

**CROSS-COUNTY INVASIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA**

(2000 -2020)

KILIMO, DAVID YEGO


S202/OL/CTY/32262/2017

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN
SECURITY STRATEGIC STUDIES IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW, ARTS
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

SEPTEMBER, 2025

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other University for a degree.

Sign: 

Date: 12/09/25

Name: Kilimo, David Yego

Reg No: (S202/OL/CTY/32262/2017)

Recommendation:

This research project has been submitted for review with our approval as University

Supervisor(s).

Sign: 

Date: 13/9/25

Name: Dr. Linnet Hamasi Henry, PhD.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my lovely family. An extraordinary feeling of appreciation goes to my beloved wife Janet and sons; Abel and Darion for their imperishable support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost is to thank the Almighty God for the good health, wisdom, strength, support and knowledge that enabled the researcher surpass all trials and challenges along the way. Special gratitude to my employer, the KDF, for not only granting me the financial back-up but also affording me a conducive environment and time to complete my studies within the stipulated timeframe. Similarly, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my Supervisor Dr. Linnet Hamasi Henry (PhD) for her invaluable guidance and enduring mentorship across the research journey. I will forever be indebted for her patience, motivation, enthusiasm and immense knowledge despite the frequent interruptions occasioned by work-related exigencies. Appreciations also go to the University's academic research work defence panellists for their input and guidance, which led to a fine-tuned final product.

Additionally, I wish to thank my colleagues for the physical, moral, emotional and spiritual support especially when the call of duty came in the midst of the research process. Special thanks to the Multi-Agency Joint Operation Centre Staff members at National Police Service Headquarters for the coordination with ground security forces in the target area and for facilitating the sorting, consolidation and printing of data collection instruments before my departure to the field. My immediate family comprising my lovely wife Janet and two sons, Abel and Darion were the bedrock of my studies. Furthermore, let me not forget to most sincerely credit my elder brother Edward Kilimo, who hails from the target area and who sacrificed his time and resources to help the researcher administer the data collection instruments. Last but not least is to appreciate all and sundry for every little role they played to ensure the successful completion of this noble cause.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BATUK	British Army Training Unit Kenya
CAR	Central African Republic
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMC	Elgeyo Marakwet County
EU	European Union
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGT	Greed Vs Grievance Theory
GoK	Government of Kenya
GS	Graduate School
HoA	Horn of Africa
ICG	International Crisis Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IO	International Organisation
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNBS	Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics
KNFP	Kenya National Focal Point
KVT	Kerio Valley Triangle
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
LDF	Local Defence Force
MNC	Multi-National Corporation
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

NPR	National Police Reservist
NPS	National Police Service
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OMU	Operation Maliza Uhalifu
PMC	Private Military Company
PSC	Peace and Security Council
PWD	People living with Disabilities
RPG	Rocket Propelled Grenade
SALW	Small Arms & Light Weapons
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SES	Social and Economic Status
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRIC	Security Research and Information Centre
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TTP	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program
UN	United Nations
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNSG	United Nation's Secretary General
UXOs	Unexploded Ordinances

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Conflict Dynamics: The patterns, processes, and factors that shape the course of conflicts including but not limited to power imbalances, identity issues, emotions, marginalization, scarce resources and political rhetoric.

Cross-County: Movement or activity across the boundaries between two or more counties or adjacent communities.

Invasion: A hostile entrance into another's territory in order to attack or plunder followed by withdrawal to own territory.

Viable Intervention Strategies: Measures employed with the means or resources available at hand to address a security and development gap or occurrence.

Small Arms and Light Weapons: Handguns and automatic pistols, attack rifles, sub-machine guns, portable machine guns, portable under-barrel and attached grenade projectiles.

Social and Economic Development: The sustained prosperity of the individual, groups, family, local area, and society at large through expanding of physical and human resources; literacy levels; employment; personal safety; increased life expectancy and freedom of association.

Sustainable Livelihood: That capability or asset that can withstand and recuperate from pressures, surprises, preserve or improve its competences and resources and provide openings for the future generations both locally and globally.

ABSTRACT

This survey aimed at establishing the implication of cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The study contented that Elgeyo Marakwet County neighbours other counties like Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot that carry out invasions impacting its socio-economic development. The objectives of the study were to: assess the dynamics of cross-county invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet County; evaluate the cross-county invasion security interventions for sustainable peace and socio-economic development and analyze the socio-economic impact of cross-county invasions. The study was anchored on Collier and Hoeffler's Greed and Grievance Model which postulates that natural resources increase the likelihood of conflict onset and duration as interested parties compete. The research used a descriptive cross-sectional survey design in order to accurately and systematically identify, observe and measure the characteristics and views of the population. The target population were the people working or domiciling in Elgeyo Marakwet County who had experienced ramifications of cross-county invasions. The sample size comprised the population domiciled in Endo Ward, which had witnessed past, recurring and stark levels of cross-county attacks in addition to being contiguous to the volatile counties of Baringo and West Pokot. The study employed the purposive sampling technique, which ensured that information-rich respondents were reached for data collection and for effective utilization of finite resources given the security and terrain challenges. Data was gathered both quantitatively and qualitatively from primary and secondary sources through semi-structured questionnaires, one-on-one interviews with key informants, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Observation Guide and Document Analysis Guide. Quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 21). This helped to explore average measures like the mean, median and mode. The study presented the quantitative data using such tools as pie charts, tables, bar graphs, linear graphs, geographical maps, pictures, percentages and histograms. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically after assigning codes and themes, all being triangulated to increase validity and reliability. The data was presented using direct voices from the field. The study found out that cross-county invasions usually occurred in Elgeyo Marakwet County with the leading crime being cattle rustling and outright banditry. Additionally, fight over finite natural resources especially land, water and pasture together with appalling proliferation of illicit weapons exacerbated these attacks. The main source of these illicit weapons was the neighbouring countries and counties notably South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Locally, the leading distributors were Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit in that order. The study concluded that the Socio-economic status of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet County was low due to massive displacement, deaths, breakdown of public and social services, unemployment, illiteracy and low-income levels. The main intervention strategy was concluded to be the pursuit of cultural dialogue through reconciliatory and peace meetings to encourage co-existence and restore peace while also collaborating with the state systems to build trustworthy and inclusive political, economic, social and legal institutions to empower the residents of Elgeyo Marakwet County.

Key Words: Cross-County, Invasions, Socio-Economic, Elgeyo Marakwet, Counties, Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This section provides the basis of the study by briefly highlighting the Global, African, Regional and Kenyan context of the study. It will also highlight the statement of the problem; general and specific objectives; research questions, premises, significance of the study, research limitations and the study's delimitation as well as assumptions of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Stewart (2002), eight out of ten of the world's poorest countries are suffering or have recently suffered from large scale violent conflict. Distinct examples in the recent past include Central African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Niger, Mozambique, Burundi, Mali, DR Congo, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan and Somalia. Wang (2015) argues that conflicts in less developed countries therefore bring about substantial human, economic, and social losses and are the main reason behind the rising poverty and under-development levels.

The influence of the UN and other similar bodies has continued to diminish with many states taking unilateral decisions to approve attacks against a perceived adversary (Nyadera & Kisaka, 2020). A typical example is the invasion of Ukraine by Russia on 24 February 2022 in an escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War of 2014 (United Nations Human Rights Commission, 2022). This was the largest attack on a European Country since the Second World War.

The 'country' of Israel faces a significant existential threat, surrounded by neighbouring Muslim countries, with Hamas located directly adjacent to its territory, a group whose dual goals are the liberation of Palestine and the extermination of all Jews (The Carter Centre, 2003). The US has consistently served as a balance force in all wars. Western support, especially from the US, plays a crucial role in Israel's survival. The Research Centre (2024) indicates that Israel

initially sought peaceful coexistence with Palestine, following the UN-proposed resolution for defined borders in 1947. After the British withdrawal in 1948, Israel declared independence but faced a surprise attack from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq shortly thereafter. In view of this study, historical backdrop significantly influences Israel's earnest commitment to addressing potential threats with such aggression and this has complicated its socio-economic development especially due to the bombings that go on almost daily.

According to OCHA (2023), approximately 40.4 million people had cumulatively remained displaced by August 2023 in different African Countries as a result of conflict. 14 out of the 15 countries generating the highest number of displaced persons are actively experiencing conflict. For instance, the clash in 2023 between Sudanese Armed Forces and Rapid Support Forces led to the displacement of 4.5m people into six different countries. Nga'nga (2008) indicates that most of these minority and marginalized groups usually have their abodes in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), whose livelihoods are further exacerbated by the increasing impact of climate change shocks. On the other hand, (Doring & Mustasilta, 2022) says that, communal violence in Sub-Saharan Africa affects marginalized sub-national groups where socio-economic exclusion, poor governance, negative legal reforms and political exclusion amplify incompatibilities and makes the population more vulnerable to conflict predictors.

Huge chunks of the Horn of Africa have been ravaged by climate change effects and prolonged armed conflicts (Mengisteab, 2013). It has become a pipe dream for the region to witness continued security, peace and stability, as skirmishes, armed confrontations and terrorism have become disastrously ordinary over the past few decades (Mack & Slijper, 2015). Significant armed conflicts persist in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Northern Kenya and Ethiopian Tigray/Oromo region.

According to NCIC North Rift Regional Note (2021), the Kenyan North Rift Region in the context of inter-communal and pastoral conflict equates to the counties of Turkana, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Samburu and Laikipia. This expansive area of ambiguous borderlands and disputed lands, water and pasture cover the entire Kenyan North West and home to several ethnic communities and conflicting parties. In fact, (Fratkin,1998) estimates that Turkana County alone constitutes 12% of Kenya's total land mass with a majority of these counties being arid and semi-arid lands.

According to Mkutu (2005), pastoralism which is the main economic activity in Northern Kenya is under threat due to a range of factors including weak governance, inadequate land and resource management policies, political and economic marginalization of pastoral groups. Increasingly, cattle raids have resulted in insecurity fuelled by proliferation of small arms and light weapons in pastoral communities. Although semi-nomadic herders account for half of Kenya's rural labour force and the livestock sector accounts for 12% of the country's GDP, pastoralists are among Kenya's poorest communities (International Crisis Group, 2023). This is because the Government has shifted investment priority to other sectors of the economy such as commercial cash crop agriculture and wildlife tourism. The pastoral community, therefore feels discriminated against by the government with their grievances falling on deaf ears thus igniting resentment against the state apparatus.

Kiprono (2023) demonstrated that for a long time, the communities in the Kerio Valley have had hostile relations with each other mainly over pasture, water and disputed boundaries. Diverse causes have contributed to the cross-county conflict in Elgeyo Marakwet and the neighbouring counties. Some are historical while others are contemporary. These include culture such as accumulation of cattle for dowry, fight over diminishing natural resources, political and economic interests such as meeting the increasing demand of the lucrative meat

industry. Mueller and Tobias (2026) adds that geothermal potential has been discovered in some areas such as Kapedo in East Turkana, Loruk and Silale in East Baringo; oil deposits in lower Kerio Valley; fluorspar in Kimwarer and diatomite in Chepkesin hence increasing exploitation interests in the region.

According to National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) North Rift Regional Note Release (2021), there occurred the famous Murkutwo massacre in 2001 at Tot in Elgeyo Marakwet County where suspected Pokot raiders invaded Marakwet East, killed over fifty (50) Marakwet locals and maimed many others during a cattle raid believed to have been politically instigated. More than two decades down the line, similar atrocities are being witnessed in the study area with no foreseeable long-term solution.

Within a period of six months after the August 2022 Kenyan General elections, 16 security officers and more than 100 innocent civilians had been killed as a result of the raging cross-county conflict in the North Rift Region (Ogada, 2023). The slow burning and protracted nature of these conflicts have had a harmful attitude effect with many Kenyans including the political elite ignoring the root causes hence exacerbating an already intricate situation. The police in the Kerio Valley recorded an average of six deaths and three major livestock raids every month hence extending ethnic affinity, embedding animosities and fear as the communities became locked in a battle for survival against each other (OCHA, 2022).

Kiprono (2023) reports in his work that due to the number of criminal activities comprising livestock theft, arbitrary killings and other violent crimes being increasingly witnessed in the North Rift Region, the Government of Kenya, effective 24 February 2022, approved and implemented a heavy-handed police-led operation dubbed Operation Maliza Uhalifu (OMU) with the support of the Kenya Defence Forces. The heavy deployment went hand in hand with an imposition of a dusk-to-dawn curfew to curb night movement of criminals and commission

of atrocities (Daily Nation, 24th February, 2022; pp3). The affected counties, which were assessed to be the epicentre of such crimes comprised of Baringo, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, Laikipia and Samburu in order to restore normalcy.

Wanyande (1997) observes that for decades, the North Rift Region in Kenya has witnessed countless incidents of communal and cross-county clashes which have resulted in deaths, injuries, displacements, destruction of property, investment flight, closure of public and social facilities, cattle rustling, attacks on security forces and poor infrastructural development. Mukutu (2016) shares out that these conflicting parties are mainly the nomadic, semi-nomadic or agro-pastoralist communities of Pokot, Marakwet, Tugen, Turkana, Samburu, Oromo, Desenach, Toposa, Jie and Karamojong which share common boundaries and often interact, sometimes aggressively, while keeping livestock as the main economic activity. This hostile interaction was echoed by Fang et al. (2020), who demonstrated that conflicts in the arid and semi-arid areas occasion loss of human lives; destruction of infrastructure, human capital and institutions. This eventually leads to political uncertainty and greater precariousness associated with conflicts can impede investment and economic growth not only in the course of conflict but also afterward hence making it arduous to evade the conflict trap.

The enhancement of human security and sustainable development call for collaborative efforts. Nonetheless, this has not been the case particularly in countries situated in Sub-Saharan Africa, which have had a long history of intense conflicts (Bowd & Chikanha, 2010). According to Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022), literacy level in the county stood at 33% due in large part to cross-county attacks which hindered general prosperity and badly affected the five (5) county's socio-economic development indicators. As mentioned by Mbuba (2021), these indicators are very important and they include but not limited to, infrastructural development; social protection; health, water and sanitation; productive and

economic development and finally public administration and governance. It is against this background therefore that this study was mooted in order to determine how these cross-county invasions have impacted socio-economic development with a view to recommending viable intervention strategies for sustainable peace and development in the region.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

North Rift region the home of Elgeyo Marakwet County is ravaged by banditry, cattle rustling, local conflicts and the proliferation of illegal small arms and light weapons as drivers of insecurity. It is estimated that the region may be holding up to 650,000 illicit fire arms which makes security an elusive endeavour. According to NCIC North Rift Regional Note (2021), Elgeyo Marakwet County and particularly Marakwet East Sub-County, has witnessed increased frequency of attacks across her boundary with Baringo and West Pokot counties making the development of the county near impossible in the past one decade.

Life has been lost and property destroyed in Elgeyo Marakwet due to frequent attacks by neighbouring communities. The police in the Kerio Valley area of Elgeyo Marakwet County recorded an average of six deaths and three major livestock raids every month hence extending ethnic affinity, embedding animosities and fear as the communities became locked in a battle for survival against each other (OCHA, 2022). On 18 February 2022 for instance, one high school student was killed and thirteen others were seriously injured when armed bandits, suspected to be from the Pokot community, attacked a school bus along Arror-Mogil road adjacent to Chesuman Primary and in close proximity to Tot Shopping Centre where multi-agency security forces were based.

Despite the citizens of Elgeyo Marakwet being part of the semi-nomadic herders who account for half of Kenya's rural labour force and the livestock sector in Kenya, the government has failed to support peace in the county. The government has instead shifted investment priority

to other sectors of the economy such as commercial cash crop agriculture and wildlife tourism. As a result, the pastoralism way of life has been left in the hands of the inhabitants of the region giving room to increased conflict due to cattle rustling and banditry. These conflicts therefore tend to divert development resources from the more productive sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, financial, education and health to crises response such as funding security operations. This in itself occasions double jeopardy while slowing down economic growth and development.

1.3 Study Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective of the study

To evaluate the socio-economic implications of cross-county invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess the dynamics of cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- ii. To examine cross-county invasion security interventions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iii. To analyse the impact of crimes associated with cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the dynamics of cross-county conflict in Elgeyo Marakwet County that would help to predict and manage the course of the conflict?
- ii. To what extent has the cross-county invasion security worked to improve socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

iii. What is the impact of crimes associated with cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Several African countries have been badly ravaged by internal and external conflicts leading to deaths, injuries, displacements, poverty, poor service delivery, political turmoil, stalled economic prosperity, environmental degradation and other emerging issues that impede accomplishment of universal human security (Bowd & Barbara, 2010).

