

**IMPLICATION OF SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT ON DEVELOPMENT OF
SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA,
1983-2022**

CHARLES NDATA MULEI

S202/CTY/OL/27433/2019

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE IN MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES IN THE SCHOOL OF SECURITY,
DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

OCTOBER 2023

DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature

Date

CHARLES NDATA MULEI

REG. NO. S202/CTY/OL/27433/2019

SUPERVISOR

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

Signature

Date

DR. LEAH BARASA

Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies

Kenyatta University

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family that has been present to support me. I hope that it will encourage my children to be industrious individuals in their education and attain the highest levels of success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty God for the blessings of good health and enabling me to undertake this Master's Degree Course.

I give my supervisor, Dr. Leah Barasa, special thanks for her continuous guidance in my undertaking. Her encouragement and input have led to the continuous improvement of this research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.3 Research Objectives.....	8
1.3.1 General Objective.....	8
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	8
1.4 Research Questions	9
1.5 Rationale of the Study	9
1.6 Scope of the Study	10
1.7 Limitations and Delimitations	10
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Review of related Literature.....	12
2.2.1 Factors Leading to Development of South Sudan Conflict.....	15
2.2.2 Effects of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-Economic Development of Turkana County	17

2.2.3 Solutions to South Sudan Conflict and Socio-Economic Development.....	19
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	19
2.3.1 Conflict Theory.....	19
2.3.2 Theory of Livelihood.....	21
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	23
3.0 Introduction.....	23
3.1 Research Design.....	23
3.2 Study Site.....	23
3.3 Target Population.....	24
3.4 Sample size and Sampling Procedure.....	24
3.4.1 Sample size.....	24
3.5 Data Collection.....	26
3.6 Data Analysis.....	27
3.7 Ethical Considerations.....	27
CHAPTER FOUR.....	29
DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION.....	29
4.1 Introduction.....	29
4.1.1 Response Rate.....	29
4.2 Demographics.....	29
4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender.....	30
4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age 30	
4.2.3 Highest Educational Qualification.....	31
4.2.4 Participants Area of Residence between 1983 and 2022.....	32
4.3 Origin and Development of the South Sudan Conflict.....	33
4.3.1 Experiences with Issues of South Sudan Conflict.....	35
4.3.2 Ways in which South Sudan conflict has affected the County of Turkana.....	38
4.3.4 Effect of South Sudan Conflict on Livelihoods of the Residents of Turkana County.....	39

4.4 Implication of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development in Turkana County	41
4.4.1 Implication of South Sudan Conflict on the Economy of Turkana County	43
4.5 Opportunities for Development	44
4.5.1 Opportunities for Socio-Economic Development that have Emerged.....	47
4.5.2 Partnership to bring Socio-Economic Development in Turkana County.....	48
4.6 Inferential Statistics	49
4.6.1 Correlation Analysis.....	49
CHAPTER FIVE.....	50
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1 Introduction	50
5.2. Summary of the Findings.....	51
5.2.1 Development of the South Sudan Conflict.....	51
5.2.2 Effects of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development.....	51
5.2.3 Solutions for South Sudan Conflict and Socio-Economic Development	54
5.3 Conclusion	57
5.4 Recommendations.....	58
5.5 Areas for Further Research.....	59
REFERENCES	60
Oral Sources	60
Books	60
Journals	61
Internet Sources	63
APPENDICES	65
Appendix 1: Questionnaire	65
Appendix II: Key Informants Interview Guide	69
Appendix III: Focus Group Discussion	70
Appendix V: Map of Kenya.....	71
Appendix VI: Turkana County Map	72
Appendix VII: NACOSTI Research Permit	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample Size	25
Table 2: Return Rate	29
Table 3: Participants Area of Residence between 1983 and 2022.....	32
Table 4: Experiences of Armed Conflict in South Sudan.....	33
Table 5: Core origins of the South Sudan conflict.....	34
Table 6: Implication of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development in Turkana County.....	41
Table 7: Opportunities for Development	44
Table 8: Correlations.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Gender of the Respondents.....	30
Figure 2: Age of the Respondents.....	31
Figure 3: Highest Education Level	31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
CIC	County Intelligence Committees
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSC	County Security Committees
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSTV	Digital Satellite Television
FDG	Focus Group Discussions
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IOs	International Organizations
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MNCs	Multi-National Corporations
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SPLM	Sudan People Liberation Movement
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTK	Windle Trust Kenya
WTO	World Trade Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Conflict:	Conflict is a state of disagreement between government and rebel parties in South Sudan. It is also coupled with attempts to control each other.
Porous border	Refers to barriers between countries, Kenya and South Sudan that allow residents to move easily between them.
Interstate War	Military conflict between countries over a territory.
Hegemony	Dominance by one state over others.
Silencing the Guns	An initiative by the African Union Agenda 2063 that endeavours to end all wars, conflict, gender based violence and prevent genocide.
Condominium rule	The rule over a territory by sovereign powers equally without Having to divide the country.
Civil war	A period of violence of at least six months between organized groups within the same territory causing thousands of deaths.
Refugees	An individual who has been forced to flee from his or her country due to war, violence or persecution.
Small arms	Pistols, light machine guns, rifles and portable firearms.
Socio-economic development:	Refers to transformation of the Turkana society in regard to social and economic realms. It demonstrates indicators such as levels of employment, life expectancy, GDP and literacy that are used to measure the socio-economic development of the community.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the implication of South Sudan Conflict on the socio-economic development of Turkana County in the period between 1983 and 2022. This study's general objective was to explore the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County. More specifically the study focus was to trace the origin and development of the South Sudan conflict 1983-2022; to assess the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County, 1983-2022 and to explore opportunities for development to enhance socio-economic development in Turkana County, Kenya, 1983-2022. This study therefore sought to establish how selected aspects of socio-economic development such as job opportunities, educational facilities and health facilities were impacted by the conflict in South Sudan. The study used mixed research design that integrates both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect relevant data and information. The target population of the study included the residents of Turkana County, Kenya. The study had a total of 368 respondents from a sample size of 452. The main data collection methods included the utilization of questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The study concludes that foreign interference, unemployment, political supremacy among Sudan political leaders as well as poor foreign policy was among the key factors that occasion conflict in South Sudan. Prolonged conflict in South Sudan has impacted Turkana County both positively and negatively. On the positive front, Turkana County experiences a boom in the hotel industry, increased presence of IOs and NGOs, increased flights in Lodwar and Lokichoggio airports. On the flip side, the conflict has led to influx of refugees to Turkana County thus impeding social cohesion. To find a lasting solution, the Kenyan Government must be proactive in its overall strategies meant to curb social economic degradation in Turkana County. There is need to embrace a regional approach in finding a lasting solution, and IOs together with NGOs should offer training courses to the conflict affected groups. Additionally, IOs and NGOs should help the communication between the public and the government. The findings of this study will be helpful to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Security, Trade and Infrastructure.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter introduces the study by looking at the initial framework to the study; problem statement; objectives of the study; research questions, justification of the study and scope.

1.1 Background to the Study

Conflicts are among the main reasons for poverty in most countries. Analysis shows that in every ten poor countries, eight of them have suffered large scale war and violence. In the past, there has been a much greater share of conflicts between countries. Among the causes of conflicts that have been developed include the ever evolving global economy and the international norm in the state systems (Braithwaite & Chu, 2018). On the brighter side, there is a prediction on reduced conflicts in the near future. The prediction is that the war will remain at historically low levels or end completely and among the factors that will contribute to the end of the wars are increased democracy, trading activities and wealth. However, this review should not be interpreted as confirming that this decline in inter country conflict is irreversible, with interstate war on the verge of becoming, in John Mueller's phrasing, obsolete (Schulze-Cleven et al., 2017). There is a high possibility of the reversal of the effects of heretofore peaceful trends. However, the developments should not be considered the most likely future scenario.

The pacific interstate order sits on a consensus and discussion on how it should be implemented on social, political and economic affairs. The order is ideally more beneficial to the powerful states. In this case, they have a higher commitment to promoting it compared to other countries. China has a conditional acceptance to the order as it has joined institutions such as the World Trade Organization and opposes norms on social interventions (Payosova,

Hufbauer& Schott, 2018). The country has a higher possibility of increased power which mainly yields from the high level of economic development. The power makes china more free to challenge and dispute the counties and organizations that it does not agree with. This may in the long run, threaten the post-1945 institutional and normative structure that provides support to many of the positive developments we note. Direct support in the literature for the pacifying effects of U.S. hegemony has been limited (Schulze-Cleven et al. 2017). The US order has led to a couple of developments. These include factors such as the international trade as well as the territorial integrity norm which are more evident.

Conflict is still Africa's biggest challenge. The African Union had set the "silencing the guns" initiative which was targeted to end wars, that is, civil and violent conflicts, gender-based violence and preventing genocides. This objective was not attained in 2020 but is still something which is ongoing. Patricia Danzi, who is the Regional Director for Africa for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) while giving a statement to journalists said that ICRC among other humanitarian organizations were struggling to maintain restoring peace into the continent with limited retention and resources (McGuirk& Burke, 2020).

According to Odusola et al. (2019) new situations have cropped up which makes the situation harder. In 2019, Burkina Faso had over 750,000 people displaced as a result of civil conflicts forcing ICRC to come up with an emergency response team while ensuring the neighboring countries were okay and not harmed. McGuirk and Burke (2020) identify that Sahel region has also recorded incidents of conflicts cropping up. Conflict within the Lake Chad area has also continued affecting the peace and economic stability of the concerned countries. According to data from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) (2021), from 1989 to 2019 there have been approximately 11,778 deaths, 5,456 of which have been as a result of state-based violence.

The colonial powers created the modern African state through the ethnic and regional concerns. The state led to a lot of inequities in terms of the relations of power and the unequal resources and wealth distribution (Cohen, 1995). In simpler terms, this basis has been created for the analysis of Africa after independence. According to Duala-M'Bedy (1984), this viewpoint shows that most of Africa's colonial experiences influence the problems they encounter today. Cohen (1995) further highlighted the process of nation building while noting the controversies of the colonial states that had been passed down to the colonized countries. He points out that countries such as Rwanda were unprepared for independence from Belgium. This is an acute explanation for the constant conflicts in the state. Also, the major wars in Mozambique were as a result of the decolonization from the chaotic Portugal in 1945-75.

In 1971, the elected government of Uganda, which was then headed by Milton Obote was overthrown by General Idi Amin who declared himself president. This marked the beginning of a ruthless reign by Idi Amin which led to the massacre of over 300,000 civilians. Green (2008) noted that Idi Amin introduced the rule of military governors which meant more posts for the ambitious soldiers. Overtime, the number of Amin's intimate allies reduced, went into exile in Tanzania (Green, 2008). The UN officials were concerned about the political instability caused by regional conflicts and the millions of refugees it left in the African region. In 1994, Hutu extremists killed about 800,000 people in Rwanda. The Hutu ethnic group targeted the minority group, the Tutsi. People killed each other mercilessly for power in a period of 100 days. This led to many refugees from Rwanda going to the neighboring countries such as Burundi. Jessee (2017) asserts that the state department estimated that 550,000 refugees, predominantly Tutsis fled Rwanda to Uganda (200,000) and Burundi (245,000). A total of 93 persons were accused, and dozens of prominent officials from the former administration were convicted of genocide - all of them Hutus - following protracted

and highly expensive trials. Conflicts that occur on regional blocs end up affecting the economic security of neighboring states. The particular conflicts may include intra-state conflict that cause economic spillovers or inter-state conflicts that comprise of inter-ethnic or clan tensions. In Eastern Africa, there have been occurrences of conflicts which involve one country but ends up affecting other countries too.

The Sudanese war was associated with the Anglo-Egyptian administration which brought the people from the South and North together. They were, however, kept apart from each other by the condominium rule that left a centralized unitary state without acknowledging the disadvantages in South Sudan (Cohen 1995). These are only a few examples of the conflicts in Africa that were analysed by General Obasanjo (1991) as the continent with the most frequent conflicts. According to Stone (2011), there can be a harmony with the governance indicators in three levels including the ministry, the government department and the country as a unit. He goes on to argue that, rather than starting with ambitions and power at a global level, countries operating on a global scale, particularly in terms of safety, justice, and the rule of law, should design their indicators from the bottom up, supporting local ambitions and building on legitimate sources of authority close to the operations they seek to influence.

