EFFECTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IN BARAGOI SUB-COUNTY, SAMBURU COUNTY, KENYA

MERCY JENNES LEKIMAIN

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (MDS) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OF ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY, KENYA

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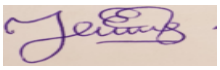
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AUGUST 2020

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university



29th August, 2020

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We confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the student under our supervision as the university supervisors.



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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my husband, Major Reverend Lawrence Kanja and my daughter, Rebecca Naini for your support and love; you are the pillar on which I lean. To my sister and friend, Philys Wambura Maranga, for your financial support thanks for your kindness, you have always encouraged me.

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To all my relatives and family members, thank you for your continued support and encouragement that you have always given to me over time. Words alone may not be enough to express my gratitude but I pray that God enriches you all with His unending grace.

ABSTRACT

In Baragoi Sub County, there has been a joint effort by different Non-Government Organizations such as Agency for Technical Cooperation and Organization (ACTED), World Vision (WV), International Medical Corps (IMC), religious organizations and both the national and county government to curb cattle rustling. However, peace has still proven elusive. The aim of this study was to establish the effects of cattle rustling on the livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were to assess the effects of the herd size on community livelihoods of Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya; to establish the effects of resource access on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya and to examine the effects of access to markets on community livelihoods in Baragoi sub-county, Samburu County, Kenya. This study was guided by two main theories: the theory of risk and uncertainty and conflict theory. The target population for the study was 13,284 households within Baragoi sub-County. Using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formula, a sample of 360 households within Baragoi sub-County was obtained. Sampling was done through Purposive Sampling and Simple Random sampling. The data collection methods included: questionnaires, interview schedule and focus group discussions. The qualitative data was analysed by categorizing data into themes and using thematic analysis through discussions, narratives, direct quotes and excerpts. Quantitative data on the other hand was fed in the computer and analysed using SPSS. It generated descriptive statistics like percentages and frequencies which were in form of tables, figures and numbers. It was established that indeed cattle rustling does exists in Baragoi Sub-County as confirmed by 30% of the respondents who indicated the effects were so great. The effects of this activity range from the reduction of the herd size to disruption of their economic and social lives. The study also revealed that cattle rustling interfered with resource use as disclosed by 40% of the respondents. Again, based on findings, it was recommended that the government address the issue of cattle rustling not just from a security perspective, but also from an economic perspective because that is the root cause of cattle rustling. The research generated knowledge on the nature and form as well as the root causes of cattle rustling not only in Baragoi, but also other areas and in so doing; it will help policy makers, county and national government and scholars in the field of Peace and Security, Law and Administration in generating solutions to the problem.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION iii