Cross-county invasions fuelled by proliferation of SALWs and scarce natural resources threaten both human and national security by subverting the state's ability to maintain law and order and engage in economic development. The spill-over effects contribute to regional conflict and instability especially with neighbouring countries like South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda. Therefore, this study would rationally help Kenya, whose obligation in line with International Humanitarian Law and other treaties is to adopt and implement comprehensive and effective policies, laws and regulations to manage both domestic and international conflicts.

From a Policy perspective, this study provided an excellent source of information for stakeholders both at the National and County government level such as security managers, legislators, lawyers, economists, governance experts, civil society, development partners and private actors in formulating socio-economic, cultural, political, environmental and financial policies in order to manage cross-county conflicts and empower Kenyans particularly in the minority and marginalized groups who are often most affected by these conflicts. The study would also help the national security organs such as the KDF and NPS to develop workable Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) to defeat the perpetrators of cross-county invasions.

Academically, this research formed the commencement of further investigation by other scholars interested in the field of conflict and hence explore fresh options in managing conflicts while identifying the gaps therein. Furthermore, the study would massively contribute towards knowledge advancement of not only the researcher but also other students, practitioners, academia, scholars and other professionals as they continue testing and validating relevant approaches to managing conflicts.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study's scope was restricted to the outlined purpose, which was to establish how cross-county invasions influenced socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County with a view to developing viable intervention measures for sustainable peace and development with a time span of between 2000 to 2020 when the conflicts ravaged the county in ways that have not been known before. Socio-economic development indicators in the study were restricted to: Infrastructural Development; Social Protection; Health, Water and Sanitation; Productive and Economic Development and lastly Public Administration and Governance (CIDP, 2018).

Geographically, the survey was narrowed to the administrative boundaries of Endo Ward. This study area was chosen because it was the northern-most, highly arid and the most vulnerable ward in Elgeyo Marakwet County in addition to being proximal to the volatile counties of West Pokot and Baringo to the north and east respectively. These counties had been ravaged by inter-ethnic clashes which had spilled over the common boundary in the past couple of decades. According to CIDP (2018), Endo ward had borne the most brunt in the whole of the Kerio Valley Triangle.

1.7 Limitation and Delimitations

Given the volatile security situation and unfriendly rugged terrain in the study area, limited access to research data and cultural bias were some of the limitations that sufficed. Armed

escort was sought from the local police boss in order to access the hotspots. Reluctance by some respondents to answer some of the questions affected the smooth conduct of the study but the same was addressed by explaining to the respondents that the researcher was legitimately and professionally mandated to carry out a validated study that would not only contribute towards knowledge advancement but also stimulate their socio-economic wellbeing. The data collection instruments which were predominantly semi-structured questionnaires posed another limitation when the researcher was not readily available to clarify in situ any question that the respondents did not fully understand. This was remedied by using very simple and concise language in the instruments supported by research assistants, who were well trained.

Language barrier was another challenge given the low literacy levels in the county which stood at 33% courtesy of the CIDP (2018) hence the researcher employed language assistants from the same area who could translate and communicate fluently in the local dialect. Additionally, the researcher apprised the respondents of the aim of the study prior to issuing questionnaires and/or conducting interviews. Permits from NACOSTI, approval from the University's GS and from County offices were also obtained to increase legitimacy and credibility of the study.

In line with the purpose of the study, the study's main delimitation was therefore the researcher's decision not to dwell on issues which would have proved irrelevant and problematic to the overall stability and peace of the citizens. No other socio-economic parameters outside what the County Integrated Development Plan had officially captured were evaluated. Additionally, no efforts were made to reveal the identity of the respondents, victims, perpetrators or suspects.

1.8 Assumptions of the Study

- i. Dynamics of cross-county invasions impact socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- ii. Measures have been put in place to address the Cross-county invasion impact on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iii. Crimes associated with cross-county invasions affect socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Literature on inter-state and intra-state conflicts and their dynamics was critically reviewed with the main objective of mapping current debate, visualize any existing gaps to identify key areas of focus and ultimately open questions for future research. The review was guided by the objectives of the study and entailed narrowing down from global to local perspective.

The review identified key issues related to dynamics and drivers of conflicts; effects of conflicts; proliferation of small arms and light weapons; challenges in the management of conflicts and alternative strategies towards effectively managing conflicts. Three broader themes were taken into consideration namely: Dynamics/drivers of conflicts; impacts of conflicts and conflict intervention strategies.

2.2 The Dynamics of Armed Conflicts

Since colonial period, wars have continued to evolve with international wars, which pit two or more different states, transitioning to internal wars including revolutionary wars, terrorism related attacks, organized criminal attacks, ethnic conflicts, state-sanctioned violence and resource driven conflicts (Avis, 2019). The researcher assesses this from the perspective that different individuals and groups around the globe have varying dreams and expectations. Some use legal ways to pursue their cause while others employ unscrupulous means and methods. Similarly, some tend to exhibit anger and frustration when their expectations fall short whereas a section accept the outcome and forge forward. All these people come from different nationalities, settings, cultural backgrounds, with different awareness levels and therefore react differently to the misfortunes bedevilling them. Conflicts therefore tend to occur when interests of parties involved are delicately interwoven. This situation is often exacerbated by the rapid

increase in population which puts pressure on the finite resources, technological advancement and globalization.

Conflicts in the African continent since pre-colonial period fall under different categories depending on their causes and dynamics; extent and location; time scale; actors; military resources deployed; consequences on the security sector, civilians, political class, economy, the environment and the cultural set-up (Nhema & Zeleza, 2008). According to Uppsala Conflict Data Program (2020), conflicts can be placed into three spheres; those that are confined within the territory of a country with no external interference hence referred to as intra-state; those that had at least one active interested or supporting party from outside hence internationalized intra-state conflicts and finally inter-state conflicts which pit two or more states and mainly fought across international borders.

Against the above background, the conflict in the Kerio Valley is therefore a typical intra-state conflict pitting majorly the Marakwet and Pokot communities. According to Elfversson (2016), the Marakwet and Pokot Kalenjin sub-tribes inhabit neighbouring counties in the Kerio Valley in North Western Kenya. The Marakwets traditionally inhabit the northern part of Elgeyo Marakwet County and number around 220,000, while the Pokot number around 700,000 and domiciled in the contiguous West Pokot County and part of Baringo County especially on the western banks of River Kerio, which separates the two communities and counties. The area remains volatile and has witnessed past, current and stark levels of conflict between the two communities especially during the dry season when they scramble for the diminishing water and pasture for their livestock. Most of the attacks in the area are conducted across the Kerio River.

Conflict outbreak, which serves as the final arbiter of disputes, is determined not by who is right but whose will prevails. Decisions made through armed struggle theoretically have no

limits (von Clausewitz, 1977). As a result, intimidating force is viewed by many security actors as the ultimate and most effective instrument for safeguarding social control, pursuing key interests and achieving other desirable conditions. Such is the situation in the North Rift as communities strive to protect their cultural identity, beliefs, practices and values; save and protect their livestock through aggressive search for water and pasture and politically air their grievances through the local political elites for the share of the national cake. Any party that prevents the pursuit of their goals often sows tensions hence conflict.

Mwaniki (2007) argued that the causes and patterns of conflict in Kenya's Northern Rift were complex and intertwined with ethnicity, environmental degradation, competition over scarce resources, influx of small arms from neighbouring countries; cultural practices such as cattle rustling; inadequate policing and state security arrangements; diminishing traditional governance systems; land and border disputes; political incitement; ethnocentrism; increasing levels of poverty and unemployment hence idleness amongst the youth playing a catalytic role.

Most of the communities living in the North Rift often practice agro-pastoralism, nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralism due to the arid and semi-arid nature of a majority of the counties. According to International Crisis Group (2023), between 2020 and 2022, Kenyan herders lost at least 2.5m head of cattle due to unprecedented drought in the region, thus decimating income and pushing some to let livestock graze on land belonging to commercial farms, neighbouring communities and private conservancies. Ndung'u (2019) says that this tends to create disputes which eventually transition into conflicts. It is evident therefore that the nature of the Kerio Valley Triangle conflict is that it is mainly orchestrated by asymmetrical forces, has no defined frontlines, is resource based and politically instigated. It is an engagement that draws together different communities and actors across administrative boundaries. The causal factors can be traced to outside the study area and ramifications felt far and wide.

Jemma (2002) established that it was of paramount importance to comprehend the nature and dynamics of conflicts through methodical review in order to prevent and manage future conflicts. The key challenges to human security due to the prevailing triggers have cumulatively led to a myriad of conflicts afflicting the region (Khadiagala, 2008). The same is likely to spiral further and become alarmingly complex if not checked especially with the effects of globalization, globalization and increasing rate of population growth in the region. However, it is worth noting that different scholars have come up with different results regarding the nature and dynamics of conflicts in the North Rift Region with some conflicting a great deal. Nyawira (2021) urges that future researchers delve deeper into this field in order to establish converging characteristics to these conflicts. This study therefore attempted to bridge the socio-economic development gap given that pastoralists remain the poorest cluster in Kenya despite occupying nearly 80% of the Kenyan land mass.

2.3 Drivers of Cross-County and Communal Conflicts

Globalization leads to free movement of the factors of production which may influence the expression of conflict in a number of ways, including disrupting local events, providing new resources over which to compete, and jeopardizing deeply held ideals or symbols, to name but a few (Tidwell & Lerch, 2004). Ultimately if not curbed, the unfavourable effects emanating from conflicts would spread very quickly to other aspects of the community's way of living. Against the same backdrop, the Horn of Africa (HoA) is endowed with vast natural resources and mineral resources; both biotic and abiotic. It also stands big as a strategic economic and diplomatic hub between the East and the West hence extremely pursued by Multi-National Corporations (MNC), other states and external actors (Fratkin, 1998). The West sees East Africa as the ideal strategic position in the global war on terror and piracy (Wolde-Mariam, 1999). Many countries therefore position their instruments of power including military and economic resources in this region with the objective of not only preventing the expansion of

conflicts and terror related activities but also advancing their interests in line with their respective foreign policies. These findings are relevant to this study in that Multi-National Cooperations are likely to interfere with the cultural and economic programs of the many communities in the North Rift thus jeopardizing their sources of livelihood (Pkalya & Isabella, 2003). This was witnessed when Tullow Oil Company began exploration of oil in Turkana county when the locals protested against displacement, environmental degradation and for not being given a share of the proceeds in accordance with their demands. The same applied to the deployment of the British Army Training Unit Kenya (BATUK) in Nanyuki a Laikipia County for training, and in (Daily Nation, June 2023, pp4) they were accused by the locals for occasioning deaths and injuries due to undetonated Un-Exploded Ordinances (UXOs) left in the field and for several cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Any affiliation with these groups by another community would likely attract the wrath of another hence conflict.

Rohwerder (2015) found out that the many cases of inter-communal conflicts in Kenya are as a consequence of several factors, “tribal animosity; border disputes; gerrymandering; natural resource competitions; increase in illicit weapons; shaky state security; poverty, stunted development and marginalisation”. This situation has been viewed by analysts as having been worsened by the proclamation of new Constitution (2010), where several communities and actors have increased competition over the devolved resources leading to manipulation of the local communities by those in power. For instance, according to the Elgeyo Marakwet County Mwananchi Budget Estimates (2022/23), the revenue allocated to the county by the Committee of Revenue Allocation amounted 4.6m where only 24% was apportioned for development expenditure despite the county massively lagging behind in terms of the development index. Most people will therefore feel that they have been short-changed by both arms of government thus engendering resentment and the possibility of conflict to bridge the gap especially if they view the other county as being favoured.

Before and after the end of the cold war, Africa has witnessed a history of dictatorial leaders, which has fueled a series of coups d'états particularly in West Africa. The cold war aftershocks further predisposed several states to civil wars hence slowing down their developmental agenda (Lakes and Morgan, 1997). Internal conflicts have therefore lasted longer than the cold war itself. This was compatible with former Liberian President Ellen Sirleaf Johnson comments in her speech during ECOWAS International Conference (2010) in Monrovia that the root causes of African civil conflicts were associated with bad governance, lack of respect for human rights, socio-economic and political inequity and grinding poverty. This situation has been exacerbated by the proliferation of illicit weapons, which brings about physical, social, economic, political, psychological or even diplomatic consequences hence retarded socio-economic development.

In the African continent, the effects of natural resource conflicts have been deep and widespread occasioned mainly by such factors as failed state structures, human rights violations, non-empowerment of civil rights groups, economic collapse and breakdown of traditional structures (Alao, 2007). In order to find a lasting solution to these conflicts, there is dire need to delve deeper and understand the political strategies, social structures and conflict dynamics in the respective regions and countries.

Kenya's Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 prioritized development in areas of high potential while designating the arid counties, then districts, as 'closed districts' while channeling development funds to the perceived productive areas like the white highlands with vast natural resources, adequate rainfall, communication, transport and energy facilities thus condemning the areas with perceived less potential to the scourge of further marginalization and underdevelopment. According to the (GoK, 2010), this has sowed a spirit of resentment against the government for neglecting the minority and marginalized groups contrary to Article 56 of

the Constitution 2010, which calls for special consideration to minority and marginalized groups. The local communities therefore motivated to embrace conflict and use other quick lucrative means to earn revenue such as livestock theft and sale.

To echo the preceding finding, NCIC (2021) established that achievement of peace in the North Rift has been hindered by ethnicism, divisive politics and insufficient devolved funds for progressive development; discovery of oil, mineral and natural resources; completion over land, water and pasture; incitement by political actors; porous international borders; infiltration of small arms; divisive role of ethnic elites and professionals; confrontations along transhumance and migratory corridors; boundary disputes and cultural identity preservation.

Szayna, O'Mahony, et al. (2017) posited that the principle bases of conflicts include poor institutional frameworks, tribal animosity, weak democracies, poor economy, external reliance, inability of International Organisations to intervene, degree of major powers' control, violation of international laws, misuse of contemporary technology, rapid population increase which puts pressure on limited resources, supremacy, and contests over territory.

According to North Rift Regional Note (2021), several county borders in the North Rift Region have spawned multiple disputes, and in some cases, deadly communal clashes. For instance, Turkana and Baringo Counties are in dispute over border demarcation in Kapedo, Napeitom, Nadome and Silale area. Baringo county is also in dispute with Elgeyo Marakwet County with the former claiming the common boundary should not have been a natural feature which is Kerio River but should instead have been a few kilometres to the West as arbitrarily put since colonial period. In some cases, the reported tensions between the communities living along county boundaries are purely politically instigated especially during electioneering period when politicians promise electorates that when elected they would extend their boundaries into other communities' lands especially those areas perceived as having natural and mineral

resource potential for exploitation. This has been witnessed in Kainuk area between Turkana and West Pokot Counties where cases of attacks on transport vehicles plying Kitale-Lodwar highway are regularly witnessed.

Macharia (2008) indicates that Elgeyo Marakwet County particularly the northern part where the study was conducted, falls within a drought and famine stricken area, which is further characterized by rugged terrain with the domicile community having had a history of inter-ethnic conflicts since pre-colonial times. Their economic activity as agro-pastoralists and semi-nomadic pastoralists further exacerbates the situation. These causes, including many more, will clearly form the basis of the analysis of the findings. To address this conflict phenomenon therefore, conflict understanding and identification are crucial to designing and implementing response measures including policy changes and resource mobilization for greater peace and stability.

2.4 Cross County Invasions Security Interventions

The uncontrolled increase in illegal arms is charged to be the most direct challenge to the various actors because it fuels internal conflicts, motivates organized criminal gangs, and complicates the war against terrorism and violent extremism (Malam, 2014).

The situation in the Eastern Africa region has further been exacerbated by the humanitarian organisations not being able to smoothly access those in distress either due to deliberate acts such as red-tape by state and non-state actors or as a result of security challenges (Kurtzer et al, 2022). A good example was when the Ethiopian Government forces obstructed humanitarian organisations from accessing the needy in the Tigray region in 2021, which elicited an outcry from the international community. Cases of several humanitarian and security vehicles being ambushed and attacked in the Kerio Valley, which is a clear testament that the

locals in the region either do not have faith on external intervention or are sabotaging any help to rival communities.

Furthermore, a number of major powers such as the USA after the Somalia black-hawk down disappointment, diverted their attention to those areas and activities which helped them accomplish their foreign policy objectives and safeguard their interests (Stein, 2000). They therefore are no longer willing to physically deploy security resources including personnel to defeat violence or manage complex humanitarian crises. They only focus on those areas and sectors which match their interests. This has brought about privatization of security obligation with NGOs, Private Military Companies (PMCs) and other private actors facing new responsibilities and working in very complex and hazardous situations than ever before with a myriad of conflicting interests. Other challenges include capture of conflict management institutions by the state, the collapse of these institutions, and poor governance.