In 2007-2008, Kenya experienced the post-election violence which affected trade of goods and services in the country and to other countries, employment, brought in insecurity and scaled down other economic activities run by Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) (Asuelime& Sithole, 2017). Countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Republic of Southern Sudan have experienced instability as a result of conflicts in their countries. Kenya has suffered social and economic instability as a ripple effect of conflicts in Southern Sudan. There has been a long-running feud between two political leaders, President Salva Kiir and his former Deputy President Riek Machar, since

December 2013. Kiir and Machar are in charge of their respective Dinka and Nuer tribes, which are embroiled in an armed power war.

South Sudan is the youngest country that has experienced conflict. It has a per capita income of USD 861 and a high population of around 10.8 million people (Kuol, 2020). Close to 95% of its government revenues are generated through the export of crude oil. However, the waging war has had destabilizing effect on the oil sector. The civil war in South Sudan dates back to 1955 when the country was still part of Sudan. The violent struggles were mainly a struggle for independence (autonomy or self rule). After gaining independence, the Southern region was marginalized and suppressed by the Northern region thus creating grounds for conflict and distrust. Colonial legacy created a post-independence conflict in Sudan since before the country was already partitioned by its colonial masters. Citizens in Sudan were not in good terms among themselves. In 1983, the Southerners felt more marginalized and under the leadership of John Garang strived to get their independence. This initiated a civil war in the country which took place until 2005 when a “Comprehensive Peace Agreement” (CPA) was signed between the Sudanese government and Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM).

The peace agreement was signed in Khartoum and brought in some peace in the country. In 2011, South Sudan asked for secession from Sudan through a referendum. More than 98 percent of the population in Sudan voted in favor of the secession. Several factors influenced and prompted the conflict. These include greed for power and political discontent by the elite individuals, ethnicity, presence of natural resources that can be looted among other reasons. Conflict in South Sudan has affected neighboring countries such as Kenya and Uganda. Countries bordering each other live in harmony and collaborate with each other. However, a

country is in danger when it has a questionable neighbour. For the South Sudan conflict, there have been spillover effects especially on neighboring countries. Civil wars also affect the neighboring countries as well as the host country. One of the countries greatly affected by the South Sudan conflict is Kenya. Turkana County is at the border of Kenya and South Sudan thus been on the receiving end of the aftermath of South Sudan civil wars. This study sought to know the implication of the South Sudan conflict on development of selected socio-economic aspects in Turkana County. This study therefore sought to establish how selected aspects of socio-economic development such as job opportunities, educational facilities and health facilities were impacted by the conflict in South Sudan.

To put it into perspective, a report by UNHCR (2021) indicates that the conflict in South Sudan has had a significant impact on job opportunities, educational facilities, and health facilities. The conflict, which began in 2013, has resulted in the displacement of over 4 million people. The displacement of such a large number of people has led to significant loss of jobs and livelihoods in South Sudan and also in the neighboring county of Turkana, especially in rural areas where the majority of the population relies on agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods (USAID, 2021). However, on the side of Kenya proliferation of businesses to serve the ever expanding population has been witnessed. Similarly, the cross border influx of the refugees has seen rise in criminal activities include cattle rustling that often lead to death of civilians. This has been made possible by the ease of access to firearms that are availed through the porous Kenya-South Sudan border.

A report by UNICEF (2021) highlights that the conflict has also had a significant impact on education in South Sudan and the neighboring county of Turkana in Kenya. According to the report, more than 2.2 million children are out of school due to the conflict and over 5,000

schools have been closed or destroyed (UNICEF, 2021). In addition, many teachers have been forced to flee the country, leaving a significant shortage of qualified educators (USAID, 2021). The influx of refugees into Kenya has also been problematic to the Kenyan schools in Turkana County. The high number of children leaving South Sudan into Kenya's Turkana County has put a lot of pressure on the already inadequate school resources.

The conflict has also had a significant impact on the health sector in South Sudan. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the conflict has led to the disruption of health services, including vaccination campaigns, antenatal care, and treatment for communicable diseases (WHO, 2021). This disruption has led to an increase in preventable illnesses and deaths, especially among children.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

South Sudan has faced conflict both before and after her independence in 2009, after seceding from Sudan. The conflicts in the country led to protracted insecurity and large-scale displacement of people. Whenever South Sudan faces conflicts, the ripple effect spills over to Kenya and more so to Turkana County. This leads to influx of refugees to the Kakuma Refugee Camp thus raising tensions among people of the local communities in Lokichoggio. The disagreement and conflict between the local communities in Turkana and the South Sudanese refugees has contributed to massive loss of lives. Poor policing in most parts of Kenya has increased the occurrence of a gun culture, especially among pastoral communities such as in Turkana County. Consequently, the border between Kenya and South Sudan is porous. This makes it susceptible to the entry of the terrorists into the country.

Similarly, cattle rustling also thrives whenever the conflictual situation escalates. The rise in insecurity in Turkana leads to collapse of businesses and other economic undertakings.

Additionally, the geo-strategy of Eastern Africa, national and local politics are also affected by this conflict. The political social and economic stability in one country is necessary for facilitating the economic and social development of the other. In that regard, the insecurity and pressure that has been created by the high influx of people in Turkana that include the refugees from South Sudan and staff from NGOs and other humanitarian organizations has had implication on how people interact and do business in the area.

This study therefore sought to establish the implication of the regional conflict spillover on socio-economic development of Turkana County. With little literature addressing the origin and effects of the South Sudan conflict, and how the conflict has impacted on the neighboring countries, this study sought to examine the implication of the conflict on socio-economic development of Turkana County. It did so by tracing the origin of the conflict, how it affects socio-economic development of Turkana County and the opportunities that can be explored to enhance such development.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The study's general objective was to explore the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify the factors leading to the development of South Sudan conflict between 1983-2022.
- ii. To assess the effect of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County.
- iii. To examine solutions to end the South Sudan conflict and enhance socio-economic development in Turkana County.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the factors leading to the development of South Sudan conflict between 1983-2022?
- ii. How does the South Sudan conflict affect the socio-economic development in Turkana County, Kenya, 1983-2022?
- iii. What solutions can be explored to end the South Sudan conflict and enhance socio-economic development in Turkana County, Kenya, 1983-2022?

1.5 Rationale of the Study

Owing to the inter-dependence in economics and globalization, the political instability in a country might cause direct adverse or positive effects in another country's economic, political and social status. South Sudan conflict has led to the instability of the country thus affecting its borderlands including Kenya. The instability has led to rising insecurity, underdevelopment, poor governance, inter-ethnic conflicts, poor land tenure systems and corruption.

This study is crucial as it provides more information on the South Sudan conflict, how it has affected the socio-economic development in Turkana County and the solutions that can be implemented both in South Sudan and in the Kenyan borderlands. The findings are helpful to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Security and Infrastructure, Trade and Industry. These three ministries are all affected since inter-state trade is affected when there is conflict in South Sudan. Insecurity is enhanced since there is illegal entry of firearms across the border and maintaining the international relationship with South Sudan is important.

This study used the mixed research design. This was important since the study intends to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. Other studies on the same topic have used

either, but with this research, both were used to enhance the accuracy of the findings. The mixed research design also helped to understand contradictions between the quantitative results and qualitative findings. The study also added on to scholarly literature on Sudan conflict and socio-economic development of Turkana County.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The research was limited to the published literature and study on South Sudan conflict and the socio-economic development status in Turkana County. The study focused on factors that led to the development of the South Sudan conflict, the effect of the South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County and the solutions to end South Sudan Conflict and enhance socio-economic development in Turkana County. The study focused on the period between 1983 and 2022 because the conflict in the region started longer than the boundary definition of South Sudan 2011 and Counties in Kenya in 2013. This provides adequate information from when South Sudan got its independence, how the conflict has evolved and what can be done to reduce its effects.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations

According to Bryman (2012), it is important to focus on and acknowledge the limitations that need to be addressed since they negatively affect the results of the research. Some respondents were not able to give their responses to the questions on the questionnaire due to language barrier in some instances while others deemed it time consuming. To overcome this challenge, the researcher engaged the locals as the research assistants and further used administered questionnaires where the research assistants recorded answers given by the respondents. Additionally, some respondents were not willing to respond to the research questions for fear of victimization. However, the researcher informed the respondents that the

information was purely for academic purposes and that the information collected would not be shared with any third party not directly linked to the study. To address the challenge of time consuming, the researcher included Likert scale questions to the questionnaire. This helped get responses faster compared to open ended questions.

Since the study aimed at understanding the implication of South Sudan's conflict on the socio-economic development of Turkana County, it was quite challenging to get solid secondary data as South Sudan is a relatively young country whose overall statistics are joined together with those from Sudan. Due to this fact, the researcher decided to use focused group discussions (FGDs) and key informants Interviews (KIIs) to ensure that in-depth information that the study sought to collect was achieved.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section examines available articles related to the topic of study based on the objectives. The aim of the review is to identify the gaps in which the study endeavored to fill. The scanty literature in relation to the topic demonstrates how the topic is under researched. The theory and theoretical framework used in the study are also examined.

2.2 Review of related Literature

Civil conflicts have plagued the world for years. According to Marshall (2012) approximately 300,000 people lose their lives as a result of civil conflicts on a yearly basis. Notably, the implication of these conflicts is not only felt by the state(s) conflict but also its neighbouring nations. Focusing on 145 countries Qureshi (2013) observes that conflict within one state may have a direct and indirect effect on its neighbours. The author argues that civil conflict has a ripple effect on neighbouring countries in terms of trade and in fact, the author insinuates that trade with other countries takes three years to recover. Due to conflict, the transportation costs rise, leading to higher border protection and blocked or damaged trade routes.

Moreover, Qureshi (2013) argued that the negative effects are likely to persist for 3-5 years following the end of the conflict. The study mirrors the current study in explaining that although the conflict of South Sudan may end its implication to its neighbouring countries and in particular Kenya may continue to persist for 3-5 years. However, the study does not cover other socio-economic factors that have affected development of countries or towns

neighbouring warring countries. Unlike the current study, Qureshi's study was a review of literature while the current study will seek to establish the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County. Therefore, it will draw conclusion on a specific area of study. Further, Qureshi (2013) did not explore opportunities for development to enhance socio-economic in the area of conflict unlike in the current study.

A study done by De Groot (2010) in Southern Sudan assessed the implication of regional conflict on both direct and indirect neighbours. The findings indicated that conflict affected the direct neighbours negatively while it affected the indirect neighbours positively. However, the positive effect was estimated to exist where the minimal distance between the two states is equal or less than 250km. Moreover, the author argued that the positive effect is attributed to the fact that the trading partners are more inclined to redirect their business to peaceful countries rather than conflicting countries within the same region. From the findings by De Groot (2010) it is possible that the South Sudan conflict may have a two-dimensional effect on the development of its neighbours including Kenya. The study gives an overall implication of regional conflict on direct and indirect neighbours but does not go into specifics. Unlike that study, this study collected secondary data from previously conducted studies unlike the current study that will be conducted through collection of primary data to augment the reviewed literature.

Mirza, Sousa, and Verdier (2010) supported the findings by De Groot (2010) in their assessment of the influence of terrorism on trade. The study findings were derived from data collected in the United States of America during the period 1993-2006. From the results obtained, it was concluded that negative spillovers are felt by a country whose proximity is closer to the source of terrorism. Similar to De Groot (2010) the findings revealed that the countries situated far from the source of the terrorism benefited in terms of trade from the conflict. The argument put forth by Mirza, Sousa, and Verdier (2010) was that the countries

closer to the source of terrorism implement more security measures which in turn are barriers of trade. The study provided evidence of the research topic that conflict affects socio-economic development, thus, this study aims to confirm or reject the findings with reference to the relationship between South Sudan and Turkana County in Kenya. Further, the study Mirza, Sousa, and Verdier (2010) covered years 1993-2006, in that regard, the current study seeks to provide a more current view point of issues surrounding the effect of conflict on neighboring countries. In addition, the study was conducted in USA and therefore an issue of generalization may appear rendering the results of study inapplicable in the context of South Sudan conflict and how it influences socio-economic development in Turkana County.

According to Abdikadir (2015), Africa has experienced many incidences of intra-to-inter-state conflicts. The author argues that since the countries gained independence, approximately one-third of the states have been caught up in war or political violence. Notably, not all of the African states have been affected by conflict in the region to the same degree. However, the study by Abdikadir (2015) highlights on spillover conflict to neighboring countries and regions. Ali (2004) argued that in some African states, war has been legitimized as a way of life since independence. Abdikadir (2015) documented that within four decades (1960s-1990s), 48 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa had undergone approximately 80 violent changes in government. Moreover, over the last quarter of the 20th Century, Africa has witnessed seventy coups.

