a trajectory but with a great deal of deteriorations, the consultant cited a worrying state of trade union workers' engagement with the government given an increased number of industrial actions and the government's poor response. Currently, the health workers are on an industrial action, and it appears the government is using the judiciary to frustrate the health workers' efforts. All these actions from the government are in bad light as far as its commitment to enhancing good governance and democracy. An East African Community representative opined that Kenya is on a democracy and performance trajectory again, citing the promulgation of Kenya's 2010 constitution and that Kenya has established independent institutions such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Office of the Auditor General, Ombudsman, and a strong civil society. It was also pointed out that the use of technology will speed up the democratization process in Kenya.

RQ1. To what extent can Canada enhance development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

To a large extent, Canada can provide itself as a model to Kenya for the adoption of good practices in its government and with the implementation of democracy across the nation. However, several contentious issues arise when investigating participants' statements about the state of affairs with the Kenyan government. As aforementioned, concerns existed about corruption among all levels of government and a problem with the democratization process in Kenya. Though Canada can be a model for Kenya, the concerns of democracy and ideal governance require the commitment of Kenyan leaders before any true change can be implemented. Canada's foreign policy cannot force that commitment; however, Canada can continue to speak out about the benefits of democracy and ideal governance as a step forward into the international arena.

RQ2. To what extent can Canadian foreign policy implementation align with the values of Canadians and Kenyans?

Canadian values and interests underpin Canada's foreign policy, whereas Kenyan values and interests underpin Kenya's foreign policy. The results presented in this chapter demonstrated that though Canada and Kenya are two different nations, they hold similar interests as nations for prosperity and unity. Canada has reiterated the nation's commitment to "democracy, freedom, and the rule of law," something that respondents recognized would be beneficial for Kenya to work toward (Participant 10). Participants had several concerns about corruption within the government, which made these participants believe that Kenya may be following a deterioration of governance. To a large extent, Canadian interests and values are reflected in Canada's foreign policy. This is contrasted with Kenya's interests and values, which are idealistically reflected in Canada's foreign

policy. The implementation of Canada's foreign policy requires Kenya's commitment to several areas of improvement, something that several participants believed would help reach the Kenyan Vision 2030 goal.

Summary

This chapter presented the research setting along with the participants' de-mographics to the greatest extent possible. All research participants did not want to be audio recorded during their interviews, which only allowed for field notes I took during the interviews. To mitigate this issue, I administered an open-ended questionnaire to participants and collected documents for analysis. Two important themes emerged from the data, *Kenya* and *Canada*. These themes summarized the data from all three data sources and helped provide an answer to the research questions. The answer to the first research question can be summarized by stating that although Canada can enhance the development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through the nation's foreign policy, Kenya needs to provide a long-standing commitment to democracy and good practices. Canada cannot force those ideals to be accepted and therefore needs Kenyan leaders to create a strategy to implement those ideals. To answer the second question, Canadian foreign policy implementation reflects the values and interests of Canadians. As a result, the implementation of Canadian foreign policy can be beneficial to Kenya, especially in terms of trade. However, the values and interests of foreign policy between both nations needs to be mutually beneficial.

Chapter 5 will include a discussion of the findings in relation to the existing literature, as well as the implications of the research findings for practitioners and future researchers. A lengthy discussion about the limitations of the research study will be included.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to identify the congruence, development, and implementation of Canadian foreign policy goals with respect to Kenya. The study was designed to identify approaches that Canada could undertake to improve Kenya's foreign policy in the manner that aligns with Kenya's international directives. Such a study was needed to understand how various foreign policy goals in Kenya could be addressed.

Kenya was preferred for this study because it is a major economic hub of the East African region; it has a stable economy and is considered a middle-income nation (EAC, 2011; Mwangi, 2011). The goal of the study was to collect information that could be used as a basis of the Canadian foreign policy structure and to identify particular aspects of its implementation to help in formulating an ideal bilateral relationship between Canada and Kenya. This study was also undertaken to help obtain information that could be vital in enabling Canada to address the foreign policy gaps and inconsistencies as it develops a political agenda and foreign policy procedures for Kenya. The research questions guiding the study focused on the necessary actions to help ensure that existing Canadian foreign policy helps in fast-tracking the realization of good governance in Kenya.