Several conflicts in the African continent have remained largely suppressed with the tendency of relapsing because the conflict resolution measures adopted centre around advancement of self-interests and development of ambiguous policies which may be interpreted differently (Achankeng, 2013). There was therefore need to focus on sustainable intervention strategies that could offer lasting solutions as proposed by various scholars.

Burgess et al. (2015) established that building trust and inclusive political institutions is a water tight strategy to prevent conflicts. Those institutions which create, enact and apply laws; develop policies and mediate on conflict ought to be all-inclusive with little room for abusive executive power hence reducing ethnicity, inequality, encouraging cultural diversity, and preventing conflicts. This eliminates the state of zero-sum where one party loses as the other wins. These institutions therefore need to exercise uttermost accountability and transparency.

According to Elfversson (2016), lack of trust on the Government institutions led to commencement of a dialogue between the Pokots and Marakwets in 2001 after the Murkutwo Massacre which led to the signing of the Kolowa declaration. This took the form of an oral declaration of a number of terms and sealed by ritual means which included slaughtering of a cow and drinking of her blood hence any one breaking the set rules would be cursed. The declaration which was signed at Kolowa bridge, at the boundary between the two, stipulated compensation in the form of cattle to be paid in cases of thefts and killings and combined with individual criminal liability to deter perpetrators. Chebii (2013) argues that the declaration however is slowly dying a natural death due to what the locals say is external interference and deliberate move by the parties to reverse the gains. Because invasions usually happen across cultural boundaries, avoiding stereotypes during negotiations would by a significant extent prevent and resolve conflicts. The parties ought to exercise respect, patience, tolerance while acknowledging and accepting any differences by encouraging cultural dialogue (Ramirez, 2018). It is the responsibility of the state to negotiate at the local level and implement legally binding win-win approaches towards lasting peace.

According to Mueller et al. (2016), restoring investor confidence is paramount in managing conflict because frequent conflicts decrease investor confidence in that the conflict trap makes it likely for similar occurrences in the future leading to potential losses. As a mitigation, the overall risk needs to be reduced through asset and property protection; availability of productive inputs and adequate human capitals while increasing aggregate demand. Peace and stability tend to attract local and international investors hence boosting the socio-economic well-being of the hitherto conflict stricken areas.

Additionally, the use of African, Regional and Local mediators is an ultimate strength in resolving African conflicts because of their close proximity to the hotspots and their experience

of historical context and past events (Smock, 2003). These eminent persons of the society are more likely to win the hearts and minds of the conflicting parties hence quicker resolution of disputes. Other avenues include the use of NGOs and other civil society groups, democratic reforms and Security Sector Reforms (SSRs), training for peace-making, building on locally based and traditional peace processes, humanitarian aid and conflict prevention, culture of peace and proper policy, legal and institutional frameworks.

It goes without say that illegal circulation, ownership and application of firearms contributes massively to hundreds of thousands of deaths across the globe every year (Safer World, 2012). In order to manage this ever increasing problem, a comprehensive and holistic Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program needs to be implemented at international, national and sub-national levels. The Bamako Declaration (2000) and UN Programme of Action (2001), call for a mutual African approach on the control of trafficking, trade, proliferation and use of illicit armaments. According to Citizen online report by Mbuthia (2022) and following a government sanctioned disarmament exercise with a 30-day dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed on Elgeyo Marakwet County, a total of 21 assault rifles, 13 rounds of ammunition and 36 arrows were recovered by the security forces in the month of June 2022 in an attempt to restore normalcy in the North Rift region following run-away state of insecurity.

By embracing a holistic and well-coordinated alternative livelihood programmes through service delivery and equitable sharing of the national cake, the government will help reduce invasions across communal or administrative boundaries together with arms trafficking menace by addressing the concerns of the perpetrators and victims in equal measure (RECSA, 2016). For instance, the government needs to provide monetary funds and empower both parties, develop public facilities and social amenities in the affected areas, so as to enhance community resilience and strengthen the population's self-reliance.

According to the EU Global Strategy (2018) international cooperation and assistance plays a critical role in resolving conflicts where global unity and integration are key in the fight against intercommunal and cross-county conflicts. These actions include respect for human rights, endorsement of arms control accords, open lines of communication, review of training needs and other support measures, diplomatic and technical engagements, thorough border controls, increased awareness, sharing of best practices and expertise, licit and open transfer and purchase of arms and apprehension of criminals.

The state needs not focus only on ad hoc security responses to invasions. Policies on establishing legitimate institutions and ensuring that they engage with a concerned population regarding their grievances is a key constituent of violence aversion (Alexandre, 2018). These national policies and frameworks include those that address security, development, inequitable resource allocation, marginalisation, public and social amenities; management of natural resources, public revenue generation, employment, international relations, devolution and environmental sustainability.

2.5 Impacts of Cross-county crimes on Socio-Economic Development

Eighty percent of the poorest countries in the globe, most of which are in the African continent, are either facing severe conflicts or have been recently embroiled in distressing conflicts. These conflicts if not addressed, will bring about human and socio-economic costs whose final result is destitution and poor development (Stewart, 2002). Approximately 40.4 million people had cumulatively remained displaced by August 2023 in different African Countries as a result of conflict (OCHA, 2023). Typical example of these countries include Central African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Niger, Mozambique, Burundi, Mali, DR Congo, Burkina Faso, Afghanistan and Somalia. The common problem seems to be the slow burning of these conflicts especially in Africa with the respective Governments turning a blind eye on the suffering of the victims with only ad hoc and heavy handed reactions being witnessed when things get out

of hand. The question to be asked is, when will these governments holistically put in place proper and well-coordinated proactive measures to prevent and mitigate against such impacts?

High incidences of conflict usually decimate the very foundations of development through disobedience of the existing laws, disruption of education sector, interruption of economic undertakings, environmental degradation; collapse of key national institutions especially the law enforcement agencies and judiciary; emergence of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, neglect of the most vulnerable clusters especially women and children, and disappearance of investor confidence due to overall instability (Jemma, 2002). This finding especially in terms of environmental degradation is relevant to this study in that conflicts adversely affect the migratory routes and pastoralist patterns leading to unsustainable utilization of natural resources. The (GoK, 2023) showed that livestock are concentrated in more secure higher areas like the Keiyo escarpment and Tugen Hills in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties respectively while avoiding the lower flat areas like Kolowa and Tot where the invaders cannot be spotted easily and defending oneself is cumbersome. This is when (Nyamwaya, 2021) write that this overcrowding of persons and animals has caused deforestation and soil erosion in most pastoralist communities especially Elgeyo Marakwet.

According to Mueller and Tobias (2016), conflicts tend to disrupt economic activity in many ways including higher transport costs, exodus of capital and delayed investment. Similarly, the legal and institutional framework would be negatively affected and so would the provision of public social services like health and education. All these will cumulatively hinder economic growth leading to poorer living standards. Courtesy of KNUT, 50 schools including 13 secondary schools in the Kerio Valley spanning from Arror to Sambalat, were closed in 2022 due to raging banditry pitting the communities from Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties with the county education stakeholders blaming the government for failing to provide security. This negatively impacted on education provision as a fundamental right.

Arising from the aforementioned and related to the area of study, cross-county invasions will contribute to among other issues: injuries and deaths, displacement hence increase in IDPs, human rights abuse, disregard to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC); unemployment, poor development history, capital flight, impunity, diplomatic rows; and forceful enrolment, increase in child soldiers thus worsening the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which collectively prevent people from achieving sustainable livelihoods. According to SRIC (2001), gun culture among the Marakwet community could be traced directly to insecurity created by the Pokot raiders, who routinely raided their counterparts, took away their animals, killed locals, burnt houses, and destroyed or looted property. With less arms and sometimes using bows and poisoned arrows as well as swords, pangas, knives and spears, the Marakwets could stage retaliatory attacks. But with increased number of attacks and absence of sustained government security, the Marakwets were eventually motivated to acquire more arms through their respective clans which were at least 46 in number in order to protect themselves, their property and farms which were not only fertile but also believed to have potential for precious stones and oil. This study therefore sought to unravel the predisposing factors which led to not only high acquisition of weapons but also an increase in the number of attacks.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

In order to ensure that the study was relevant and grounded on already established ideas, the researcher used the Greed and Grievance model to support the study and address the research problem. According to Collier & Hoeffler (2004), most conflicts apparently breakout in quest for unmet needs or inability to access resources supported by frustrations which emerge due to unresolved grievances or demands. The theory further postulates that natural resources increase the likelihood of conflict onset and duration. Similarly, low average income makes wage earning through conflict a more lucrative prospect.

The theory helps to interrogate the dynamics of cross-county invasions since it is cognizant of the fact that in most communities, the population always engages in conflict because economic justice is served partially leading to abject poverty, religious and ethnic discrimination, and deprived social-economic incentives (Murshed, 2002). This theory helps to explain that inequitable allocation and distribution of resources due to greed and power abuse has in turn generated grievances which have been aggravated by external forces such as the Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot in the case of this study.

Several interventions have been put in place to deal with cross-county invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet. The conflicts in this county have been linked to the forceful capture of scarce resources and when there is no intervention on the part of the government to equitably distribute such resources, one party feels aggrieved and this party happens to be Elgeyo Marakwet. The objective grievance has led to many Marakwet youth recruited and more willing to join the conflict to safeguard the community. On the other hand, the neighbouring communities have intensified the attacks making the community to backslide socially and economically.

Crimes associated with cross-county invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet County has made the county more marginalised than it was a decade ago. The attacks in the Kerio Valley Triangle, which is contiguous to the three counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and West Pokot have worsened by varying ethnic, cultural and religious dispositions. Osamba (2003) suggests that the point of policy intervention here should therefore be to reduce the absolute and relative attraction of resource predation and reduce the ability of other counties to invade.

The integrated Greed and Grievance Model was therefore an important guide for the study because it allowed the researcher to determine the root causes, main actors, challenges which brought about grievances, extent to which these conflicts affected socio-economic

development in the region and ultimately where the generated viable intervention strategies could be applied.

2.7 The Conceptual Framework

The researcher used the following framework as a road map to illustrate the relationship between the various variables and concepts that emerged during literature review and how they related in a causal-effect manner. The framework was informed by the reviewed literature, the theoretical framework employed and the researcher's own ideas. The goal of the researcher was to seek the perceptions, experiences, sentiments, feelings and views of the respondents to establish if there was any link between cross-county invasions and socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County.

The study's independent variable(s) were the causal factors which could vary or be manipulated from time to time to shape or influence the dependent variable and in this case were the cross-county invasions or attacks. The specific objectives were inferred in the independent variable and included the causal factors, impacts and current strategies. By measuring, identifying, assessing and observing the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable(s), the researcher was able to draw meaningful conclusions.

Conversely, the socio-economic development level facing the people of EMC was the dependent variable. Furthermore, the same was divided into five socio-economic indicators courtesy of the EMC Integrated Development Plan (2018-22) namely: Infrastructural Development; Social Protection; Health, Water and Sanitation; Productive and Economic Development and finally Public Administration and Governance. These were the specific socio-economic indicators which could directly or indirectly be shaped by the magnitude of cross-county invasions. The higher the number of attacks for instance, the less the

infrastructural development programs implemented. These were clearly illustrated in figure 2.1.

Intervening variables were also identified. According to Baldwin (2010), a control variable is said to be intervening if the same intercedes the association between a stimulus (IV) and reaction (DV) hence influencing the latter. Intervening variables were therefore identified which to an extent affected the dependent variable. These included such factors as: cultural practices, number of illicit weapons, climate, Government policies, cultural practices, politics and terrain.

For example, the researcher postulated that deeply entrenched cultural practices such as mandatory payment of dowry prior to taking your spouse home using relatively high number of cattle, motivated youths and other potential bridegrooms to cross-over the county boundaries to steal livestock for this purpose. Cultural practice therefore influenced the relationship between cross-county invasion and socio-economic development by increasing the impact of the latter.

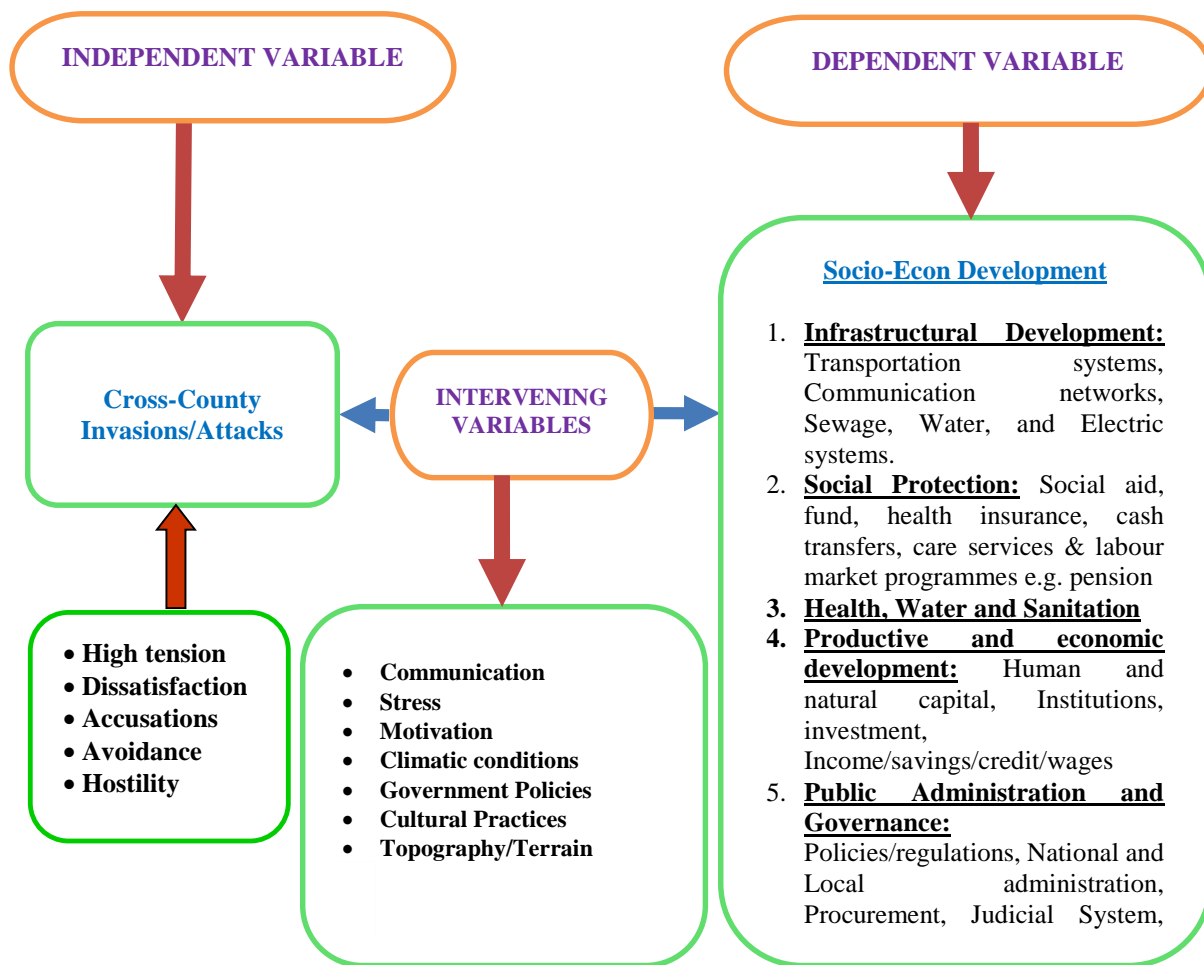


Figure 2.1: The Conceptual Framework
 Source: Researcher (2024)

Arising from the literature review, Cross-county invasions and inter-communal conflicts are mainly motivated by a myriad of factors with the main ones being competition over scarce resources and appalling spread of illegal small arms and light weapons, which have permeated almost every corner of the globe. Development index in the conflict prone areas has remained despicably low despite the concerted efforts. Many scholars have therefore carried out several investigations on wars and conflicts including: SALWs and security; cattle rustling and development; social media and resource conflicts; natural resources and security; resource use and conflicts; climate change and conflicts; Cultural values and security and so forth.

No attempt has been made to investigate in detail why the cross-county attacks in the North Rift Region have continued to occur since pre-colonial period, what the socio-economic impacts are and what could be done to end this vicious cycle of conflict in order to achieve sustainable peace and development in the region. This study therefore aimed at bridging the aforementioned gap.

