PROTRACTED CONFLICT AND LIVELIHOOD AMONGST PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: CASE OF BARINGO COUNTY, 1992-2020

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been submitted to any institution for an award of a degree or any other certificate.

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This project has been submitted for review with my approval as Kenyatta University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my late father Christopher Ochieng Oganga, my entire family and colleagues at work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Protracted conflicts amongst Pastoral Communities in Kenya mostly results from incidents of cattle rustling and banditry. It has manifested itself in various scale and dimensions across the nation. The practice is causing great havoc in the affected areas resulting in the loss of human lives, destruction of property, displacement of the population, increased rate of unemployment and illiteracy level as well as inter-ethnic conflicts. Despite the government's intervention through forceful disarmament, voluntary arms surrender and re-arming the Pastoral Communities, recruitment of the National Police Reservists, peace building initiatives and even prosecuting the perpetrators, insecurity caused by these protracted conflicts still persists. This study sort to examine three objectives; First, to examine the role played by competition over scarce resources in influencing persistent conflicts in Baringo County; secondly to examine the role played by inter-ethnic conflicts in influencing persistent conflicts in Baringo County; Thirdly, to examine the role played by local politics in influencing persistent conflicts in Baringo County. The study was carried entirely in Baringo County and covered the period between 1992 and 2020. The study was guided by the Protracted Social Theory (PSC) by Edward Azar and Conflict Theory by Johan Galtung. The study employed mixed research designs. Data collected was both quantitatively and qualitatively from a sample size of 573. The study established that competition over resources, which include water, pasture, animal possession and access to food and shelter influence protracted conflicts in the region. The study established that inter-ethnic conflicts influence protracted conflicts in the region especially when it arises from marginality, poverty, indigenous description and politics. The study established the nature of politics over conflicts in Baringo to be very high especially politicians' incitement over communities. The study also established that the nature of politics over conflicts was also influenced by cultural factors which were being politicized to escalate the conflicts. These cultural activities included lost cattle over disease/drought, increase of cattle herd, dowry requirements, youth adult transition, early marriages, low education and illicit brews. The study established that the impact on human security ranges from loss of life/death, destruction of property, loss of livestock, disruption of education, increase in proliferation of small arms, environmental devastation, state insecurity and vulnerability, crime, insurgency and terrorism. The study concluded that competition over water and expansion of grazing land for pasture are some of the factors that are responsible for the persistence of cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo. The study concluded that ethnic tension provides incentive to communities to participate in cattle rustling in Baringo County. The study concluded that competing political interests by local elites plays a major role in the escalation and sustenance of inter-ethnic strife within Baringo County. The study concluded protracted conflicts have negatively impacted on human security in Baringo County. The study recommended that there is need to introduce other economic activities to substitute livestock keeping in Baringo County. It recommends that inclusivity, cohesion and cultural tolerance need to be encouraged among communities in Baringo County. The study also recommended that the escalation of political interest during electioneering period need to be monitored to avoid incitement among communities.

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OPERATIONAL TERMS

Cattle Rustling: This is a pattern of organized crime with the aim of stealing livestock.

Conflict: A process by which there is a general pattern of groups dealing with desperate ideas. It includes armed war and social frictions or differences.

Human security: It is a focus of protection of individual lives and creation of a safe environment to enjoy civil rights and basic human needs.

Nomadism: It is the movement of pastoralists from place to place in search for grazing pastures.

Pastoralism: This is a way of life practiced by the communities who keep large herds of livestock for subsistence.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

CBO: Community Based Organization

DCC: Deputy County Commissioner

FBO: Faith Based Organization

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

NPR: National Police Reservist

NACOSTI: National Council for Science Technology and Innovation

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

OCS: Officer Commanding Station

PSC: Protracted Social Conflict

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Protracted conflicts in various Countries of Africa and around the globe occur amongst the Pastoralist Communities. A cattle rustling is a common practice amongst the Pastoralist Communities and a major contributor to these protracted conflicts. Blench (2004), traditionally the drive for this criminal activity was for sale of cows for meat. However, cattle rustling as a criminal enterprise has evolved with sophistication and well organized patterns to execute it efficiently. Okoli and Lortyer (2013) this manifestation in cattle rustling ranges in scale and dimensions, for instance in Scotland cattle rustling was declared a national emergency.

Okoli and Atelhe (2014), in Africa particularly Nigeria cattle rearing are a dominant agricultural practice. It is affected by cattle rustling, thus becoming a national security problem. Hentz, Soderbum and Tavares (2009) in East Africa the security environment is dynamic and diversity to include piracy, drug and human trafficking, radicalization and violent extremism, organized crime and conventional challenges such as identity conflicts, insurgencies, and resource conflicts and post-conflict stabilization.

Hickey et. al. (2012), noted that ethnic conflicts are common phenomenon between various pastoralists' communities which has continued to occur in different forms at different times. The conflict comes in form of cattle rustling, destruction of homes and other settlements all of which affect the economic activities in the affected area (Hentz, Soderbum and Tavares, 2009). These conflicts have in particular had severe effects on the members of the community who cannot physically defend themselves, their economic activities and property being damaged, or taken away (Collier, 2003). It has been claimed that inter-ethnic conflicts lead to hunger situations, poor health amongst women and children, poor schooling facilities, internal displacement of persons, and poor water sources (Collier, 2003).

According to Mulu (2008), one direct result of ethnic conflict in the North Rift is a widespread loss of livestock as a means of subsistence, and human lives as well. The conflict has made the fragile environment to turn into an endemic food insecurity region. While the inter and intra ethnic conflict is not the direct cause of food insecurity it has made it difficult for the societies in the North Rift frontier region to engage in their traditional coping strategies which made it easy to mitigate the effects of droughts and famines and made

recovery easier. Conflicts have led to complete destitution of whole villages and a breakdown of normal functions of the affected families (Njiru, 2012).

Nyaga (2015), states that cattle rustling have been reported to lead to insecurity in the areas they occur. The insecurity alters grazing and settlement patterns with negative effects on the economy and environment. Livestock mobility, which is an important aspect of non-destructive pastoralism, is restricted and herds have to be confined in areas that are considered safe while good grazing lands are avoided (Nyaga, 2015). The traditional settlement pattern of isolated individual or small groups of households' characteristic of pastoral societies is abandoned in preference for large congregation of households (homesteads) in the restricted regions for security reasons (Njiru, 2012).

Kumssa, Jones & Herbert Williams (2009) in Kenya conflicts have a historical link to land tenure issue that trace to the colonial era. However, cattle rustling has emerged a potential threat to conflict, violence and displacement of population especially in pastoralists' areas where there is scarcity of water and pasture. Cattle rustling have also created border conflicts from migratory route and traditional grazing grounds between counties and neighboring countries. These pastoral conflicts are aggravated by prolonged drought and proliferation of arms among the communities.

Schilling et. al. (2012) identifies cattle rustling as a major cause of conflict in Kenya especially in North Western Kenya where the practice is part of the traditional and cultural norms of the pastoral communities. The practice of cattle rustling as a traditional and cultural practice is also similar to other states such as in Nigeria. Cattle rustling as a culture are practiced by young men as a ritual of passage to manhood especially after circumcision or as an act to acquire bride price.

Kumssa, Jones and Herbert William (2009) identified political and economic drivers who influence livestock theft in North Rift and North Eastern Kenya. Cattle rustling provide a political and economic forum for individuals who use it to propel their interests or settle differences. The geographical terrain and nomadic nature of pastoralist also complicates the process of conflict management in these pastoralist areas (Juma, 2010). Mwaniki (2007) identifies the poverty level as a major contributor to cattle rustling as majority of the population depend on international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the government to provide food. The geographical terrain of the pastoralist areas predisposes them to access of light weapons and arms from neighboring collapsed and war-torn states.

According to Azam (2001), ethnic conflicts are common in Northern Kenya. It has been claimed mainly that ethnic tensions are fueled up by ethnic competition whereby as each ethnic group endeavors to purse its interest resulting to conflict. The most recent incidence of conflict was experienced when Pokot herders invaded Mukutani area in search of pasture and water for livestock. Following the conflict, many people were displaced and ended up camping in schools. The drought ravaging many parts of Baringo County enhances more conflict between the pastoralists in the area (Hickey et al, 2012). The increase of proliferation of small arms in the region, the effects of cattle rustling have escalated to loss of human lives, destruction of property and displacement of persons. The practice of cattle rustling has been commercialized to the extent of communities renting guns for efficient execution of raids. It is with this basis that the study sets to investigate the impact of protracted conflicts on the security of people of Baringo.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite various intervention measures by the government, non-governmental organization (NGOs), community based organization (CBOs), faith based organization (FBOs) to end cattle rustling in Baringo, peaceful co-existence amongst the communities living in Baringo has still proven elusive. Despite disarmament, community policing through Kenya police reserve (KPR), peace-building initiatives, prosecution of perpetrators and voluntary arms surrender, cattle rustling and banditry still persist in Baringo county thus claiming quite a number of lives, not only for the local community but also for security officers as well.

Scholars have made different approaches to study factors that influence cattle rustling and effects of cattle rustling in pastoral communities in the North Rift region but very little has been conducted on the factors that has sustained it for long. None of these studies has ever come with explanations as to why mitigated measures have failed. This lack of knowledge is the gap that this study intends to fulfill by re-examining the persistent nature of cattle rustling and its impact on human security in Baringo County.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to examine the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The study objectives were:

i.   To explore how competition over scarce resources plays an influence in the protracted conflicts in Baringo County.

ii. To examine the role of ethnic-conflicts in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County.

iii. To examine the role of local politics in influencing conflicts in Baringo and its implication on human security

1.4 Research Questions

The study research questions were:

i.   To what extent has competition over scarce resources contributed to protracted conflicts in Baringo County?

ii. In what ways has inter-ethnic conflicts contributed in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County?

iii. What is the role played by local politics in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County?

1.5 Assumptions

The assumptions of the study were:

i.   Competition over water and expansion of grazing land for pasture are some of the factors that are responsible for the persistence of cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo.

ii. Ethnic tension provides incentive to communities to participate in cattle rustling in Baringo County.

iii. Competing political interests by local elites plays a major role in the escalation and sustenance of inter-ethnic strife within Baringo County.

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study is of great value to a number of stakeholder's mainly future researchers, the government of Kenya and other policy makers as well as people of Baringo. This study may be useful in filling the literature gap that currently exists. Future researchers will find this study useful for it will provide insight into the dynamics of cattle rustling and its impacts on human security in Baringo County.

The government of Kenya and other policy makers will benefit from this study by ensuring that they get relevant information useful in safeguarding human lives, property and reducing the level of violence generated by hostilities caused by cattle rustling. The government will also find this study important in determining the most appropriate ways to mitigate the effects of cattle rustling in Baringo county and other areas of Kenya, since the previous mitigated measures have failed.

Although there exists a significant quantity of literature on cattle rustling in Kenya and its impact on human security, most of solutions provided by these studies have not effectively contributed in reducing the intensity of cattle rustling. Instead, the practice is aggravating insecurity among pastoral communities hence there is need for further studies for better solutions that can bring the menace to a halt or even reduce loss of lives and displacement of population. The data obtained could be useful to the scholars, academicians in undertaking their further studies by serving as a source of literature to be reviewed as well as embarking on the gaps that the study will suggest.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study re-examined the role of cattle rustling and banditry in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County between the periods 1992 and 2020. The study used mixed research design using purposive sampling and finally snow ball sampling to collect data. The study was guided by the Protracted Social Theory (PSC) by Edward Azar and conflict theory by Johan Galtung'.

Baringo County has a long history of cattle rustling and banditry pitting the Pokots against Turkanas, Tugens, and vice versa (Kendagor, 2010). The area is known for bloody conflict related to cattle rustling that have claimed many lives not only for the local inhabitants but also of security personnel. Insecurity related to cattle rustling and high banditry continues to disrupt livelihood strategies within the County. The choice of 1992-2021 has been influenced by the fact that with the advent of multi-party politics, local patterns of cattle rustling and banditry among the pastoralists in the North Rift were influenced by National or regional

politics. Cattle rustling then became commercialized hence the source of protracted conflicts (Greiner, 2013).

A mixed research design is an ideal for this study because it helped in gathering a lot of information through long-term interaction with the selected sample. It also enabled the use of questionnaires and interview schedules.

The choice of protracted social theory and conflict theory in this study is appropriate since both theories explain how competition for resources, deprivation of basic human needs, bad governance/inequality can create communal discontent which individuals may express collectively as a group or community, thus resulting into protracted conflicts that may create insecurity.

1.8 The Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The researchers' sole aim was to personally administer the questionnaires and to conduct interviews so as to enhance the rate of response. The researcher was likely to encounter a challenge in accessing most of the areas because of the poor roads and lack of public transport. The researcher overcame this challenge by hiring a four-wheel vehicle to access areas with poor roads. Another challenge that the researcher encountered was the language barrier and the suspicious nature of the communities to strangers. The researcher appointed a local research assistant to translate the research questions and explain the purpose of the research to the sampled respondents.

The subject matter of raids and theft is sensitive thus confidentiality is required due to its repercussions. This could impede access to the right information and the willingness of the sampled respondents. The researcher overcame this, first by assuring the respondents about the confidentiality of the information received and the confidentiality of the name of the interviewee. Secondly, the researcher put question orally, listened to the respondents, then recorded the response later to reduce the fear of the respondent for being victimized. In addition, the researcher used mobile phone voice recorder without the notice of the respondents, recorded the conversation then downloaded the contents thereafter.

The vastness of the study area also posed another challenge to the researcher in accessing the entire sampled population. The researcher overcame this by creating a rapport with the local Administration like the Deputy county commissioners, (DCC), chiefs and assistant chiefs who called Barazas in different areas from where the sampled populations were easily accessed.

In conclusion the researcher sought permission from the local administrators to access the field for the collection of data. The researcher then built a rapport with the sampled respondents to achieve acceptability and willingness of the sampled respondents to participate voluntarily. Finally, the researcher assured confidentiality of the information and the privacy of the participants to build up their confidence.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literature on the study objectives in relation to human security in Baringo. It also identifies theoretical framework in relation to the impacts of the study objectives on human security. Lastly, this chapter further develops a conceptual framework of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Literature review was done based on their search objectives on the roles played by competition over scarce resources on human security, the roles of inter-ethnic conflicts on human security, the role of local politics on human security and the role of violent cultures on human security.

Odada Onyando and Obudho (2006), cases of cattle rustling and increased insecurity has left many villages and schools deserted in most areas of the world. The pastoralists are generally nomadic in nature moving from place to place in search of green pastures and water. Mwaniki (2007) acknowledge that this movement among pastoralist goes beyond the Kenyan border to Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and Uganda. These inter-regional and cross border movements in search of water and pastures have been linked to conflicts. Kumssa Jones and Herbert Williams (2009) posit that conflicts related to cattle rusting often displace large populations from their homesteads, settlements, loss of lives and damage to property.