The results of this study suggested that both nations have foreign policies that are intended to serve national interests, but both also have demonstrated commonalities in their foreign policies and have expressed interest in international connections. Trade is one of the policies that was seen as a top priority between the two countries. Canadian foreign trade policy enables the negotiation of beneficial trade treaties with Kenya such

that Kenya does not feel exploited. Fundamentally, this policy implies that a need exists for Canada, as a developed nation, to establish and provide ideal trading strategies and a ready market for the various products that are produced in Kenya. This was also seen in the Canadian government's efforts to ensure that it partners with Kenya to make Kenya one of the strongest trade partners for engaging in and enhancing trade relations.

Another finding was that Canada, as a relatively mature nation in regard to governance and democracy, should portray good practices for Kenya to emulate and implement that affect overall governance. The importance of this guidance is that it can put Kenya in a better position to strengthen democracy and governance, thus making it possible to engage other foreign nations on international platforms as a nation that is demonstrating and implementing commendable governance and democracy. Kenya has a transformative development agenda called Vision 2030, which lays the foundation for industrializing Kenya by adhering to Canadian foreign policy on development. This is a show of Canada's collaborative and constructive engagement in ensuring that Canadian policies align with the developmental needs and plans of Kenya as an international partner.

The study also revealed that Kenyan governance was perceived as needing to be more democratically inclusive of the principles and interests of various parties, suggesting that Canada aid the Kenyan government in ways to accommodate the views of multiple entities while undertaking its governance processes. Facilitating civic education, protecting human rights, supporting independent institutions, and advancing democratic values are some of the ways that Canada might helping Kenya to attain good governance that is democratically inclusive.

In this chapter, I will describe in what ways the findings confirm, disconfirm, or extend knowledge in the discipline by comparing them with what has been found in the peer-reviewed literature described in Chapter 2. I will also describe the limitations to trustworthiness that arose from execution of the study and explain the recommendations for further research that are grounded in the strengths and limitations of the current study. Last, I will discuss the implications for practice and policy that the study might have.

Interpretation of the Findings

My findings on the foreign policy goals, development, and implementation of Canadian foreign policy goals toward Kenya largely support those of previous research. For example, Akuffo (2013) argued that Canada's foreign policy toward Kenya tended toward political, economic, and security interests, such as trade and investment, good governance, democracy, human rights, the environment, peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction, and human security. The four themes of the present study, which include *trade* and *foreign policy*, *good practices*, governance, and *engagement*, generally align with concerns identified by Akuffo. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that Canadian policymakers also recognize that political parties have their own party-driven agendas, which can complicate the implementation of a unified foreign policy (Jefferess, 2009; Rompré, 2006). The alternating roles of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Canadian Department of Foreign Trade and International Development, and the Canadian Department of Defense can also influence foreign policy regarding trade and foreign policy, good practices, governance, and engagement.

Trade and Foreign Policy

Senior government officials from both countries have argued that trade and for-
eign are crucial to establishing and enhancing positive bilateral relations between Kenya
and Canada. According to Shain (1995), Canada has over time pursued a kind of para-
digm shift that has enabled offering official development assistance to providing foreign
direct investment that would instead facilitate trade and foreign policy between the two
nations. It is this kind of model shift that can also enhance engagement between the econ-
omies of these two nations, which in turn can indicate the extent to which a foreign pol-
icy goal has been implemented.

Throughout the years, trade has been the major aspect in driving the foreign pol-
icy goals of Kenya and Canada as well as in establishing bilateral relations. Both Canada
and Kenya have collaboratively and constructively forged a trade partnership that has
helped to enhanced foreign relations between the two countries. Canada as a relatively
superior nation compared to Kenya in terms of trade has a rich history in international
trade compared to Kenya. Nonetheless, both countries have been able to find a middle
ground while negotiating trade agreements such that Kenya benefits from trade policies
and is not exploited.