Additionally, the modern battlefield is getting increasingly complex and only those parties that embrace state of the art visual and aural technologies are the ones who will maintain enduring situational awareness hence likely to win. The same applies to the use of technology to manage conflicts. This is not only in the field of surveillance but also in new weapon systems. Such backdrops have therefore enabled the researcher to identify another research gap on the influence of specific military technological innovations on security, conflict and warfare. It is therefore recommended that potential researchers explore this technological domain with a view to understanding the role they play in security, warfare and conflict management.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The researcher comprehensively covered this section so as to give the research some legitimacy, locate it within the required field, demonstrate thoroughness, ensure validity and guarantee reliability. The terminal objective was to come up with intervention strategies which in future would help reduce the negative consequences of cross-border incursions on socio-economic development. This part highlighted the design to be adopted; area of study and target population; sampling techniques; data gathering methods or procedures; pretesting; analysis techniques; validity and reliability checks and ethical considerations in order to achieve the research objectives.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a technique of gathering information by interviewing or distributing questionnaires to a chosen number of potential respondents (Orodho, 2003). The study employed a mixed methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. Under quantitative approach, the researcher employed a descriptive cross-sectional survey design (one-off sample survey) because it could accurately and systematically describe the population, situation or phenomenon while answering the what, where, when and how questions. This design gave the frequency, the population's perceptions, their characteristics, preferences or sentiments on relevant issues. It was also ideal because the researcher did not have control or be in a position to manipulate any of the variables, but would only observe and measure them. The unit of data collection was an individual. The survey was augmented by interview and focused group discussion feedback from selected important respondents, who were believed to have some knowledge and experience of the various concepts being studied.

Under qualitative approach the study employed phenomenology method which allowed data collection from Key Informants, Document analysis and observation. The method gave the study room to explore the day to day activities of the community and how they were impacted by the cross border invasions.

3.3 The Study Area

The survey was conducted in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Marakwet East Sub-County and specifically limited to Endo Ward. Geographically, the study area lies along Latitude 1° 12' 3" N and Longitude 35° 39' 27" E. It was purposively selected in the sense that it is an epicentre of past, recurring and stark levels of conflict in the North Rift region. This was an ideal location because it is positioned on the northern most tip of the county contiguous to Baringo and West Pokot counties and also in close proximity to the volatile counties of Turkana and Samburu.

The target area fell within a drought and famine-stricken area, witnessed reported rampant cases of inter-communal conflicts, cattle rustling and arms trafficking and whose poverty degree stood at 69.7% (CIDP, 2018-22). It was therefore one of the most vulnerable areas to the effects of cross-border incursions and illegal arms trafficking. Vast areas of the Kerio Valley were endowed with arable land for drought resistant and quick maturity crops such as mangoes, millet, sorghum and cassava. The perennial waters from the gargantuan Kerio River provided adjacent lush grazing areas, which marked the border with Baringo County.

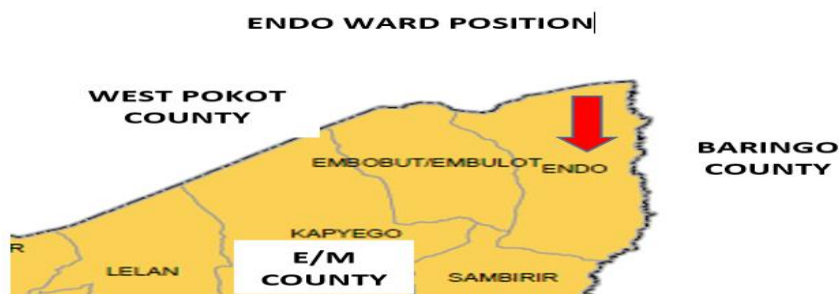


Figure 3.1: Map of Endo Ward, Elgeyo Marakwet
 Source: Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP (2024)

3.4 Target Population

The respondent population comprised of those individuals, households, or institutions with similar characteristics from which a researcher wants to make inferences (Cooper and Schindler, 2014). The target population therefore comprised the residents of Elgeyo Marakwet County. The sample population was drawn from the people who domiciled within the administrative boundaries of Endo Ward within EMC, which was predominantly from the Marakwet community, one of the Kalenjin sub-tribes, and included both male and female adults aged 18 years and over. The sample size was drawn from this sample population and included those individuals who were domiciled, working or frequenting Endo Ward and who had experiences in the area and who could contribute to the objectives of the study. This area was chosen because it fell within the larger Kerio Valley Triangle, which had a history of being badly ravaged by widespread cross-border conflicts over the past few decades pitting mainly the Marakwet, Tugen, Pokot, Turkana and Samburu communities. The people of Kerio valley derived their source of living from such economic activities as agro-pastoral to nomadic-pastoral culture and engaging in ventures, technology or tapping resources in which livestock had intrinsic value. This frequently elicited conflict with neighbouring communities because of their scarcity.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is a process involving the selection of a sub-set of a population of interest to be included in a study (Ogula, 2005). According to Patton (2002), purposive sampling is a procedure commonly used by researchers to ascertain and choose respondents with rich information about the key variables and also helps to effectively utilize finite resources. The researcher therefore used his judgement to purposively select respondents with knowledge, experience and opinions compatible with the study's phenomenon of interest. The volatile prevailing security situation in the Kerio Valley implied that several socio-economic variables

had been impacted and incorporation of respondents from the affected sectors would generalize the research outcome. The researcher mainly targeted members of the population notably: Agro-pastoralists, semi-nomadic pastoralists, traders, teachers, security officers, public/local administrators, medical personnel, religious actors, survivors/victims and private actors/NGO/IO personnel in the area of study. This cluster of people was perceived to have in-depth knowledge and experience in as far as the study variables were concerned.

3.6 Sample Size

According to Elgeyo Marakwet CIDP (2018), the population of Endo Ward for those aged 15-64 years was estimated to be slightly over 10,000 in 2019. Cochran (1963) and Miaoulis (1976) posited that accuracy levels, the degree of confidence and magnitude of variability were the three extra conditions that determined the suitable sample size.

Verma (2020), added that the well-known sample size calculation formula was that of Andrew Fisher. The researcher therefore used Andrew Fisher's sample size determination formula to calculate the ideal sample size to be investigated:

$$\frac{S = Z^2 P(1 - P)}{I^2}$$

Where:

S = Sample Size where population in this case would be above 10,000

Z = Standard Deviation at 5% margin of error or 95% confidence level. This translates to a Z-Score of **1.96**

P = The percentage of population with anticipated characteristics which would stand at 50% because it is not known

Q = The proportion without the desired characteristics which still stands at 50%

I² = Is the Margin of error/confidence interval/degree of precision, which would be +/-10% because the population in the study area is relatively small.

$$\frac{S = 1.96^2 \times 0.5(1 - .5)}{0.1^2}$$

$$\frac{S = 3.8416 \times 0.25}{0.01} = 96.04$$

$$= 96$$

The researcher adjusted this sample upwards by 10% in order to take care of any non-response. **106** Questionnaires was therefore administered. Due to the eligibility criteria especially of level of education and profession/economic activity, nature of the terrain, insecurity and ease of data handling, the researcher analysed data from 89 respondents who duly filled the questionnaires which translated to a response rate of 84%. In order for the sample to be representative of the population and the findings to be generalized, the researcher ensured that the data collection instruments administered reached all the target population sets.

3.7 Instruments of Data Collection

Those tools and procedures that scholars use to collect data in a research process are called data collection instruments in that they measure the different research variables (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). According to Owens (2002), semi-structured questionnaires were ideal for a descriptive survey design because of their ability to reach a huge number of respondents in a short time frame, could afford the respondents adequate time to answer, enhanced confidentiality and reduced any bias resulting from researcher's interference. The first section of the questionnaire captured the bio-demographic features of the target respondents such as age, ethnicity, gender, occupation, marital status and so forth while the subsequent sections were tailored in line with the specific research questions and objectives.

To help the researcher explain, better understand, and explore the respondents' opinions, behaviour, experiences and phenomenon of interest, in-depth interviews were administered in order to gather germane data from key respondents. To ensure adequate representation, the

following categories of persons were targeted during the interviews and focused group discussions: Arable farmers, Pastoralists, Traders, Teachers, Security personnel, Administrators, Medical personnel, Religious actors, IDPs/Victims and Private Actors/NGO/IOs. Data was collected from secondary sources including but not limited to books, periodicals, journals, policy papers, county documents, audio and video recordings and observational notes.

3.8 Pre-testing of Research Instruments

A preliminary pilot study targeting ten respondents (10% of the sample size) was conducted two (2) weeks prior to the actual study in order to determine the feasibility of the research process. Questionnaires and post questionnaire interviews were administered to confirm that indeed the tools would measure the relevant variables. This was done with the help of two research assistants who were contracted and mentored personally by the researcher before commencement of the research process. The pilot study identified some errors key among them being that some respondents were unable to satisfactorily answer some questions due to ambiguity and advanced vocabulary. Pilot results made it possible for the researcher to remove ambiguous words and use very simple English in the data collection instruments. It also allowed the researcher to evaluate the different aspects of the study ahead of time, which were then corrected prior to actual data collection. This pre-test did not form part of the final study.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

3.9.1 Validity

Validity denotes the precision and meaningfulness of conclusions, which are grounded on the results of the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). In other words, validity implies that the research tools produce outcomes that correspond with real life characteristics and properties. Mohamad et al. (2015) detailed that validity relates to the suitability of any research value, tool, system, and process throughout the data collection process. It represents truthfulness of

findings. To increase validity, the researcher used data triangulation through employment of several trained moderators and assistants to reduce researcher's bias and increase transparency, targeting different locations, use of multiple individuals to analyse the same data and combining data from diverse fronts and methods to corroborate the findings. He also limited himself to the collected data while using simple terms that covered a wide range of research-relevant issues. Respondent validation was also carried out to ensure credibility and confirm that the results resonated well with their experiences and sentiments.

3.9.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the steadiness of findings and the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results using the same methods under similar settings (Altheide & Johnson, 1994). In order to enhance reliability, the investigator used a pilot-test to fine tune the data collection instruments, used two different questions having the same focus for response on sensitive issues and convinced respondents to take the questions seriously and positively. The researcher also collected wide-ranging data from different sources, constantly tested using different analysts, compared the data and used tables to record data.

3.10 Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

The researcher together with the research assistants visited, familiarized themselves with the study area and carried out a preliminary survey before the actual study commenced. Primary data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires with the aid of two competent research assistants. They distributed the questionnaires to respondents physically and agreed on the time of collection in order to meet the research timelines and also minimize on cost implication. During the same period, the researcher and research assistants remained in close proximity to the respondents for any guidance and/or clarification when needed. The duly filled

questionnaires were checked for completeness and arranged systematically according to codes to facilitate analysis.

Ten (10) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted targeting perceived information-rich respondents, who had first-hand knowledge and experience about the phenomena being investigated. A combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews were done based on respondent's availability and preferred choice, researcher's available time and resources. A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) session was convened which brought together six (6) key members of the community and from different occupational backgrounds. It is worth noting that the complete exercise was coordinated and supervised by the researcher himself so as to reduce bias.

3.11 Data Analysis

The researcher began by getting familiar with the collected data by reading through the responses several times, revisited the research objectives and identified the questions that were answered by the respondents, developed a framework through coding and indexing and then identified patterns and connections that could answer the research questions.

Data for analysis was generated through not only qualitative but also quantitative means. The researcher used descriptive statistics and content analysis from literature review to analyse the data sets, where he summarized data, coded and entered them into a computer. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 and Microsoft Office excel program was used to analyse the data. Discourse analysis was also used to understand the overall themes that emerged based on the feedback from the respondents.

Patterns were established by use of measures of frequency; measures of tendency mainly the means, medians, modes supported by percentages and standard deviations. Study findings were presented using charts, graphs, figures, tables, photos and maps. For example, gender

distribution of respondents was presented using pie charts. The data was interpreted and discussed with reference to the premises. After interpretation and discussion of the data, conclusions were drawn and recommendations made in accordance with the findings of the study.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

In order to protect the rights of the respondents, enhance the validity of the study and maintain scientific integrity, the researcher adhered to the following code of conduct during data collection process. For credibility of the study, the researcher sought authority letters from the University's Graduate School (GS), NACOSTI and County Government Education Office. The researcher, before commencement of data collection, sought and obtained an informed, knowing, voluntary and intelligent consent from potential respondents by succinctly elucidating the objective and benefits that would accrue from the research. Anonymity was upheld by the respondent's identity not being linked with personal responses. The researcher also addressed confidentiality by restricting access to private information to guard the subject's identity. The principle of beneficence was also demonstrated by taking into consideration the general welfare and rights of the respondents, respecting their decisions, safeguarding them from injury and re-assuring them that the researcher would endeavour to professionally carry out a significant research that would eventually contribute to knowledge and promote the welfare of the local population. On privacy, the respondents had the liberty to define the conditions in which sensitive information would be made available to others. No one was coerced whatsoever. On vulnerable groups, consent was sought from guardians and caregivers for such groups as IDPs, mentally ill, the elderly, critically ill, physically challenged and prisoners.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers how findings were presented, data analysed and discussed in order to provide valuable insights into the research questions and objectives. The purpose of the study was to explore the impact of crimes associated with cross-county invasions on social and economic development of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet County with a view to developing viable intervention strategies for sustainable peace and development. In line with the purpose, the objectives of the study were:

- i. To assess the dynamics of cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- ii. To evaluate cross-county invasion security interventions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iii. To analyse the impact of crimes associated with cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher distributed a total of 106 questionnaires to the sampled respondents. Out of these, the researcher managed to get back 89 duly filled questionnaires, whereas the other 17 were either returned faulty or were never returned at all, hence giving the study a response rate of 84%. This was consistent with Mugenda & Mugenda (2013), who postulated that a response rate of over 75% is more adequate and satisfying for a research study to reach sufficient conclusions and generalizations. Table 4.1 illustrates the same.

The study carried out six Focus Group Discussions and interviewed 12 Key informants. The study also employed observation in some scenarios for triangulation of data.

Table 4.1: Sample Size Response Rate

Response Status	Frequency	Response rate (%)
Returned	89	84
Not returned	17	16
Total	106	100

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.3 Summary of Demographic Information Analysis

The section below presented a summary of the demographic information of the respondents to confirm that the sampled population was representative and that the study enhanced transparency, inclusion and equity.

Table 4.2: Summary of Demographic Data

S/N	DEMOGRAPHY	FREQ	%	TOTAL %	ANALYSIS	
1.	GENDER	Male	61	69	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture perceived to be predominantly patriarchal • Female gender associated with domestic chores like cooking
		Female	28	31		
2.	AGE	18 - 30	11	12	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority aged between 41-50 and attributed to be those who had completed formal education, were employed, entrepreneurs, heads of the respective households, local leaders or livestock owners
		31 - 40	21	24		
		41 - 50	26	29		
		51 - 60	24	27		
		61 & ≤	7	8		
3.	EDUCATION	KCPE/CPE	21	24	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The higher literacy level of the respondents (61% above O level) was attributed to the pervasive minimum public and private job entry requirement which was at least a secondary education. • 15% of adults with NIL education is believed to comprise mainly the bandits/warriors and livestock herders
		'O' Level	24	27		
		'A' Level	17	19		
		None	13	15		
		Dip/Cert	7	8		
		Bachelor's	4	4		
		Master's	2	2		
PhD	1	1				
4.	RELIGION	Christians	66	74	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high number of Christians was attributed to the occupation and spreading of the gospel by the early Christian Missionaries while Muslims are the working class • Muslims were mainly the public/civil servants and traders
		Muslims	15	17		
		Traditionals	8	9		

5.	OCCUPATION	Unemployed	36	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial unemployment rate (36%) was attributed to lack of alternative sources of livelihoods, poor infrastructural programs and absence of public and social programs such as housing, schools, hospitals, water & sanitation and electrification due to inadequate security and embracing of outdated cultural practices such as rustling for dowry. • Combined, 80% of the respondents were either unemployed or agro-pastoralists/semi-nomadic pastoralists signifying the high esteem attached to livestock and cultural preservation and protection.
		Agro-Pastor	26		
		Semi-Nomad	18		
		Businessmen	7		
		Civil Servants	4		
		NGO/IO	3		
		Private	3		
		Security	2		
6.	MARITAL STATUS	Married	46	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high percentage of married respondents (52%) was attributed to the traditional belief in Kenyan societies that marriage was the basic unit of a family and therefore those who got married were not only respected but also venerated. • 46% had over 5 Children in line with Dyer (2007) that many children offer social protection, guarantee inheritance rights and provide cheap labour.
		Widowed	8	9	
		Separated	7	8	
		Divorced	8	9	
		Not married	20	22	

Source: Researcher's Field Data (2024)

The Elgeyo Marakwet County Integrated Development Plan (2021) put illiteracy level at 33% mainly due to insecurity, cultural, economic, environmental and political reasons. Children failed to go to school because of frequent school attacks from neighbouring communities, young children especially boys were culturally mentored to believe that their role in society was to herd livestock, earn the warrior recognition tag and protect the community hence they ended up trading formal education for nomadism and arms possession cum banditry at an early age thus escalating the level of conflict.