The study by Abdikadir (2015) found that conflict affected African countries at different degrees. As such, it forms a basis for the current study to assess how the South Sudan conflict has affected Kenya, one of its immediate neighbours in any way. This study covers intra and inter-state conflicts in Africa thus generalizes on the effects and implications. This study will focus more on conflict in South Sudan and its implications specifically to Kenya. It will

therefore seek to establish the influence of the conflict in South Sudan on socio-economic development of the neighboring countries and more specifically Turkana County in Kenya.

2.2.1 Factors Leading to Development of South Sudan Conflict

Dunne and Tian (2015) assessed the spillovers of conflict in African states on the basis of not only geographical distances but also looking at the political and economic differences. From the findings when considering geographic distance only, it was identified that conflict negatively influenced the development of contiguous states but did not have any significant implication on non-contiguous states. This finding contradicted that of Mirza, Sousa, and Verdier (2010); De Groot (2010) who established that conflict had a positive influence on non-contiguous states. However, when political and economic differences were considered, the findings remained the same, however, the spillover effect was smaller. This implies that political and economic factors must be considered when assessing the influence of conflict on socio-economic development. By only using the geographic distances, studies by Mirza, Sousa, and Verdier (2010) as well as the study by De Groot (2010) overestimated the implication of conflict on the close countries. The current study will follow the recommendation by Dunne and Tian (2015) by considering other factors when assessing the implication of the South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County, Kenya. De Groot (2010) also studies overall effects of conflict however, this study will dwell more on conflict in South Sudan. Further, since the findings by the various studies contradict one another, this study will seek to establish the real implication of the South Sudanese conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County.

Conflict in South Sudan is a challenge for the country and its neighbouring states including Kenya. The continued conflict in South Sudan has raised concerns for Kenya, a contiguous state in the region. In reference of the reviewed literature by Marshall (2012); Qureshi

(2013), the close proximity between Kenya and South Sudan implies that Kenya is at risk of bearing the negative effects of the conflict. The growing number of loss of lives in South Sudan due to civil conflict is evidence that the country continues to fail in protecting its citizens. Data from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) (2021) indicates that from the year 1989-2019, approximately 11,778 deaths were recorded from which 5,456 deaths were caused as a result of state-based violence. Recently, in 2019, 639 deaths were reported a decline from the previous year, 2018, where 1,208 deaths were reported. From the data, conflict still remains a challenge for South Sudan. Conflict always results to loss of lives and properties, this was the main focus of Qureshi (2013), as much as these challenges may spill over to the neighboring countries, the current study focus is only on the implication of conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana county that is in close proximity with South Sudan.

South Sudan has not effectively implemented sustainable development goal 11 which seeks to ensure that cities and the places where people live are inclusive, safe and sustainable (United Nations, 2021). This fact is also evidenced by the increasing number of refugees fleeing from South Sudan to Kenya for safety and refuge (Muriithi, 2014). Although, Kenya took up the responsibility of hosting refugees from South Sudan, as the numbers increased and so did the threats of harboring terrorist and militia groups increase. Muriithi (2014) argued that the continued threat against Kenya for hosting refugees from South Sudan resulted in the change from an open-door policy along the borders to a more restricted policy so as to ensure legitimate refugees are protected.

From Muriithi (2014) it is clear that Kenya has already started to experience the negative effects associated with conflict in South Sudan. However, the study did not address the issue of socio-economic development of regions bordering South Sudan such as Turkana County, the key focus of the current study. Further, the study has not explored on any opportunity for

development to achieve and enhance social economic development in the areas that the study was conducted.

Data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) in 2020, indicated that conflict in South Sudan is ethnically motivated with the Nuer, Murle, and Dinka ethnic communities fighting against each other. Communal militia groups have become famous in South Sudan as communities fight for the scarce resources and for power. From 19th-25th July in 2020, it was reported that ethnic conflict erupted in Jonglei that led to the displacement of thousands of people (ACLED, 2021). Violent incidences were also reported in Kassala estate and South Darfur estate in 2020. This implies that ethnicity in South Sudan is a driver of conflict in the state. ACLED study highlights more on the sources of conflict as opposed to the effect that the conflict has on the socio-economic sphere in the neighboring countries. Hence, the need to conduct this study so as to assess the implication of these conflict on the socio-economic development of its neighbouring countries and for the purpose of this study, Turkana County, Kenya. This study covers more scope on the origin and development of the South Sudan conflict and on how the civil war has impacted on the neighboring countries and more specifically in terms of socio-economic development.

2.2.2 Effects of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-Economic Development of Turkana County

Lobojo (2015) did a study on social implication and effect of conflict on development of South Sudan. The study agrees that as a result of the South Sudan conflict, there had been a slow socio-economic development, increased poverty, humanitarian issues and disruption of important and basic service delivery to the people and communities around South Sudan. However, the study believes that there are still opportunities where the effects could be turned around. Dusenbury (2013) notes that post-conflict societies emerging from long term and continuous violence, often struggle in the critical transition from the short term relief

assistance to long term hard work towards rebuilding their nation. It is important to have a clear distinction between the short and long term approaches of post conflict environments. The literature also states that there should be a difference between the post-conflict aid and long term assistance. The post conflict aid is often inclined on issuing short term relief to the countries affected by war (Del Castillo, 2008; Del Castillo, 2017). However, the two studies focus is on socio-economic development, increased poverty, humanitarian crises and disruption within the warring country. The current study focuses on how the conflict in one country impacts on socio-economic aspects of a neighboring country.

Fulvio Attina, a well-known analyst, insists that although conflict is the central driver of insecurity in vulnerable environments, a short-term strategy remains implanted and grounded in conflict whereby limiting the framework to the “conflict-oriented narrative,” rather than promoting other sustainable outcomes beyond this simple “intervention horizon” (Attina, 2012). The short term aid is mainly focused on saving lives through immediate response to the crisis. Much of the articles on the subject argue that the short-term emergent aid strategy prevents the implementation of a sustainable framework for reconstruction. Such countries are more dependent on aid, hence why they do not reconstruct.

Additionally, Fulvio also argues that the main concern is to create an enabling environment for people to discuss the war and negotiate for a peaceful agreement (Attina, 2012). The study offers a short-term strategy in a conflict stricken society, however, does not give information on opportunities for development to ensure Turkana County advances socio-economically. Further Attina’s study’s main focus was on conflict resolution and putting insecurity to an end, however, the study has no mention of how the conflict may influence economic development across the border. The current study therefore sought to establish how

the interaction between the country at war with a neighbor may impact on the neighboring countries socio-economic status.

2.2.3 Solutions to South Sudan Conflict and Socio-Economic Development

Much of the literature explains that it is difficult for long term reintegration methods to be established in an economically stagnant environment (Del Castillo, 2017). Also a key element in the development strategies is the participation of local people. The implementation of this approach creates an opportunity for returnees to take part in independent development activities (Del Castillo, 2017). Furthermore, a long-term strategy also plays a key role in empowering people in the society. Many analysts have acknowledged that successful reintegration is important for national reconciliation and also for the prevention of reoccurrence of violence.

Colson (2005) recognizes the complexity of enforced displacement; her view does not solely limit the examination to a single aspect of the displacement. She claims that discrete elements across different disciplines have a fundamental impact on refugee dynamics. The study by Del Castillo and Colson focused on re-integration of communities after war and how their socio-economic status may be improved. In acknowledgement that the conflict has impact on residences as well as people living in the neighboring countries, this study sought to establish how South Sudan conflict has impacted on Turkana County in Kenya in socio-economic terms.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Conflict Theory

The study was anchored by the conflict theory. The conflict theory was first introduced by Marx and Engels (1948). The theory assesses varying social situations grounded on the

conflicting interests of the involved parties. The theory posits that human beings are sociable beings but prone to engage in conflict. Inequality divides the society into grade level hierarchies with the persons with resources and those lacking the resources. Competition among social groups is inevitable in a world where resources are scarce. As such, individuals aim to maximize their share of natural resources. Those who control a greater share of resources maximize the power that comes with it by using coercion to influence people. This has been evident in South Sudan where issues of land tenure have driven the conflict in the country. Moreover, the competition for power by Salva Kiir and Riek Machar has contributed to the increased conflict in South Sudan.

The conflict theory suggests that communities are in perpetual conflict as a result of competition. The theory argues that a society is only persevered not by obedience and agreement but by power and dominance. A premise of the conflict theory is that communities and people in a society strive to maximize their own interests. Moreover, the conflict theory as explained by Galtung (1969) involves an indepth investigation into the main causes of the conflict, structure and dynamics of the conflict, the actors and perpetrators in the conflict and the outcomes. In addition, an assumption of the conflict theory is that conflict results in a revolutionary event. The theory posits that conflict brings about change in power dynamics. This was witnessed in Sudan with the division of power of the Sudan and South Sudan.

The theory is important for this study in explaining the conflict in South Sudan. To a larger extent, the conflict in the country has been attributed to competition for power and land tenure. This is aligned to the assumption of the theory that conflict is often caused due to competition for power and resources. However, the theory is weak since it does not address the implication of conflict, a key focus for the study. Irrespective of its weakness, the theory is essential for the study since it will anchor the first objective that aims at understanding the South Sudan conflict. Conflict theory will help understand the origin and development of the

South Sudan conflict. This includes the main causes of constant conflict in South Sudan. Conflict theory suggests that conflict is mainly caused by competition of resources. Oil has been one of the central drivers of conflict in Sudan. Political conflict compounded by economic woes has also contributed to the civil wars in South Sudan.

2.3.2 Theory of Livelihood

The conflict theory will be complemented by the theory of livelihood perspective and rural development by Ian Scoones (1998). The theory hypothesizes that livelihood's points of view have been fundamental to rural advancement thinking and practice in the previous decade. Scoones (2009) further contended that assorted variety is the watchword, and employments approaches have tested on some very basic level single-division ways to deal with taking care of complex provincial advancement issues.

The intrigue is straightforward: take a gander at this present reality, and attempt to comprehend things from nearby points of view. Reactions that follow should explain with such substances and not attempt to force fake classifications and partitions on complex substances. Having a place with no control specifically, vocations approaches can permit a connecting of partitions, enabling various individuals to cooperate, especially over the normal and sociologies. Being centered on getting intricate, neighborhood substances occupations approaches are a perfect section point for participatory ways to deal with request, with arranged learning between nearby individuals and outcasts (Ashley & Carney, 1999).

Following the solid backing for supportable livelihoods approaches being developed from the 1990s, numerous improvement offices began to advocate livelihoods approaches as fundamental to their programming and even hierarchical structures. However, the straightforward, rather self-evident, contention for a livelihoods point of view isn't so natural to convert into training, with acquired authoritative structures, disciplinary predispositions

and subsidizing structures built around different suppositions and perspectives. In the course of the most recent decade or so “livelihoods” has in this way developed as a limit term, something that unites different viewpoints, permits discussions over disciplinary and proficient partitions and gives an institutional spanning capacity connecting individuals, callings and practices in new ways (Ashley and Carney, 1999).

This theory is significant to this study, as it will help comprehend livelihood development in a rural set up such as in Turkana County and its role to growth and socio-economic development of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and the county at large. The theory will help evaluate rural growth and socio-economic development on a broader perspective, focusing on complex concepts livelihood approaches of local people which are a good entry point for the enquiry. It is in this context that the project seeks to find out the effect of peace in South Sudan to socio-economic development in Turkana County and also help identify the relationship between people living in South Sudan and those in Turkana County. Understanding things from the views of the local people is good for sustainable socio-economic development.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

In this section, the methodology that was adopted in this study is presented. The section covers the research design, the scope of the study which includes the size, location and population of the study, sampling procedure, data collection instruments and data analysis techniques used.

3.1 Research Design

A mixed research design was adopted for this study. This is a research design that entails a mix of both quantitative and qualitative research components. Research design is defined as the plan that was implemented in conducting research. According to Watkins and Gioia (2015) research design is a roadmap, a plan, or a blueprint strategy for an investigation to get answers to research questions. The main objective of using this approach is to strengthen and expand the conclusion of the study; hence, contribute to valid results to be published literature. This method helped get different but current data from both secondary and primary sources. The intention of using mixed research method in this study is to bring together the strengths of both methods so as to have a good study that benefits from all.

3.2 Study Site

The study was conducted in Turkana County, Kenya. Turkana County is found in the northwest Kenya (4°12'00"N 34°21'00"E). The county is served by A1 road, and by the Lokichoggio and Lodwar airports. The researcher collected data from community members (locals and refugees), administrators (assistant county commissioners and chiefs), businessmen, village elders, county government officials, national government officials,

women groups, police reservists, and religious organizations leaders in the County of Turkana.

