



## Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa

*Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges with a focused emphasis on Kenya within the field of Energy. It is structured as a survey research article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *East Africa Mombasa, Africa Mombasa Dar, Mombasa Dar es, Dar es Salaam, Port Sudan Digital, Sudan Digital Transformation*

#### Article Highlights

- Survey research examines three major East African ports
- Focus on digital transformation's impact on trade logistics
- Analysis grounded in Kenyan energy sector dynamics
- Evidence-informed recommendations for African contexts

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula with confidence level, expected proportion, and margin of error parameters.

*This article synthesizes African-centred evidence for scholarship and decision-making.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Energy (Esmail et al., 2023)(Esmail et al., 2023). This section is written as a approximately 355 to 544 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder

summary([Hamilton et al., 2022](#))([Hamilton et al., 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Kickbusch et al., 2021](#))([Kickbusch et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; explain why it matters in Kenya; define the article objective; preview the structure([Petríková & Lazell, 2021](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Petríková & Lazell, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), What's on the horizon for community-based conservation?

Emerging threats and opportunities ), Risk, Resilience and Reward: Impacts of Shifting to Digital Sex Work ). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

The methodology of Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Energy([Kickbusch et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 355 to 544 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Petríková & Lazell, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Esmail et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Hamilton et al., 2022](#)). In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), What's on the horizon for community-based conservation?

Emerging threats and opportunities ), Risk, Resilience and Reward: Impacts of Shifting to Digital Sex Work ). This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^{2p}(1 - \frac{p}{d})^2$ , where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.

([Esmail et al., 2023](#))

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## Survey Results

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The survey results of Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Energy. This section is written as a approximately 355 to 544 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), What's on the horizon for community-based conservation?

Emerging threats and opportunities ), Risk, Resilience and Reward: Impacts of Shifting to Digital Sex Work ). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Discussion

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The discussion of Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Energy. This section is written as a approximately 355 to 544 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Kenya; note practical relevance. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), What's on the horizon for community-based conservation?

Emerging threats and opportunities ), Risk, Resilience and Reward: Impacts of Shifting to Digital Sex Work ). This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

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## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges examines Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges in relation to Kenya, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Energy. This section is written as a approximately 355 to 544 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Port Infrastructure and Trade Logistics in East Africa: Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Sudan: Digital Transformation and Emerging Challenges; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Kenya; suggest a next step. In the context of Kenya, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan ), What’s on the horizon for community-based conservation?

Emerging threats and opportunities ), Risk, Resilience and Reward: Impacts of Shifting to Digital Sex Work ). This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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