Astonishingly, 82% of those who owned livestock said they had more than ten (10) animals mainly chicken, sheep, goats, donkeys and cattle. The animals owned were diverse and from

the resilient and hardy breeds which could withstand the predominantly harsh climatic conditions due to limited water and pasture and were also capable of travelling across long distances in search of the same resources. These many animals could be grouped together and driven to far flung areas along the common county boundaries where they remained highly susceptible to attack and subsequent theft from potential raiders. This was consistent with Jobbins and McDonnell (2021) that nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists in ASAL areas would often bring livestock into contact with farmland, national or regional borders or other areas where conflicts could occur. The Marakwets in addition to being semi-nomadic pastoralists, also practice arable farming albeit in small scale comprising such crops as mangoes, cassava, sorghum, millet and maize using water from River Kerio for irrigation. The animals that arrive from Baringo often feed on these farms thereby creating conflict.

4.4 The dynamics of cross-county invasions in EMC

The researcher wanted the reader to understand the dynamics of conflict in the general area of the study in line with the first objective of the study.

4.4.1 Rating of different types of crimes

The researcher sought to establish the respondents' level of agreement on the magnitude of the various cross-county crimes experienced in the study area over the previous one year.

Table 4.3: *Agreement on Frequency of Different Crimes*

Common Crime	Agreement Level					Mean score	Std Dev (SD)
	Strongly agree	Agree	Moderately	Disagree	Strongly disagree		
Cattle Rustling	23	69	4	3	1	4.1	0.0021
Banditry and indiscriminate killings	24	68	4	3	1	4.1	0.0011
Armed robbery and burglary	24	64	7	5	0	4.07	0.0331
Hijacking/kidnapping/carjacking/abduction	18	70	12	0	0	4.06	0.0330
Rape and other gender and SEA	15	79	2	4	0	4.05	0.0329

Source: *Field Data (2024)*

According to the findings, majority of the respondents were in agreement that the residents had majorly experienced cattle rustling attacks over the previous one year as shown by a homogenous mean of 4.1 on Table 4.3. This was attributed to the study area bordering the volatile counties of Baringo and West Pokot separated mainly by the Kerio River. These many pastoralist communities often converge along the shores of this river for water and pasture leading to clashes and subsequent animal theft. This was compatible with Cheserek et al. (2012) findings that cattle rustling has several causes which included fight over scarce natural resources, availability of illegal weapons, commercialization of cattle raids, political incitement, poverty, traditional values, illiteracy, border disputes and dowry payment.

4.4.2 Respondents' Rating on the Prevalence of Illegal Arms in the Study Area.

The researcher attempted to establish the respondents' rating on the prevalence of illicit small arms and light weapons in Elgeyo Marakwet County as illustrated in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: *Respondents' Ratings on the Prevalence of Illegal SALWs*

Extent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very High	41	46
Slightly higher	20	22
Medium	9	10
Slightly lower	8	9
Very Low	11	12
Total	89	100

Source: Field Data (2024)

Based on the findings, the bulk of the respondents as shown by 46% were of the opinion that the number of illegal weapons in the study area was very high, 22% said slightly higher, 12% said very low, 10% said medium, whereas 9% indicated a slightly lower rating. This affirmed that proliferation of illegal weapons in EMC was alarming hence the upsurge in the number of crimes related to cross-county invasions in the region.

This outcome was consistent with United Nation’s Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020) who posited that the causes of arms demand in the North Rift of Kenya were predominantly defensive motivations such as the need to protect property, oneself from other clans or cultural and gender based motivations for instance culture of violence and warrior traditions.

Unexpectedly, a majority of the respondents comprising 31% blamed own community for the high prevalence of illicit SALWs. It was established during one of key interview sessions that the Marakwet community had approximately 46 clans with each making own collective security arrangements by pooling contributed funds and buying arms caches to not only protect themselves but also their property including livestock while being in a position to repulse any invaders or track and recover any livestock stolen by aggressors.

“You know our community has many independent clans and each clan makes own security arrangements because they live in the same area. We therefore contribute money and buy as many weapons as possible so that we can protect ourselves and our property. The government has ignored us, the security forces are white elephants here and our neighbouring communities have refused to have peace and keep on attacking us” (KI 6, 2024)

Additionally, 40% of the respondents stated that the most common weapon of choice in the area was AK 47 rifle because of ease of access, concealment, portability, simplicity in use, durability and affordability. This outcome was compatible with Security Research and Information Centre (2001), which established that due to the increasing state of insecurity posed by the neighbouring Pokots, Marakwets began to buy firearms in order to realize sustained security for themselves and their property instead of relying on government security which was either unavailable or unreliable.

In the FGD session, one of the discussants stated that the community was motivated to acquire various types of illicit firearms because of the government's biased recruitment, deployment and arming of National Police Reservists (NPRs) in the neighbouring counties of West Pokot, Baringo, Turkana and Samburu with very few or none at all in Elgeyo Marakwet. He stated that a few months before, only 13 NPRs were active in Endo Ward. A majority of the respondents comprising 26% said most of these weapons came from the neighbouring counties of Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit in that order whereas 25% said they originated from the neighbouring countries of South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda in that order mainly due to the poorly policed and porous borders. This was therefore compatible with Kenya National Focal Point (2020) presentation to UNODC that Kenya's borders are largely porous, in arid areas and thinly populated. Although there were nominal customs checkpoints at the main Kenyan entry points, the rest of the areas were poorly patrolled and there were many smuggler and trafficking routes along the borders.

Furthermore, the government was blamed for not providing adequate security and fair judicial process; security sector was accused of harbouring few corrupt officers who colluded with criminals/arms dealers to sell or lease out government arms and ammunition; blame was apportioned to politicians and other community elites for safeguarding their selfish interests and intimidating other political competitors through arming of bandits; the neighbouring communities especially from West Pokot and Baringo were blamed for acting as not only a ready market but also a conduit for the transfer of smuggled SALWs from neighbouring counties and countries.

4.4.3 Level of Agreement on Main Catalysts to Invasions

The researcher wanted to unravel the respondents' level views regarding the main catalysts to the increased number of cross-county attacks in the area as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.5: Level of Agreement on the Main Catalysts to Invasions

<i>Catalyst</i>	<i>Agreement</i>					<i>Mean score</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Moderately agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>		
<i>Cultural Practices/Values</i>	29	70	0	1	0	4.27	0.0347
<i>Political incitement</i>	18	70	12	0	0	4.06	0.0018
<i>Scarce resources</i>	19	68	11	1	1	4.03	0.0020
<i>Insecurity/porous borders</i>	10	76	10	2	2	3.9	0.0317
<i>Poverty & poor economy</i>	11	49	38	1	1	3.27	0.2033
<i>Boundary dispute</i>	13	50	35	1	1	3.22	0.1023
<i>Bad Governance</i>	7	77	12	2	2	3.05	0.1110

Source: Field Data (2024)

From the findings, majority of the respondents attributed the increased number of cross-county attacks in the area to: cultural practices, values and beliefs. Other factors in an almost equal measure were political incitement; fight over scarce natural resources; insecurity and porous borders; poverty and poor economy; boundary dispute and bad governance. Cultural values such as pride associated with livestock ownership, dowry payments using cattle, reverence associated with bringing animals home after raids and some traditional leaders feting local warriors for their heroics were collectively blamed for the escalating attacks. This was consistent with Stewart (2002) who established that many groups of people in developing countries who fight together perceive themselves as belonging to a common culture (ethnic or religious) and often fight to maintain cultural autonomy full of primordial ethnic passions, which seem intractable and difficult to break. Any attempt by an external party to interfere is often met with brute defiance often in the form of conflict.

This finding concurred with Nganga (2008) position that SALWs determined the conflict winners in Sub-Saharan Africa because they increased the intensity and duration of conflict. Displacements arising from conflict caused the flow of arms to neighbouring counties and countries hence further exacerbating the problem.

4.4.4 Whether respondent had ever been a victim of cross border crimes

The researcher sought to find out those respondents who had at one time or another fell victim to any form of aggression occasioned by cross-county invasions with the outcome shown in Figure 4.1.

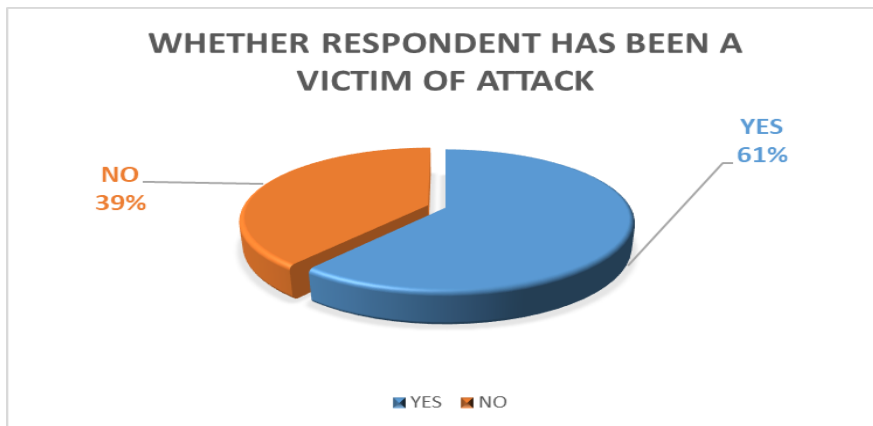


Figure 4.1: *Whether Respondent Had Ever Been a Victim*

Source: Field Data (2024)

From the outcome, 61% of the respondents stated that they had at some instance directly or indirectly been victims of cross-county aggression while 39% said NO. The higher percentage of victims confirmed that the cross-county menace was indeed rife and corroborated the 55% of the respondents who said the impact of cross-county attacks in the region spanned from major to severe and therefore needed urgent intervention. An interviewee stated that sometimes it took security officers up to three hours to respond to a distress call following a cross-county attack because most of the police posts were located on the highlands with virtually none along the valley despite the government in 2016 promising to establish police posts at Tot, Liter, Embobut, Kapyego, Mogil, Chebilil and Kamogo, which incidentally had been fierce battle fields during cattle raids. To the disgruntlement of the locals, the process had taken longer than expected hence the increase in the number of victims.

4.4.5 Nature of damage, loss or injury suffered by victims

The study also sought to establish the nature of damage, loss or level of injury sustained following the attacks perpetrated against the victims as illustrated in Figure 4.2.

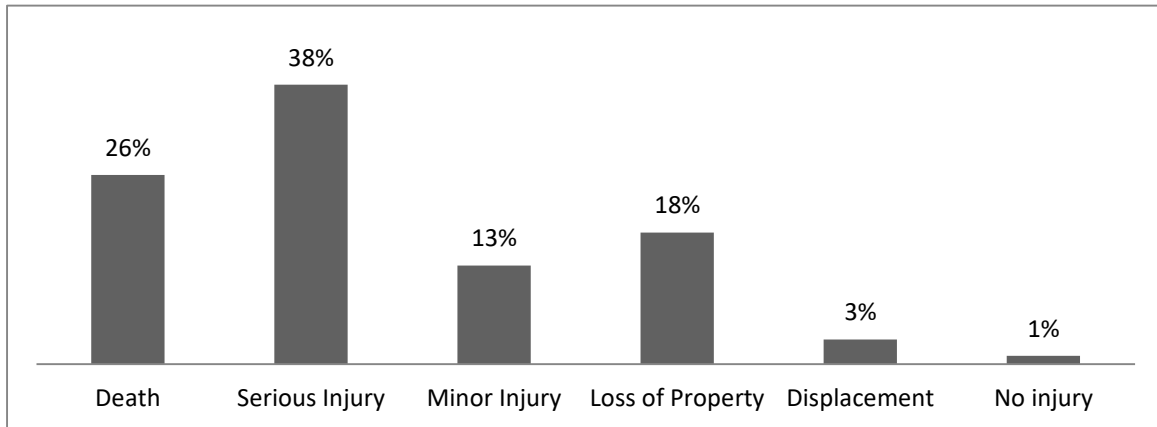


Figure 4.2: *Nature of Damage, Loss or Injury Suffered*

Source: Field Data (2024)

The bulk of the respondents indicated that the major type of damage, loss or injury sustained by the victims following cross-county attacks was serious bodily injury as represented by 38%; deaths as depicted by 26%; loss of property and other belongings at 18%; minor injuries captured by 13% and displacements as reflected by 3%. A measly number comprising 1% cited no damage, loss or injury suffered. Cross-county invasions therefore had massive negative ramifications on the physical, cultural, psychological and social-economic wellbeing of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet County. The results were in tandem with Mahler and Vishwanath (2021) who noted that the immediate effects of a conflict included deaths and injuries; population displacements; destruction of assets; and the disruption of social and economic systems. To confirm the ever increasing number of those injured, on 17 February 2022, the driver was killed and thirteen students were injured when bandits attacked a school bus at Mogil in the Kerio valley courtesy of the local police.

4.4.6 Legal and Institutional Framework Satisfaction

The researcher sought to demonstrate the respondents' level of satisfaction regarding the prevailing constitutional, legal, judicial, policy and institutional framework adopted by the Government of Kenya in curbing cross-county and cross-border invasions and proliferation of SALWs, which were key intervening aspects towards socio-economic development. The results are as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: *Satisfaction with Legal and Institutional Frameworks*

<i>Framework</i>	<i>Satisfaction</i>					<i>Mean Score</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>
	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>		
<i>Constitutional</i>	1	1	10	88	0	4.07	0.0331
<i>Legal</i>	1	1	8	90	0	4.05	0.0329
<i>Judicial</i>	1	1	11	86	1	4.05	0.0329
<i>Arms Policies</i>	4	3	24	66	3	4.05	0.0329
<i>Institutional</i>	15	0	16	69	0	4.01	0.0326
<i>Political Reforms</i>	4	3	23	69	1	4.1	0.0012

Source: Field Data (2024)

According to the findings, majority of the respondents stated that they were generally dissatisfied with the national legal and policy framework particularly on matters: constitution, legal, judicial, arms policies, land laws, institutional setup and political reforms. One of the key informants during an interview stated that the region had been neglected by the Government despite the community being regarded as a minority and marginalized group. Arbitrary pre-colonial borders were being used and land ownership in the region was vested on private absentee individuals hence denying them grazing areas thus eliciting conflict upon encroachment.

The grievances therefore questioned the efficacy of Article 56 (a) to (e) of the Kenyan Constitution (2010) on minorities and marginalized groups which stated that the state shall put in place affirmative action to allow these groups to be represented in governance; be given special opportunities in education and economic fields; gain special access to employment; develop their cultural values, languages and practices and to have reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure. Having deduced, the researcher is of the opinion that the respondents were dissatisfied with the role played by the National and County Government in promoting national unity; protecting marginalized and minority groups' rights and interests; advancement of economic and social development; and in equitable distribution of resources together with the failure by the government to revise, consolidate and rationalize the land laws in accordance with the constitution.

4.5 Impact of Armed Invasions on Socio-Economic Development

In line with the third objective, which was to analyse the impact of cross-county armed invasion on socio-economic development, the researcher discussed a few key findings.

4.5.1 Respondents Rating on the Socio-Economic Status of the People of EMC

The researcher sought to establish the general Socio Economic Status (SES) of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet County. According to Oakes and Rossi (2003), SES is a construct that reflects one's access to collectively desired resources including but not limited to material goods, money, power, social networks, healthcare, employment, leisure time or educational opportunities.

According to the results, 40% of the respondents rated the socio-economic status of the people of EMC as lower middle; 31% said lower; 19% thought it was middle; 7% said upper middle whereas only a measly 2% said upper. Cumulatively, it emerged that the socio-economic status of majority of the people representing a staggering 71% was generally lower. The results are

shown in Figure 4.3. This was attributed to the frequent cross-county attacks in the region, which negatively impacted on many social economic status attributes such as investments, education, health, employment, income, housing, transport, security, physical assets, clean politics and infrastructural development.