Gakuo Mwangi (2006), while examining conflicts in pastoralist areas noted that 88% of the respondents in Baringo county used gun for raiding cattle in this regards there is increased insecurity and inter-ethnic conflicts as small arms have then become essential house hold asset. Mwaura (2005) agrees that the use of weapons during raids is done by the youth as a sign of heroism in livestock theft and community killings. This commercialization of the raided cattle has also increased illiteracy level in Baringo County. Thus the youth use cattle rustling to earn a living rather than attend school to better their livelihoods.

2.1.1 Competition over Scarce Resources on Human Security

Khisa (2016) identified that there had been an increase in livestock raiding in Samburu and Marsabit in a study on the trends in livestock rustling and the dynamics of socio-economic development. Traditionally, raids had seasonal occurrences with increased patterns in drought

to restock herds. However, recent frequency of raids has increased raising the question behind the motives of communities' engagement departing from the traditional reason. This has posed a challenge to sustainable livestock production especially among poor communities and families trying to maintain or accumulate livestock for economic empowerment.

Meier et al. (2007) recognizes that raids or cattle rustling are used by communities to rebuild lost herds due to drought which has been frequent with the effects of global warming. The increase of cattle rustling trends have been mostly linked to the changing climate and persistent drought in pastoralist areas. Scarcity of water and pasture leads to competition but increased competition due to drought severity and frequency begets conflicts. As communities' loss livestock to drought the need to restock arises thus youth embark to cattle rustling to neighboring communities. Meier et. al., (2007) the process of property recovery poses the question of the role of government in protecting private property when it is the source of livelihood.

Adano et al. (2012) highlights different motives in describing cattle rustling and livestock raiding among pastoralist in Kenya. The motive identified include poverty, dowry and accumulation of wealth to retaliation, tribal-based politics, institutional set-ups, availability of small arms and climate change-related and unrelated resource degradation. Adano et al. (2012) also identified that competition and scarcity of resources played a key role in the conflicts among pastoralist communities. Kumssa, Jones and Herbert Williams (2009) agree that resource competition has severe consequences to national economy, security and human security. This is evident in the study which identified North Rift and North Eastern regions as some of the most underdevelopment counties with high levels of poverty, illiteracy and insecurity.

Ellis, Mutimba and Wanyoike (2013) argue that resource based conflicts occur globally either violent or non-violent. The spectrum of conflict ranges from human to human conflict and human to animal conflict. Human to human conflict exists where groups create a perception of mismanagement, illegitimate and inequitable allocation of resources while human to animal conflict occurs between user groups and wildlife. It is with this reference that the study conceptualized security from a humanistic approach rather than the nationalistic approach. Human security emphasis on the rights and freedoms of individuals and communities while the nationalistic approach focus on the economic interest of the state. Ellis, Mutimba and Wanyoike (2013) argue that human security is more aligned to the sustainable development as it focusses on rights based rather than economic growth.

According to Hagos (2011) South Sudan pastoral conflicts can be attributed to land privatization, poor government policies and large-scale agriculture that marginalize nomads and pastoralist. These factors have increased pastoral conflict as they create intense competition over grazing areas, land and water. The current situation shows underrepresentation of pastoralist in government, market driven society willing to use militia tactics, business and political class ready to profit themselves in disregard to authority (Hagos, 2011).

2.1.2 Inter-Ethnic Conflicts on Human Security

According to Larson and Lewis (2016), inter-ethnic conflict result from sustained clashes in which ethnic groups attack each other in their favor to seek major changes in a geographical region. It can also involve an armed conflict between groups of people based on social or political reasons. Larson and Lewis (2016), argue that modern societies continue to experience different forms of violence or conflicts; for example, the war in Darfur, Yugoslav, the Rwanda civil war and the Barona and Gabra communities in Northern Kenya.

Conflicts have been experienced all over the globe and result from different dimensions. For instance, De la Torre and Lindstrom (2010,) while studying inter-ethnic conflicts in Mexico noted that the perseverance of imbalance confronted by underestimated and prohibited ethnic minorities remains a test. The connection between marginality and poor living conditions and indigenous inscription is clear in developing nations that have ethnic minorities. Topographically, regardless of the movement into urban places, an extensive extent of the indigenous populace still lives in rustic regions. Neediness levels are moved in rustic and minimized zones where indigenous individuals have a tendency to live (De la Torre and Lindstrom, 2010). Correspondingly, the occurrence of amazing neediness in the year 2002 for example was 4.5 times higher among dominatingly indigenous individuals than among non-indigenous individuals in prevalently mestizo districts; up from a proportion of 3.7 times in one decade.

Kumssa, Williams and Jones (2011) rank Kenya 26th out of 53 among states with good governance practices in Africa. The classification was based on various indicators which include safety, human rights, sustainable economic opportunities, and human development. However, the country still faces political conflicts, economic unrest, and border conflicts along Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia, influx of refugees, inter-tribal rivalries and limited resources that pose threat to human security.

2.1.3 Role of Local Politics on Human Security

Conflicts, especially in Africa have not been a lesser issue. Williams (2011), gives a record of the number of conflicts that have occurred between 1990 and 2009 by giving an extensive database. Before this, he outlines the political territory, which guides the study in comprehending the battle of Africa's political scene by giving a superior perspective. By delineating the number of conflicts on the mainland, Williams recognizes repeating examples of conflicts. The portrayal of the political landscape helps to comprehend the primary contentions of security in Africa. The main contention presented for this situation is that, among the quantity of significant reasons that have contributed towards the political scene of Africa, numerous African states will ensure their administrations also as their own administrations' regardless of the fact that it requires an abnormal state of brutality and power. Unexpectedly, notwithstanding, trying to secure their administrations, the local people neglect to organize matters that may undermine the survival of the state; subsequently, the author alludes to frail also, fizzling states (Williams, 2011).

According to Sharamo (2014) the nature of pastoral conflicts in Northern Kenya has shaped national development strategy and devolution of governance. A baseline study of Isiolo shows the changing trend and dynamism of new violence among pastoralist and conflict reduction due to peace building initiatives. The dynamics of new conflicts show that violence and development are intertwined and the transition among conflicting parties have been built on political and economic interests linked to devolution systems. The re-shaping of pastoral conflicts along devolution governance, national development strategy and limited resources has become a new breeding ground for ethnicity-based conflicts and violence (Sharamo, 2014).

Kumssa, Williams and Jones (2011) acknowledge that the access and proliferation of arms from neighbouring countries who also engage in cattle rusting have transformed it from the traditional and cultural activity to an organized criminal activity. The transformation of cattle rustling to a criminal activity entails the use of guns for banditry and livestock theft. It has also acquired political and economic motivations where politicians use it as a tool for political gains and commercialization of profits (Kumssa, Williams and Jones, 2011).

Simonse (2011) posit that external interference in pastoral conflicts has increased to include security personnel, political elite and business community. The demand for livestock by the market has attracted new actors like the security personnel and political elite who use this for commercial profits and political mileage. The political elite and security personnel in pastoral areas also take the opportunity to arm paramilitary groups for political interest or against

opponents. This practice of arming communities has escalated cattle rustling and increased the proliferation of arms in the region.

According to Tarp (2003) cattle rustling are considered as one contributing factors to underdevelopment in rural areas as the government has limited provision of services such as health, education, road and infrastructure. Moreover, the region governance by the political elite experiences misappropriation of funds, political incitement and proliferation of arms which provide a conducive environment for bandits and cattle rustling. Despite human wildlife conflict being a distinct type of conflict it is plagued by cross sectional escalators that act as triggers to conflict that end up affecting human security.

2.1.4 Role of Violent Cultures on Human Security

According to Leff (2009) local organizations are becoming a more effective alternative conflict manager especially in disarmament initiative among pastoralists. There is enough evidence to support local instruments in conflict response and disarmament as opposed to government driven disarmament program. Local organizations and initiative have proven to build confidence among the pastoral communities especially when rival communities do not trust the government or political elite. The approach by local organizations is to empower communities by advancing their livelihood to depend not only on livestock but other profitable agricultural practices. In doing so, they reduce the threat communities face from livestock theft thus reducing the need for arms to defend themselves. Despite the lack of adequate security apparatus to provide security pastoralist arm themselves for security thus posing a challenge to disarmament initiatives.

Richardson (2011) agrees that there exists a causal relationship between culture and cattle rustling. Traditionally, in African culture cattle are used as determinant for wealth and social status in society. They were also used as a token of appreciation or compensation in cultural ceremonies such as marriages, justice, conflict management and rites of passage. In most communities where cattle rustling are practiced as a rite of passage it has increased as the communities have transitioned to the use of lethal weapons. Pastoralist communities are also nomadic in nature therefore migration in search for water and pasture is common practice but this creates conflict emerging from competition of grazing areas. The migration of pastoralist creates a volatile environment between communities as it gives them proximity and competition over scarce resource that lead to violent conflicts. These conflicts affect both human settlements and livestock among the communities.

Simonse (2011) observes that the national and county government are both stretched and limited in resources and provision of security in pastoralist areas. The government also lack political good will or adequate security personnel to effectively manage the issue of cattle rustling. This impunity from the government has given the pastoralist more confidence to the extent of arming themselves during these practices. Simonse (2011) posit that the government's efforts to use local community members known as home guards has exacerbated the issue as they form part of the vigilant groups. The arming of locals by the state has prompted the pastoralist communities to solicit arms from neighboring collapsed states like Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda. The proliferation of arms has criminalized the practice of cattle rustling thus increasing its effects not only on loss of property but also human lives.

Schilling, Opiyo and Scheffran (2012) agrees that cattle rustling are not new phenomena in the Horn of Africa as communities use conflict to restock their herds during drought, calamities and disease. The practice of cattle rustling as a cultural practice is regulated by community elders who officiate and legitimize them during cultural ceremonies. According to Khisa (2016) cultural changes had resulted to new trends in livestock rustling in Marsabit and Samburu Counties. The study therefore intends to investigate whether cultural practices influence the same in Baringo County.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by two theories; the protracted social theory by Edward Azar and conflict theory by Johan Galtung'. These theories explain how competition over resource, deprivation of basic human needs, bad governance resulting in inequality breeds increased and protracted grievances which individuals may express collectively as a group or community thus affecting human security.

2.2.1 Protracted Social Theory

Edward Azar is the proponent of this theory. Azar defined protracted social conflict as the prolonged violent conflict between parties to ensure they meet their basic needs. The theory identified four preconditions that are a source of protracted social conflict. The preconditions were communal content, deprivation of human needs, governance and states' role and international linkages. First, communal content entails community identity based on race, religion and ethnic group of cultural ties which are used to propel communal interest. Second, deprivation of needs is concerned with individual basic needs that their fulfillment leads to group success or failure. These needs include political, security and acceptance. Third, political institution or governments have legal authority to regulate and protect citizens

for collective good. Last, international linkages focus on economic and political relations that link states together for a common goal.

Given the fact that this theory explains factors that are responsible for the prolonged social conflict and further identifies deprivation for human needs as a factor for the prolonged conflict, it is relevant to this study because cattle rustling is driven by competition for scarce resources, deprivation of human needs, bad governance and international linkages that enable proliferation of small arms to sustain the vice.

2.2.2 Conflict Theory

This theory was advanced by John Galtung' (1996) who conceptualized social conflicts from a tripod approach. The theory presents conflict in three intertwined categories of structural violence, cultural violence and direct violence. The structural violence relates to behavior of groups, cultural related to attitude or norms of persons and direct violence relates to content or environment within the society. This theory is relevant to the study as it examined the impacts of conflict caused by cattle rustling on human security.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The dependent variable in this study is human security. Human security is likely to be affected by cattle rustling. Cattle rustling are likely to be influenced by competition over scarce resources, inter-ethnic conflict; role of politics and cultural activities in Baringo. This therefore becomes the independent variables of the study that the study aims to determine whether they had an impact on human security. Figure 1 below gives the representation of conceptual framework that guides the study.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Independent variables   Dependent variable

Independent variables	Dependent variable	
• Competition over scarce resources • Inter-ethnic conflicts • Role of politics • Violence cultures	Cattle rustling and banditry	Human security
• Commercialization • Small arms • Poverty • Marginalization		
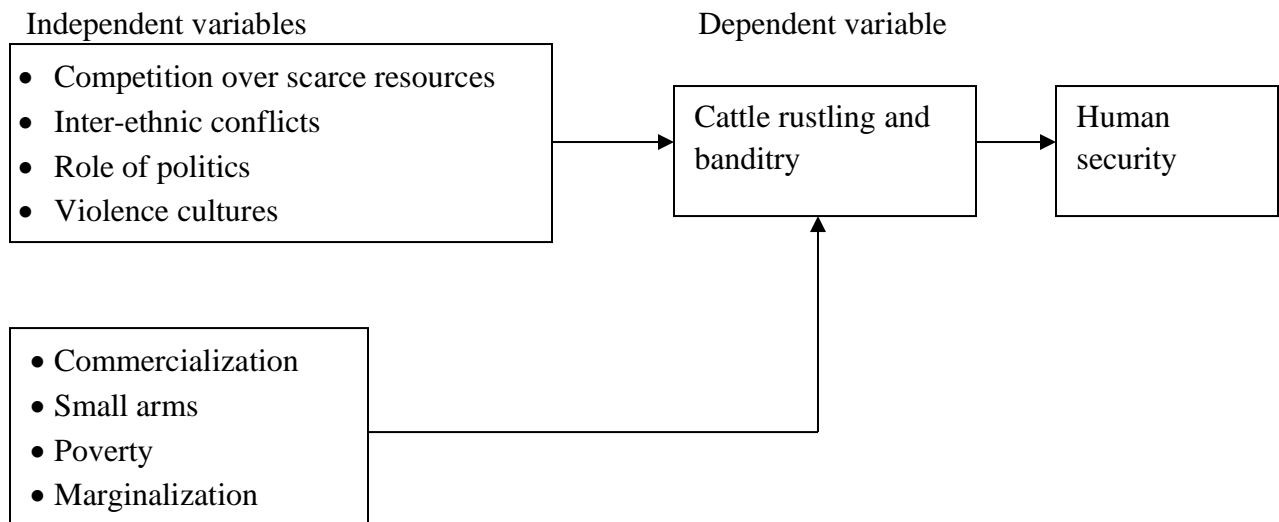
Intervening variables

In this study the intervening variables were: Commercialization of livestock, proliferation of small arms, Poverty and Marginalization.

2.4 Research Gaps

The empirical review of literature and the theoretical framework reveals that there is a gap. Related literature reviewed concentrated on factors influencing cattle rustling and Banditry among the pastoral communities. The theoretical framework as well concentrated on factors influencing conflict and dissatisfaction. Both theories i.e. the protracted social theory and conflict theory provided no solutions to conflicts and prolonged conflicts. Both theories have been criticized for focusing only on social change and neglecting social stability. The literature reviewed tended to ignore the changing pattern in the trend of cattle rustling and factors that have sustained cattle rustling over a period of time thus creating a gap for further research.