3.3 Target Population

Target population is the people that the researcher aims to analyze when conducting research. In any given research paper, target population should be described clearly. Zhao et al (2013) defines target population as the entire aggregation of respondents that meet a certain designated criterion. For this study, target population includes locals and refugees in Turkana County. According to the 2019 census, Turkana County was found to have a population of 926,976 over a total of 68,680 km². The population was targeted depending on their socio-economic nature.

3.4 Sample size and Sampling Procedure

Sample size is the term used to describe the number of subjects that are going to be selected from the target population. The sample size is considered to be a representative of the population. Sampling procedure is the technique or the process used to choose a sample size to be used to test the hypothesis of the study.

3.4.1 Sample size

This is the number of elements that was included in the study. The study used sampling formula by Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill (2012). The formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 NP(1 - P)}{\sigma^2(N - 1) + \chi^2(1 - P)}$$

n = required sample size

N = 926976

P = Population proportion, assumed to be 0.50

² = the degree of accuracy;σvalue is 0.05

χ^2 = Table value of chi-square for one degree of freedom, which is 3.841

The main purpose is to ensure that the number of participants, the level of precision (5%), the level of confidence (95%) and degree of variability (p= .05%) is accounted for. From the population of 926,976, a sample of 384 was selected. From purposive sampling, the distribution of all the participants in the sample is as shown on Table 1 below which includes: village elders, assistant county commissioners, chiefs, religious organization leaders, women group leaders, county government officials, national government officials, businessmen, IO officials, NGO officials, police reservists and members of the community (including locals and refuges).

Table 1: Sample Size

Sample size	
Categories	Sample Size
Village Elders	10
Assistant county commissioners	3
Chiefs	9
Religious Organization leaders	8
Women Group Leaders	7
County Government Officials	5

National Government Officials	5
Businessmen	5
IO Officials	5
NGO Officials	5
Police Reservists	6
Community members (Both locals and refugees)	384
Total	452

3.5 Data Collection

According to Bernard and Nernard (2013), data collection instruments and tools are chosen based on the study attributes, research topic, data, and the expected results. This study used both secondary data and primary data. Primary data was collected using structured questionnaires, key informants' interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). Structured questionnaires were used among the 384 community members. Key informant interviews were conducted among assistant county commissioners, chiefs, village elders, businessmen, County government officials, National government officials, police reservists, IO officials and NGO officials. Further, focus group discussions were conducted among the community members, religious group leaders, women group leaders derived from the 6 sub counties within the county. The study used 5 FGDs with 10 members each. Structured questionnaires were conducted in person as well as the FGD. KIIs were done both in person and virtually.

All in person data collection observed strict COVID-19 prevention protocols. Secondary data collection was collected through document analysis. The collection of secondary data

entailed analysis of published literature on the topic under study. This type of data is essential as it helps in the evaluation of historical and current reports, records, opinions, and government documents. In this study, secondary data was obtained from published literature, scholarly work on the performance reports of South Sudan conflict, and other material that were relevant to the topic.

3.6 Data Analysis

The interview schedule helped generate qualitative data which was analyzed through content analysis. This entailed categorizing collected data into various themes. The content analysis was used essentially because it used current and existing data to determine aspects that expound on a specific phenomenon. This method of data analysis used some sets of categorization that helped in coming up with replicable and usable inferences from the collected data. The responses from different respondents were compared and summarized based on the study objectives. When analyzing open-ended questions, content analysis is the preferred method of data analysis. This is attributed to its objectivity, flexibility, methodical, and allows a qualitative description of the collected data. The data was presented in prose form.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues were adhered to in preparing this study. The researcher sought permission to conduct the research like obtaining a research permit from NACOSTI, the university's department, and county commissioner. All the information that was collected in the research process was kept private. For instance, no names of the respondents were revealed. Informed consent was applied during the study. Therefore, respondents were first briefed about the study including its purposes. The respondents were allowed to voluntarily share information

without being coerced. When analyzing and reporting, the principle of anonymity was adhered to which ensured that the respondents give information without fear of being exposed. The data that was obtained was adequate, relevant, and not excessive. The secondary sources of data in hard copies were kept safe and soft copies were main lined securely by ensuring that they are password protected. Before embarking on data collection, relevant approval was sought out.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, findings of the study, interpretation and discussion of the findings with the goal of accomplishing the study's objectives.

4.1.1 Response Rate

Response rate refers to all the participants who completed the questionnaire divided by the total number of participants targeted for the study. According to Table 2, from a sample of 452 a total of 368 questionnaires were returned duly filled in, translating to a response rate of 81.4 percent.

Table 2: Return Rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Responded	368	81.4
Did not respond	84	18.6
Total	452	100

Source: Research Data, (2022)

A response rate of 81.4 percent is satisfactory and reliable in conducting the study and subsequent reporting. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a response rate of above 70 percent is considered adequate for research data analysis.

4.2 Demographics

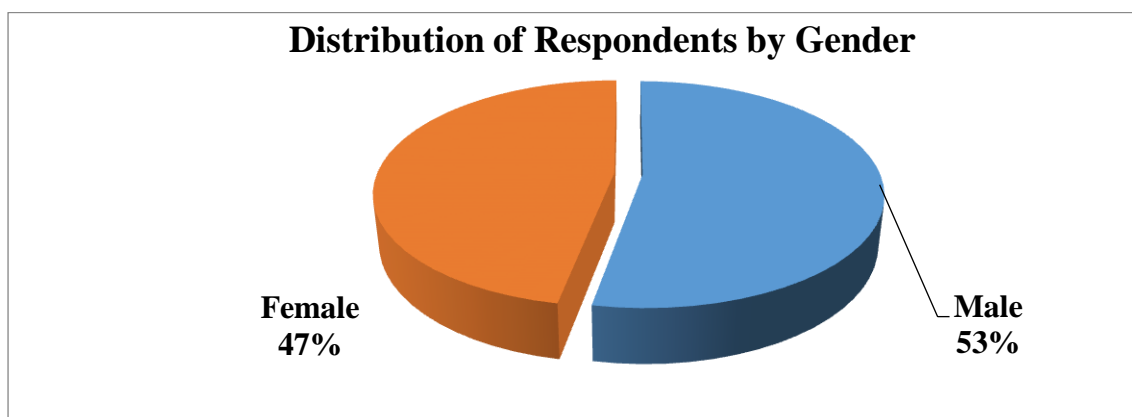
The research commenced by analyzing the participant's demographic information. Mainly, the information presented under this section includes, distribution of respondents by age,

gender, highest education level and participants area of residence between the period 1983 and 2022.

4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Respondents engaged in this research were asked to indicate their gender. This was sought in view of ascertaining gender parity within the study population. The results are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Gender of the Respondents



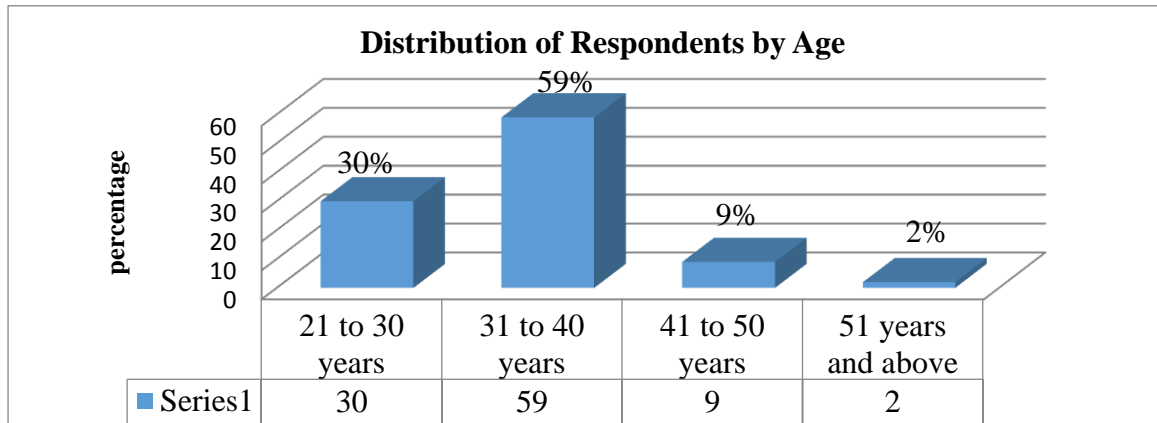
Source: Data 2022

Results presented in Figure 1 above show that, majority (53%) of study participants were males whereas (47%) were females. These findings show fair involvement of both gender in the research and thus rules out any possibility of results suffering from gender biasness.

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

In ensuring that information gathered by this study reflects the views of various age groups, the research required the study participants to indicate their age. The respondents were asked to indicate their age based on the age brackets provided in the data collection instruments. The findings are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Age of the Respondents



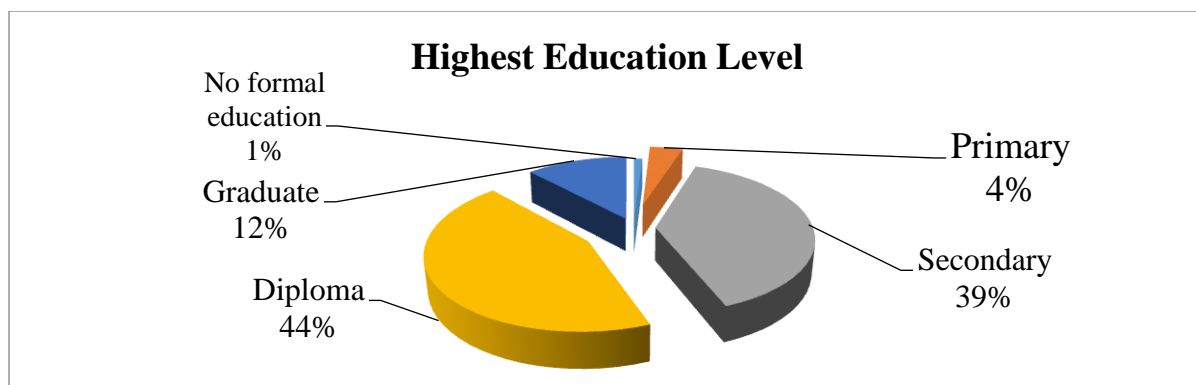
Source: Data 2022

The study established that 59% of the respondents were aged between 31 to 40 years, followed by 30% aged between 21 – 30 years and 9% of the respondents were aged between 41 – 50 years. Further, 2% of the respondents were aged above 51 years. The findings show that various age groups were adequately involved in this study and therefore implying that opinions from diverse age groups were well captured in this research.

4.2.3 Highest Educational Qualification

Further, the study sought to establish the highest level of education for the respondents. The findings are presented on Figure 3.

Figure 3: Highest Education Level



Source: Data 2022

From the study findings, 44% of the respondents indicated diploma as their highest educational qualifications, 39% of the respondents indicated KCSE, 12% of the respondents indicated undergraduate while 4% of the respondents indicated KCPE as their highest level of education qualification. However, 1% of respondent reported that they had no formal education. The results presented indicated fairly low literacy levels for the participants with high number of participants lacking technical training.

4.2.4 Participants Area of Residence between 1983 and 2022

The study sought information regarding participant's area of residence between the period of 1983 and 2022. The data findings are presented on Table 4.2.

Table 3: Participants Area of Residence between 1983 and 2022

	Frequency	Percentage
Within Turkana County	287	78.0
Outside Turkana County	81	22.0
Total	368	100.0

Source: Research data, (2022)

From the study findings majority of the respondents 78% indicated that they were living within Turkana County in the period under the study. However, 22% of the respondents

indicated that at some point within the study period, they were not living in Turkana County. This implies that majority had resided in the area for a fairly long time which means that they were in a position to explain the conflict trends in this area as requested by the study.

4.3 Origin and Development of the South Sudan Conflict

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they have had any experience of armed conflict in South Sudan. Table 4 presents the study findings.

Table 4: Experiences of Armed Conflict in South Sudan

Experiences of Armed Conflict in South Sudan		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	364	98.9
No	4	1.1
Total	368	100.0

Source: Research data, (2022)

From the findings, majority of the respondents 98.9% indicated that they have had experiences of armed conflict from South Sudan while only 1.1% of the respondents indicated to have never experienced any armed conflict from South Sudan. This implies that indeed, the area under study was bordered by an armed conflict zone and since majority of the respondents had experienced the conflict, they were in a good position to respond to questions as asked by the study.

Respondents were also asked to indicate their level of agreement with the following statements in regard to origins of the South Sudan conflict.