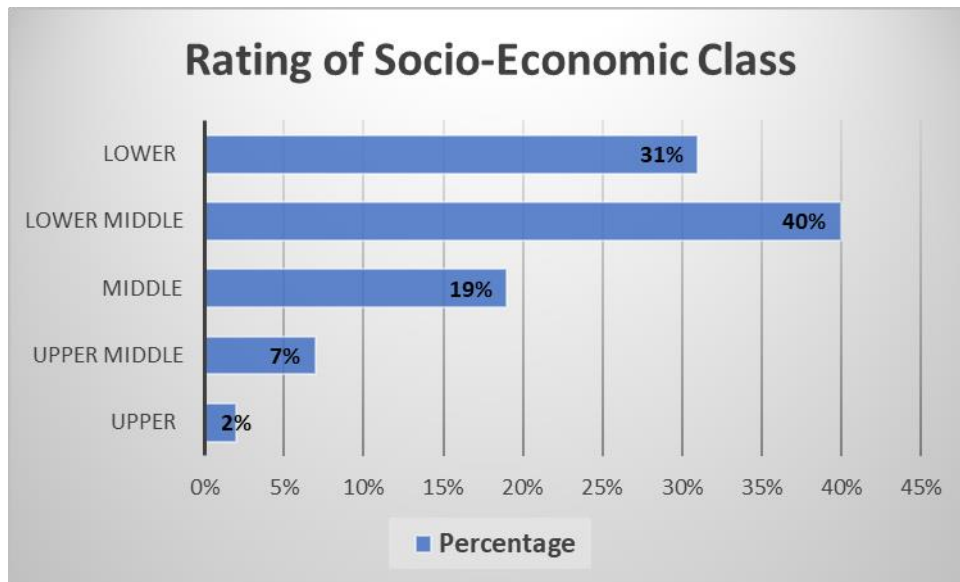


Figure 4.3: Respondents’ Socio-Economic Status Rating

Source: Field Data (2024)

The results were corroborated by one of the discussants during a FGD session who said:

“Most people in this area cannot afford three meals per day. People are poor because they either have lost everything to the raiders or cannot engage in any meaningful income generating activity. As you can see, the government completely neglected this region. We have no enough security, no schools, no hospitals, poor roads and no markets at all.”
(FGD Member No 1, 2024).

This was compatible with Businge and Maina (2010) findings that despite the Kenyan Government introducing the Free Primary Education and Free Tuition Secondary Education in 2003 and 2008 respectively, the costs for uniforms, meals, transport, stationery, healthcare,

boarding facilities and national examinations were still borne by the parents hence making education an expensive right to access, which further exacerbates the socio-economic status.

4.5.2 Category of Persons Worst Affected by Cross-County Attacks

The researcher wanted to determine the category of persons, who according to the respondents' views, had been worst affected by the cross-county attacks in EMC. Accordant with the findings, majority of the respondents were in agreement that People living with Disabilities (PWDs) were the most affected as shown by 29%, elderly followed at 26%, then women as shown by 20%, youth as reflected by 17% and finally the minors as indicated by 8% respectively. The high number of PWDs affected (29%) was consistent with OCHA Relief Web (2021) findings that PWDs in conflict settings face a higher risk of injury, death, sexual violence and other serious harm, who were often denied their right to escape the violence because information on conflict early warning, evacuation routes and emergency information was not readily available. When asked why, most stated that PWDs were already victims; experienced restricted movement hence often left behind during attacks because their caregivers often fled during conflict and they had difficulty accessing basic needs such as food, shelter and medical care. The elderly who ranked second were more affected mainly because of limited mobility, sensory challenge and communication difficulties; social isolation and reduced access to care support. Women came third as shown in Figure 4.4.

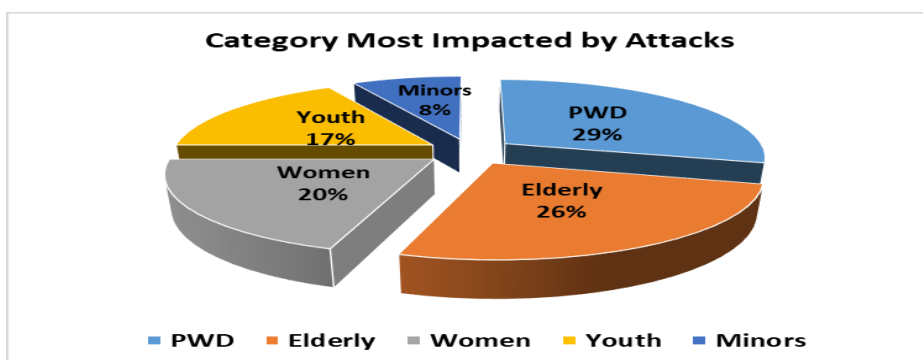


Figure 4.4: Category of persons most affected by attacks
Source: Field Data (2024)

4.5.3 Level of disruption of socio-economic indicators

The researcher desired to establish the extent to which the respondents thought specific socio-economic status indicators had been impacted by the cross-county attacks in the study area over the previous five (5) years as displayed in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Level of agreement on disruption of socio-economic indicators
Source: Field Data (2024)

Agreement Level Affected Socio-Economic Parameters	Strongly Agree	Agree	Mod agree	Disagree	Stro Disagree	Mean score	Std Dev
Infrastructural Development: Roads and Transport; power, ICT, sewage, construction, oil, gas, pipeline and training institutions	7	77	12	2	2	3.85	0.0070
Social Protection: Employment and labour laws, health insurance, disability support, cash and in-kind donations; psychosocial help, displaced/street families support, market programmes	13	60	25	1	1	3.83	0.0013
Health, Water and Sanitation: The health care facilities, accessibility, reachability and safety of health officers, environment, potable water, hygiene	5	79	12	2	2	3.85	0.0110
Productive and Economic Development: Human and natural capital, Institutions, investments, economic prosperity, social equity, Income, savings, credit and wages	24	68	4	3	1	4.1	0.0024
Public Administration and Governance: Policies/regulations, National and Local administration, Procurement, Judicial System, Structural & Investment Funds and Corruption	8	90	1	1	0	2.95	0.0120

From the results, majority of the respondents were homogeneous that the productive and economic development sector had been worst hit hence affecting such aspects as human and natural capital, governance institutions, investment potential, economic prosperity, social equity, income, savings, credit and wages. One of the Key Informants during the interview retorted that:

“There is no fairness in this country. The government has ignored our grievances. There is no employment, no credit facilities, no ready market, no agricultural empowerment and no industries here. We are therefore left with no option but to fight for the scarce resources available” (KI No. 9, 2024)

This outcome was consistent with the findings of Chupilkin & Koczan (2022) that conflicts can significantly reduce or destroy human and natural capital leading to casualties, brain drain, outflows of refugees, fewer births and environmental degradation; suppress agricultural investment leading to food insecurity while also stagnating or stopping education hence employment and income.

Other sectors which were cited as affected in an almost equal measure included: infrastructural development; social protection; health, water and sanitation and public administration and governance as shown in figure 4.7.

4.5.4 Respondents’ level of agreement with the then ongoing Operation Maliza Uhalifu (OMU) in North Rift, Kenya.

The researcher sought to establish the level of agreement with the then ongoing state’s pacification and disarmament operation in the North Rift Region, within which the study area was situated, dubbed Operation Maliza Uhalifu (OKU) following significant deterioration of security situation. This was a heavy-handed police-led operation and a dusk-to-dawn curfew jointly executed with the Kenya Defence Forces. The results are depicted in Table 4.7.

Table 4.8: Level of agreement on Operation Maliza Uhalifu (OMU)
Source: Field Data (2024)

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	41	46
Agree	21	24
Undecided	15	17
Disagree	8	9
Strongly Disagree	4	4
Total	89	100

Arising from the findings, majority of the respondents as depicted by 46%, felt that they strongly agreed with and supported Operation Maliza Uhalifu (OMU), 24% agreed, 17% were undecided, 9% disagreed, whereas 4% strongly disagreed. The majority felt that the region for a long time had been marginalised and therefore the coordinated and balanced execution of the pacification and disarmament operation was welcome as it would help restore normalcy by not only neutralizing the notorious bandits but also weeding out the thousands of illegal SALWs in the North Rift while facilitating the apprehension of those culpable. Their sentiments were consistent with the North Rift Security Brief (2023) that a long history of marginalisation and experience of violence had entrenched deep-seated mistrust of the government and fuelled the conviction that communities must provide for their own security. In respect to the operation, one of the key informants stated that:

“The hard-security approach adopted by the government through this operation is unlikely to succeed especially if conducted in a skewed manner. It may only stabilize the situation in the short term but doomed to fail in the long run if the underlying driving factors fuelling the conflict were not addressed” (KI No. 5, 2024).

This was assessed therefore to mean that militarised interventions were likely to exacerbate the underlying conflict drivers by entrenching resentment of the state especially if excessive use of force was witnessed. The government therefore needed to desist from using excessive force, build trust with the local actors, promptly address the early warning signs and put in place sustainable socio-economic development programs such as infrastructure, social protection measures, health, water, sanitation, climate change adaptation measures, economic empowerment and establish competent public, administrative, political and governance institutions in the region.

4.6 Viable intervention strategies for sustainable development

In line with the third objective which was to evaluate the viable intervention strategies for sustainable peace and socio-economic development, the researcher sought to first identify the challenges followed by the viable intervention strategies to address these challenges.

4.6.1 Degree of challenges to human security and development in EMC

Overall, the researcher wanted to find out some of the main challenges influencing sustainable peace and socio-economic development in the area. This question was posed not only in the questionnaire but also during key informant interviews and focused group discussions so as to elicit varying responses. The questionnaire responses were as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.9: Degree of challenges on human security and development
Source: Field Data (2024)

Extent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Extremely high	39	44
Very high	23	26
Moderate	16	18
Slightly Low	8	9
Extremely low	3	3
Total	89	100

According to the feedback, majority of the respondents as shown by 44% said that the magnitude of challenges impacting on socio-economic development and security restoration in the target area was extremely high, 26% said very high, 18% said moderate, 9% said slightly low whereas a paltry 3% said extremely low.

Based on the interviews and discussions, majority of the respondents were of the opinion that; marginalization where the government was not being broadly representative of her people; corruption and impunity especially in the security, judicial and immigration/customs departments; effects of climate change patterns especially drought hence migration in search of natural resources; unemployment and high cost of living hence resorting to crime to eke out a living; population increase which put pressure on the finite resources; partisan

politics/ethnicity and hostile terrain which makes policing and tracking of criminals difficult were the main challenges. One of the Key Informants stated that:

“The main challenge is lack of freedom of movement, poor or no social services and sudden attacks due to insecurity. You cannot go to the common market safely, schools have closed, businessmen have closed down shops, public/civil servants have run away except the local ones, contractors have abandoned projects and NGOs which used to support us are nowhere to be seen” (KI No. 7, 2024).

It therefore emerged that insecurity was one of the main challenges facing the people of EMC in trying to earn and enhance their livelihoods.

4.6.2 Respondents’ level of agreement on best strategies to curb cross-county attacks

The researcher sought to find out the respondents’ level of agreement on the approaches to curb cross-county attacks in the affected area in order to restore peace and stability and spur socio-economic development. The outcome is as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.10: Agreement on best strategies to curb cross-county attacks
Source: Field Data (2024)

Level Proposed Strategy	Agreement					Mean Score	Std Dev (SD)
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Moderately Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Cultural dialogue and peace meetings	10	88	1	1	0	4.07	0.0010
Structured Disarmament	19	71	6	3	1	4.04	0.0002
Enhance religious and counselling services	19	71	6	3	1	4.04	0.0002
Deployment of additional security forces	19	68	11	1	1	4.03	0.0121
Development of critical and social infrastructures	20	67	11	1	1	4.02	0.0020
Arrest and prosecution of perpetrators	11	49	38	1	1	3.27	0.2033
Enhancement of Education Sector	13	47	38	1	1	3.7	0.0301

According to the results, the respondents were of the opinion that: Cultural dialogue, reconciliation and peace meetings; structured disarmament; enhanced religious and counselling services to rectify the menace through their standardized approaches; deployment of additional security forces; development of critical and social infrastructures; arrest and prosecution of raiders, politicians and other financiers and streamlining of the education sector as supported by the mean scores of 4.07, 4.04, 4.04, 4.03, 4.02, 3.27 and 3.7 respectively, were the ideal intervention strategies.

The findings were further echoed by FGDs when one of the discussants replied that:

“The government must not discriminate this region. They must build roads, schools, hospitals, TVETs, markets; bring electricity and water and empower the youths economically. On security, a permanent military camp and more police stations should be established in this area. NPRs must also be recruited and trained to help the police as a Local Defence Force. And to avoid corruption, these security forces must be remunerated well” (FGD Member No. 10, 2024).

The need for cultural dialogue, reconciliatory and peace meetings was corroborated by Smock (1997), who established that conflicts can be comfortably reduced, managed and resolved at the sub-national level through the application of traditional processes, mechanisms and methods which range from councils of elders or chiefs, local courts, kinship mechanisms, compensatory processes, and healing ceremonies.

Most of the respondents felt that the government must not be fixated on heavy-handed security operations which were not only reactive but also meant to suppress the volatile situation without addressing the underlying root causes of the conflict. It was therefore imperative to implement sustainable long term structural measures which included but not limited to: security sector reforms to integrate them with the community; adoption of climate change adaptation

measures; political and institutional reforms; opening up the marginalised areas through infrastructural development especially provision of paved roads, transport, electricity, communication, water and sanitation; review of immigration and customs policies to deter aliens and contrabands and adherence to constitutional disposition especially on minority and marginalised groups.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the literature reviewed and data analysed. It provides a brief summary of the whole study with specific reference to the research problem, research objectives, research methodology, findings, main contributions of the research and recommendations both for implementation and future study.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The purpose of the research was to explore the impact of cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County (EMC) with a view to developing viable intervention strategies for sustainable peace and socio-economic development. The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To assess the dynamics of cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- ii. To evaluate cross-county invasion security interventions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iii. To analyse the impact of crimes associated with cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents were male representing 69% of the sample size. This meant that views from both genders were captured hence elimination of research bias despite the community being predominantly patriarchal in nature. Most respondents were aged between 41-50 years, which represented 29% of the responsive sample. This age cohort comprised the ones who had completed formal education; were employed,

entrepreneurs, heads of the respective households and constituted a majority of the middle and senior level public and private sector employees in the county hence easily accessible.

Combined, 61% of the respondents had a minimum of secondary level education, hence could confidently and independently express themselves regarding their views on the research phenomena and could therefore meet the Kenyan public and private minimum job entry requirements. Additionally, 80% of the respondents were either unemployed or nomadic pastoralists signifying the government's failure to adhere to article 56 (a)-(e) of the constitution which proposes special employment opportunities for the minority and marginalized groups. 52% of respondents were married hence affirming the belief that the local community valued marriage as a foundation and unit of family life in addition to a means of procreation, regulation of lines of descent and foundation for society.

Majority of the respondents at 79% owned at least a livestock animal signifying that the main economic activity in the area remained agro-pastoralism and semi-nomadic pastoralism and thus susceptible to livestock theft by raiders from the neighbouring counties who robbed them of their main source of livelihood.

5.3 Summary of Key Objective Findings

In line with the first objective, which was to assess the dynamics of cross-county invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet County (EMC), the researcher found out majorly the nature and main causes of these cross-county attacks.

5.3.1 The Dynamics of Cross-County Invasions in Elgeyo Marakwet County

It was established that the conflict in EMC was a non-state conflict which was perpetrated along ethnic and communal lines with the assailants maintaining solidarity for respective ethnic groups or affiliation. Victims were therefore chosen based on these group memberships or associations.

The findings affirmed that cross-county attacks usually occurred in the target area and were mainly perpetuated by bandits from the adjacent communities and counties. The leading crimes committed in the area over the previous one year and in descending order were: cattle rustling; banditry and indiscriminate killings; armed robbery including house breaking/burglary; hijacking/kidnapping/carjacking/abduction; rape and other gender and sexual based violence crimes among other misdemeanours. This affirmed that different categories of social vices were prevalent in the area hence insecurity was a huge socio-economic problem. The upsurge in cattle rustling incidents was mainly attributed to cultural values like dowry payment, scarce natural resources especially water and pasture and proliferation of SALWs in the region hence easy access to weapons of trade in guns.

The study established that the main causes, in descending order, for the increased number of cross-county attacks in the area were: cultural values, beliefs and practices; political incitement; fight over scarce natural resources; poorly policed and porous borders; poverty and poor economy; boundary dispute and poor governance respectively. This implied that the local community respected, upheld and safeguarded their cultural norms more than anything else. This included holding veneration over livestock ownership, duly offsetting dowry payments using livestock and adhering to traditional security arrangements. The findings also confirmed that they could easily be manipulated by the political elite to fight for their rights and the limited resources. Additionally, politicians believed that the best way to outwit an opponent in the run up to a general election was by creating chaos and sabotaging the development agenda of the rival camp through criminal funding of these criminals.

The researcher also established that most respondents felt that the high frequency of cross-county invasions in the area had challenged both human and state security together with socio-economic development because locals could not walk freely and safely and neither could they engage in socio-economic activities for fear of imminent and surprise attacks. The communities

in the region treasured land, livestock and traditional foods like Cassava, millet and sorghum. Therefore, any threat to these treasures would immediately trigger conflict hence hampering security and development.