Previous studies carried out on the same subject have come out with marvelous solutions and recommendations for implementation. Despite their implementations, cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo is still on the increase thus creating a gap to investigate why these mitigated measures have failed. This study therefore explored the factors responsible for the changing trend of pattern in cattle rustling and the impact of the failed mitigated measures on the security of the residents of Baringo County.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section identifies the research design, site of study, sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The study used cross sectional survey design. This research design is preferred because it is aimed at finding out the prevalence and changes in the pattern and trend of cattle rustling in relation to their impacts on human security by taking a cross section of the target population. The cross section was chosen from the area chiefs, assistant chiefs, village elders and police officers who have worked in those stations for more than three years. This research design allowed for collection of data through questionnaires, key informants, and interviews and focused group discussion administered to the respondents.

3.3 Site of Study

The study was undertaken in Baringo County. The county is divided into six sub-counties Baringo Central, Baringo North, Baringo South, East Pokot, Koibatek and Mogotio. The County is characterized by farming and pastoralism.

3.4 Target Population

The residents of Baringo County formed the study population. The target population was drawn from the Assistant chiefs, chiefs, village elders and Police officers from each sub-Location, Location, village and police stations respectively. They formed the representative samples of the target population. This is because these groups are the people with more information about cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo.

3.5 Sample Technique and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Techniques

This study used non-probability sampling methods. This is because the researcher was interested in selecting a sample that gives in-depth information about cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo. Under this method the researcher used purposive sampling to select assistant chiefs, chief and police officers who have stayed in those stations more than three years. This sample gives in-depth information on cattle rustling and Banditry. They also assisted the researcher by identifying village elders with more information on cattle rustling (Snow ball sampling) and banditry.

3.5.2 Sample Size

In order to determine the samples size, the researcher used the following formula as recommended by Fischer et. al., in social science research for population larger than 10,000 (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The study therefore sampled a minimum of 384 respondents from Baringo County as indicated in the below table.

Table 1: Sample Size

Sub-county	Number of sub-locations (sub-chiefs)	No. of police stations	Respondents per sub- location
Baringo Central	53	1	53
Baringo North	44	2	44
Baringo South	37	3	37
East Pokot	61	1	61
Koibatek	36	3	36
Mogotio	50	1	50
Totals	281	11	281

A total of 573 respondents participated in the study whereby 281 were Assistant chiefs, 11 police officers taking one officer per police station and 281 village elders taking one elder per Sub-location as the respondent. This gave room for every county administrator to participate in the study from the lowest Administration unit. The police officers who participated in the study were identified through consultation with the officer commanding police station (OCS) to get the officer who had stayed in the police station for over three years and was willing to share information on matters of security concerning cattle rustling. The village elders were identified through the Assistant chief who gave direction on who to talk to about cattle rustling in the village.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used interview schedules, questionnaires and questions designed for focused group discussion to collect primary data. The researcher also used scholarly works such as published books, unpublished thesis, journals and periodicals sourced from Kenyatta University library and police reports sourced from the police stations which formed part of the secondary data.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

The researcher used structured questionnaires and unstructured questionnaires which were administered to two different categories of respondents. One set of questionnaires were administered to Assistant chiefs and Police officers while another set were administered to village elders (see Appendix I and II).

3.6.2 Interview Schedules

The researcher used structured interview schedule to gather an in- depth information from the target population on cattle rustling in the respective sub-counties. The interview schedule enabled the researcher to have face to face dialogue.

3.6.3 Focused groups

The researcher used village elders as instruments for the collection of data from focus group discussion. A village elder was selected from each sub-location. The village elders were identified through the Assistant chiefs who gave direction on who to talk to about cattle rustling. There are 281 sub locations in Baringo County. The researcher designed 10 focus group discussions each group with 28 elders. This instrument was important for the study because the researcher obtained divergent views of the respondents based on the regions (Administrative regions).

3.7 Validity and Reliability

The questionnaires and interview schedule were developed and administered as the main research instrument of measure. There was a pilot study by subjecting a sample of 50 people to pre-test for reliability. The sample was drawn from different localities in a neighbouring Marakwet sub County which also faces the impacts of cattle rustling and banditry. The result helped to adjust any questionnaire and interview guide schedules that appeared unclear.

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Kenyatta University to collect data then proceeded to the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) and processed the research permit. Thereafter the researcher proceeded to the field to collect data.

In the field, the researcher was assisted by the research assistants in administering questionnaires (self-administered questionnaires). The questionnaires were delivered to the respondents and had questionnaires filled in the presence of the research assistants. Where it proved difficult for the correspondents to complete the questionnaires, the researchers left the questionnaires with the respondents then collected them later. Where the respondents had difficulty in comprehending the questions, the research assistants translated the questions into local languages and recorded their responses (researcher administered questionnaires).

The researcher and research assistants also helped in identifying the local assistant chiefs who in turn identified the village elders who formed the focused discussion group. The study used designed questions as a guide to conduct the focus group discussions.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data obtained was classified, coded and analyzed. Qualitative data analysis technique was used to analyze data by creating categories and labels from the questionnaires, interview guides and answers from focused group discussion. Narratives that were issued by village elders who could not remember the dates of occurrences but related the events chronologically were recorded down in written forms. The researcher analyzed the findings of the research by descriptive data and presented it using tables and pie charts.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Kenyatta University then proceeded to the National Council of Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) processed a research permit. This validated the researchers' collection of data from the field. Since information involving cattle rustling was sensitive among those affected; the researcher ensured the privacy of the participants and confidentiality of the reports. Actual names were not mentioned in the final report to safeguard the identity of the participants.

All the respondents were adequately briefed and the purpose of the study was explained to the participants. Confidentiality was maintained as all views given by the participants were respectfully handled, participants were not compelled to give an answer or explain uncomfortable situations and the process was voluntary.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation of the study. The chapter discusses the findings of the study based on the three main objectives which include identifying how competition over scarce resources plays an influence in the persistent conflicts, examining the role of ethnic-conflicts in influencing protracted conflicts and examining the role of local politics in influencing conflicts in Baringo and its implication on human security.

4.2 Response Rate

The response rate of the study from the sample size of 573 respondents was 70%. This high rate of response was attributed to the use of administrative structures of chiefs, sub-chiefs, police, barazas and residents which were used to reach more respondents at the time of Covid 19 pandemic.

Table 2: Response Rate

Response	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Responded	396	70 %
Non-Response	177	30%
Total	**573**	**100 %**

4.3 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHICS

The respondents of the study were purposively targeted as they were best positioned in the community to give detailed information on protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County. The study established that gender was a key cultural determinant in understanding the social demographics of Baringo County. The study establishes how gender is key cultural determinant through cross-tabulation to identify how gender was represented across the respondents.

4.3.1 Gender and Age

The study sort to understand gender is a key cultural determinant in Baringo County by comparing the respondents age with gender. The study establishes that 72% were men while 28% of respondents were women. The respondents' gender with age was men with 20-30

(9.3%), 31-40 (9.6%), 41-50 (23.5%), 51-60 (21.7%), 50 and above (7.8%); women was 20-30 (4.5 %), 31-40 (12.1%), 41-50 (2.8%), 50 and above (8.6%)

Table 3: Gender and Age

			Age					
			20-30	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**50 and Above**	**Total**
Gender	**Male**	**Count**	37	38	93	86	31	**285**
		% of Total	9.3%	9.6%	23.5%	21.7%	7.8%	**72.0%**
	Female	**Count**	18	48	11	0	34	**111**
		% of Total	4.5%	12.1%	2.8%	.0%	8.6%	**28.0%**
Total		**Count**	55	86	104	86	65	**396**
		% of Total	13.9%	21.7%	26.3%	21.7%	16.4%	**100.0%**

4.3.2 Gender and Education

The study establishes how gender is key cultural determinant through cross-tabulation to identify how gender was represented across the respondents. The study establish that majority of the respondents has at least some form of formal education with men having the highest percentage 52.3% with formal education and women with 16.4% with formal education.

The researcher chose to segregate data based on gender and age since it could help in asking and answering critical questions about sex and gender which will likely lead to the discovery of positive outcomes, as well as unpremeditated concerns. The result has potential to strengthen both the practice and science of implementation, improve health outcomes and reduce gender inequities (Fortin, Helliwell & Wang, 2015).

Table 4: Gender and Education

			Education					Total
			Primary	Secondary	Diploma	Degree	Informal Education	
Gender	Male	Count	129	32	31	15	78	**285**
		% of Total	32.6%	8.1%	7.8%	3.8%	19.7%	**72.0%**
	Female	Count	32	15	18	0	46	**111**
		% of Total	8.1%	3.8%	4.5%	.0%	11.6%	**28.0%**
Total		Count	161	47	49	15	124	**396**
		% of Total	40.7%	11.9%	12.4%	3.8%	31.3%	**100.0%**

4.3.3 Occupation and Period Worked

The study looked at the respondents' occupation and period worked in Baringo County to ascertain their knowledge on the impact of protracted conflicts on human security. The study shows that most of the respondents have been residence of Baringo County for 11-15 years (35.1%), 16-20 years (30.6%), 6-10 years (25%), 21 and above years (5.6%) and 1-5 years (3.8%) respectively. According to Huff & Tingley, 2015, having an occupational classification of respondents is crucial since they make information obtained reliable, parsimonious indicators of the social positions of individuals hence furnishing the resecher with accurate data.

Table 5: Occupation and Period Worked

			Period Worked					Total
			1-5	**6-10**	**11-15**	**16-20**	**21 and Above**	
Occupation	Sub-chief	Count	0	17	0	32	0	**49**
		% of Total	0.00%	4.30%	0.00%	8.10%	0.00%	**12.40%**
	Police Officer	Count	0	17	34	0	0	**51**
		% of Total	0.00%	4.30%	8.60%	0.00%	0.00%	**12.90%**
	County Administrative Officer	Count	0	17	35	0	0	**52**
		% of Total	0.00%	4.30%	8.80%	0.00%	0.00%	**13.10%**
	Business Community	Count	15	15	0	0	0	**30**
		% of Total	3.80%	3.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**7.60%**
	Village Elders	Count	0	11	48	48	22	**129**
		% of Total	0.00%	2.80%	12.10%	12.10%	5.60%	**32.60%**
	Resident	Count	0	22	22	41	0	**85**
		% of Total	0.00%	5.60%	5.60%	10.40%	0.00%	**21.50%**
Total		**Count**	**15**	**99**	**139**	**121**	**22**	**396**
		% of Total	**3.80%**	**25.00%**	**35.10%**	**30.60%**	**5.60%**	**100.00%**

4.4 Impact of Protracted Conflicts on Human Security

The section analyzes the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County. In order to realize this, the study categorized this into three thematic areas that assisted in understanding the impact of protracted conflicts on human security. These thematic areas include the status of protracted conflict, factors influencing protracted conflicts and impact of protracted conflicts on human security.

4.4.1 Status of Protracted Conflicts

The study looked at the status of conflicts in Baringo County. It focused on the status, period and frequency of conflicts to assess the status of protracted conflict in the county.

The respondents were asked what they thought of the status of livestock raiding over the past years in the area.

Figure 2: Status of Conflict
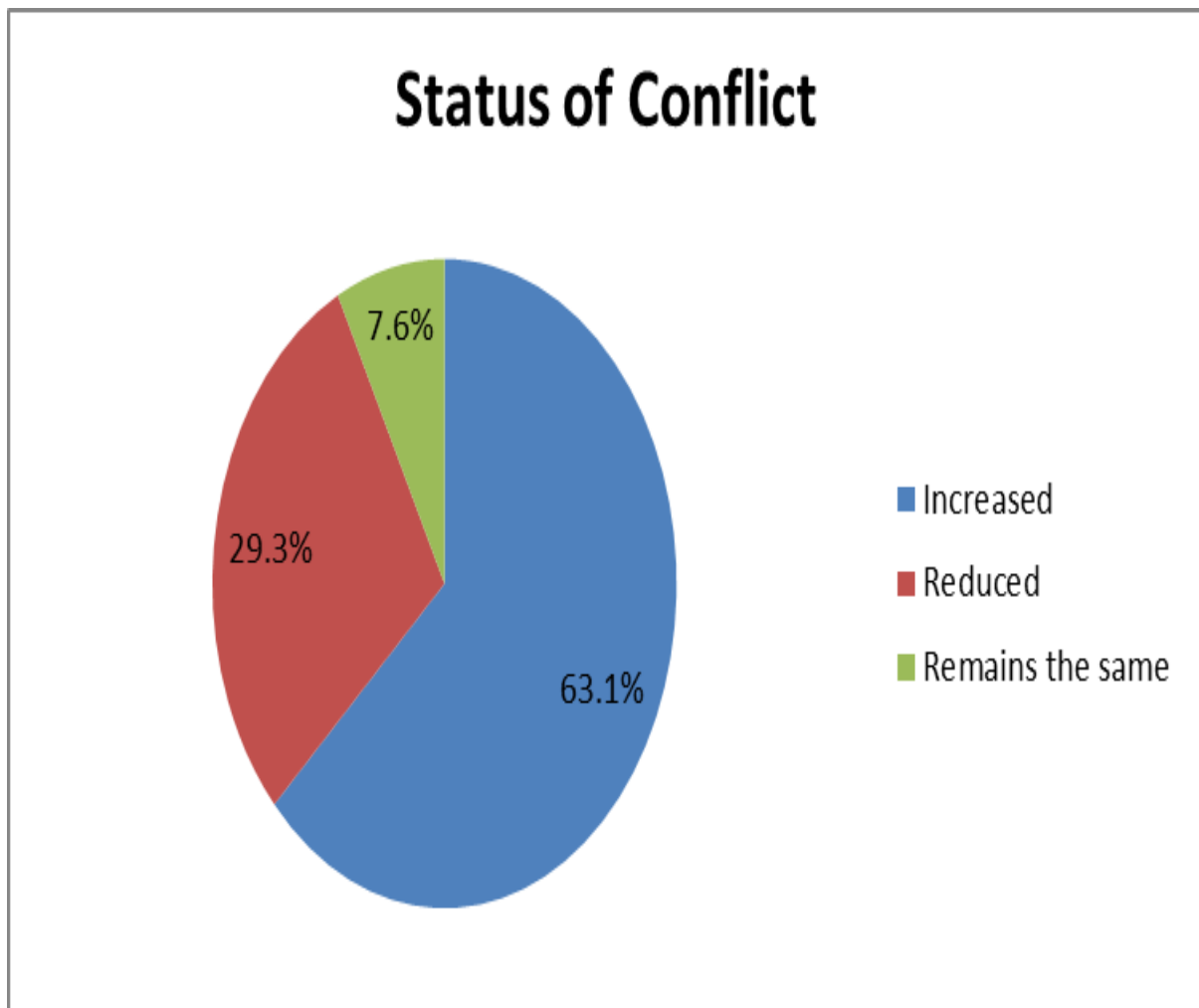
The findings show that most of the respondents felt that there was increased conflict (63.1%), reduced (29.3%) and remained the same (7.6%). The study also went further to interrogate the period that the respondents thought conflict has increased in the region. The respondents were of the view that increased conflicts were experienced during the drough season (52%), rainy season (26.5%) and all the time (21.5%) respectively.