Table 5: Core origins of the South Sudan conflict

Core origins of the South Sudan conflict

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Ethnicity was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan	368	1.00	2.00	1.36	0.48
Political supremacy has been a source of conflict among the South Sudan political leaders	368	1.00	2.00	1.03	0.17
Militia were a cause of internal conflict in South Sudan	368	1.00	2.00	1.50	0.50
Foreign interference contributed to internal conflicts in South Sudan	368	1.00	3.00	1.61	0.53
Unemployment was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan	368	1.00	3.00	1.62	0.51
Internal Conflicts affected South Sudan's foreign policy	368	1.00	2.00	1.18	0.39
Conflict resolution in Sudan has poorly been conducted	368	1.00	3.00	1.35	0.52

Source: Research data, (2022)

Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that political supremacy has been a source of conflict among the South Sudan political leaders (M=1.03 SD =0.17) that internal conflicts affected South Sudan's foreign policy (M= 1.18 SD =0.39), that conflict resolution in South Sudan has poorly been conducted (m=1.35 SD =0.52) and that ethnicity was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan (M=1.36 SD =0.48). These findings are in concurrence with conflict theory that maintains that conflicts and tensions arise when status, power and

resources are not equally distributed between parties in the society and they end up becoming social problem (Quackenbush & Zagare, 2016).

From the results, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that militia were the cause of internal conflict in South Sudan (M= 1.50 SD =0.50), that foreign interference contributed to internal conflicts in South Sudan (M=1.61 SD =0.53) and that unemployment was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan (M= 1.62 SD =0.51). These results are in line with data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) in 2020 that highlights that communal militia groups have become famous in South Sudan as communities fight for the scarce resources and for power. For instance the report indicates that from 19th-25th July in 2020, it was reported that ethnic conflict erupted in Jonglei that led to the displacement of thousands of people.

4.3.1 Experiences with Issues of South Sudan Conflict

The South Sudan conflict directly affects business operations in Turkana County. Whenever the conflict escalates, there is an increase in the number of International Organizations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). With this, businesses and the hotel industry thrive and consequently jobs are created. The number of flights in Lokichogio airport and Lodwar airstrip do increase. There is also an increase in the movement of both people and goods at the border point in Nadapal.

Jane Ndirangu (O.I. 01-07-2022) who runs a beer distribution company in Lokichogio had this to say, 'I came to Lokichogio as a young girl after my brother passed on. I came to continue his legacy by taking over his business. I tell you what? Lokichogio thrives business wise whenever there is conflict in South Sudan. The presence of IOs and NGOs boosts business here around. I first saw an Antonov aircraft in Lokichogio in the late 90s.... I have never seen it again.... but whenever they leave, it's not business as usual''. (Jane O.I .01-07-2022)

The same was corroborated by the General Manager of Track Mark Hotel Mr. George Thuo (O.I. 10-07-2022).

“Do you reckon that the first DSTV connection in Kenya was done in Lokichogio? I thought you should know. With the increased presence of IOs and NGOs, there’s boom in the Hotel industry. However, with the de-escalation of the conflict, the converse is true. Right now, we have had to close down the swimming pool. We have had to lay off workers. We only call them on need be basis” (Mr. George O.I. 10.07.22)

Interviewees and members of FDGs were tasked to explain their experiences with issues of South Sudan Conflict. Collective opinion from FDG participants and interviews indicated that South Sudan conflict has affected people’s livelihoods from two main spheres which include, social and economic lines. According to one of participant P4, FDG-2,

“Prolonged conflict has impacted the way we conduct trade, we can no longer interact freely with our neighbors in matters that pertain trade as it used to happen before. This has consequently limited our revenues or household income

Interviewees further reported that spillover effects linked with South Sudan conflicts have degraded the collective enjoyment of human rights by communities living in Turkana County. For instance, prolonged conflict has led to influx of refugees and thus provoking social cohesion and presents a danger of infiltration of militia and terrorists in the region.

Refugees in Kakuma Camp agree that East or West home is best. There is a lot of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) that is associated with being a refugee. People even run mad at the refugee camp. There have always been conflicts between locals and refugees. They even fight fiercely leading to deaths. In 2017, a Sudanese student killed 7 Turkana’s in Lokichogio Secondary School in retaliation for having been expelled (P3 FGD 3).

The findings concur with the contention by WHO (2013) that increased insecurity hampers economic and social interdependence within communities. Further, this finding supports another by Muriithi (2014) who highlights that as Kenya took up the responsibility of hosting refugees from South Sudan, the numbers increased and consequently, the threats of harboring terrorist and militia groups increase

As explained, by one of the interviewees, refugees from South Sudan were coming to Kenya due to various reasons including: the ongoing violence, environmental and social problems caused by civil war, famine, and drought. These findings concur with the study conclusions by Ahmed and Audu, (2016) who explained that long-standing conflict in South Sudan has led to death of millions, internal displacement, lawlessness, refugee crisis, rise of hundreds of militia groups, rising cases of terrorist activities, radicalization, and a weakening economy.

Turkana County comprises of six (6) sub counties namely; Turkana Central, Turkana North, Turkana West, Turkana East, Turkana South and Loima.

Unlike the other counties where both County Security Committees (CSC) and County Intelligence Committees (CIC) have to sit after a certain period of time, here both County and Sub County Security and Intelligence Committees have to meet daily. Again it calls for high level liaison between national and county governments from both countries.

The Turkana North Assistant County Commissioner (ACC) (O.I. 15-07-22) had this to say,

“You cannot compare my working conditions with an ACC working in say Kiambu or Kisii Counties. The working conditions are very different. For them, chances are very high that they see their families daily. For me, I can only manage to see my family fortnightly if I am lucky. Again, I cannot bring my family to stay with me here. The weather conditions are harsh. My children cannot attend schools here too”. (ACC O.I. 15-07-22)

Another distinct aspect that is unique with this County is resolving of diplomatic rows. In the event that dispute arises near the border, and it is international in nature, it takes quite some

time to resolve. Ideally, it is because of the location of the Embassies of the two Countries with respect to the other (in Juba and Nairobi) which are quite apart. Again, the working conditions of a Sub County that is next to the border compared to another far from the border are quite different. Say for example, Turkana South and Turkana North Sub Counties.

4.3.2 Ways in which South Sudan conflict has affected the County of Turkana

Qualitative reports point on specific areas that South Sudan conflict has majorly impacted. According to Assistant County Commissioners and Chiefs, conflict from South Sudan has limited governments' ability to lay quality administrative structures that are paramount for social and economic progression of the area. Secondly, scramble for resources between refugees and local natives have sparked new trend in lawlessness and thus amounting to social costs and economic problems. According to P2, FDG-1 *“Due to weakened government structures, lawlessness is rampant and this has led to increase in crime including cattle rustling.”*

Turkana Central Assistant County Commissioner (ACC) affirms that South Sudan Conflict has led to high influx of refugees, IOs and NGOs. This has led to high house rent rates in Lodwar which the locals find difficult to afford. Cases related to child labor and human exploitation have increased drastically in the area from 1983 and 2022. These findings confirm the empirical evidence presented by Carling, Erdal, and Horst (2012) that indicate the conflict in South Sudan has not only negatively impacted on security in the bordering nations but also on socio-economic and environment arenas.

The Kenya - South Sudan border is quite vast and has so many unmanned spaces. There is therefore high rate of proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). This promotes bandit attacks that result in displacement of persons from their homes. The most affected persons are women and children. Again whenever tension is rife, schools are closed indefinitely. There's also raping of women and girls.

Some IOs and NGOs have both foreigners and locals as their workforce. The foreigner's social interaction with the Turkana people may result in human cross breeding. This may result in coloured half cast children being born. Women who bear such children are referred to as prostitutes whereas children born out of these affairs are branded as outcasts. Dorothy Emerikwa (O.I. 09-08-22) a resident of Lodwar and who has a half cast child had this to say,

“I bore my son with a Russian Pilot back in 2006. I was called all sorts of names worst of all a prostitute....and mark you it is out of this so called prostitution that I managed to construct a house for my parents. My son was and is still called all sorts of names in schools. This affected him psychologically very much. If I knew that this was the kind of pain that I would undergo, I would have procured an abortion honestly.” (Dorothy O.I. 09-08-22)

Between the years 2003 -2007, Lokichogio had 53 NGOs. The United Nations agencies UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF had also been headquartered here. During that period of time, there was a lot of insecurity that was characterized by hijackings. For that reason, Kenya Police reservists had to be recruited to bolster security.

In 2006, a senior United Nations Manager was killed. In that period of time, NGOs and IOs used to employ outsiders. People used to come from all parts of Kenya. The locals protested and this forced the organisations to employ them as was revealed during a Focus Group Discussion (FGD 3).

4.3.4 Effect of South Sudan Conflict on Livelihoods of the Residents of Turkana County

The study findings show that the South Sudan Conflict has had devastating effects on the residents of Turkana County. The displacement of communities due to conflict has led to deprivation of basic amenities such as food, shelter and clean water thus occasioning other related catastrophes such as malnutrition and waterborne diseases like cholera. Disorganization of healthcare delivery due to conflict spillover from neighboring South

Sudan consequently led to new HIV infections and increased mortality rate. Additionally, human trafficking, prostitution and teenage pregnancies increased in Lodwar.

The promulgation of the 2010 constitution of Kenya ushered in devolution to the Country. Two arms of the government namely the executive and legislature were devolved to County level. Devolution calls for synergy between the National and County governments. The same working cohesion is in tandem extended to South Sudan. The elections of the Governor, Senator, Woman representative, Members of Parliament and Members of County Assembly depends on how the electorate view the candidates stand i.e. with regard to the County's relation with South Sudan. Some social aspects of life e.g. cattle rustling requires blessings from politicians. Again the electorate would want a candidate who they know will fight for and defend their interests. Mr Eyanae (O.I. 25-07-22) a resident of Todonyang had this to say,

“You can be sure that we just don't give it to anyone as concerns elective posts. We scrutinize keenly whom we want to give so as not to elect a traitor. There's a lot at stake in such elections.” (Eyanae O.I. 25-07-22)

The aspect of cattle rustling stands out clearly in Turkana County. This is because the communities that border each other are pastoralistic in nature and are more often than not in a conflictual relationship. The Turkana Community borders the Toposas of South Sudan, Karamajong of Uganda, Merille of Ethiopia, Pokot and Samburu of Kenya. The Kenya-South Sudan border is quite extensive and as such encourages cattle rustling.

Again, the Turkana and Toposas share relations across the border. As such, whenever cattle raids are botched, the aspect of mistrust arises. People with cross border kith and kin are perceived to be traitors and the consequences can be dire. Ekai (O.I. 01-08-22) from Todoyang had this to say,

“I have my relations across South Sudan, there was a time a cattle raid failed. My relatives from the Turkana Community thought that I had leaked information from our side to the other. Our houses were torched and it took the intervention of elders to quell the matter.” (Ekai O.I. 01-08-22)

The fight for pasture and water has seen the establishment of security camps in strategic areas in order to safeguard these resources. Apart from the National Police Service, the military is also deployed in its secondary role of aid to civil authorities of course with the approval of parliament.

Unfortunately, the local communities take advantage of this and become mischievous. Whenever, they carry out a raid, they pass near security posts with their loot so that there would be persuants (offended Community) are deterred from following up the raiders. A perfect example is the Kosovo water point in Lokichogio which is manned by the Kenya Defence Forces. Mr Lokuta (O.I. 05-08-22) from Lokichogio had this to say,

“We neighbor hostile communities amongst them being the Toposas.....Cattle raid is executed by both Communities. On our side, whenever we carry out a raid we pass near the military camp manning the Kosovo water point in order to deter persuants from following us’’. (Mr Lokuta O.I. 05-08-22).

4.4 Implication of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development in Turkana County

The study sought to determine the extent to which respondents agreed with statements on implication of South Sudan conflict. The data findings are presented on Table 6

Table 6: Implication of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development in Turkana County

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
South Sudan creates job opportunities for residents of Turkana County	368	1.00	3.00	1.22	0.44
South Sudan affects economic activities in Turkana County	368	1.00	4.00	1.87	0.95
South Sudan conflict creates an environment for cross border cattle rustling	368	1.00	4.00	1.23	0.51
Educational facilities are affected by the South Sudan conflict	368	1.00	2.00	1.15	0.36
Health facilities are affected as a result of the South Sudan conflict	368	1.00	3.00	1.33	0.49
There is cross border conflict for water resources	368	1.00	3.00	1.62	0.53
There is reduced access to pasture and agricultural land as a result of the South Sudan conflict	368	1.00	3.00	1.12	0.36
South Sudan conflict enhances presence of IOs and NGOs in Turkana County	368	1.00	2.00	1.04	0.20
South Sudan conflict leads to influx of refugees in Turkana County	368	1.00	2.00	1.01	0.10

Source: Research data, (2022)

From the study findings, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that South Sudan conflict leads to influx of refugees in Turkana County (M= 1.01 SD =0.10), that South Sudan conflict enhances presence of IOs and NGOs in Turkana County (M= 1.04, SD =0.20) and that there is reduced access to pasture and agricultural land as a result of the South Sudan Conflict (M=1.12, SD=0.36). Further, from the findings the respondents strongly agreed with

the statement that educational facilities are affected by the South Sudan conflict (M= 1.15 SD=0.36). These findings are in concurrence with Qureshi (2013) who observes that conflict within one state may have a direct and indirect effect on its neighbours. The author further argues that civil conflict has a ripple effect on neighbouring countries in terms of trade among other spheres.