Good Practices

The findings of this study suggest that Canada instituted a responsive strategy that
played a critical role in enabling the country to tap into the Kenyan market. Responsive
strategy refers to getting into unknown territory by initially bringing all stakeholders on
board with particular agendas and directions. This is an important accomplishment given

that developing economies like that of Kenya can present rather hostile environments that do not facilitate positive social, economic, and political relations. On many occasions, developing nations hold belief that first-world nations have a tendency of exploiting the available resources of developing countries and thus may offer passive resistance of good practices involving guidance and cooperation. However, the general objective of Canadian development assistance in Africa, and toward Kenya particularly, is rooted in the promotion of the ideals of humane internationalism, a vital tradition in Canadian political culture (Akuffo, 2013). In relation to Kenya's development needs, Canada's approach of noninterference and embracing multiculturalism enabled Canada to progressively and smoothly integrate its foreign policy objectives into the Kenyan political and social landscape. According to Head (1996), the key factor to Canadian foreign policy has been having a wealth of talented and well-trained people, which firmly resonates with the idea of implementing the Canada's foreign policy goals in Kenya.

Canada in all its efforts to become a significant foreign partner to Kenya has never undermined the ideals of human rights in its developmental relationships with other countries. Canada has never at any point tried to showcase its superiority when dealing with Kenya, but has rather been attempting to do away with state figures from the concept of foreign affairs and give materialism as the necessary strength factor behind policies and actions.

Governance

Canadian international relations were stipulated on the basis of three major objectives: (a) promoting prosperity and employment, (b) protecting Canadian security within

a stable global framework, and (c) projecting Canadian values and culture to the world. Regarding Canada's relationship with Kenya in terms of governance, it is clear that the foreign objectives implemented created a meaningful effect on how Kenyan government has been progressing its desire to practice good governance to its citizens. Laws and values govern Canada's relations with foreign nations that have enabled Canada to promote unification of different agencies that work toward a particular agenda without necessarily undermining the change that each of these agencies brings to the table.

Objectives in strengthening international relations have been well stipulated, which shows that Canada has clear intentions of making it possible for her foreign partners, in this case Kenya, to collaborate with Canada and ultimately attain proper democratic processes and good governance. Over the years, Canadian foreign policy toward Kenya seems to have been motivated by sympathy and not necessarily geopolitical or security concerns. This sympathy may have arisen from the fact that Canada was never a Kenyan colonial master to be directly accountable to the colony. It therefore makes sense for Canada to be driven by sympathy in trying to help Kenya to solve its democracy and governance issues as well as find ways to alleviate poverty.

Kenya needs consistent support for growth of its democracy and governance. The results of this research show that corruption is the biggest challenge that hampers Kenya's democratic process. In addition, Kenyan citizens are also pessimistic about challenging and voting out corrupt administrators. For instance, turnout during general elections for political leaders is usually low, which shows how pessimistic Kenyans are when it comes to governance and democratic self-determination. Corruption in various Kenyan

government and nongovernmental agencies have become problematic, and consequences of this corruption include donor funders suspending their activities indefinitely because no financial accountability exists. Ironically, as much as Canada would be helpful in enabling Kenya in addressing democracy and governance issues, limitations exist that bound Canada's help. As a nation of middle-power status, Canada lacks the overarching capability to deal unilaterally with various challenges that Kenya faces (Akuffo, 2013).

Canada rarely if ever has set conditions to Kenya that would in turn work in Canada's favor after enhancing the foreign ties between these two countries. The interest of Canada in Kenya has always been to ensure that Kenya implements good governance and democratic processes that will eventually help in alleviating poverty, develop infrastructures, and become self-reliant. Canada has never stipulated the idea of obtaining something in return for helping the Kenyan government and citizens. This therefore shows that Canada's intentions are in support of weak liberalism because it does not in any way control the economic indicators of Kenya for selfish gain.