Drought escalation has rendered 2.7 million people food insecure, among them residents of Baringo county who have to withstand the ravaging drought and inter-clan conflict over scarce resources. At the start of the famine, Baringo was classified under the alert stage of drought classification meaning it needed minimal interventions. However, as the drought escalated, the county slid into alarm stage needing urgent assistance (Mazuri, Mwaeke & Bor, 2022).

Figure 3: Period of Conflicts
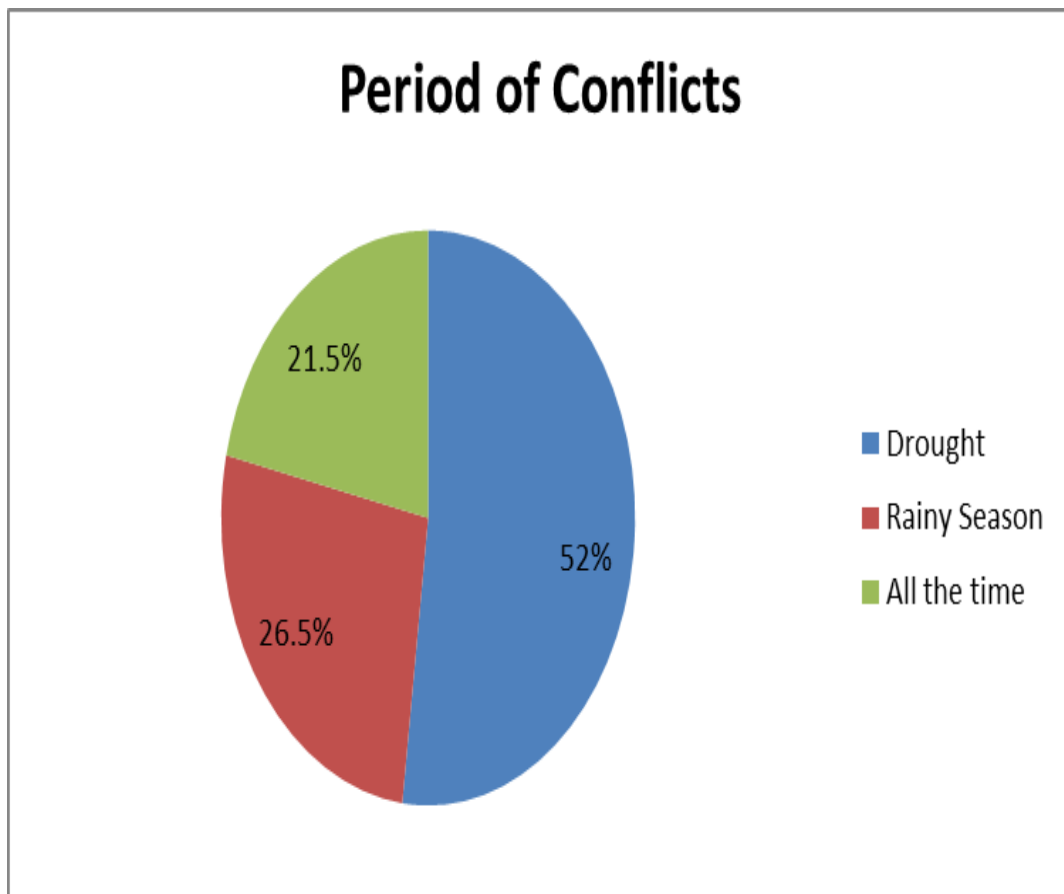
The findings of the study show that conflicts in Baringo County are a frequent occurance with majority of the of the respondents were in concurrent with the status of conflict. The findings show that at least 70.2% of the respondents felt that conflicts were very often (43.4%) and often (26.8%) while 29.8% felt that conflicts were less often (18.4%) and not often (11.4%) respectively.

Mr Chergei, one of the respondents agrees that as drought ravages the country, scramble for water at watering points a pastures at the grazing zones rise.

> "Our large hards of cattle cant get enough drinking water as rivers have dried and pastures dried up. We are forced to look for pastures and water in pokot and marakwet areas where we face hostilities since we have entered there territories" (Chergei, O.I 22/2/2022)

Figure 4: Frequency of Conflicts
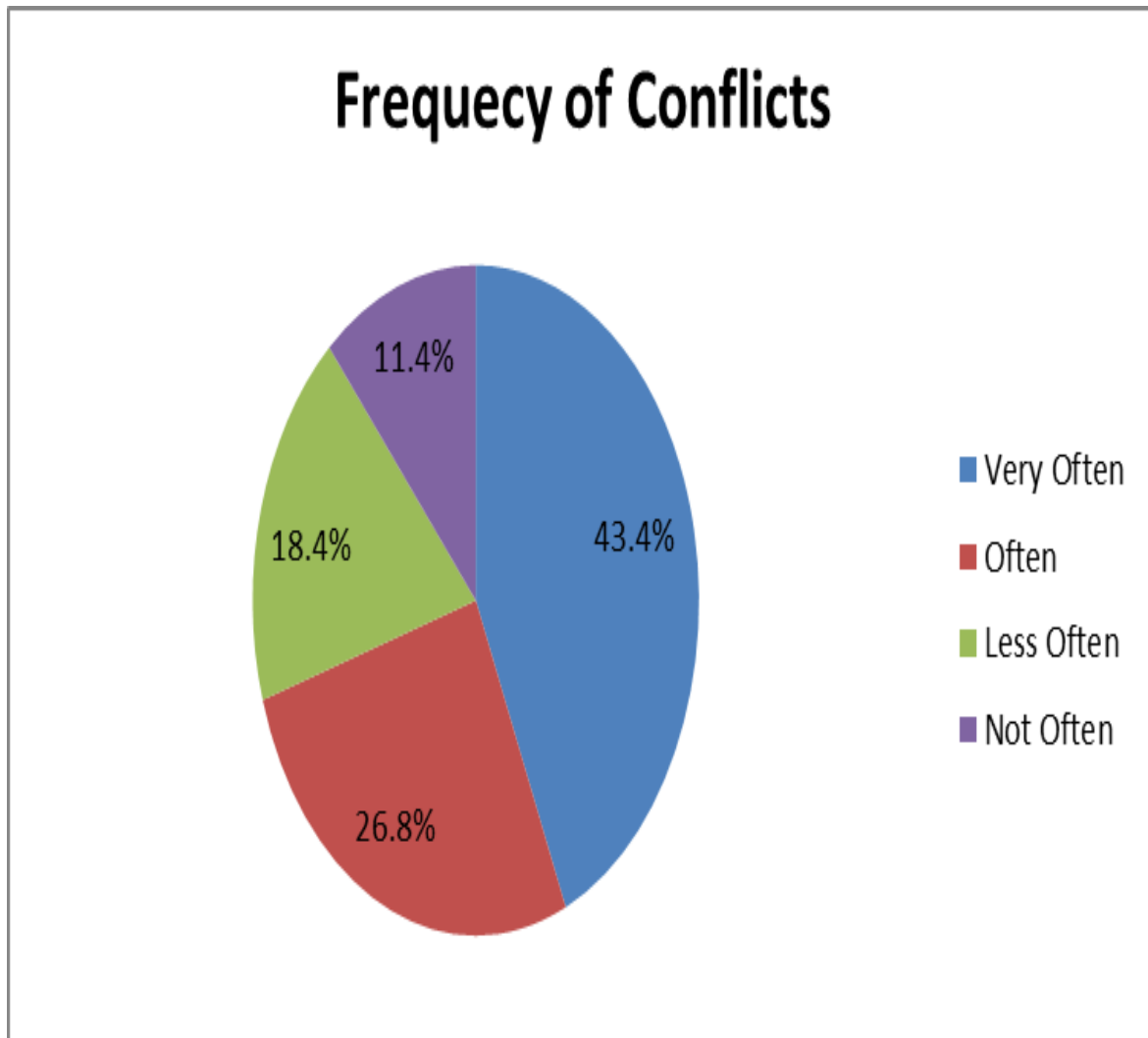
The findings of the study on the status, period and frequency of conflicts in Baringo County show that there is protracted conflict in the region.

4.4.2 Factors Influencing Protracted Conflicts

The study hypothesized that there are factors that have protracted the conflict in Baringo County thus impacting the human security in the region. The study identified these three major factors to include competition over scarce resources, ethnic conflicts and local politics in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County. The study used these three factors to establish the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County.

The study discussed these three factors in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County to ascertain the impact of the protracted conflicts on human security.

4.4.2.1 Competition over Scarce Resources Influence on Persistent Conflicts

In order to establish the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County, the study asked the respondents how competition over scarce resources contributed to

protracted conflicts in Baringo County. The study was guided by the assumption that competition over water and expansion of grazing land for pasture are some of the factors that are responsible for the persistence of cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo. The study conceptualized competition over resources to include water, pasture, animal possession and access to food and shelter. The study discusses how this competition over resources influences protracted conflicts in the region.

The respondents were asked how frequent are conflicts caused by competition over water in the area. The findings show that majority (61.6%) felt that competition over water was high (32.3%), very high (29.3%) while minority (27.1%) did not agree competition over water influenced the persistence of conflict with 15.2% very low and (11.9%) low respectively. The findings show that competition over water influences conflicts in the area.

Figure 5: Conflicts over Competition of Water

The respondents were asked whether conflicts result over competition over grazing pasture in the region. The findings show that 77.5% said yes while 22.5% said no on whether conflicts were a result of grazing pasture competition.

Mr. Kiptoo one of the respondents agreed that resources such as water and pastures have become scarce compared to his childhood times. When they used to practice pastoralism in the past, pastures were plenty with list confrontations but in recent days the grazing lands they used to visit have now been cultivated and intensive agriculture is being carried out in those areas.

> "during droughts, our ancestors took their animals up to the fertile lands with plenty of pastures. This is not the same anymore. Today, the fertile lands that were our drought reserve areas have been converted to commercial holdings. We are now left fighting over the scarce watering points and grazing lands (Kiptoo, O.I 12/3/2022)

Kiptoo recalls the days when they used to take their cattle to graze on the highlands, a factor that changed when the highlands were converted to agricultural lands. This has brought about scarcity of grazing zones and watering points of the herdsmen leaving them vulnerable to harsh adverse climatic changes. It is evident that conflict arises when the herdsmen want to

access watering points and grazing lands which they have a sense of entitlement since there forefathers utilized them.

Figure 6: Conflicts over Grazing Competition
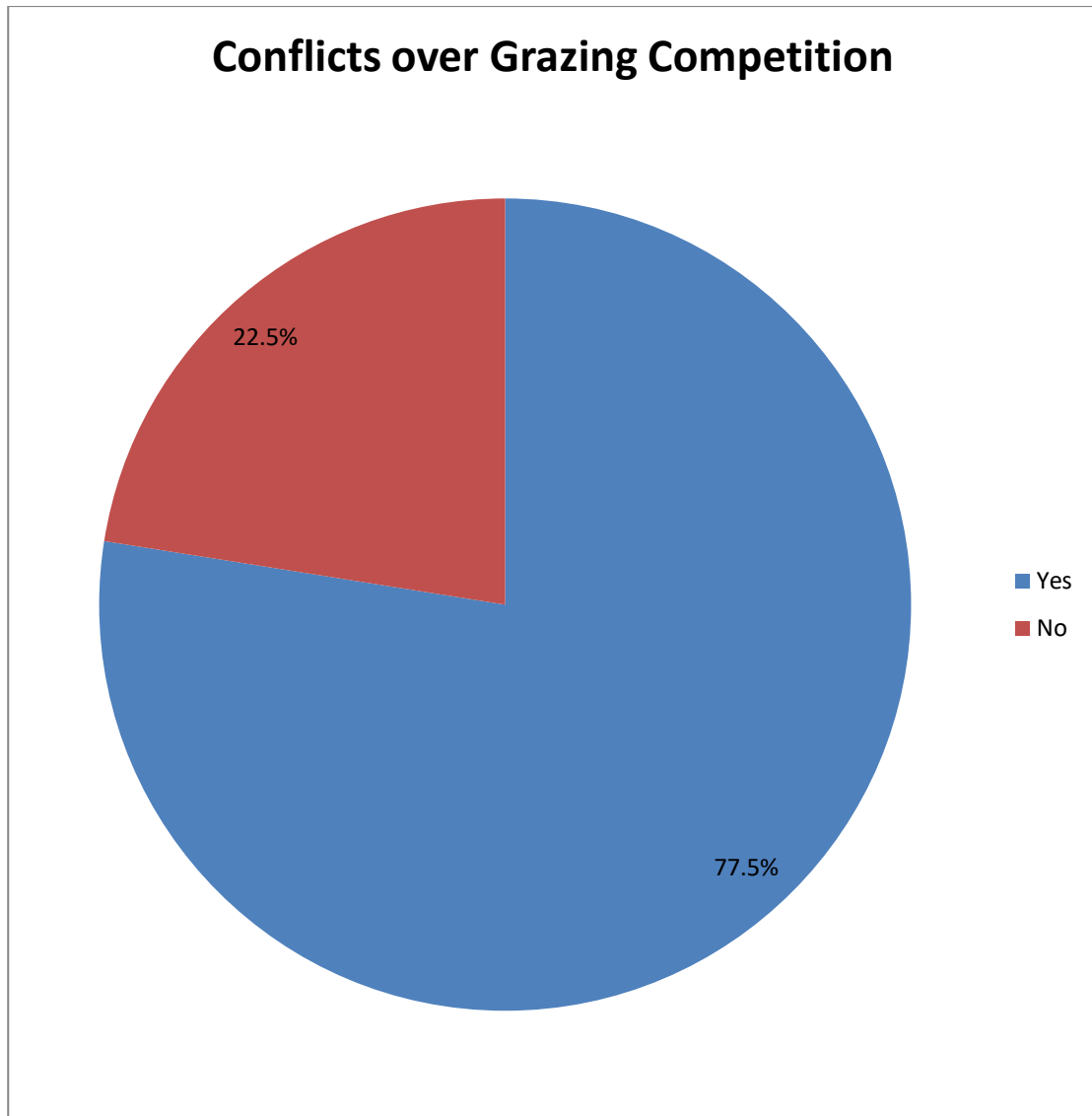
The respondents were asked whether conflicts caused from competition for large animal possession. The respondents agreed with 74% saying yes and 26% saying no to competition of large animal possession causing conflicts in the area. Increased frequency of violent conflict has been linked to intense pressures on land because of expansion of commercially cultivated areas, corporate mining activities, and competitive overuse of common resources, such as forests, pastoral rangelands, and water sources, exacerbated by climate change. (Alhassan, Asante, 2022).