The study found out that there were many illegal small arms and light weapons in Elgeyo Marakwet County hence the reason why the associated crimes occurred frequently with the commonly used firearm to commit atrocities was the AK 47 Rifle followed by the G3 Rifle and thirdly the Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG) because they were easily accessible, simple to use, durable, easily portable, more affordable and could be easily concealed during transportation and smuggling.

The study affirmed that the leading countries in the supply of these illicit SALWs were the neighbouring and contiguous countries namely South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda in that order, which was further exacerbated by poorly policed porous borders. Other intermediate sources in descending order of significance were the neighbouring counties notably Baringo, West Pokot, Samburu, Turkana, Isiolo and Marsabit, who distributed the same via middlemen. Politicians also used proxies to supply and distribute these weapons free of charge whereas unscrupulous security personnel were accused of either selling or leasing out SALWs for cash.

The study established that more than half of the respondents knew of people who had been victims of the cross-county related crimes with the highest number of victims being injured, followed by deaths and third being loss property. This demonstrated that most people and their relatives in the area had either lost their lives or had been maimed thus curtailing their active participation in nation building and sustaining a source of livelihood.

The findings also confirmed that the respondents were mostly dissatisfied with the government's prevailing legal and institutional framework with the government-based political

reforms being cited as somehow weak towards the fight against cross county and communal conflicts hence the role played by political elites in instigating communal and cross-county violence with hardly any prosecution happening. Total disregard to the Kenyan constitution (2010) especially with respect to the marginalized and vulnerable communities was also cited as a major contributor to the conflict. So were the weak arms control policies to combat proliferation of illicit SALWs. The government institutions and officers/administrators also played a key role in fuelling conflict through poor governance, prejudice and corruption hence poor service delivery.

5.3.2 Security Intervention Strategies for Sustainable Development

In respect of the second objective, which sought to analyse the viable security intervention strategies to curb cross-county invasions in EMC, the study established that majority of the respondents indicated that the degree of socio-economic development and security challenges facing the population in the study area was very high.

As a result, the study confirmed that the main challenge that hindered socio-economic development in EMC was the deplorable state of insecurity which prevented the locals from going about their daily businesses. A majority had been displaced, had lost their source of livelihood through theft; investors had fled; businesses and markets had closed; Government contractors abandoned projects and social services like health, housing and transport were inadequate if not inexistent. Other challenges shared by the respondents were: marginalization and bureaucratic implementation of government policies; ugly competition over the scarce resources; effects of climate change patterns; poor governance including corruption by public and administration officers; rapid population growth; political incitement and outdated cultural practices.

In terms of viable intervention measures to curb cross county attacks and boost socio-economic development, majority of the respondents were in agreement that the best approach was to

pursue cultural dialogue through reconciliatory and peace meetings to encourage co-existence and restore peace. Other strategies proposed included: engaging the communities to discard the detrimental and outdated cultural practices; collaborating with state systems to build trustworthy and inclusive political institutions with little room for abusive executive power; furtherance of democratic and Security Sector Reforms (SSRs); development of proper policy, legal and institutional frameworks; well-structured Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) initiatives; provision of alternative livelihood programs through monetary funds/grants/credit to empower the local population; respect and promotion of human rights; review of legal, judicial and arms control policies to curb the menace and development of critical and social infrastructures.

5.3.3 Consequences of Cross-County Invasions in EMC

With regard to the third objective of analysing the impact of cross border attacks, the researcher found out that most respondents rated the socio-economic status of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet as very low. Additionally, majority of the respondents rated the impact of these cross border attacks on the livelihoods of the people of EMC as severe. This implied that these cross county attacks led to death, injury or displacement of the local population hence creating severe food shortages, low income and also massive collapse of markets, schools and health facilities leading to extreme poverty. These were indicators for poor socio-economic development and status.

The study established that majority of the respondents were in agreement that people living with disabilities were the most affected followed by the elderly then women, youth and minors in that order. PWDs were denied the right to flee because warnings, evacuation and emergency information was not readily available. They also faced higher risk to injury, death and sexual violence not forgetting the inability to defend themselves. Conflicts increased the incidence of sexual violence against women and girls including rape, unwanted pregnancies and sexually

transmitted infections. Access to medical facilities, which women heavily relied upon was also badly hampered. Minors were brutally affected because they were either recruited as child soldiers, orphaned, dropped out of school or forced to seek refuge in children's homes or even became members of the street families.

Furthermore, the researcher affirmed that the respondents were more homogenous in their view that the productive and economic development sector had been worst hit by the cross county conflict hence negatively affecting such productive and economic indicators as human and natural capital, institutions, employment, investment, economic prosperity, social equity, income, savings, credit and wages. Other sectors affected in descending order included Infrastructural development comprising roads and transport, electricity, ICT, sewer system, construction sector, oil, gas, pipeline and training institutions; social protection parameters like unemployment and labour laws, health insurance, disability support, cash and in-kind donations, psychosocial help, displaced/street families support and market programmes; health, water and sanitation sector comprising health care facilities, accessibility, reachability and safety of health officers and environmental degradation and lastly the public administration and governance sector which comprised government and county policies, regulations, administration, security, procurement, justice system, structural and investment funds, ethics/corruption and the private sector performance.

5.4 Conclusions

Overall, conflicts and development are increasingly drawing the attention of practitioners and academics across the globe. Conflicts in the African continent have continued to become progressively complex and protracted with a myriad of actors, whose positions and interests differ. This study's findings provided crucial insights into the concept of cross-county conflicts and socio-economic development. Strategies were ultimately proposed on how to not only prevent these conflicts but also mitigate the impact of such conflicts hence corroborating the

need for further research in this domain. The research successfully answered the research questions by proposing feasible intervention strategies.

The study thus concluded that several cross-county attacks and corresponding social vices occurred in Elgeyo Marakwet County and adjacent areas and were largely attributed to incessant competition and incompatible goals and interests among the neighbouring communities. On the same breath, most of these incursions emanated from the contiguous counties of Baringo and West Pokot. Only a small number were launched from Elgeyo Marakwet County with the most rampant crime being livestock theft accompanied by indiscriminate killings.

With the study having been conducted in an arid and semi-arid area, the root cause for the frequent cross-county attacks in the region was attributed to be the ugly competition over the scarce natural resources namely land, water and pasture because majority of the neighbouring communities practiced agro-pastoralism and semi-nomadic pastoralism as the main economic activity. Other drivers included the deeply rooted cultural practices and values such as payment of dowry using livestock and reverence associated with those who owned more livestock; proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons leading to run-away insecurity; ready black market for livestock sale and other contraband goods hence motivation to steal; revenge missions from the neighbouring communities with a view to recover own animals and property; inadequate government security and conflict instigation together with funding by the political and business elites.

There is a significantly high number of illicit weapons in EMC and surrounding counties with AK 47 rifles being the most popular weapon. Externally, South Sudan followed by Ethiopia and Somalia were identified as the leading sources of the illicit arms whereas internally the Counties of Baringo, West Pokot and Turkana were the leading distributors of these illicit

SALWs. This was attributed to the porous borders and the close interaction between the communities living on both sides of the international borders, who apparently were also fighting each other.

The cross-border conflict in EMC and the associated frequent attacks had challenged both human security and socio-economic development in EMC with appalling consequences. A significant part of the population has either been killed, maimed or displaced; social and public services such as schools, transport, health facilities, housing, water, recreation, immigration, and markets have been paralysed; infrastructural development hampered; while the productive and economic development comprising institutions, investment, economic prosperity, social equity, income, savings, credit and wages have been disrupted.

The national based legal and institutional framework was weak in terms of addressing insecurity and development in the area. Boundary delimitation and demarcation had not been reviewed and enacted; arms transfer and control policies had gaps; judicial laws and regulations were regarded lenient to perpetrators and protracted; there was inequitable distribution/devolution of resources especially towards marginalized areas; poor public administration and governance was prevalent; there were poor social protection initiatives such as support to the vulnerable groups; insufficient empowerment of productive and economic development sector through such support as employment and credit services; little effort to address climate change and poor environmental conservation and sustainable land use measures.

The Productive and Development Sector comprising the human and natural capital, institutions, employment, investments, economic prosperity, social equity, income, savings, credit and wages was the worst hit as a result of the cross-border conflict. Infrastructural development sector composed of roads and transport; energy; Information and Communication

Technology; sewerage; construction; oil, gas and pipeline and training institutions was also hard hit.

The run-away state of insecurity is the leading socio-economic development challenge faced by the highest portion of the population of EMC because it denied them the freedom of action and movement in order to earn a source of livelihood and participate in nation building.

Pursuit of inter-communal cultural dialogue through reconciliation and peace meetings to encourage co-existence and restore peace and stability in EMC is the most appropriate intervention strategy to curb rampant cross border attacks between the neighbouring communities.

5.5 Recommendations

The study established that Government presence directly contributes to respect for the rule of law, adherence to law and order and establishment of necessary conditions for citizens to exercise their civil rights and smooth access to public services.

5.5.1 Policy Recommendations

i. The government needs to review her immigration and customs laws and regulations to deter any unauthorized entry of aliens who might be hell-bent to commit illicit activities once they enter the country. This entails using state-of-the-art biometric security systems, establishing additional security posts and fully equipping the security personnel deployed to police the porous borders and border posts.

ii. Adverse impact of climate change has led to unpredictable weather conditions which places immense pressure on water resources, pastureland, animal survival and agro-pastoral farming hence increasing competition over the diminishing resources thus eliciting conflict. The Kenyan government therefore needs to enact and implement climate adaptation measures

such as sustainable agricultural land and livestock management policies through such measures as inter-cropping, soil conservation, agro-forestry, drought resistant crops or grasses, silvo-pastoralism to combine trees and pasture; credit and micro insurance services including livestock insurance and land and water management programs such as water harvesting, storage and irrigation.

iii. Nomadic pastoralists, who hitherto relied on communal grazing rights, are subject to constant harassment not only by the security forces but also from the absentee private land owners who kept undeveloped huge chunks of land with lush pasturelands. The government therefore needs to review the existing land tenure policy to take into the consideration the plights of the nomadic pastoralists living around these gargantuan lands.

5.5.2 Theoretical, Institutional and Educational Recommendations

i. Inadequate policing and state security policies have lacked the capacity to protect pastoral communities hence emergence of self-defence militia groups in the study area. It is recommended therefore that the Government Implements Security Sector Reforms to enhance surveillance and security along her respective international common borders to deter any cross border attacks and trafficking or smuggling of illicit small arms and light weapons and other contrabands.

ii. Many communities in the Kerio Valley Triangle still lived in the colonial boundary delusion that the colonial and perceived boundaries were the legal boundaries and therefore their rightful land. The other community thought otherwise hence incompatible interests, positions and goals. It is recommended therefore that the relevant institutions such as the IEBC and other concerned actors such as the legislature move with speed to permanently address the boundary delimitation and demarcation debacle in the disputed areas and subsequently gazette

the same in accordance with the law hence giving the courts the necessary jurisprudence to prosecute aggressors.

iii. The untimely information sharing, poor early warning mechanisms, uncoordinated response between the local, county and national actors exacerbates the management of cross border conflicts. The Government therefore needs to strengthen and enhance local capacities and streamline the coordination link from the local to the national level and vice versa. This entails the empowerment of the elder committees, opinion leaders, youth groups, women groups, and local civil society actors including religious institutions. Having dialogue forums, sports tournaments and celebration of cultural diversity through music festival will further help nature tolerance.

iv. Political and socio-economic marginalization of ASAL areas has led to the pastoral communities being inadequately represented in the decision making process at the County and National level hence duly neglecting their developmental concerns. This was corroborated by poor social services in the county. The national and county governments together with private development partners need to facilitate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) investment programs in such sectors as infrastructure, health, education, social protection and agriculture including enactment of proper livestock identification and recovery mechanism policy to facilitate tracking and recovery of any stolen animals.

v. The National in collaboration with the County government needs to conduct proper vetting, recruitment, training and remuneration of sufficient local National Police Reservists (NPRs) in order to enhance their capacity to professionally and timely respond to any acts of aggression and to closely monitor them to deter them from engaging in corrupt deals such as collusion with criminals and selling of controlled stores especially ammunition.

vi. Ratification and domestication of the Protocol on the Prevention, combatting and eradication of cattle rustling in Eastern Africa in order to map out legislative measures, security operations, identification systems as well as public awareness activities. This goes hand in hand with empowerment of the youth in ASAL areas through deliberate budget allocations to enable them establish alternative sources of livelihood, enhance literacy levels, and improve quality of life, human security and socio-economic prosperity.

5.6 Suggestions for further Studies

i. It emerged from the study that communal grazing rights were time and again infringed by land ownership and privatization policies where huge chunks of land were owned by absentee landlords and locals were barred from grazing on those parcels. In view of the aforesaid, it is recommended that other researchers interested in selecting inter-communal or cross-border conflicts as a research topic, consider focusing on the impact of land tenure policy on security and/or development in the ASAL areas. The same applies to the need to investigate the impact of climate change/patterns, environmental management, cultural values, politics, devolution and corruption on not only security but also development at large. Moreover, the study was conducted in Elgeyo Marakwet County. It is therefore prudent that a similar study be conducted in other regions of the country facing corresponding conflicts.

ii. In addition, the study found out that having peace dialogue forums, sports tournaments, inter-religious crusades/fellowships, establishing border peace schools and celebrating cultural diversities through music festivals helped a great deal in nurturing tolerance. It is therefore suggested to other researchers that they may consider conducting a research on the nexus between Early Warning, Information Sharing and Coordination at all levels and peace and security in the conflict prone areas.

5.7 Study Limitations

The researcher used Purposive sampling technique to select the sample population. This is a non-probability sampling technique hence subject to sample or response bias and inhibited generalization to some extent. Basing the study in a larger sample size would have most likely generated more accurate results. The researcher therefore relied on personal judgement while identifying and selecting the respondents whom he viewed could provide the best and detailed information to achieve the objectives. Because the sample was small, the researcher opted for this technique to capitalize on the rich information about the research questions but could still be susceptible to some standard and sampling errors.

Additionally, the insecurity in the target area limited access to some respondents, observation areas and some key informants especially those in the hotspots. Some respondents were also apprehensive of the whole exercise and were reluctant to respond and if they did, their answers were somehow short and unclear. The researcher tried to at least have a second related probing question to mitigate against this. This explains the reason why some data collection instruments were either poorly filled or never returned at all leading to the 84% response rate.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introductory Letter to Respondents

Dear Participant,

I am Kilimo David Yego, who is a Kenyan citizen currently pursuing a MSc Degree in Security Strategic Studies at Kenyatta University. Having satisfactorily completed my course-work, I have been authorized to proceed with my final research project on cross-county invasions on social and economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County specifically targeting Endo Ward within the larger Kerio Valley Triangle. Because you are an informed resident of this County with first-hand knowledge, experience, feelings, perceptions and views on the phenomenon of interest, I hereby seek your consent to complete the shared semi-structured questionnaire.

This will take roughly twenty (20) minutes of your time to finish and no respondent will be subjected to victimization or any known risk for opting to participate. You are reminded not to include your name for confidentiality reasons and further urged to answer all questions as honestly as practically possible to enhance not only the validity but also the reliability of the study then return the completed questionnaire promptly to the research assistants who will be helping me in the administration of the questionnaires. Begin by ticking the consent box below to confirm your willingness and for records purposes.

The terminal objective of the survey will be to yield strategies that will help improve the socio-economic well-being of your community and Kenya at large. For any additional information and/or clarification, do not hesitate to contact me or any of my research assistants for assistance.

If you feel that there is any form of maleficence occasioned by the study, you may anonymously report the same to Kenyatta University's School of Law, Arts and Social Sciences for necessary action.

Have you understood the objective of this survey and approve that there are no dangers involved to anyone including yourself?

Yes

No

Can we have your consent to be one of the respondents?

Yes

No

Researcher's Sign:  **Date:** _____

We appreciate for taking time to take part in this survey.

Appendix II: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) Schedule

1. Introduction

Let me begin by thanking you all for not only consenting to participate but also for taking your time to punctually avail yourself for the FG Discussion. I am Mr. Kilimo, David Yego, who is currently pursuing a MSc degree in Security Strategic Studies at Kenyatta University. I have been authorized to conduct a study on cross-county invasions on socio-economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County with singular focus on Endo Ward within the larger Kerio Valley Triangle. The FGD results will help complement the already gathered data from the semi-structured questionnaires and interviews of selected knowledgeable individuals so as to increase the legitimacy and consistency of the investigation. Because you have some knowledge and experience on the research concepts, you have been purposively selected as one of the respondents in the study. Once again welcome to the discussion and I will begin with the ground rules.