Engagement

The findings of this study ascertain that Canada engages international space through organizations such as the United Nations and the African Union. These are the same international organizations that Canada uses in handling some of the critical issues that Kenya faces. It is of importance because these agencies also provide an opportunity for bridging the gap that exists between these two nations as well as enhancing integration of the multiculturalism between these countries. Supporting multilateral institutions,

such as the UN, in dealing with international issues is now regarded as a Canadian ideology in international circles. Canadian foreign policy has always been built on interaction and constructive networking within international organizations (Dawson, 2009). It is true that Canada uses many multilateral and peacemaking approaches in ensuring that it effectively handles different issues that affect the world. A significant point to note, nevertheless, is that Canadian foreign policy is event driven, such that the administration ensures that every concept of activism is well articulated in Africa.

The findings of this study support this by deducing that Canada has never had an overarching role, compared with her counterparts such as the United States. What supports this assertion is the fact that findings show how Canada has been engaging the government of Kenya and influencing the manner in which the Kenyan administration handles issues revolving around transparency, instituting systems that enhance checks and balances, as well as ensuring that level of accountability is high. It has also been apparent from how Kenyan government through Canadian interaction has been improving its structures in advancing toward the common market. It simply shows how Canadian foreign policy toward Kenya is certainly based on social and economic aspects rather than its political wellbeing.

Availability of wealth, talented, and well-trained personnel has been a fundamental factor in determining effectiveness of her foreign policy. The revelation of this research also shows that Canadian professionals in Africa reflected the primary objective of contemporary development assistance to African countries to alleviate poverty and con-

tribute to sustainable development. This supported the concept of Canadian establishments for facilitating in-depth, in-house training for its personnel in regard to diplomatic corporations. In general terms, the Canadian objective toward development assistance in Africa, with the basis of Kenya, is seemingly rooted in the promotion of ideals of humanitarian internationalism, which apparently is a vital tradition in Canadian political culture.

Canada has all along been applying weak liberalism to Kenya in regard to Kenya's foreign policy. Canada's approach has always indicated goodwill to Kenyan people by ensuring that it encompasses institutional functions and the interests of the state as the reason behind her foreign affairs and politics. It is evident that Canada respects the roles Kenyan institutions play in state actions and the manner in which this leads to changes that take place within the same institutions. Apparently, Canada recognizes the fact that Kenya as a developing economy also plays an integral role in world politics as well as in foreign affairs.

The difference between foreign policy in regard to Kenya and Canadian foreign agencies precisely mirrors liberty and equality, which are the foundations of liberalism. This is essential for cordial relationship between the two countries. This can be easily jeopardized the moment one party, especially Kenya, starts to experience or develop a feeling of inequality regarding how it is treated or the manner in which Canadian foreign agencies handle various issues pertaining to execution of foreign policy goals.

Limitations of the Study

During execution of this study, some of the limitations that may have affected the trustworthiness of the research were evident. Therefore, findings should be considered

with these limitations in mind. Some interviewees were challenged by having to analytically reflect on their country's foreign policies. This challenge was attributed to participants being either uninformed or having little knowledge of the research topic. The other limitation of this research was that the Canadian and foreign diplomats had to obtain sufficient clearance to allow them to fully take part in this study as a result of the WikiLeaks breach of information. Sufficient clearance was difficult to obtain, which reduced the number of participants who took part in the study.

Geographic distance was another limitation given because I needed to travel to Kenya to conduct face-to-face interviews with selected research participants. In some cases, it was necessary to conduct Skype and telephone interviews with participants I could not meet in person. Additionally, some interviewees were unwilling to share opinions or beliefs that differed from the positions of their political parties. A major limitation of the study was that all participants refused to be audio recorded during their interviews. Consequently, I relied on notes I took during the interviews as a main source of data, and these notes were the sole record of the interviews that remained for data analysis. Although the interviews were not recorded verbatim, notes contained key points of the interviews, which I used for analysis.

Recommendations for Future Research

Implementation of foreign policy in regard to overseeing the execution of good governance and ideal democratic process is a challenging task. However, it is essential to understand that a dire need exists for addressing the problems arising from implementation of foreign policy goals between Canada and Kenya because failure to do so could

present a greater probability of diminishing the efficiency of achieving desirable outcomes.