Majority of the respondents further were in agreement with the statements that South Sudan conflict creates job opportunities for residents of Turkana County (M= 1.22, SD =0.44) and that South Sudan conflict creates an environment for cross border cattle rustling (M= 1.23, SD =0.51). Also, the respondents were in agreement with the statements that health facilities are affected as a result of the South Sudan conflict (M=1.33 SD =0.49) and that there is cross border conflict for water resources (M=1.62 SD =0.53). These results are in line with research conclusion by Groot (2010) found that conflict affected the direct neighbours negatively while it affected the indirect neighbours positively.

4.4.1 Implication of South Sudan Conflict on the Economy of Turkana County

Reports from interviewees pointed out that South Sudan Conflict presented big implications on the economy. For instance, hosting refugees requires an extra budget and thus presenting an extra expense for Kenya as a nation. According to religious leaders, increase in insecurity in Turkana County hampers economic and social interdependence within communities.

Further, the interviewees (chiefs and religious leaders) during a focus group discussion (FGD 4) on the 12 -08-22 highlighted that: *“Conflict spillover effect has highly undermined peace efforts and deprived communities a fair ground for social economic development.”*

The implication of conflict was also elaborated by FDG-4 where they explained that due to conflicts, people in Turkana County have been forced by circumstances to periodically abandon their economic activities such as small trade and migrate from their native

localities in fear of life threatening outcomes of war that include human rights violation, political persecutions and civil conflicts.

Escalation of conflict in the area has led to displacement of individuals, famine, injury, poverty and escalation of diseases as narrated by participant 3.

Interviewees also added that South Sudan conflict has resulted to the destruction of property, displacement of people, loss of human life, environmental degradation, disruption of economic activities and are a direct threat to the water catchment areas.

4.5 Opportunities for Development

The study also sought to determine the extent to which participants agreed with statements on opportunities for development that existed in Turkana.

Table 7: Opportunities for Development

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
To ensure development in the county, the grants and finances to organized community groups should match their small-scale socioeconomic investments.	368	1.00	2.00	1.22	0.42

To ensure development in the county, training key state and local stakeholders is paramount to ensure that project investments complements and are aligned with other government poverty reduction programs	368	1.00	2.00	1.58	0.50
To ensure development in the county, the community should be assisted to access social welfare assistance	368	1.00	2.00	1.18	0.39
To ensure development in the county, the government and other stakeholders should set up programmes (including reintegration) that provide opportunities for income generation.	368	1.00	12.00	1.36	1.16
To ensure development in the county, the government should enhance border control and manning	368	1.00	2.00	1.06	0.24
To ensure development in the county, the government should foster and create a conducive environment for IOs and NGOs	368	1.00	2.00	1.04	0.20
To ensure development in the county, there should be enhancement of security agencies presence within the county	368	1.00	2.00	1.05	0.22
Regular consultative meetings and sharing of information between administrators and security agencies from both countries should be conducted regularly to ensure development in the county	368	1.00	2.00	1.26	0.44

Source: Research data, (2022)

From the findings majority of the respondents strongly agreed that to ensure development in the county, the government should foster and create a conducive environment for IOs and NGOs (M=1.04 SD=0.20), that there should be enhancement of security agencies presence within the county (M=1.05 SD =0.22) and that to ensure development in the county, the government should enhance border control and manning (M=1.06 SD =0.24). These findings are in concurrence with De Groot (2010) who established that the government has a role in ensuring stability and security within the state borders.

Further, the respondents strongly agreed that to ensure development in the county, the community should be assisted to access social warfare assistance (M=1.18 SD =0.39), and that the grants and finances to organized community groups should match their small-scale socioeconomic investments (M=1.22 SD =0.42). Further regular consultative meetings and sharing of information between administrators and security agencies from both countries should be conducted regularly to ensure development in the county (M= 1.26 SD=0.44). These results support empirical inferences by Sousa and Verdier (2010) that the countries closer to the source of civil conflict should implement more security measures through collaborative engagements to ensure development and security of their respective areas.

It was also established that the respondents strongly agreed that to ensure development in the county, the government and other stakeholders should set up programmes (including reintegration) that provide opportunities for income (M= 1.36 SD =1.16) and also training key state and local stakeholders is paramount to ensure that project investments complements and are aligned with other government poverty reduction programs (M= 1.58 SD =0.50). These results are in line with research conclusion by Abdikadir (2015) who stated that political and economic factors must be considered when assessing the influence of conflict on socio-economic development.

4.5.1 Opportunities for Socio-Economic Development that have Emerged

The study established that despite the weaknesses that exist in the area, there exist various opportunities. For instance, the interviewees mentioned that as a result of the Kakuma Refugee camp, there are a lot of development and employment opportunities for locals. A case in point is the fact that the Red Cross is currently (2022) constructing a stadium and a hospital in the area; Windle Trust Kenya (WTK) is providing for free education to bright students coming from poor backgrounds; the United Nations is also constructing 205 permanent houses for both refugees and host community. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is the organization that implements United Nations Projects in the county. As a result of the United Nations Refugee Camp in Kakuma, the host community has benefited in terms of getting permanent housing, health facilities, and construction of schools and sponsorship of students thereby bringing more development in the area.

For entrepreneurs, interviewees reported that increase in the number of International Organizations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), occasion the need for hospitality services. With this, the hotel industry thrives and jobs are created. The number of flights in Lokichogio airport and Lodwar airstrip have increased and therefore the area has opened up to the rest of the world. The development in the area has seen an increase in cross border movement of people, goods and services especially at the Nadapal border point. However, with the escalation of the conflict, the converse is true. In this regard, interviewees indicated that some hotels are forced to close down some facilities such as swimming pools and lay off workers; and only call them when the conflict deescalates or when business has improved.

From a social dimension the locals have from time to time attacked refugees at their camp. To curb this vice, UNHCR organizes various sporting activities between the locals and the

refugees in order to bolster peaceful co-existence. After the sporting activities, they even share a meal at the camp. Equally, the study established that various foundations were promoting social welfare of local individuals, for instance, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) (which is an organization that implements United Nations Projects in Kakuma) has constructed permanent housing, health facilities and schools while giving sponsorship to bright but needy students of the host community.

4.5.2 Partnership to bring Socio-Economic Development in Turkana County

In order to promote security and bring about socio-economic development in Turkana County, interviewees indicated that there is need to intensify border patrol operations and aerial surveillance. The interviewees further insisted that a long lasting peace solution must be put in place in South Sudan, care must be exercised to avoid instances where peace implementation process becomes a commercial activity. NGOs and the state should provide training and development programs that equip the local community members with civic education programs and economic activities that plant a new culture that promotes peace.

The interviewees further pointed out that NGOs should help government policies reach conflict-affected regions and increase the general efficacy of social welfare programs and decimate lawlessness in the region. Religious groups should participate in social concerns that affect a community's overall growth. NGOs should also make an effort to strengthen policy in favor of underprivileged and conflict affected populations. FGDs also indicated that in order to strengthen the capacity of marginalized populations, NGOs should offer training and host courses to the conflict affected groups. Also, NGOs should also help in facilitating communication from the public to the government as well as communication from the government to the public.

4.6 Inferential Statistics

4.6.1 Correlation Analysis

In order to confirm the relationship between study independent variables (origin and development of the South Sudan conflict, implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development of Turkana County, opportunities for development and socio-economic development in Turkana County) and the dependent variable socio-economic development of Turkana County, the study used Pearson Moment Correlation to determine the relationship.

Table 8: Correlations

		Socio-economic development of Turkana County	Origin and development of the South Sudan conflict	Implication of South Sudan conflict	Opportunities for development
Socio-economic development of Turkana county	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	N	368			
Origin and development of the south Sudan conflict	Pearson Correlation	-.348**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
	N	368	368		
Implication of south Sudan conflict	Pearson Correlation	-.428**	.121*	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.036		
	N	368	368	368	
Opportunities for development	Pearson Correlation	.349**	.225**	.125*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.030	
	N	368	368	368	368

Source: Research data, (2022)

The study found a negative correlation between origin and development of the South Sudan conflict and socio-economic development of Turkana County (Correlation coefficient = -0.348 significant value = 0.000). The study also found a negative correlation between implication of South Sudan conflict and socio-economic development of Turkana county

(correlation coefficient = - 0.428, significant value = 0.000). However, results show a positive correlation between opportunities for development and socio-economic development of Turkana county (correlation coefficient = 0.349, significant value = 0.002). All the variable had a significant p-value ($P\text{-Value} \geq 0.05$). These study results show congruence with research findings by Thompson, (2015) who attest that conflict spillover effect has highly undermined peace efforts and deprived community's fair grounds for social economic development. The next chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings and discussion in relation to the research objectives. The specific objectives of the study were to evaluate the origin and development of the South Sudan conflict from 1983-2022, to assess the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development of Turkana County from 1983-2022 and to explore opportunities for development to enhance socio-economic development in Turkana

County, Kenya from 1983-2022. The chapter further presents conclusion, recommendations and areas for further research based on the research findings.

5.2. Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Development of the South Sudan Conflict

Descriptive results affirm that residents living along Kenya and Sudan border were well versed with the armed conflict in their zone. Main causes of conflict in the area include political supremacy among the South Sudan political leaders. It was noted that South Sudan's foreign policy conflict resolution has poorly been conducted and that ethnicity was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan. These findings are in concurrence with conflict theory that maintains that conflicts and tensions arise when status, power and resources are not equally distributed between parties in the society and they end up becoming social problem (Quackenbush & Zagare, 2016).

Results further established that militias, foreign interference and unemployment were a major cause of internal conflict in South Sudan. These results confirm the empirical evidence presented by Thompson, (2015) conflict spillover effect has highly undermined peace efforts and deprived communities a fair ground for social economic development.

5.2.2 Effects of South Sudan Conflict on Socio-economic Development

Qualitative information from interviewees and members of FDGs revealed that the South Sudan conflicts have affected people's livelihoods from three main spheres which include: social, economic and cultural lines. The conflict also affected trade and household income. Reports further show that conflicts spillover effect has degraded the collective enjoyment of human rights by communities living in Turkana County. For instance, prolonged conflict has led to influx of refugees and thus provoking social cohesion. The findings concur with the

contention by WHO (2018) that increased insecurity hampers economic and social interdependence within communities.

Due to the high magnitude of insecurity in the area which is occasioned by South Sudan conflict, the study established that both County Security Committees (CSC) and County Intelligence Committees (CIC) in other counties have to sit after a certain period, however in Turkana County, both County and Sub County Security and Intelligence Committees have to sit daily. Again it calls for high level liaison between national and county governments and from both countries.

Qualitative reports point on specific areas that South Sudan conflict has majorly had impact on. According to Chiefs and Assistant County Commissioners, conflict spurs from South Sudan conflict have limited national governments' ability to lay quality administrative structures that are paramount for social and economic progression in the area. Secondly, scramble for resources between refugees and local natives have sparked new trend in lawlessness and thus amounting to social costs and economic problems. An Assistant County Commissioner (ACC) affirms that influx of refugees from South Sudan conflict has left many communities living in Lodwar faced with high rent rates. Cases related to child labor and human exploitation have increased drastically in the area in the period between 1983 and 2022. Refugees from South Sudan were moving to Kenya due to the ongoing violence, environmental and social problems caused by civil war, famine, and drought.

The study also analysed the effect of South Sudan conflict on livelihoods and the findings show that displacement of communities due to conflict has led to deprivation of basic amenities such as food, shelter and clean water and thus occasioning other related catastrophes such as malnutrition or waterborne diseases like cholera. Disorganization of healthcare delivery due to conflict spillover from neighboring South Sudan had

consequently led to new HIV infections and increased mortality rate. Human trafficking, prostitution and teenage pregnancies have also increased in Lodwar and Lokichoggio as a result of influx of refugees and competition for the available resources.

