KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND POLITICAL STUDIES

THE EFFECT OF THE PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS ON PROVISION OF EDUCATION IN KACHELIBA CONSTITUENCY, WEST POKOT COUNTY, KENYA

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A RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

JULY, 2014.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree award in any other university.

PAUL FAMBA - C50/NKU/PT/20140/2012

SIGNATURE

DATE 25/8/2014

We confirm that this project proposal was carried out by the candidate under our supervision as University Supervisors.

NAME OF SUPERVISOR:

PROF. HENRY MWANZI

SIGNATURE DATE 1/9/2014

NAME OF SUPERVISOR:

DR. EDWIN GIMODE

SIGNATURE DATE 28/8/14
ABSTRACT

Kacheliba Constituency falls in the pastoral livelihood zones of Kenya. It experiences intermittent armed conflict with neighboring communities in form of cattle rustling. This regular conflict is a continuous source of tension and insecurity, two conditions that catalyze proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the area. Consequently, the area is regarded as one of those with highest concentration of SALW in Kenya. This study proposes to assess the effects of proliferation of small arms and light weapons on provision of Education in Kacheliba Constituency. This proposed study will determine the effect of proliferation of SALW on teaching and learning facilities, assess the effect of proliferation of SALW on distribution of teaching and non-teaching staff and establish the influence of the proliferation of SALW on Standard of Education in the area. The target population will be all 111 public and private schools (both primary and secondary) within Kacheliba Constituency. The study will be a descriptive survey and will gather and interpret both quantitative and qualitative data. Both purposive and stratified sampling will be used to select the respondents. In total, 20% of schools (23) will be targeted according to Gay who postulates that 10%-20% of the population is sufficient for reliable findings. The sample size will be 53. Research instruments will be both a Questionnaire and a key informant interview. The questionnaire will be administered randomly among the school heads and learners' representatives from schools within Kacheliba Constituency. The key informant interview will be administered to the Deputy County Commissioner of Pokot North Sub-county, Sub-county Education officer and the Sub-county Education Quality Assurance officer. Secondary data will also be obtained from reports and publications that show the performance of the Constituency at National examinations. Quantitative data obtained will be analyzed statistically by use of Statistical Program for Social Scientists (SPSS) and will be summarized into tables of frequencies and percentages. Qualitative data obtained will be analyzed along the objectives of the study. It will be used to supplement interpretation of the quantitative data. Information obtained from the study will be of help to researchers who will use it as a point of reference for further studies in the issues of education in areas with armed conflict. It will also gather information helpful to Government policy makers and practitioners involved in conflict resolution who will gain insight in to state of affairs on education in Kacheliba Constituency.