Further research concerning the ideal ways of implementing foreign policies that would spearhead good governance, especially in developing countries, needs to be addressed. A strong body of research confirms the need for Canada and other developed nations to ensure that they formulate friendly foreign policies to help politically, socially and economically empower the governments, institutions, agencies, and citizens of partnered states. This might not only help to create peace in the world, but might also help to ensure that illiteracy, poverty, and diseases are alleviated, making the world a better place for humanity.

I designed this study to examine the nature of what is viewed as congruence on how Canada develops and implements its foreign policy goals regarding Kenya. It is important to understand that respect for humanity is a great achievement regardless of how it is undertaken. Different countries have different capabilities, and it is ideal that mutual relationships be established among various countries to help in creating a tranquil atmosphere from which to operate and in which to live. Countries that have developed bilateral relationships through implementation of their ideal foreign policy goals have particular regard to humanity in general. For the world to be in a better place, a need exists for ensuring that everyone takes responsibility in all that surrounds them and plays a critical role in making sure that betterment of lives using available resources becomes a priority.

Adaptation: For implementation of good governance through Canada and Kenya and for foreign policy goals to be effective, a need for adaptation exists. Acknowledgment of all the government structures, agencies, and institutions and respecting their independence is a core factor in ensuring that all foreign policy programs are implemented effectively. Recognition of multiculturalism that exists between the two nations is also fundamental because it ensures that cultures are respected, which eventually makes it possible for implementation of foreign policies to be easy.

Structural intervention: Some bodies are responsible for ensuring that foreign policy goals are fully implemented. In some instances, things proceed unexpectedly because of lack of proper structures or lack of accountability. For all foreign strategies to be effective, a need exists for making sure that the people, agencies, and institutions mandated with undertaking the implementation plans are well monitored and account for every action that they make. Intervening also helps in sealing the gaps as well as reducing any possible inefficiencies.

Implications for Practice

The implications of this study were of significance in the following ways:

1. I designed the study to explore and address issues relating to understanding and considering the effect of foreign policy implementation in regard to good governance and democratic processes between Canada and Kenya. Based on the findings of the study, the implication of this is that it will enable the two nations to identify the importance of and strength that foreign countries have in regard to practicing good leadership and undertaking a transparent democratic

process. This helps in promoting national values without jeopardy of a falling state.

2. Findings also helped fill the gap that existed in the literature regarding inclusion and the growing trend that sees a considerable number of developed foreign countries deliberating about better approaches on how to work with emerging economies in Africa to help in improving social and political wellbeing. Findings provided support for various developed countries to establish mutual foreign relations with emerging economies to help foster their socioeconomic and political futures for the betterment of the administration and future generations. The other implication is that it promotes the development and stability of various state institutions and agencies in helping countries to be in a position of achieving a global status as far as good governance, empowerment of citizens, and economic growth is concerned.

3. The study also provided an extra source of information for understanding the processes involved in establishing formidable and mutual foreign relations between two contrasting countries. The implication of this is that it becomes significant to other countries interested in establishing bilateral relations, which can this information in instituting and emulating partnerships with foreign counterparts for the mutual benefit of the governments and citizens of both nations. Promoting humanity is always the essence of living, and through instituting foreign partnerships, many governments, especially in third-world economies that face challenges in promoting good governance, trade relations, and

democratic processes, may find it easy to create an ideal atmosphere to tackle all these issues.

4. The study may also assist in founding the voice of the developing economies, their governments, and citizens in relation to enabling future scholars in conducting relevant studies related to this particular area of research. This is because the data collected act as evidence or sources that would assist in supporting these future studies related to this specific one. The implication of this is that in as much as many scholars have tried to research various elements regarding foreign policy goals and relations between different nations all over the world, very few have found the need to research mutual bilateral relations between nations with superiority disparity on the basis of economic governance and social factors. It therefore means that the outcome of this study will be able to allow future researchers to continue their research or base their research on various elements in this study.

5. Information collected from this study may also have implications for social change. A well-informed economic and diplomatic partnership between Canada and Kenya can help to spur development and alleviate poverty in Kenya (Mwangi, 2011). Additionally, mutually articulated and prioritized projects between developing-country partners and beneficiaries can help to address the humanitarian concerns and socioeconomic needs of both nations.