From the study majority of the respondents agreed that South Sudan conflict leads to influx of refugees in Turkana County. Also, South Sudan conflict has enhanced presence of IOs and NGOs in Turkana County. As a result of the conflict, there was reduced access to pasture and agricultural land. Additionally, educational facilities are as well affected by the South Sudan conflict. South Sudan conflict has led to creation of informal and formal job opportunities for residents of Turkana County. Regrettably, the conflict has created an environment for cross border cattle rustling and put pressure on the available health facilities and water resources.

The study has found out that South Sudan conflict presented big implications on the economy, for instance, hosting refugees requires an extra budget and thus presenting an extra expense for Kenya as nation. Further, due to increase in insecurity in Turkana County, economic and social interdependence within communities have been hampered. According to interviewees, (chiefs and religious leaders) conflict spillover effect has highly undermined peace efforts and deprived communities a fair ground for social economic development.

Due to the conflict, the area witnessed massive individual displacement, famine, injury, poverty and escalation of diseases. The study also established that South Sudan conflict has resulted to the destruction of property, loss of human life, environmental degradation, disruption of economic activities and threats to the water catchment areas.

The findings of this study are well supported by conflict theory that assesses varying social situations grounded on the conflicting interests of the involved parties. The findings indicate that struggles for power, oil and land lend to the conflict in South Sudan which led to the

cross-border movement of refugees into Kenya. The influx of refugees into the country has led to pressure on the available resources on the Kenyan side. Further, the findings are in line with the theory of livelihood perspective and rural development that this study is founded on. Perspectives on livelihoods begin with how various people live in various places.

A descriptive analysis highlights the variety of ways people earn a living by presenting a complicated web of activities and relationships. This may go against more traditional ways of looking at rural development, which concentrate on specific activities like agriculture, wage employment, farm labor, small-scale business, etc. But in practice, people create a complicated portfolio of activities by combining various activities. Of course, results can vary, but a key consideration in livelihood analysis is how various tactics alter the routes or trajectories of a person's livelihood. The terms "coping," "adaptation," "improvement," "diversification," and "transformation" are highlighted in this dynamic, longitudinal examination. Individual-level analyses can then be combined to create intricate livelihood strategies and pathways at the family, village, or even higher levels. The results indicate that, as refugees chase after livelihood, they engage in business and other activities that at times results in insecurities in the areas.

5.2.3 Solutions for South Sudan Conflict and Socio-Economic Development

It was established that conflict in South Sudan has given rise to IOs and NGOs in Turkana County. In that regard, the study highlighted that the government should foster and create a conducive environment for IOs and NGOs, to ensure development in the county. To further foster opportunities for development, the study indicated that there should be enhanced security agencies presence within the county. Further, the government should enhance border control and manning.

The study has also established that in order to ensure development in the county, the

community should be aided to access social welfare assistance. Also, grants and finances to organized community groups should match their small-scale socio-economic investments in order to ensure development in the county. The study has also highlighted that regular consultative meetings and sharing of information between administrators and security agencies from both countries should be conducted regularly to ensure development in the county.

From the findings, in order to realize opportunities for development, stakeholders should set up programmes (including reintegration) that provide opportunities for income. Training of state and local stakeholders was also found to be paramount to ensure that project investments are completed and are aligned with other government poverty reduction programs.

The findings are supported by theory of livelihood perspective and rural development. The findings indicate that the government should foster conducive environment for IOs and NGOs that seek to enhance livelihood of the locals and the refugees. As the people living in turkana seek to enhance their livelihood, from the findings, stakeholders should set up programmes that provide opportunities for income. The theory highlights that in practice, people create a complicated bricolage or portfolio of activities by combining various activities. Of course, results can vary, but a key consideration in livelihood analysis is how various tactics alter the routes or trajectories of a person's livelihood.

As a result of the Kakuma Refugee camp, there is a lot of development that comes with it according to the findings. It was established that the Red Cross is currently constructing a stadium and a hospital; Windle Trust Kenya is providing for free education to bright students coming from poor background and that the United Nations is also constructing 205 permanent houses for both refugees and host community. It was also highlighted that as a result of the United Nations Refugee Camp in Kakuma, the host community has benefited in

terms of getting permanent housing, health facilities, construction of schools and sponsorship of students.

The study also found out that increase in the number of International Organizations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) occasion the need for hospitality services, thereby seeing development of hotel industry and creation of jobs. The number of flights in Lokichogio airport and Lodwar airstrip was also established to have increased. There was also a notable increase in the movement of people, goods and services at the border point in Nadapal.

From social dimension the study established that due to the scarcity of some resources, locals would attack refugees at the camps. To mitigate against this, sporting activities between the locals and the refugees were organized by UNHCR to bolster peaceful co-existence. After the sporting activities, they even share a meal at the camp.

Similarly, the findings are supported by the theory of livelihood perspective and rural development. In order for the locals to feed their families and the scarcity of resources in the county, locals are said to attack the refugees' camps in search of resources. This is in line with the theory that indicates that in practice, people create a complicated portfolio of activities by combining various activities in order to achieve livelihood.

In order to promote socio-economic development in Turkana County, the study indicated that there is need to intensify border patrol operations and aerial surveillance. A long lasting peace solution must be put in place in South Sudan and care must be exercised to avoid instances where peace implementation process becomes commercial activity. NGOs and the state should provide training and development programs that equip local community members with civic education programs and economic activities that plant new cultures that promote peace.

The study also pointed out that NGOs should help government policies reach conflict affected regions and increase the general efficacy of social welfare programs. It was also established that religious groups should participate in social activities that affect a community's overall growth. The results also indicated that NGOs should also make an effort to sway policy in favor of underprivileged and conflict affected populations. The study also indicated that in order to strengthen the capacity of marginalized populations, NGOs should offer training and host courses to the conflict affected groups and should also help communication from the public to the government as well as communication from the public to the government.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that South Sudan conflict is grounded on social, political and economic issues. For instance, foreign interference, unemployment, political supremacy among South Sudan political leaders, greed for power (control of resources) and poor allocation of resources in the society triggered misunderstanding and escalated into a pronounced conflict. This gave rise to a militia that brought about an internal conflict in South Sudan.

The study concludes that South Sudan conflict had a positive significant socio-economic development of Turkana County between 1983 and 2022. Spillover effect linked to South Sudan conflicts have degraded the collective enjoyment of human rights by communities living in Turkana County. For instance, prolonged conflict has led to influx of refugees and thus destabilizing social cohesion. Conflict in South Sudan has led to death of millions, internal displacement, lawlessness, refugee crisis, rise of hundreds of militia groups, rising cases of terrorist activities and weakening of the economy.

The study concludes that there exists various opportunities that South Sudan conflict presented. For instance, the presence of IOs and NGOs has led to development of the

hospitality industry in the region. Further, the heightened cross border movement and development of communication infrastructure like road network and airports has seen economic development of Turkana County. NGOs and the state should provide training and development programs that equip local community members with civic education as well as entrepreneurial mindset in order for them to perform economic activities.

5.4 Recommendations

- i. Going forward, the study proposes that all the regional states should come up with an integrated approach that seeks to find long lasting peace solution in South Sudan and mitigate conflict spillover to Turkana County. To this effect, the regional states should embrace traditional and non-traditional instruments of power such as diplomacy, military, economic, law enforcement, intelligence, communication and legislation to thwart any social ethnic related threats.
- ii. NGOs should help regional governments in formulation of peace related policies and help in implementation of the same policies in conflict affected regions. More importantly NGOs should also increase the general efficacy of social welfare programs. Religious groups should participate in seeking to enhance social cohesion of communities living in the region and seek to foster their overall growth.
- iii. That continental and regional organisations must take-up the task of reconciling people at all levels of the society including inter and intra clan and sub-clans, factional and political groupings. De-politicization and de-ethnicization of the country's security sector are also a long overdue agenda that should be utilized to ensure success of peace efforts in the East and Central Africa.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

This research sought to establish the implication of South Sudan conflict on socio-economic development in Turkana County. Further research is necessary to explore the effectiveness of security response strategies in place for enhancement of socio-economic development in Turkana County.

REFERENCES

Oral Sources

Name	Residential place	Date of interview
Jane Ndirangu	Lokichogio resident	01-07-2022
George Thuo	Lokichogio resident	10-07 -2022
Assistant County Commissioner	Turkana North	15-07 -2022
Mr. Elikana Eyanae	Todonyang resident	25-07-2022
Mr. David Ekai	Kalakol resident	01-08-2022
Mr. Eric Lokuta	Loima resident	05-08 -2022
Dorothy Emerikwa	Lodwar resident	09-08-2022

Books

Bernard, H. R., & Bernard, H. R. (2013). *Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Sage

Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Del Castillo, G. (2008). *Rebuilding war-torn states: The challenge of post-conflict economic reconstruction*. OUP Oxford.

Del Castillo, G., & de Soto, Á. (2017). *Obstacles to peacebuilding*. Routledge.

Dunne, J. P., & Tian, N. (2015). *Conflict, economic growth and spillover effects in Africa*. Working Paper (No. 561).

Dusenbury, A. S. (2013). *Post-conflict returnee reintegration: a case study of South Sudan and the livelihood approach*. Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Ca.

Jessee, E. (2017). *Negotiating genocide in Rwanda: The politics of history*. Springer.

Watkins, D., & Gioia, D. (2015). *Mixed methods research*. Oxford University Press, USA.

Wilson, J. (2019). *The Religious Landscape in South Sudan*. United States Institute of Peace.

Journals

Ali, M. (2004). Conflict in Africa: an overview: Key note speech, in the proceedings of the international conference on African conflicts: management, resolution, post conflict recovery and development. *Addis ababa: OSSREA*.

Asuelime, L. E., & Sithole, T. (2017). The role of the African Union in post-election violence in Kenya. *African Journal of Governance and Development*, 6(2), 98-122.

Braithwaite, A., & Chu, T. S. (2018). Civil conflicts abroad, foreign fighters, and terrorism at home. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 62(8), 1636-1660.

Cohen, H. J. (1995). What should we do when nations get angry? *Nexus Africa*, 1 (2), pp. 11-14.

Colson, E. (2007). Linkages methodology: No man is an island. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 320-333.

De Groot, O. (2010). The spillovers of conflict on economic growth in neighboring countries in Africa. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 21 (2), 149–164.

Deng, Francis Mading (1990), War of Visions for the Nation, in: *Middle East Journal*, 44, 4, 596–609.

Duala-M'Bedy, B. (1984). African problems: Any links with the past? *Cameroon Tribune*, Wednesday, 6 June 1984, p. 10.

Galtung, J. (1969). Violence, peace, and peace research. *Journal of peace research*, 6(3), 167-191.

Green, E. D. (2008). Decentralisation and conflict in Uganda. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 8(4), 427-450.

- Hirblinger, Andreas T. (2015), Land, Political Subjectivity and Conflict in Post-CPA Southern Sudan, in: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 9(4), 704–722
- Krause, J. (2019). Stabilization and local conflicts: communal and civil war in South Sudan. *Ethnopolitics*, 18(5), 478-493.
- Kulang, T. T., & Ogbonna, C. C. (2018). South Sudan: The dilemma of a protracted social conflict. *Journal of Economic and Social Thought*, 5(3), 265-272.
- Kuol, L. B. D. (2020). South Sudan: The Elusive Quest for a Resilient Social Contract?. *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, 14(1), 64-83.
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (1948). Manifesto of the communist party, 1847. *Selected Works*, 1, 98-137.
- McGuirk, E., & Burke, M. (2020). The economic origins of conflict in Africa. *Journal of Political Economy*, 128(10), 3940-3997.
- Mirza, D., Sousa, J., Verdier, T. (2010). Terrorism Networks and Trade: Does the Neighbor Hurt? CEPII Working Paper No. 2010-04. CEPII, Paris.
- Murphy, M., Bingenheimer, J. B., Ovince, J., Ellsberg, M., & Contreras-Urbina, M. (2019). The effects of conflict and displacement on violence against adolescent girls in South Sudan: the case of adolescent girls in the Protection of Civilian sites in Juba. *Sexual and reproductive health matters*, 27(1), 181-191.
- Nyadera, I. N. (2018). South Sudan conflict from 2013 to 2018: Rethinking the causes, situation and solutions. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 18(2), 59-86.
- Obasanjo, O. (1991). Preface. In Deng and Zartman eds. 1991. pp. xiii-xx.
- Odusola, A., Bandara, A., Dhliwayo, R., & Diarra, B. (2019). Inequalities and Conflict in Africa: An empirical investigation. In *Income Inequality Trends in sub-Saharan Africa* (pp. 220-242). United Nations.