Figure 7: Conflicts over Large Animal Possession
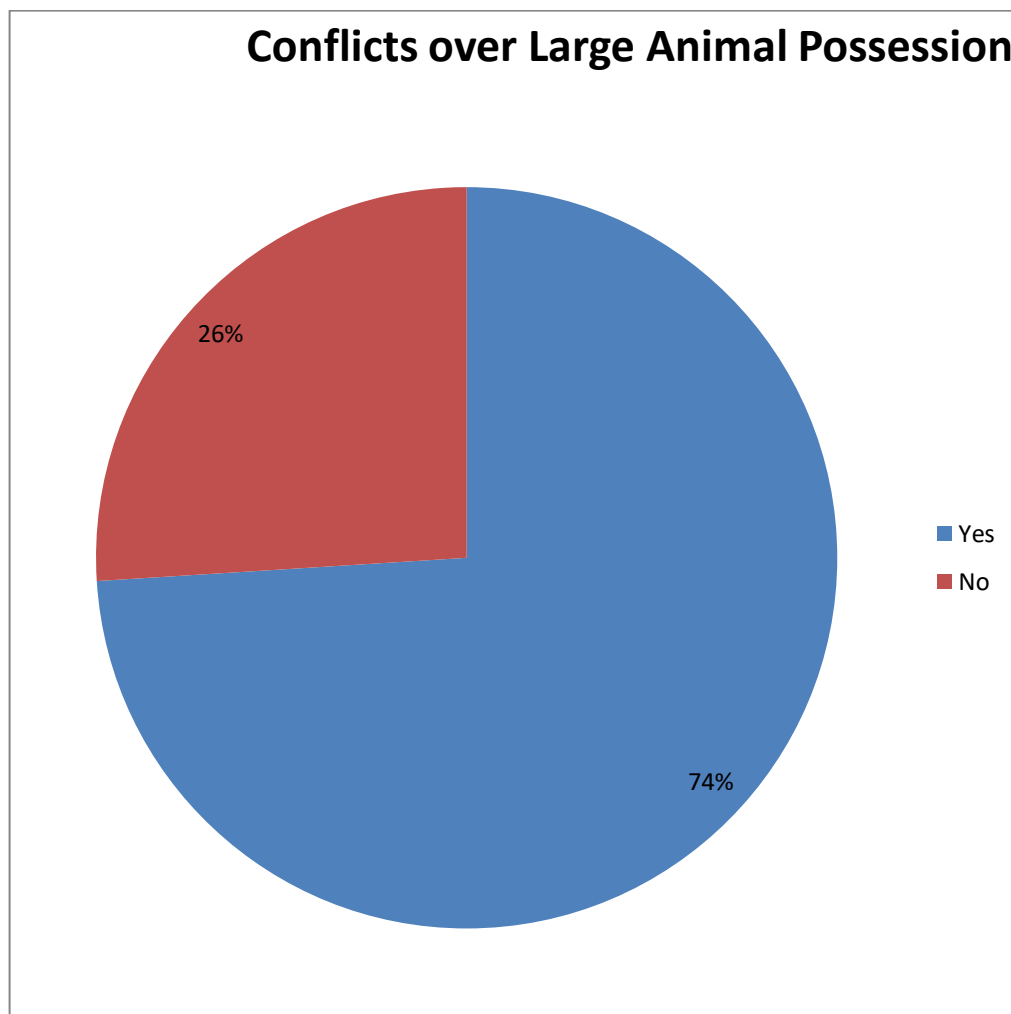
The study further interrogates how competition of large animal possession causes conflicts thus influencing to protracted conflicts in the county. The study asked the respondents why they thought that large animal possession caused conflicts in Baringo County and they gave the following reasons; competition over water and grazing (33.3%), attract raids (32.3%), sign of wealth (18.7%) and attract political position (15.7).

Figure 8: Large Animal Possession Conflicts
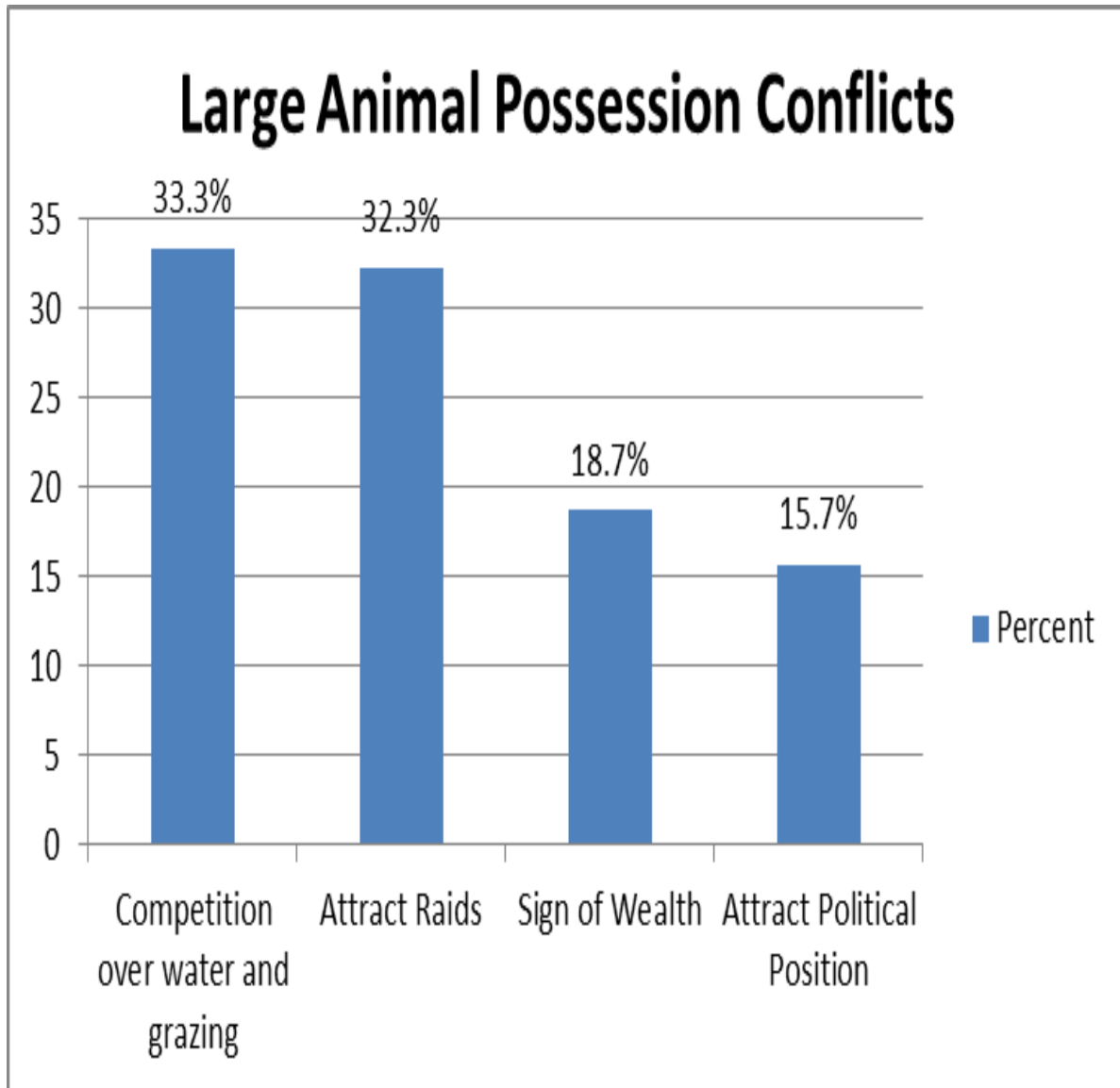
The respondents were asked whether basic needs such as food and shelter lead to competition thus influencing conflicts. The response of the study shows that majority (61.8%) felt that food and shelter lead to competition while 27.2% (low 14.1%; very low 13.1%) did not agree that food and shelter lead to competition.

It's evident that past droughts in Baringo, such as the most recent one from September 2021 to April 2022, have resulted in up to half of livestock populations dying. Scholars have argued that it could be the ecosystem balancing itself. They articulate that the large herds of cattle owned by individuals bring about high carbon emission leading to climate change. It has also been noted that the proportion of land surface in extreme drought is expected to

increase from 1% to 30% by the end of the 21st century hence worsen the already bad condition (Talabi *et al*, 2022)

Figure 9: Conflicts over Food and Shelter
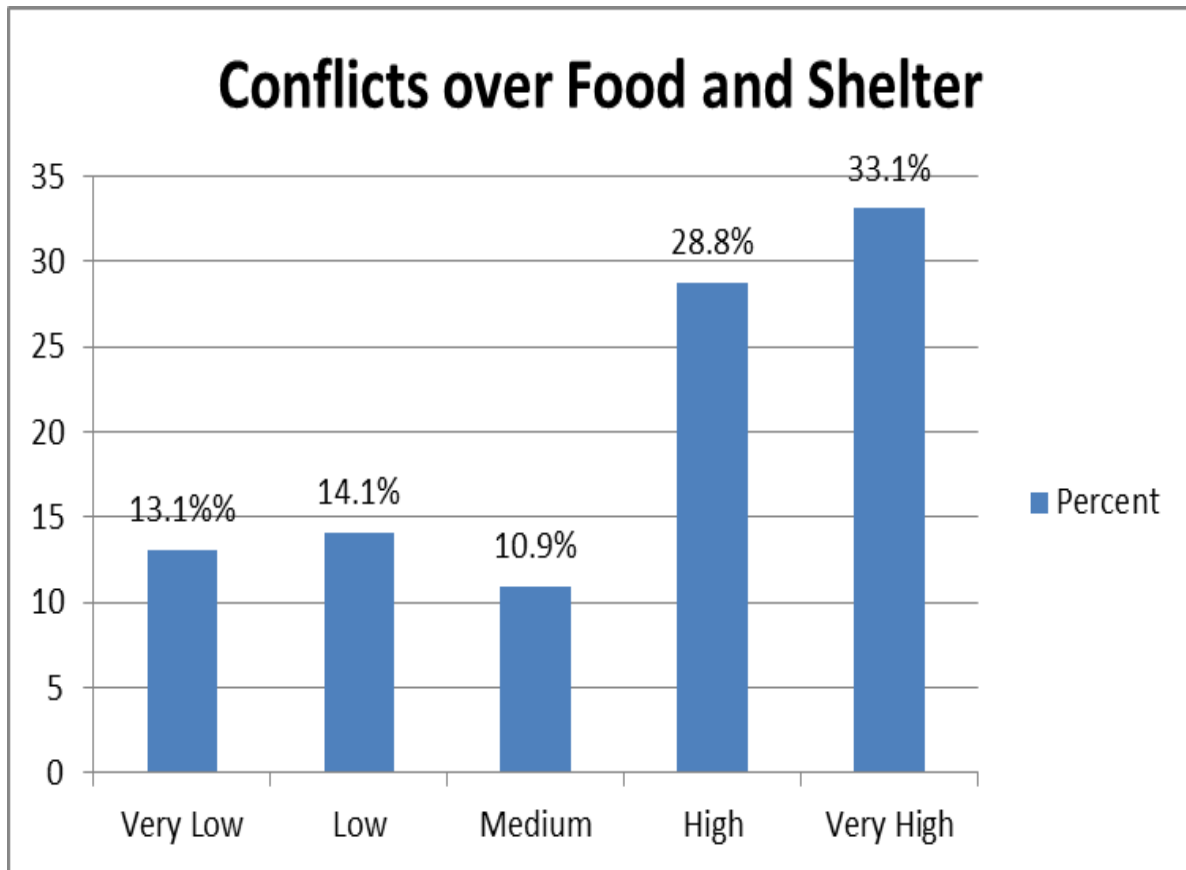
The findings of the study establish that competition over resources, which include water, pasture, animal possession and access to food and shelter influence protracted conflicts in the region.

An estimated 600 persons have died in the crisis, and hundreds more have been injured. Most of the deaths are reported in Nyanza, Rift Valley and Nairobi provinces. Some deaths have also been reported in the Western and Coast provinces. Food insecurity is likely to increase for the foreseeable future for households that experienced the death of a productive member (Volpato, Benegiamo, & Ellena, 2022).

4.4.2.2 Ethnic-Conflicts Influence on Protracted Conflicts

In order to establish the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County, the study asked the respondents how inter-ethnic conflicts contributed in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County. The study was guided by the assumption that ethnic tension provides incentive to communities to participate in cattle rustling in Baringo County.

The respondents were asked whether they experience inter-ethnic conflicts in Baringo County. The respondents agreed that there exist inter-ethnic conflicts with 74.2% responding yes while 25.8% responded no.

Figure 10: Inter-Ethnic Conflict
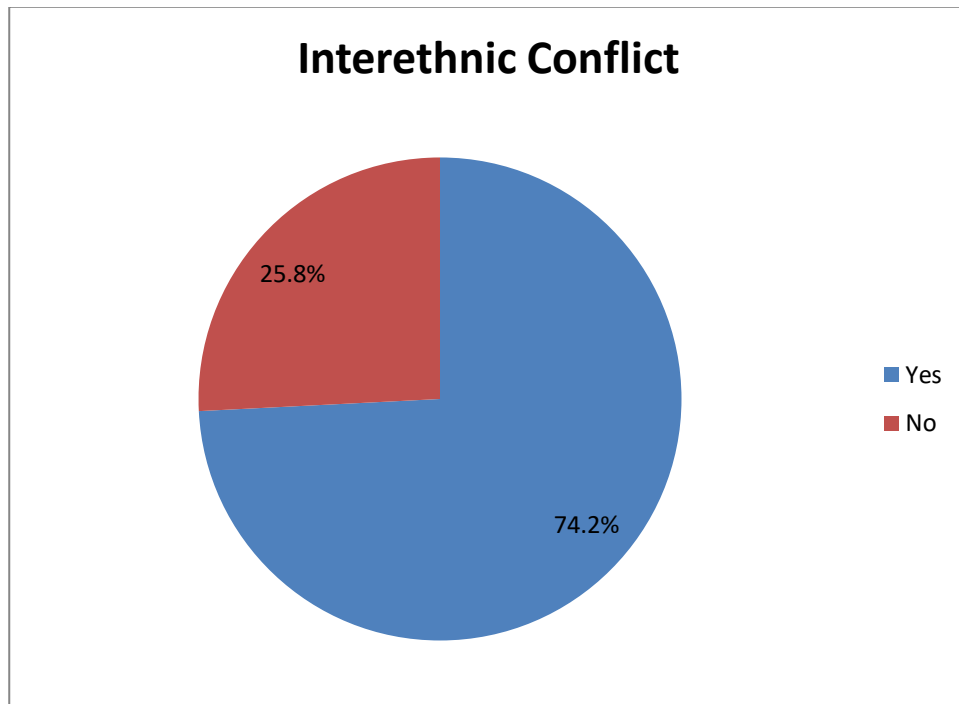
The respondents were asked to identify the reason for inter-ethnic conflicts in the area. The reasons identified included marginality (29%), poverty (34.1%), indigenous description (14.1%) and politics (22.7%). Conflicts that are Ethnically instigated in Kenya occur often, although most are trivial scuffles. A significant increase in the severity of such conflicts between the various ethnic groups inhabiting the country was witnessed after the introduction of multi-party politics in the early 1990s, especially during the 2007–08 Kenyan crisis. Major conflicts have also led to exoduses of ethnic minority communities with roots in other geographical areas (Jones, 2022).