The majority of research suggests an optimistic future for foreign policy implementation and involved governments, reversing the current perceptions, attitudes, and

thoughts toward realizing the suitable models to use to execute proper foreign policy measures. Quantitative research is needed to assess the efficiency of foreign policies between two or more nations as well as government-to-government interaction and its ensuing effects on how the challenges are addressed and mitigated for the betterment of common humanity and social, political, and economic empowerment. This kind of study is important because it would provide empirical evidence for the proper integration of nations with diverse sociocultural, economic, and political backgrounds by determining the best and suitable approaches to making them efficient.

Conclusion

As a developing-country partner to Kenya, Canada should seek to improve Kenya's foreign policy in the manner that aligns with Kenya's international directives. The purpose of this study, therefore, was to identify the congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and implementation of Canadian foreign policy goals with respect to Kenya. The study revealed that Kenya should demonstrate a sustained commitment to democracy and good governance practices. However, because Canada cannot force these ideals and practices to be accepted, the onus falls on Kenyan leaders to develop strategies in conjunction with the Canadian government to implement these ideals and practices. Commitments to democracy and good governance practices can be enacted through trade and foreign policy, as well as through improvements in governance. For its part, Canada can collaboratively and constructively engage the Kenyan government as a trade partner. Last, Canada can act as a model to Kenya regarding transparent democratic process and good governance practices.

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    doi:10.2307/2617703

Appendix A: Relationship Between Research and Interview Questions

The research questions (RQ) are listed with interview questions (IQ) in order to show their relationship to the research study

Research Questions

The research questions (RQ) are listed with interview questions (IQ) in order to show the relationship to the research study. Besides analytical perspectives on the impact of democracy and governance, further analysis will be based on answers to the following questions:

RQ1. To what extent can Canada be able to enhance development of beneficial democracy and ideal governance through its stipulated foreign policy?

RQ2. To what extent can Canadian foreign policy implementation align with the values of Canadians and Kenya?

Interview Questions

Other than the analytical perspectives on the impact of democracy and governance, other analysis will be based on answers to the following questions:

IQ1: What are the major strengths and weaknesses of democratic governance in Kenya?

IQ2: What roles should Canadian foreign policy play that support the strengthening of governance and democracy in Kenya?

IQ3: To what extent is Canada effective in using diplomats and its Foreign Service Institute to provide effective in-service training and support to these countries through its Foreign Service Department?

IQ4: What are the best ways that Canada can engage Kenya, to help them assess their core functions in the impact of their government and citizens on democracy, governance, globalization of politics, trade, finances, health, technology, environmental issues, and economic development?

IQ5: What are the primary challenges and opportunities, with respect to governance and democratic processes in Kenya?

IQ6: How do institutions and organizations relevant to governance in Kenya, both in and outside government, perform the core functions associated with democracy and governance?

Appendix B: Interview Protocol

Time of interview:

Date:

Place:

Interviewer:

Interviewee:

Position of interviewee:

The purpose of this study is to identify congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and implementation among Canadian foreign policy goals, with respect to Kenya. This study will also help in understanding how particular aspects in regards to policy discrepancies in Kenya that need to be addressed but are not actually, addressed. Basically, the purpose of this particular study is to see what needs to be done in regards to the relationship between Canada and Kenya's foreign policies by implementing their foreign directives accordingly.

Appendix C: Letter to Participants—Informed Consent Form

Canadian Foreign Policy and Kenya: Implementing Good Governance

You are invited to take part in a research study of Canadian foreign policy and Kenya: Implementing Good Governance. You were chosen for the study because you have identified yourself or have been identified as a member of the Foreign Service. This form is part of a process called "informed consent" to allow you to understand this study before deciding whether to take part.

A researcher named Imbenzi George, who is a doctoral student in the School of Public Policy and Administration at Walden University, is conducting this dissertation study. Dr. Ernesto Escobedo is his faculty advisor.

Background Information:

The purpose of this study is to identify congruence of foreign policy goals, development, and implementation among Canadian foreign policy goals, with respect to Kenya.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. This means that your decision of whether or not you want to be in the study will be respected. No one at all relevant institutions or agencies will treat you differently if you decide not to be in the study. If you decide to join the study now, you can still change your mind during the study. If you feel stressed or otherwise concerned during the study, you may stop at any time. You may skip any questions that you feel are too personal.