- Payosova, T., Hufbauer, G. C., & Schott, J. J. (2018). The dispute settlement crisis in the World Trade Organization: causes and cures (No. PB18-5).
- Qureshi, M. S. (2013). Trade and thy neighbor's war. *Journal of Development Economics*, 105, 178-195.
- Schulze-Cleven, T., Reitz, T., Maesse, J., & Angermuller, J. (2017). The new political economy of higher education: between distributional conflicts and discursive stratification. *Higher Education*, 73(6), 795-812.
- Stone, C. (2011). Problems of Power in the Design of Indicators of Safety and Justice in the Global South. *Indicators in Development: Safety and Justice*, 11 (7) 78-85
- United Nations (2021). *SDG 11*. Retrieved from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11>.
- Miladinov, G. (2020). Socioeconomic development and life expectancy relationship: evidence from the EU accession candidate countries. *Genus*, 76(1), 1-20.

Internet Sources

- Abdikadir, A. A. (2015). *The implication of conflicts in the horn of Africa a case study of Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- ACLED (2021). *Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project*. Website. Retrieved from <https://acleddata.com/tag/south-sudan/>
- Lobojo, L.H. (2015) *Social Implication and Effects of Conflict on the Development of South Sudan*, (Doctoral dissertation, Pan African Institute for Development).
- Muigua, D. K. (2011). *Resolving Environmental Conflicts through Mediation in Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Scoones, I. (1998). *Sustainable rural livelihoods: a framework for analysis*.

UCDP (2021). *Uppsala Conflict Data Program*. Website, Retrieved from <https://ucdp.uu.se/country/626>.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Please tick in the space provided the response that best describes your opinion. Also, write your answer in the space provided.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Please indicate your gender

Male Female

2. Age

20 years and below 21 to 30 years

31 to 40 years 41 to 50 years

51 years and above

3. Highest education level

No formal education Primary

Secondary Diploma

Graduate Post graduate

Others specify.....

4. This question seeks information about your living between the period 1983 and 2022.

Where were you living between 1983 and 2022?

Within Turkana County

Outside Turkana County

Section B: Origin of the South Sudan Conflict

Do you have any experience of armed conflict in South Sudan?

Yes [] No []

5. In your own opinion, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Use scale 1-5 where 1= Strongly agree, 2 =agree, 3=neutral, 4= disagree, 5= strongly disagree) Please tick appropriately. (NB. The period in question is between 1983 and 2022)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Ethnicity was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan					
Political supremacy has been a source of conflict among the South Sudan political leaders					
Militia were a cause of internal conflict in South Sudan					
Foreign interference contributed to internal conflicts in South Sudan					
Unemployment was a cause of internal conflicts in South Sudan					
Internal Conflicts affected South Sudan's foreign policy					
Conflict resolution in Sudan has poorly been conducted					

Section C: Implication of South Sudan Conflict

6. In your own opinion, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Use scale 1-5 where 1= Strongly agree, 2 =agree, 3=neutral, 4= disagree, 5= strongly disagree) Please tick appropriately. (NB. The period in question is between 1983 and 2022)

7.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
South Sudan creates job opportunities for residents of Turkana County					
South Sudan affects economic activities in Turkana County					
South Sudan conflict creates an environment for cross border cattle rustling					
Educational facilities are affected by the South Sudan conflict					
Health facilities are affected as a result of the South Sudan Conflict					
There is cross border conflict for water resources					
There is reduced access to pasture and agricultural land as a result of the South Sudan Conflict					
South Sudan conflict enhances presence of IOs and NGOs in Turkana County					
South Sudan conflict leads to influx of refugees in Turkana County					

Section D: Opportunities for Development

8. In your own opinion, to what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Use scale 1-5 where 1= Strongly agree, 2 =agree, 3=neutral, 4= disagree, 5= strongly disagree) Please tick appropriately. (NB. The period in question is between 1983 and 2022)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
To ensure development in the county, the grants and finances to organized community groups should match their small-scale socioeconomic investments.					
To ensure development in the county, Training key state and local stakeholders is paramount to ensure that project investments complements and are aligned with other government poverty reduction programs					
To ensure development in the county, the community should be assisted to access social welfare assistance					
To ensure development in the county, the government and other stakeholders should set up programmes (including reintegration) that provide opportunities for income generation.					
To ensure development in the county, the government should enhance border control and manning.					
To ensure development in the county, the government should foster and create a conducive environment for IOs and NGOs					
To ensure development in the county, there should be enhancement of security agencies presence within the county					
Regular consultative meetings and sharing of information between administrators and security agencies from both countries should be conducted regularly to ensure development in the county					

Thank you for your participation!!!

Appendix II: Key Informants Interview Guide

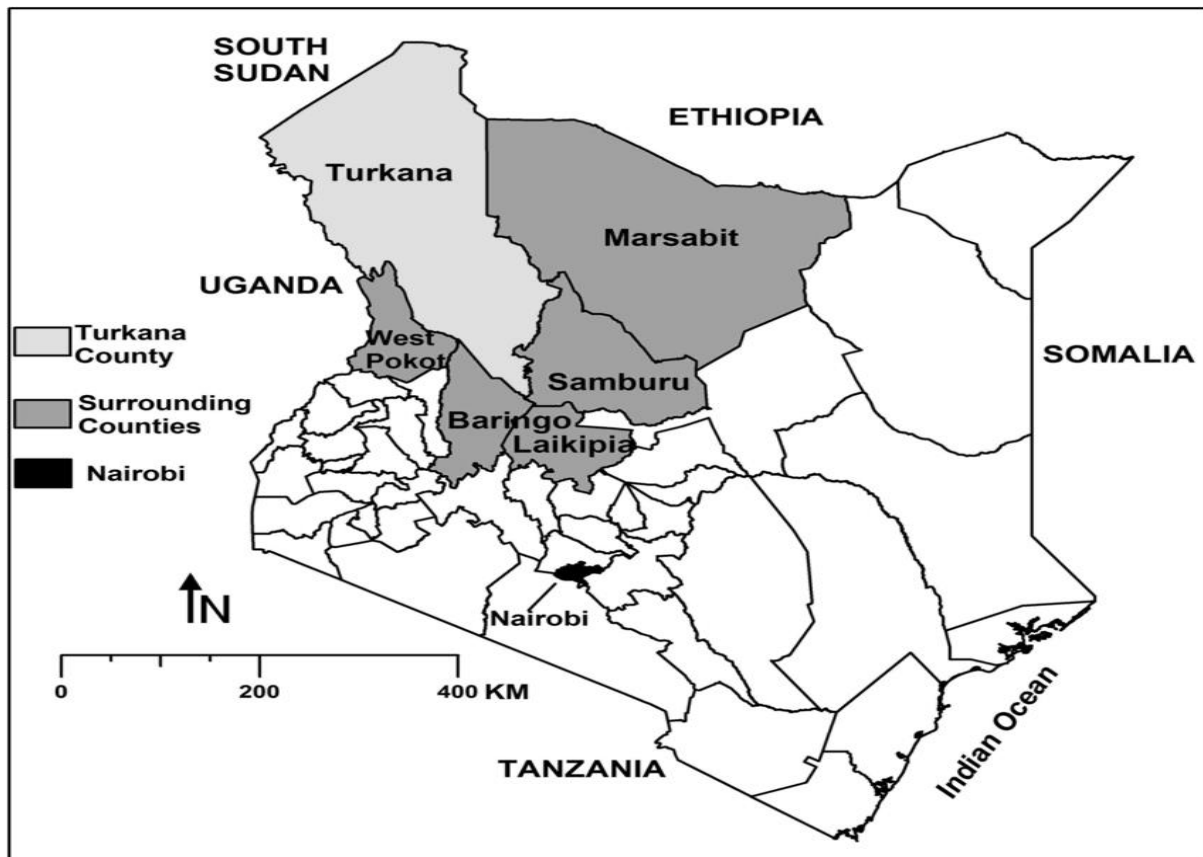
(Interview Guide for Village Elders, Religious Leaders and Chiefs)

1. How long have you been living in Turkana County?
2. Have you experienced any armed conflict around Turkana County?
3. What has been your experience with issues of South Sudan conflict?
4. What are some of the ways in which South Sudan conflict has affected this County?
5. In your opinion, how has the South Sudan conflict affected livelihoods if the residents of Turkana County?
6. Is the implication of South Sudan Conflict on livelihoods as big as implications on the economy?
7. If the answer to question 6 is yes, why do you think so?
 - b) If no, what could be the difference in terms of social and economic implication?
8. What are some of the opportunities for socio-economic development that have come up?
9. What are some of the partners you think could work together to bring about socio-economic development in Turkana County?
10. In what capacities would these partners contribute?
11. Is there something about the effect of the South Sudan conflict that I have not addressed?
12. Any other comments you wish to share?

Appendix III: Focus Group Discussion

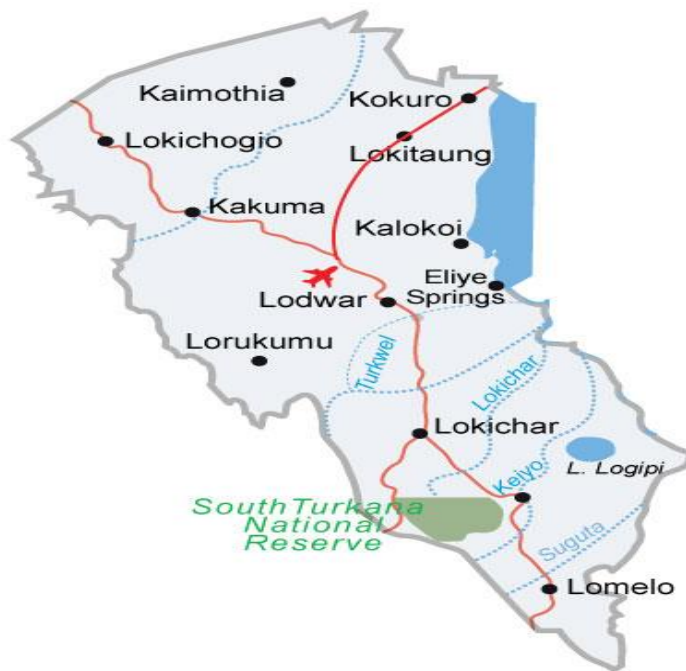
1. Do you think South Sudan conflict has had any effect in Turkana County?
2. What do you think your role is in socio-economic development of Turkana County?
3. In your view; do you think there needs to be more measures taken to curb the effects of the South Sudan conflict?
4. What are some of the measures that the County administration has done to enable socio-economic development in Turkana County?
5. Do you feel if the borders are safe or more needs to be done?
6. Are there mechanisms in place that promote more socio-economic development in the county?
7. Are there policies in place in regard refugee influx from South Sudan?

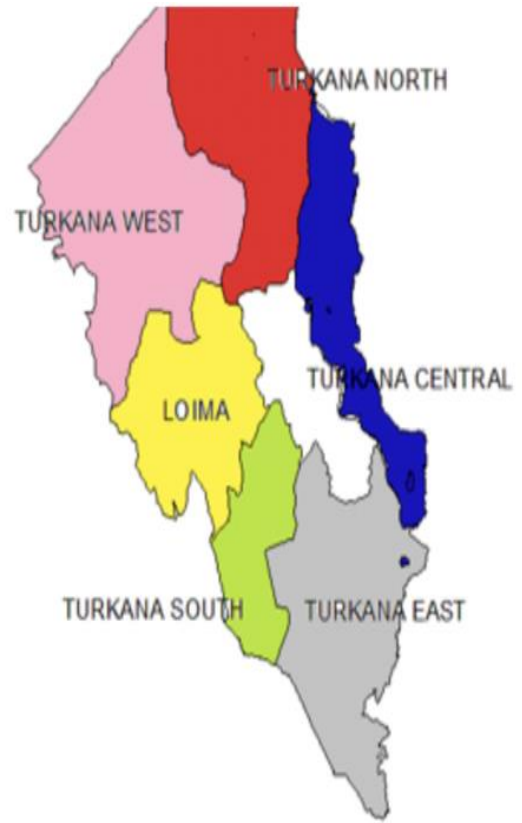
Appendix V: Map of Kenya



Appendix VI: Turkana County Map

Turkana County





Appendix VII: NACOSTI Research Permit

 <p>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</p>	 <p>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION</p>
Ref No: 517877	Date of Issue: 22/SEPTEMBER/2022
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr. CHARLES NDATA MULEI of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Turkana on the topic: IMPLICATION OF SOUTH SUDAN CONFLICT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA, 1983-2022 for the period ending: 22/September/2023.</p>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/21/13728	
517877 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Verification QR Code	
	
<p>NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.</p>	