Figure 11: Reasons for Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

Reasons for Inter Ethnic Conflicts
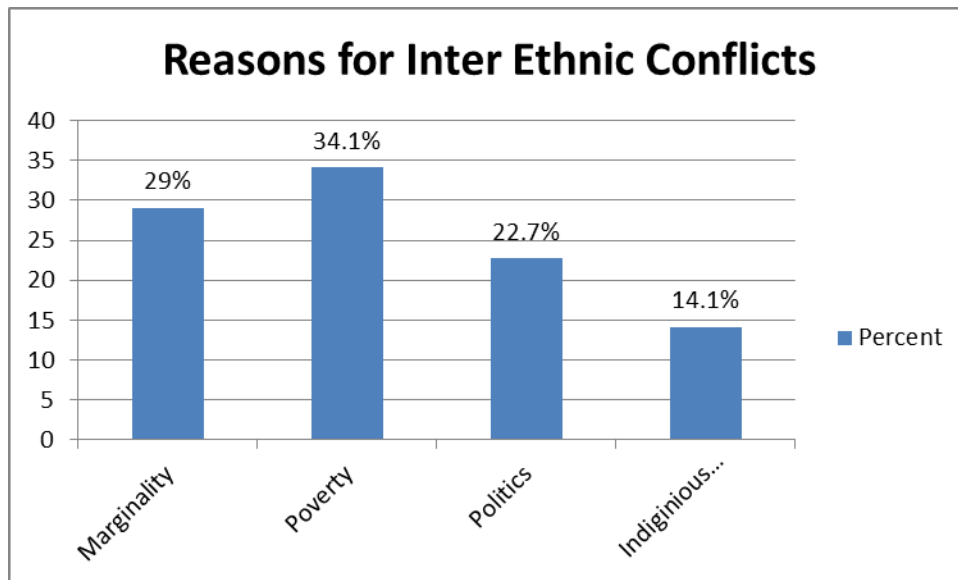
The findings of the study show the status of inter-ethnic conflict to be very high (46.5%), high (29%) and very low (11.4%) and low (6.6%). In 2008 post -election violence, the clashes were not just inter-ethnic but also class struggles. In Kisumu for example, people living in an affluent neighbourhood bordering an informal settlement were under siege by the rioting and looting youth who threatened to attack them (Kamais & Mosol, 2022)

Figure 12: Status of Inter-Ethnic Conflict

Extent of Inter Ethnic Conflicts
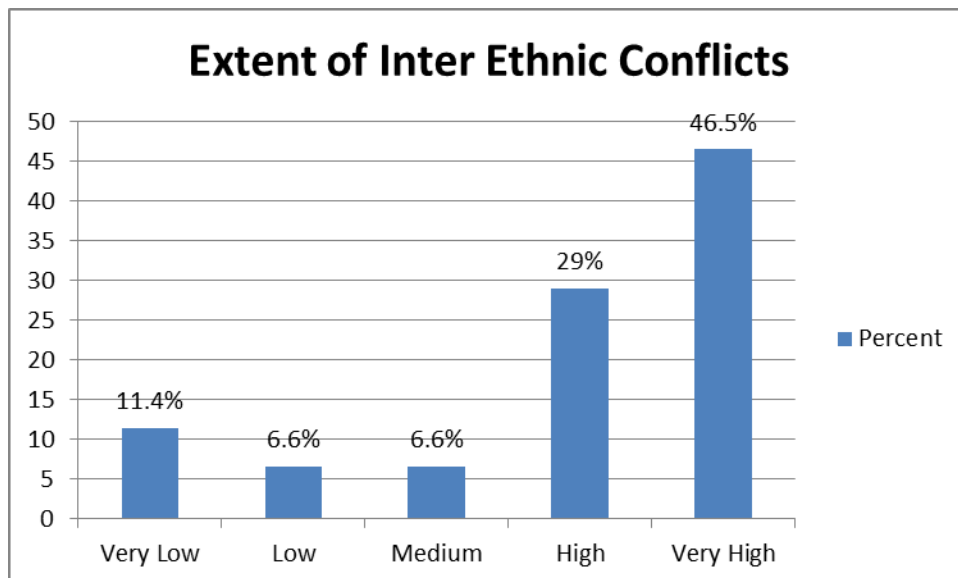
The findings of the study establish that inter-ethnic conflicts influence protracted conflicts in the region especially when arises from marginality, poverty, indigenous description and politics.

4.4.2.3 Local Politics Influence on Conflicts and Its Implication on Human Security

In order to establish the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County, the study asked the respondents the role played by local politics in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County. The study was guided by the assumption that competing political interests by local elites plays a major role in the escalation and sustenance of inter-ethnic strife within Baringo County.

The respondents were asked whether there were there conflicts in the area related to political influence in the county. The findings show that 77.3% said yes while 22.7% said no to existence of conflicts relate to political influence.

Figure 13: Conflicts Related to Political Influence
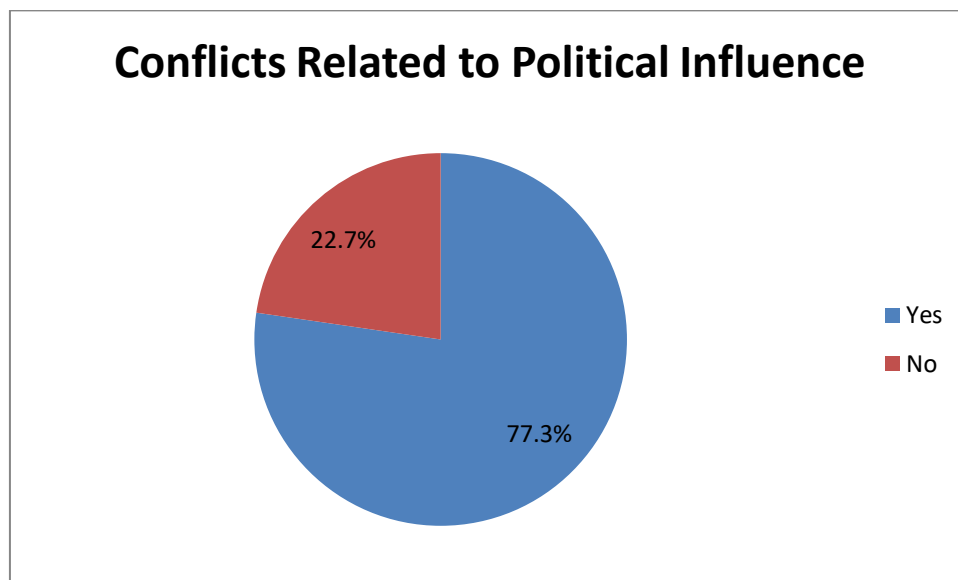
The study having shown that there are conflicts related to political influence it went further to ascertain the degree of the political influence on conflicts. The respondents were asked to rate the nature of politics concerning conflicts in the area. The findings of the study show that the nature of politics over conflict is very high (44.9%), high (23.2%), very low (17.9%) and low (13.9).

Figure 14: Nature of Politics over Conflicts

Nature of Politics over Conflicts
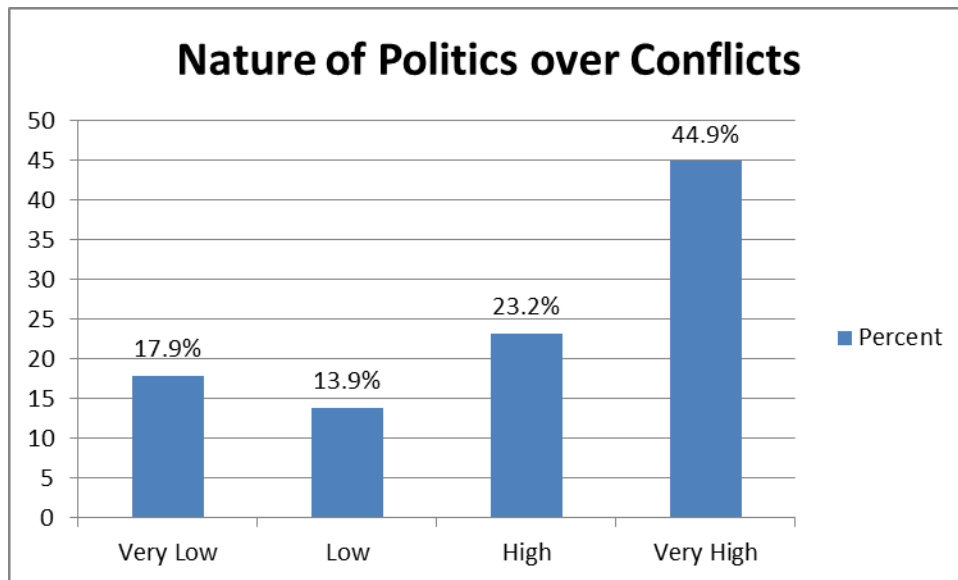
The findings of the study identified the nature of politics over conflicts in Baringo to be very high especially politicians' incitement over communities. The findings show that 77.3% considered incitement by politician as the major political influencer to conflicts while 22.7% did not consider the same.

Figure 15: Incitement

Politicians Incitement over Communities
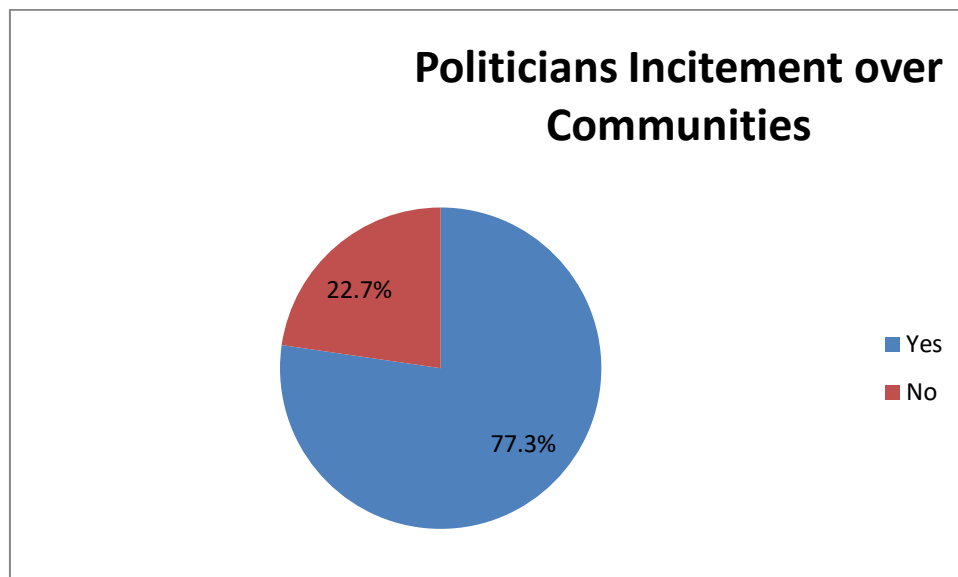
Furthermore, the findings of the study revealed that the nature of politics over conflicts was also influenced by cultural factors which were been politicized to escalate the conflicts. The respondents of the study identified seven cultural activities that were used by politicians to incite conflicts. These cultural activities included lost cattle over disease/drought, increase cattle herd, dowry requirements, youth adult transition, early marriages, low education and illicit brews.

Figure 16: Cultural Factors attributing to Conflicts
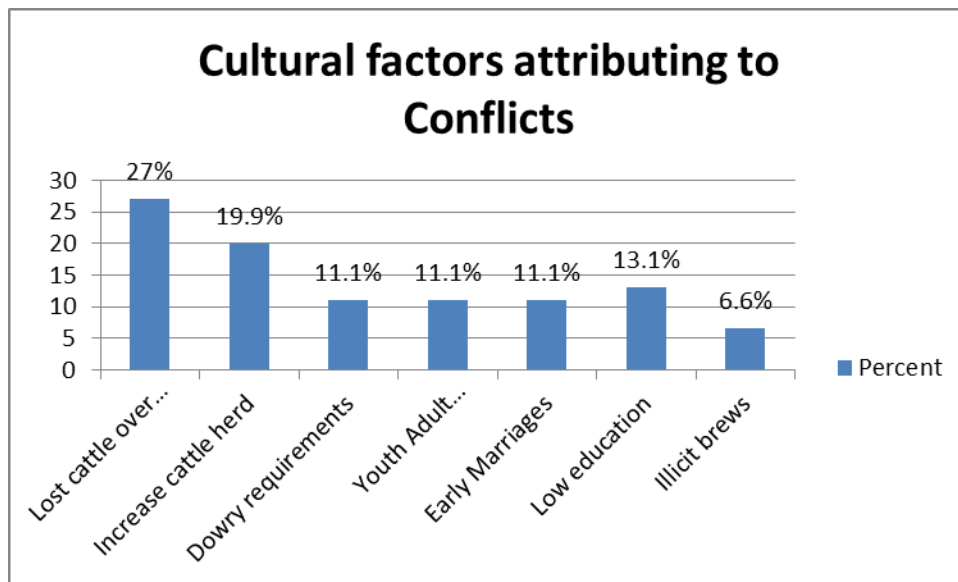
The findings of the study show that competition over scarce resource, ethnic conflicts and local politics influence protracted conflicts in Baringo County. First, the findings show that competition over water, pasture, animal possession and access to food and shelter influence protracted conflicts. Second the findings show that inter-ethnic conflicts influence protracted conflicts due to marginalization, poverty, indigenous description and politics. Third, local politics influence protracted conflicts through political incitement which are based on various cultural factors.

4.4.3 Protracted Conflicts on Human Security

The study looked into how the impact of protracted conflicts affected the livelihood of Baringo County. In this regard, the study conceptualized livelihood to encompass the aspect of human security thus looked at the impact of protracted conflict on human security. The study having established that there is protracted conflict in Baringo County influenced by competition over scarce resources, ethnic conflicts and local politics. The study therefore examined how this protracted conflict impacted human security. The findings of the study show that the impact on human security ranges from loss of life/death, destruction of property, loss of livestock, disruption of education, increase of proliferation of arms, environmental devastation, state insecurity and vulnerability, crime, insurgency and terrorism.