2. Ground Rules

- a. No answer will be condemned or dismissed. Varying sentiments will be embraced.
- b. The discussions will be tape-recorded and one discussant will be granted opportunity rotationally.
- c. Constructive criticism will be tolerated, but let us develop the norm of listening carefully to the speaker. Let us address each other by the first name.
- d. Phone etiquettes to be observed by switching off, activating the silent mode and/or excusing oneself to respond to absolutely important calls only.
- e. I will be the leading moderator assisted by my two research assistants.
- f. Feel free to air your views because the Chatham house rules will apply where the source of the information which you will share will not be revealed. Records of the proceedings will be shared with the group participants at the end of the exercise.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
FGD Date	15 November 2023
FGD No. of Participants	Six (6)
Start of FGD	0900 hrs
End of FGD	1230 hrs
Moderator	The Researcher
Recorder	Research Assistant
Script No.	01/23

PART B: FGD QUESTIONS

- a. From your own experience and observation, how do rate the socio-economic development in your Elgeyo Marakwet County compared to other counties in Kenya. Which sectors in your opinion are the most affected?
- b. Do you think the Government has done enough to develop this region? What wrongs have the Government done?
- c. What is your view regarding the security situation in the general area of study?
- d. What should the Government/other stakeholders do to improve on the security situation in the area of study?
- e. What is your view on proliferation of SALWs in your area and whom do you blame?
- f. Whom do you blame and why for the cross-border attacks/incursions witnessed in the study area?
- g. Kindly propose the effective intervention strategies to minimize or eliminate cross-border incursions and stimulate economic development in the study area.

Thank you for actively participating in the FG Discussion

Appendix III: Interview Guide

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII) QUESTIONS ON CROSS-COUNTY INVASIONS ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY OF ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA

□ The main objective of the following guide is to aid the investigator in seeking highly sensitive and personalized data that may not be obtained by the use of a questionnaire regarding the phenomena of interest.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. From your own experience and observation, do you think this part of the Nation has been disregarded by the Government? And if YES, how?
2. Are you satisfied with what the Government has done so far to develop this region and improve the livelihoods of the people of Endo Ward? Why do you think so?
3. What do you think the Government should do?
4. Do you or any of your close relatives own a firearm? If yes, kindly tell us which firearm and how the firearm was acquired.
5. Have you or has any of your close relatives engaged in any criminal act. If yes, which crime was it?
6. Do you know of any persons or organizations who engage in these attacks and do you know who funds them?
7. Have you ever been a victim of cross-border attacks or has a close family member been a victim? If yes, when and how?
8. What is your perception regarding the general security provided by the Government in your area?
9. What do you suggest that will help enhance security in your area?
10. Why do people in your area acquire illegal firearms and where do you consider a majority of these weapons originate from?
11. Whom do you blame for the current state of affairs in the larger Kerio Valley?
12. What are the challenges that the government and other stakeholders face in trying to achieve socio-economic development?
13. Kindly propose the effective strategies to eliminate insecurity and stimulate socio-economic development in your area.

Appendix IV: Research Work Schedule

S/NO	Activity Planned	From	To	Remarks
1.	Preparation and submission of Concept Paper	17 May 2022	31 May 2022	Completion of Coursework
2.	Preparation of Research Proposal and Handing in	1 July 2022	30 July 2022	
3.	Presentation/Defence of Research Proposal	1 August 2022	31 August 2022	
4.	Correction of Proposal and re-submission	1 Sep 2022	30 Sep 2022	
5.	Administrative Process at GS	1 Oct 2022	30 Nov 2022	
6.	Amendments and re-submission to GS	1 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2022	
7.	Work Outside Country	Jan 2023	Dec 2023	
8.	Field Work	1 Jan 2024	28 Feb 2024	
9.	Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation	1 Mar 2024	15 Mar 2024	
10.	Supervisor's Initial Comments and correction	16 Mar 2024	31 Mar 2024	
11.	Presentation of Findings	15 Apr 2024	30 Apr 2024	
12.	Presentation and submission of Draft Research Project	01 May 2024	15 May 2024	
13.	Corrections	16 May 2024	31 May 2024	
14.	Journal Publication Process	01 June 2024	30 July 2024	
15.	Preparation of Final Doc	01 Aug 2024	15 Sep 2024	
16.	Submission of Project to GS	15 Nov 2024		
17.	Correction of examined project	17 Jun 25	02 Jul 25	
18.	Submission of Corrected Project to GS and approval	12 Sep 25		
19.	Submission of 5 Hard Bound Copies to the Department	15 Sep 25		
20.	Graduation	TBD	TBD	To Be Determined
21.	Total Duration	28 Months		

Appendix V: Research Budget

S/NO	Activity Planned	Quantities	Unit Cost	Total
1.	Research Proposal Printing	2 Copies	400	800
2.	Research Proposal Binding	4 Copies	150	600
3.	Corrected Proposal Printing & Binding	2 Copies	550	1,100
4.	Transport	10 Trips	500	5,000
5.	Transport to the Field and Back to Nairobi	2 Trips	4,000	8,000
6.	Feeding in the field	15 Days	400	6,000
7.	Transport in the Field	15 Days	400	6,000
8.	Research Assistant's Fee	1	5,000	5,000
9.	Questionnaire Printing	120 Copies	50	6,000
10.	Envelops	120 Copies	10	1,200
11.	Research Project Printing and Binding	4 Copies	1,200	4,800
12.	Final Research Project Printing and Binding	5 Copies	1,200	6,000
13.	Internet		5,000	5,000
14.	Miscellaneous		5,000	5,000
	GRAND TOTAL			60,500

Appendix VI: Field Request to Conduct Academic Research

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

P.O BOX 384 - 30700

ITEN, KENYA

Dear Sir/Madam,

**SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT AN ACADEMIC STUDY
IN ENDO WARD OF ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY**

I am Kilimo, David Yego, who is currently pursuing an MSc Degree in Security Strategic Studies at Kenyatta University. Having satisfactorily completed my coursework, I have been authorized to conduct a research in your jurisdiction titled, ‘**Cross-County invasions on socio-economic development: Case of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya**’ within the larger Kerio Valley Triangle.

In view of the aforesaid, I therefore tender my request to be allowed to administer questionnaires, conduct detailed interviews and further moderate focused group discussions with selected sectorial representatives who have some knowledge, experiences, perceptions, opinions and feelings about cross-border conflicts in the target area.

At the end of the study, I promise to share with your office a copy of the final report for your reference, review and/or application. For more details, you are free to contact me on cell phone number +254(0)798329862 or e-mail davidyegokilimo@gmail.com. I thank you in advance as I look forward to your support on this noble cause.

Yours sincerely,



Kilimo, David Yego

Appendix VII: Questionnaire

SURVEY ON CROSS-COUNTY INVASIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: CASE OF ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA
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- ❖ The purpose of the survey will be to assess how cross-county invasions had influenced socio and economic development in Elgeyo Marakwet County in Kenya.
- ❖ I appreciate your consent to be part of this study and I request that you take a moment to complete the following questionnaire with specific regard to the questionnaire introductory notes, by either ticking the correct box or giving personal open-ended response.

SECTION A: BIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (Kindly tick the correct option)

1. What is your gender?
1. Male 2. Female 3. Other (Specify)
2. What is your age in years?
1. Between 18 and 30
2. 31 – 40
3. 41 – 50
4. 51 – 60 5.
5. 61 and Above
3. What is your Academic Qualification?
1. None 2. KCPE/CPE 3. Ordinary (O) Level 4. Advance (A) Level 5.
 Diploma/Cert 6. Bachelor's Degree 7. Master's 8. PhD 9. Prof 10. Any other
(Specify)
4. Kindly state your Religion?
1. Christian 2. Muslim 3. Atheist 4. Traditionalist 5. Other (Specify)
5. What is your Occupation or main source of livelihood?
1. Agro-Pastoralist 2. Semi-nomadic pastoralist 3. Businessman/woman 4.
 Public/Civil Servant 5. Security Officer 6. Private sector Servant 7. NGO/IO 8.
 Unemployed 9. Other (Specify)
6. Are you married?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Widowed 4. Separated 5. Divorced 6. Other (Specify)
7. If Married, how many children do you have?
1. None
2. Between 1 and 5
3. Between 6 and 10
4. 11 and Above

5. Other (Specify)
8. If Married, do you live with your family in this locality?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Other (Specify)
9. Do you own any piece of land?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Other (Specify)
10. If yes, how many Acres?
1. Below 1 Acre
2. Between 1 and 5 Acres
3. Between 6 and 10 Acres
4. Over 10 Acres
5. Other (Specify)
11. And do you own any livestock/animals?
1. Yes 2. No
12. If yes, how many animals?
1. Below 10, specify which animals and number
2. Between 10 and 20, specify
3. Between 20 and 50, specify
4. Over 50, specify
5. We own communally
6. Any Other (Specify)
13. Which other assets/property do you own?
1. None
2. Specify here...
14. Are you a permanent resident of this County?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Other (Specify)

SECTION B: THE NATURE AND DYNAMICS OF CROSS COUNTY INVASIONS

15. How frequent have cross border attacks occurred in your general area over the past one year?
1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes
4. Usually
5. Always
16. Rank the following cross border crimes/attacks in your area over the last one year. Use 1 inside the box to represent the most common/rampant and 6 as the least common?
1. Cattle Rustling
2. Banditry/Indiscriminate killings
3. Armed Robbery and Burglary
4. Hijacking/Kidnapping/Carjacking/Abduction
5. Rape and other gender and sexual based violence
6. Other (Specify)
17. Can you give a reason(s) why your number 1 choice above is very common?

-
-
-
18. In your opinion, how do you rate the number of illegal weapons in Endo ward?
 1. Very High 2. Slightly higher 3. Medium 4. Slightly lower 5. Very Low
19. Which do think is the main type of weapon/tool used to carry out most attacks?
 1. Firearms
 2. Arrows and Spears
 3. Machetes, Pangas and Simis
 4. Rungus and locally made crude weapons
 5. Other (Specify)
20. If the weapon above is a fire arm (SALW), which type of firearm, if you know, is the one commonly used?
 1. AK 47 Rifle
 2. G3 Rifle
 3. Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG)
 4. Grenade
 5. Machine Gun
 6. Any other (Specify)
 7. I do not know
21. Where in your opinion do you view these illicit arms and ammunitions/bullets or rounds come from?
 1. From the neighbouring county(ies) -specify
 2. From Neighbouring Country(ies) -specify
 3. Sold by middlemen/businessmen within the County
 4. From security forces
 5. From Politicians
 6. Other (Specify)
22. In your opinion, whom do you blame most for the proliferation of these illegal weapons and cross-border attacks? Give a reason if any.
 1. Government
 2. Politicians
 3. Security Officers
 4. Neighbouring Community
 5. My Community
 6. Other (Specify)

23. Rank the main causes for the increased number of cross-border attacks in your area? Use 1 for the main cause and 8 for the least cause. Every row to have one selection only from 1 to 8.

CAUSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fight over resources								
Poverty & poor economy								
Boundary dispute								
Bad Governance								
Political incitement								

Insecurity/porous borders								
Cultural values								
Other								

24. Do you approve of the view that the availability of illegal firearms in your area has challenged both human/state security and socio-economic development?
1. Strongly Agree
 2. Agree
 3. Undecided
 4. Disagree
 5. Strongly Disagree
25. Without mentioning names, do you know anyone who owns an illegal firearm/weapon in your County?
1. Yes 2. No
26. If yes above, kindly specify the type of weapon possessed.

27. Have you ever been a victim of these cross-border attacks/crimes?
1. Yes 2. No
28. And have you ever participated in any cross-border attacks individually or collectively?
1. Yes 2. No
29. Do you know anyone who has been a victim of these cross-border attacks?
1. Yes 2. No
30. If yes, what was the damage, loss or injury suffered?
1. Death
 2. Serious Injury
 3. Minor Injury
 4. Loss of Property
 5. Displacement
 6. No injury

SECTION C: CROSS-COUNTY INVASIONS’ IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

31. How do you rate the socio-economic status of the people of Endo Ward where you reside?
1. Very High
 2. High
 3. Moderate
 4. Low
 5. Very Low
32. In your own opinion, how do you rate the impact of these cross-border attacks on the livelihoods of the people of Elgeyo Marakwet County especially your ward?
1. Insignificant
 2. Minor
 3. Moderate
 4. Major
 5. Severe

33. Which category of persons do you think has been affected most by these attacks?
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> None | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> The Minors/Children |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Youth | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Women |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> People with Disability (PWD) |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | |

34. Give a reason(s) for your choice above.

35. Which of the following socio-economic status parameters do you think has/have been affected most by these cross-border attacks in your area over the last five years? Rank them by inserting **1** in the box for the most affected and **6** for least affected.

- Infrastructural Development:** Roads and Transport; power, ICT, sewage, construction, oil, gas, pipeline and training institutions
- Social Protection:** Employment and labour laws, health insurance, disability support, cash and in-kind donations; psychosocial help, displaced/street families support, market programmes.
- Health, Water and Sanitation:**
- Productive and Economic Development:** Human and natural capital, Institutions, investment, Income/savings/credit/wages.
- Public Administration and Governance:** Policies/regulations, National and Local administration, Procurement, Judicial System, Structural & Investment Funds and Corruption.
- Any Other:** (Specify)

36. Give your reason(s) for the most affected above.

37. In addition to 35 above, which other socio-economic activities or economic sectors or livelihoods do you think have been impacted a lot by these cross-border attacks?

38. We currently have an ongoing state's disarmament operation dubbed Operation Rejisha Utulivu (ORU) in the Kerio Valley including your area. Do you agree that this operation will help restore peace and normalcy in the area?

- 1. Strongly Agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Undecided
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly Disagree

39. Kindly give the reason(s) for your answer above.

40. In your own opinion, how has general insecurity and frequent attacks impacted the population in your area?

SECTION D: CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABLE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

41. Overall, how do you rate the level/number of socio-economic development and security challenges/impediments facing the people/actors in your area?

1. Extremely high
2. Very high
3. Moderate
4. Slightly Low
5. Extremely low

42. How satisfied are you with the state of security in your area?

1. Extremely satisfied
2. Very satisfied
3. Moderately satisfied
4. Slightly satisfied
5. Not satisfied at all

43. Would you share your reasons based on your answer above?

44. Kindly list some of the factors/challenges that hinder socio-economic development in your area hence affecting the livelihoods of the local population?

45. Which notable development programmes have been initiated and/or completed in your area over the past five years?

46. In your view, what should be done by the government and other actors to boost socio-economic development in your area?

47. In your opinion, what measures should be put in place by the Government and other actors to enhance security in your area?

-
-
-
48. Which, in your opinion, is the best way to curb the spread of illegal Weapons (SALWs) in your area?
1. Enhance Education Sector
 2. Structured Disarmament
 3. Deployment of additional security forces
 4. Development of Critical and Social Infrastructures
 5. Reconciliation and Peace Meetings
 6. Arrest and Prosecution of raiders, politicians and sponsors
 7. Other (Specify)

SECTION E: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

49. How can you rate the constitutional, legal, judicial, policy and institutional framework adopted by the Government of Kenya in curbing cross-border incursions and proliferation of SALWs which are key aspects in socio-economic development? (Tick one box in each row).

Framework	Excellent 1	Satisfied 2	Neutral 3	Dissatisfied 4	Very Dissatisfied 5
Constitutional					
Legal					
Judicial					
Arms Policies					
Institutions					
Political					

50. Which specific policy change(s) should the Government initiate and implement to stimulate socio-economic prosperity and enhance security in Kenya?

51. Based on your response above, what do you think the Government should do to further curb cross-border and intercommunal attacks?

52. Do you have any additional feedback or any other suggestions that will help improve the social and economic well-being of the people in your area?

Appendix VIII: Research Proposal Approval



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

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

Internal Memo

FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 7th November, 2023

TO: Kilimo, David Yego
C/o Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies Dept.

REF: S202/OL/CTY/32262/2017

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board 8th November, 2022 entitled "Cross-County Invasions and Implication on Socio-Economic Development: Case of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya".

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

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

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your project before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.

JACKSON LUVUSI
FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL






C.c. Chairman, Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Linnet Hamasi Henry
C/o Department of Security, Diplomacy and Peace Studies
Kenyatta University

JL/inn

Appendix IX: NACOSTI PERMIT

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 600629	Date of Issue: 15/November/2023
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr.. DAVID YEGO KILIMO of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Elgeyo-Marakwet, Nairobi on the topic: CROSS-COUNTY INVASIONS AND IMPLICATION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: CASE OF ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 15/November/2024.	
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