Risks and Benefits of Being in the Study:

There are not any risks associated with this study. One benefit of participation in the study is to contribute to the knowledge of Canada's foreign policy with regards to Kenya. If you indicate your interest, you will be sent an executive summary of the findings.

Compensation:

There will be no compensation for participation in the study.

Confidentiality:

Any information you provide will be kept confidential. The researcher will not use your information for any purposes outside of this research project. Also, the researcher will not include your name, title, or anything else that could identify you in any reports of the study. All data will be reported in the aggregate

Contacts and Questions:

You may ask any questions you have now. Or if you have questions later, you may contact the researcher via 1-604-807-4723 or imbenzi.george@waldenu.edu. If you want to talk privately about your rights as a participant, you can call Dr. Leilani Endicott. She is the Walden University representative who can discuss this with you. Her phone number is 1- 800-925-3368, extension 1210. Walden University's approval number for this study is IRB 07-21-16-0150420 and it expires on IRB July 20, 2017

The researcher will give you a copy of this form to keep.

Statement of Consent:

I have read the above information and I feel I understand the study well enough to make

a decision about my involvement. By signing below, I am agreeing to the terms de-

scribed above.

Printed Name of Participant   _____

Date of consent   _____

Participant's Written or Electronic* Signature   _____

Researcher's Written or Electronic* Signature   _____

Electronic signatures are regulated by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

Legally, an "electronic signature" can be the person's typed name, their e-mail address,

or any other identifying marker. An electronic signature is just as valid as a written sig-

nature as long as both parties have agreed to conduct the transaction electronically.

Appendix D: Confidentiality Agreement

Name of Signer:_____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

During the course of my activity in collecting data for this research: "Canadian Foreign

Diplomacy toward Kenya Countries in Relation to Democracy and Governance," I will

have access to information that is confidential and should not be disclosed. I

acknowledge that the information must remain confidential, and that improper disclo-

sure of confidential information may be damaging to the participant.

By signing this Confidentiality Agreement I acknowledge and agree that:

1. I will not disclose or discuss any confidential information with others, including

    friends or family.

2. I will not in any way divulge copy, release, sell, and loan, alter or destroy any confi-

    dential information except as properly authorized.

3. I will not discuss confidential information where others can overhear the conversa-

    tion. I understand that it is not acceptable to discuss confidential information even if

    the participant's name is not used.

4. I will not make any unauthorized transmissions, inquiries, modification or purging of

    confidential information.

5. I agree that my obligations under this agreement will continue after termination of

    the job that I will perform.

6. I understand that violation of this agreement will have legal implications.

7. I will only access or use systems or devices I'm officially authorized to access and I will not demonstrate the operation or function of systems or devices to unauthorized individuals.

Appendix E: Document Analysis

Table E1

Findings from the Document Analysis

Word	Length	Count	Weighted Percentage (%)	Similar Words
canada	6	455	1.53	canada, canada', canadas
canadian	8	331	1.12	canadian, canadians
policy	6	308	1.04	policies, policy, policy''
foreign	7	275	0.93	foreign, foreigners
governments	11	240	0.81	govern, governance, governed, governing, government, governments
internationally	15	219	0.74	internal, internally, internation, international, internationally
india	5	166	0.56	india, indias
africa	6	158	0.53	africa, africa''
ministers	9	153	0.52	minister, ministers, ministers'
interests	9	137	0.46	interest, interested, interesting, interests, interests''
conservative	12	136	0.46	conservative, conservatives, conservatives'
security	8	134	0.45	secure, securely, securing, security

nations	7	126	0.42	nation, national, national-ism, nationally, nationals, nations, nations'
world	5	122	0.41	world
united	6	116	0.39	united, uniting
states	6	114	0.38	state, stated, states, states', stating
politics	8	105	0.35	political, politically, poli-tics
ottawa	6	98	0.33	ottawa
trading	7	98	0.33	trade, trading
timing	6	96	0.32	time, timely, times, tim-ing