Figure 17: Impact on Human Security
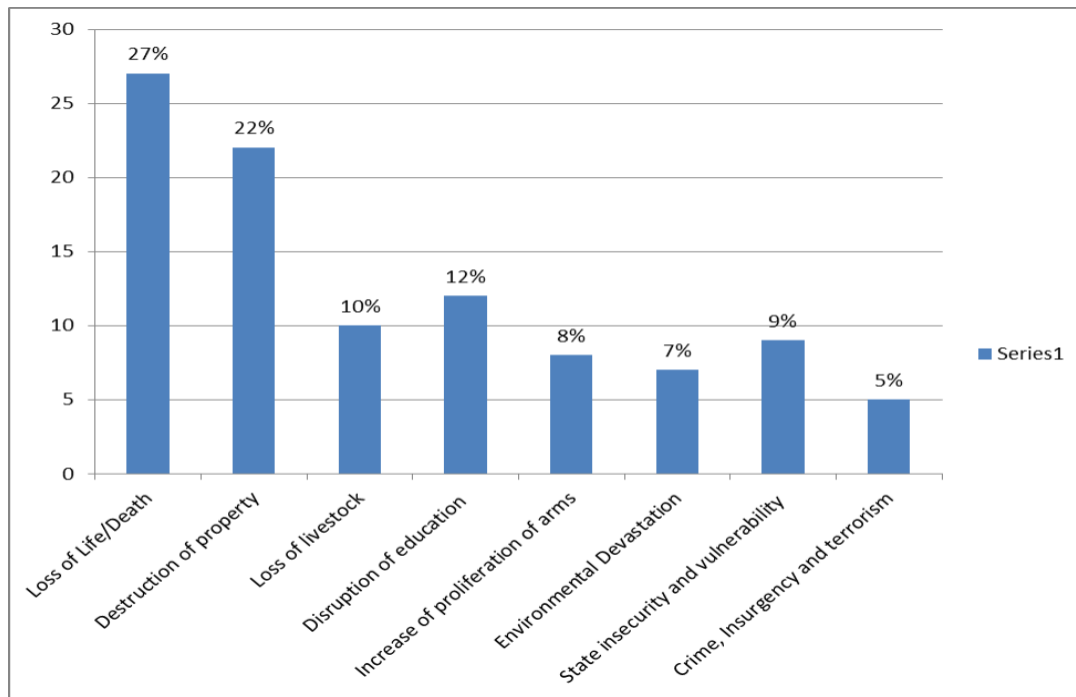
The findings of the study show that loss of life/death was one of the major impacts of protracted conflict on human security. The respondents felt that the protracted conflicts were violent hence their impact directly affected the lifes of the residence of Baringo County.

The findings of the study show how loss of life/death was one of the major impacts of protracted conflicts on human security. The respondents felt that the protracted conflicts were in most cases violent hence their impact directly affected the lives of the residents of Baringo County. These protracted conflicts often result into violent confrontation between the conflicting parties each targeting one another. During such confrontations, lives are lost, not only for the civilian population of Baringo County but also of security officers who intervene to stop violent confrontations between the conflicting parties. For example, in 2019 a convoy of police officers en-route to Kapedo was waylaid by Pokot bandits and all were killed and the police convoy burnt down.

The findings show that destruction of property was another impact of protracted conflict on human security. According to the sub-chiefs the conflicts in the area are accompanied with arson of households and destruction of villages as the perpetrators try to access entry. The perpetrators burn houses rendering the residents homeless and sometimes leads to displacement, valuable properties are destroyed rendering the residents poor. As a result, most of the residents do not own valuable property for fear of destruction hence increased poverty rate.

The findings show that loss of livestock is another human security concern especially as livestock keeping is the major economic activity in the region. The findings also show that loss of livestock is another human security concern especially as livestock keeping is major economic activity in the region. The communities in conflict often engage in cattle rustling whereby the perpetrators drive away a large number of cattle leaving the residents with no means of livelihood.

The findings show that disruption of education on children is an impact of protracted conflict on human security. During these conflicts the perpetrators target schools and as a result schools are closed. School children are waylaid along their way to school by the perpetrators; teachers are as well targeted by the perpetrators. A majority of police officers who were interviewed confided that the government provided security to guard schools but children do not attend classes due to fear of being waylaid along their way to school and so do teachers, hence increased illiteracy level.

The impact of protracted conflict on human security has also been threatened by the increase of proliferation of arms as communities thrive to protect their lives and property. Majority of Assistant Chiefs who were interviewed disclosed that most of the firearms used by the perpetrators have been acquired from the neighbouring country of Uganda. As a result, the affected residents whose livestock have been driven away by the perpetrators also strive to acquire firearms from neighbouring country for the purpose of protecting their lives and livestock.

During the protracted conflicts there is environmental devastation as parties to conflict use forests cover during their fights and also overgraze the pastures with their stolen stocks. At times the affected residents would clear all the surrounding forests that provide cover to the perpetrators. This leads to environmental degradation since forests provide a good ground of rain catchment area. The more forests are depleted to get rid of the perpetrators the more drought is experienced hence starvation.

The impact of protracted conflicts also extends to human security specifically on state insecurity and vulnerability due to increased illegal arms, crime, insurgency and terrorism. Conflicts create a state of insecurity due to increased proliferation of small arms, and increased criminal activities by parties to the conflicts. Conflicts have led to displacement of families hence a total breakdown of normal functions of the affected families. Most of the village elders interviewed expressed fear of owning valuable property as this would make them vulnerable to attacks by the perpetrators.

4.5 Strategies to Resolve Conflicts

The study also investigated some of the strategies used to resolve conflicts in Baringo County. The respondents were asked to mention some of the strategies used to resolve competition over resource, ethnic and local political conflicts. The findings of the study identified the strategies to resolve conflicts to include barazas, peace talks, religious meetings, school, education and community awareness, government arrest and detainment, judicial measures and court.

Figure 18: Strategies to Resolve Conflicts
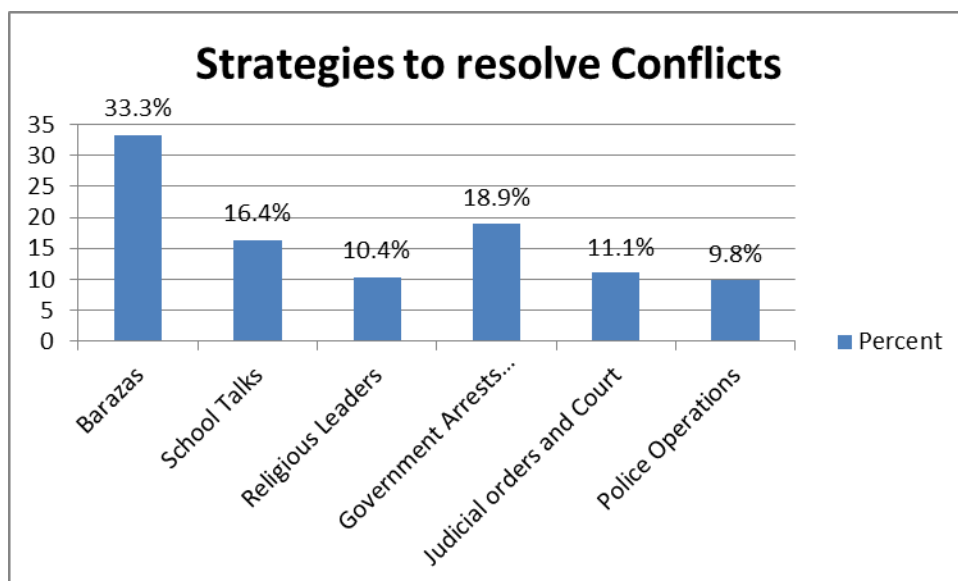
The findings of the study show that Barazas are the most advocated strategy used in resolving conflicts in the area. The barazas are a formation of elders, sub-chiefs, chiefs, religious leaders and other community leaders elected by the community.

The findings show that peace talks, religious meetings, school, education and community awareness are also strategies used in Baringo County to resolve conflicts. The economic activities in the area being mostly livestock keeping the residents are nomads in nature thus making it difficult to get gatherings. Churches, schools and random peace talks provide a better opportunity for community leaders/elders and administrative officers to get gatherings to address some of the conflicts.

The findings of the study show that the government also used its administrative institutions such as the police and judiciary to resolve conflicts. The government through these institutions conducts peace operations, disarmament, arrest and detainment and judicial measures. The government intervention happens mostly when violent conflict have increased and pro-longed without any successful resolution from the barazas, peace talks and religious meetings.

The study established that these are some of the strategies used to resolve protracted conflicts in Baringo County.

4.6 Conclusion

The findings of the study show that protracted conflict in Baringo County has been influenced by competition over resources, ethnic and political conflicts. These protracted conflicts have an impact on human security such as loss of life/death, destruction of property, loss of livestock, disruption of education, increase of proliferation of arms, environmental devastation, state insecurity and vulnerability, crime, insurgency and terrorism.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The summary of the study was informed by the objectives of the study. The objective of the study was to identify how competition over scarce resources plays an influence in the persistent conflicts, examining the role of ethnic-conflicts in influencing protracted conflicts and examining the role of local politics in influencing conflicts in Baringo and its implication on human security.

5.1.1 Competition over Scarce Resource

First objective was to identify how competition over scarce resources influences the persistent conflicts in in Baringo County. The findings of the study established that competition over resources which include water, pasture, large animal possession and access to food and shelter influence protracted conflicts in the region.

5.1.2 Ethnic Conflicts in Influencing Protracted Conflicts

Second objective was to examine the role ethnic conflict in influencing protracted conflicts in Baringo County. The findings of the study established that inter-ethnic conflicts influence protracted conflicts in the region especially when it arises from marginality, poverty, indigenous description and politics.

5.1.3 Local Politics in Influencing Protracted Conflicts

Third objective was to examine the role of local politics in influencing conflicts in Baringo County. The findings of the study established the nature of politics over conflicts in Baringo to be very high especially politicians' incitement over communities. The findings of the study also established that the nature of politics over conflicts was also influenced by cultural factors, which have been politicized to escalate the conflicts. These cultural activities included lost cattle over disease/drought, increased cattle herd, dowry requirements, youth adult transition, early marriages, low education and illicit brews.

5.1.4 Impact of Protracted Conflicts on Human Security

Lastly, the study examined the impact of protracted conflicts on human security in Baringo County. The findings of the study established that the impact on human security ranges from loss of life/death, destruction of property, loss of livestock, disruption of education, increase of proliferation of arms, environmental devastation, state insecurity and vulnerability, crime, insurgency and terrorism.

5.2 Conclusions

The research concludes that Competition over water and expansion of grazing land for pasture are some of the factors that are responsible for the persistence of cattle rustling and Banditry in Baringo. It's evident that Ethnic tension provides incentive to communities to participate in cattle rustling in Baringo County. Research shows that Competing political interests by local elites plays a major role in the escalation and sustenance of inter-ethnic strife within Baringo County. From the research, its noted that Protracted conflicts have negatively impacted human security in Baringo County.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher concludes that there is need to introduce other economic activities to substitute livestock keeping in Baringo County. These activities could be crop-farming, beekeeping, trade among other activities. Also, Inclusivity, cohesion and cultural tolerance need to be encouraged among communities in Baringo County. The escalation of political interest during electioneering period need to be monitored to avoid incitement among communities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for Police/Sub-Chiefs
SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please give your answers to each of the following questions. Read all the answers first and choose the appropriate answer box by ticking (V) clearly or circling against one item for each question. Please answer the following questions by ticking against the appropriate response:

1. What is your current position?

    Sub-chief [1] Police officer [2]

2. Please select your age range:

    20-30 [1] 30-39 [2] 40-49 [3] 50-59 [4] 60-69 [5]

3. Kindly indicate your gender. Male [1] Female [2]

4. How long have you worked in your profession?

1-5 Years or lower [1]

6-10years [2]

1 l-20years [3]

21-30years [4]

30 years or more [5]

5. What is your highest level of education?

Secondary [1] Bachelor's Degree [2] Master's Degree [3] Diploma [4] Primary [5] Other [6]

SECTION B: ROLE PLAYED BY COMPETITION OVER SCARCE RESOURCES IN INFLUENCING PERSISTENCE CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDTRYWITHIN BARINGO COUNTY

6. How could you say about livestock raiding over the past years in the area?

It has increased   [1]

It has reduced   [2]

It remains the same   [3]

7. At what time is raiding done in the area?

During the drought times   [1]

During rainy seasons   [2]

All the time   [3]

8. What is the frequency of raids in the area?

Very frequent   [1]

Frequent   [2]

Somehow frequent   [3]

Not frequent   [4]

9. How frequent are conflicts caused by competition over water in the area?

Very frequent   [1]

Frequent   [2]

Somehow frequent   [3]

Not frequent   [4]

10. What is the extent of conflicts caused by competition over water in the area?

     Very low   [1]

     Low   [2]

     Medium   [3]

     High   [4]

     Very high   [5]

11. Does conflicts result over competition over grazing pasture in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

12. What strategies do you use in solving these conflicts?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

13. Do you think there are conflicts caused from competition for large animal possession in the area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, how have they affected security in the area?

………………………………………………………………………………………….

14. What is the extent of conflicts caused by competition for food and shelter in the area?

Very low   [1]

Low   [2]

Medium   [3]

High   [4]

Very high   [5]

15. In overall, how has the competition over scarce resources affected human security in your area?

Very low effect   [1]

Low effect   [2]

Medium effect   [3]

High effect   [4]

Very high effect   [5]

SECTION C: ROLE PLAYED BY INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN THE PERSITENCE OF CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDTRY ON HUMAN SECURITY

16. Are there inter-ethnic conflicts in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, what is the reason for inter-ethnic conflicts?

Marginality   [1]
Poverty   [2]
Indigenous description   [3]
Politics   [4]
Other (Specify)   [5]

17. What is the extent of inter-ethnic conflicts in your area?

Very low   [1]

Low   [2]

Medium   [3]

High   [4]

Very high   [5]

18. Have you recorded inter-ethnic conflicts caused by food shortage?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, how do you solve these conflicts?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

19. Do conflicts arise from fight from shelter in the area

 Yes [1]   No [2]

20. What remedies have you put in place to solve this problem?

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

21. Do inter-ethnic conflicts result from water shortage in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, how do you resolve these conflicts?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

22. Do the pastoralists share grazing fields in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, are there conflicts results from sharing the grazing fields?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

23. What strategies do you use to solve these conflicts?

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

24. What measures have been put in place to help those affected by conflicts?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

25. In overall what is the influence of inter-ethnic conflicts on human security in your area?

Very low influence   [1]

Low influence   [2]

Medium influence   [3]

High influence   [4]

Very high influence   [5]

SECTION D: THE ROLE PLAYED BY LOCAL POLICTS IN CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDTRY IN BARINGO COUNTY

26. Are there conflicts in the area related to political influence?

Yes   [1]   No   [2]

27. How would you describe the nature of politics concerning livestock keeping in the area?

Very political   [1]

Political   [2]

Not political   [3]

28. Have you recorded incitements from the politicians on the grazing field which may lead to conflicts over the last few years?

Yes   [1]   No   [2]

29. Are there politicians arrested in your area over incitement on grazing fields?

Yes   [1]   No   [2]

30. Have you recorded any situation where politicians incite their communities over another community?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

31. What action have you taken on those who incite the residents against ethnic boundaries?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

32. Are there cattle rustling activities that can be attributed to dowry payment requirements?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

33. How do you solve conflicts that are related to dowry payment in your area?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

34. In overall, what is the influence of politics related conflicts effect on security in your area?

Very low influence   [1]
Low influence   [2]
Medium influence   [3]
High influence   [4]
Very high influence   [5]

SECTION E: ROLE OF VIOLENT CULTURES IN THE PERSISTENT CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDTRY IN BARINGO COUNTY

35. Do you think there are cultural activities that have led to conflicts in your area?

Yes   [1]   No   [2]

36. What cultural factors can you attribute to cattle rustling in your area?

Replace lost cattle to diseases   [1]
Replace lost cattle to drought   [2]
To increase cattle herd size   [3]
To meet dowry payment requirements   [4]

37. Do migrations in search of cattle food, water and grazing fields been attributed to conflicts in your area?

Yes   [1]   No   [2]

38. What is the frequency of conflicts that can be attributed to cultural activities in the area?

Frequent　　　　　　[1]

Somehow frequent　　[2]

Not frequent　　　　　[3]

    39. Does male youth's transition from adolescent to maturity contribute to cattle rustling in your area?

Yes　　[1]　　No　　　　　　[2]

    40. Are there local vigilante groups that can be attributed to cattle rustling?

Yes　　[1]　　No　　[2]

    41. How do you solve conflicts related to these groups?

…………………………………………………………………………………………..

    42. What other cultural factors contribute to cattle rustling in your area?

....

    43. In overall, what is the influence of cultural related conflicts effect on security in your area?

Very low influence　　[1]

Low influence　　　　[2]

Medium influence　　[3]

High influence　　　　[4]

Very high influence　　[5]

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Public (Village Elders)
SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please give your answers to each of the following questions. Read all the answers first and choose the appropriate answer box by ticking (   ) clearly or circling against one item for

Each question. Please answer the following questions by ticking against the appropriate response:

1. Please select your age range:

a) 20-30 [1] b) 30-39 [2] c) 40-49 [3] d) 50-59 [4] d) 60-69 [5]

2. Kindly indicate your gender. Male [1] Female [2]

3. How long have you worked as a village elder?

a) l-5years or lower [1] b) 6-10years [2] c) 1 l-20years [3] d) 21-30years [4]

4. What is your highest level of education?

Secondary [1] Bachelor's Degree [2] Master's Degree [3] Diploma [4] Primary [5]

SECTION B: ROLE PLAYED BY COMPETITION OVER SCARCE RESOURCES IN INFLUENCING PERSISTENT CATTLE RUSTLINGAND BANDTRY IN BARINGO COUNTY

5. How could you say about livestock raiding over the past years in the area?

It has increased   [1]
It has reduced   [2]
It remains the same   [3]

6. At what time is raiding done in the area?

During the drought times   [1]
During rainy seasons   [2]
All the time   [3]

7. What is the frequency of raids in the area?

Very frequent   [1]
Frequent   [2]
Somehow frequent   [3]
Not frequent   [4]

8. How frequent are conflicts caused   sed   by competition over water in the area

Very frequent   [1]

Frequent   [2]

Somehow frequent   [3]

Not frequent   [4]

9. What is the extent of conflicts caused by competition over water in the area?

Very low   [1]

Low   [2]

Medium   [3]

High   [4]

Very high   [5]

10. Does a conflict result over competition over grazing pasture in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

11. How has the authorities responded to solving these conflicts?

………………………………………………………………………………..

12. Do you think there are conflicts caused from competition for large animal possession in the area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, how have they affected security in the area?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

13. What is the extent of conflicts caused by competition for food and shelter in the area?

Very low   [1]

Low   [2]

Medium   [3]

High   [4]

Very high   [5]

14. In overall, how has the competition over scarce resources affected human security in your area?

Very low effect [1]

Low effect [2]

Medium effect [3]

High effect [4]

Very high effect [5]

SECTION C; ROLE PLATTED BY INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN THE PERSISTENT AND CATTLERUSTLING AND BANDITRY ON HUMAN SECURITY

15. Do you experience inter-ethnic conflicts in your region?

Yes [1]

No [2]

If yes, what is the reason

Marginality [1]

Poverty [2]

Indigenous adscription [3]

Politics [4]

Other (Specify [5]

16. What is the extent of inter-ethnic conflicts in your area?

Very low [1]

Low [2]

Medium [3]

High [4]

Very high [5]

17. Have you recorded inter-ethnic conflicts caused by food shortage?

Yes [1]

No [2]

If yes, how have the authorities solved this problem?

....

18. Do conflicts arise from fight for shelter in the area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

19. What solutions have been used to mitigate this problem?

……………………………………………………………………………………..

20. Do interethnic conflicts result from water shortage in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, what has been done to help solve this problem?

……………………………………………………………………………………

21. Do the pastoralists share grazing fields in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, are there conflicts resulting from sharing the grazing fields?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

22. What strategies have the authorities used to solve these conflicts?

……………………………………………………………………………………

23. What measures have been put in place to help those affected by conflicts?

……………………………………………………………………………………

24. In overall what is the influence of inter-ethnic conflicts on human security in your area?

Very low influence   [1]

Low influence   [2]

Medium influence   [3]

High influence   [4]

Very high influence   [5]

SECTION D: ROLE PLAYED BY LOCAL POLITICS IN THE PERSISTENT CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDITRY WITHIN BARINGO COUNTY.

25. Are there conflicts in the area related to political influence?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

26. How would you describe the nature of politics concerning livestock keeping in the area?

Very political [1]

Political   [2]

Not political   [3]

27. Have you seen politicians arrested in your area over incitement claims?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

28. What action have you seen being taken against those behind incitement?

………………………………………………………………………………..

29. Are there cattle rustling activities that can be attributed to dowry payment requirements?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

30. How do you solve conflicts that are related to dowry payment in your area?

………………………………………………………………………………

31. In overall, what is the influence of politics related conflicts effect on security in your area?

Very low influence   [1]

Low influence   [2]

Medium influence   [3]

High influence   [4]

Very high influence   [5]

SECTION E: THE ROLE VIOLENT CULTURES IN THE PERSISTENT INCIDENTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDITRY IN BARINGO COUNTY

32. Do you think there are cultural activities that have led to conflicts in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

If yes, what cultural factors can you attribute to cattle rustling in your area?

Replace lost cattle to diseases   [1]

Replace lost cattle to drought   [2]

To increase cattle herd size   [3]

To meet dowry payment requirements   [4]

33. Do migrations in search of cattle food, water and grazing fields been attributed to conflicts in your area?

Yes   [1]

No   [2]

34. What is the frequency of conflicts that can be attributed to cultural activities in the area?

Very frequent   [1]

Frequent   [2]

Somehow frequent   [3]

Not frequent   [4]

35. Does male youth's transition from adolescent to maturity contribute to cattle rustling in your area?

Yes [1]

No [2]

36. Are there local vigilante groups that can be attributed to cattle rustling?

Yes　[1]

No　[2]

37. How do authorities deal with local vigilante groups?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

38. What other cultural factors contribute to cattle rustling in your area

....

39. In overall, what is the influence of cultural related conflicts effect on security in your area?

Very low influence　[1]
Low influence　[2]
Medium influence　[3]
High influence　[4]
Very high influence　[5]

Appendix III: Research Budget

Preparation of Research proposal	Quantity	Cost per unit	Total
Printing of draft concept paper	6	70	420
Binding of concept paper	6	70	420
Photocopying draft concept	6	70	420
Printing of draft proposal	6	500	3,000
Printing of final proposal	6	500	3,000
Binding of final copy	6	480	2,880
Photocopying final proposal	6	250	1,250
Internet browsing(Bundles) Stationaries	-	-	20,000
Travelling expenses/Fuel	-	-	15,000
	-	-	50,000
Piloting			
Printing questionnaires			
Photocopying questionnaires	50	90	450
Research subsistence	50	50	250 -
Research assistants	2	10,000	20,000
Travelling expenses/Fuel	2	15,000	30,000
	-	-	50,000
Data collection			
Printing of questionnaires			
Photocopying of questionnaires	573	90	55,570

Travelling expenses	20	5,000	100,000
	-	-	150,000
Thesis preparation			
Printing of draft			
Photocopy of draft	6	1500	9,000
Printing final draft for defense	6	750	4,500
Printing corrected final draft	6	1,500	9,000
Hand Binding corrected copy	6	750	4,500
Miscellaneous	6	100	12,000
			20,000
TOTALS		•	640,261

Appendix IV: Time Frame

	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022	June 2022	July 2022	July 2022	August 2022
Writing concept paper	▨											
Presentation of concept paper		▨										
Writing proposal			▨									
Proposal presenting (defense)				▨								
Proposal correction					▨	▨						
Piloting study							▨					
Data collection								▨				
Data analysis								▨				
Project writing									▨			
Project submission										▨		

Appendix V: Map of Baringo County
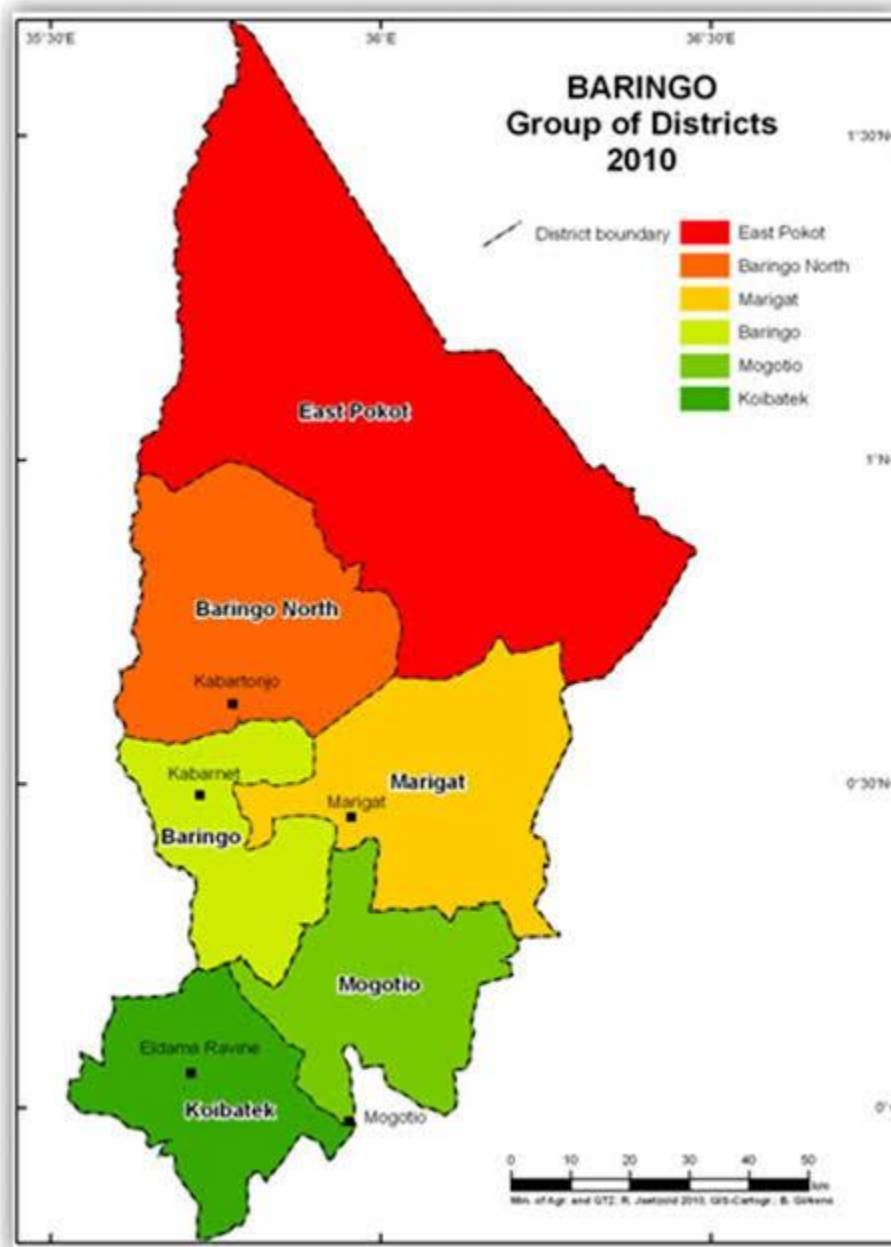
Source : http/www/images of Baringo map 2016.

Appendix VI: Graduate School Approval

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

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

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 16th December, 2021

TO: Fredrick Odhiambo Ochieng
C/o Inter. Rel. Conf. & Strg. Studies Dept

REF: C50/NKU/PT/29119/2014

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 29th November, 2021 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.A Degree Entitled, "Protracted Conflict And Levelhood Amongst Pastoral Comunities In Kenya: Case Of Baringo County, 1992-2020."

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

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

Thank you.

JACKSON LUVUSI
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL.

c.c.   Chairman, Inter. Rel. Conf. & Strg. Studies Department

Supervisors:

1.   Dr. Linnet Hamasi
      Department of Int. Rel. Conf. & Strg. Studies
      Kenyatta University

jl/mo

Appendix VII: Kenyatta University Authorization

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

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

Our Ref: C50/NKU/PT/29119/2014

Date: 16th December, 2021

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR FREDRICK ODHIAMBO OCHIENG, REG. NO.
C50/NKU/PT/29119/2014**

I write to introduce Fredrick Odhiambo Ochieng' who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies.

Ochieng' intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, "Protracted Conflict And Levelhood Amongst Pastoral Comunities In Kenya: Case Of Baringo County, 1992-2020."

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

JL/mo

Appendix VIII: NACOSTI Approval

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 703822

Date of Issue: **25/February/2022**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. FREDRICK ODHIAMBO OCHIENG of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Baringo on the topic: PROTRACTED CONFLICT AND LIVELIHOOD AMONGST PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: CASE OF BARINGO COUNTY, 1992-2020 for the period ending : 25/February/2023.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/22/16030**

703822

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.