DEDICATION iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS v

ABSTRACT vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS vii

LIST OF FIGURES xi

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS xii

CHAPTER ONE 1

INTRODUCTION 1

1.0 Introduction 1

1.1 Background to the Study 1

1.3 Statement of the Problem 7

1.4 Research Objectives 8

1.5 Research Questions 9

1.6 Justification to the Study 9

1.7 Scope of the Study 10

1.8 Delimitations 12

1.9 Limitations of the Study 12

1.10 Assumptions 13

1.11 Definition of Key Terms 13

CHAPTER TWO 15

LITERATURE REVIEW 15

2.0 Introduction 15

2.1 Theoretical Framework 15

2.1.1 Theory of Risk Uncertainty 15

2.1.2 Conflict Theory 17

2.2 Overview of Cattle Rustling 20

2.2.1 Historical Perspective of Cattle Rustling in Kenya from the Colonial Era 21

2.2.2 The Changing Nature of Cattle Rusting in Post-Colonial Kenya 23

2.3 Cattle Rustling and Pastoral Communities Livelihood 24

2.4 Empirical Literature Review 27
2.4.1 Effects of Herd Size on Community Livelihood 27
2.4.2 Effects of Resource Access on Community Livelihoods 29
2.4.3 Effects of Access to markets on Community Livelihoods 30
2.5 Knowledge Gaps 31
2.6 Conceptual Framework 32
2.7 Chapter Summary 33
CHAPTER THREE 34
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 34
3.0 Introduction 34
3.1 Research Design 34
3.2 Study Site 34
3.3 Target Population 35
3.3.1 Sample Size Determination 35
3.3.2 Sampling Procedures 35
3.4 Data Collection Instruments 36
3.4.1 Questionnaires 36
3.4.2 Key Informant Interview 36
3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion 37
3.5 Data Collection Procedure 37
3.5.1 Pilot Testing 37
3.5.2 Instruments Reliability 38
3.5.3 Instruments' Validity 38
3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation 39
3.7 Ethical Considerations 39
3.8 Chapter Summary 40
CHAPTER FOUR 40
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS 41
4.0 Introduction 41
4.1 Response Rate 41
4.2 Demographic Information of the Respondents 41

4.2.1 Gender 42
4.2.2 Age of the Respondents 42
4.2.3 Marital Status 43
4.2.4 Household Size 44
4.3 Effects of Herd Size on Community Livelihood 45
4.4 Effects of Resource Access 48
4.5 Effects of Access to Markets 50
4.6 Chapter Summary 51
CHAPTER FIVE **53**
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS **53**
5.0 Introduction 53
5.1 Summary 53
5.3 Conclusions 54
5.4 Recommendations 54
REFERENCES **57**
APPENDICES **66**
Appendix 1: Introduction Letter 66
Appendix II: Questionnaire 67
Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide 70
Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research Authorization 71
Appendix V: Map of the Study Area 72
Appendix VI: Krejcie and Morgan Table for Sample Size Determination 73

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: 39

Figure 4.2: 40

Figure 4.3: 41

Figure 4.4: 42

Figure 4.5: 43

Figure 4.6: 45

Figure 4.7: 47

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Organization

ASALs - Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CBPP - Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia

IMC - International Medical Corps

KDF - Kenya Defence Forces

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

NPS - National Police Service

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

WV - World Vision

LAPSET - Lamu Port South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of the study was to examine the effects of cattle rustling on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. This chapter present the background to the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, justification of the study, scope of the study, delimitation, limitations, assumptions and operational definition of terms.

1.1 Background to the Study

Cattle rustling can be defined as a violent activity through which pastoralists steal livestock from each other (Mulugeta & Hagmann, 2017). Cattle's rustling is believed to have adverse effects on levels of community's development in that it affects engagement and actualization of development incentives that provide avenues for individuals to advance their lives (IRIN, 2013). According to World Bank (2016), cattle rustling affect people's livelihoods as it has been observed in those communities affected by the practice especially the pastoralists.

Cattle's rustling has over the years transformed into an organized crime pattern which has had a lot of sophistication in it. It has a long history and is part of the pastoralists' culture. However, the once traditional event has acquired a new dimension in terms of being increasingly destructive and less manageable than before (Lombard, & van Rooyen, 2017). This is partly attributed to inadequate policing, acquisition of modern weapons, decline in the power of the traditional governance systems and shrinking natural resources, from 1970s the frequency and scale of cattle

rustling escalated with the acquisition of firearms, hence changing its original function (Gueye, 2013). Moreover, cattle rustling can also be used to displace people for futuristic exploration and mining of the underground natural resources—to make it easier not to compensate the locals.

In Australia, stealing domesticated animals is prominently known as doffing, and the culprit as a Duffer. According to Abru (2001), Queensland is the hub of cattle rustling in Australia. Be that as it may, all States suffer increases in livestock theft when the demand of livestock proceeds are on the rise (Barclay, Jobes, Donnermeyer & Weinand, 2000). As stock become more valuable to producers, they also become more attractive to thieves. Queensland and Western Australia are the only States to maintain a dedicated livestock squad for the investigation of livestock theft which is said to result in those States enjoying the best clear-up rates in Australia for livestock offences. The increased risk of stolen livestock with fraudulent health status entering the market has been of great concern since they pose an unacceptable risk to Australia's domestic and international trade.

In Britain, the excellent prices currently being received for cattle and sheep has made cattle rustling and livestock theft a very lucrative business (Institute for Rural Futures, 2017). According to the New South Wales Farmers Association report (2015), over 1.5 million pounds worth of stock are reported stolen annually. Communities have lost truckloads of animals while others are troubled with the persistent loss of one or two. The Police in Britain describe cattle rustling as the most significant rural crime. Not only do producers incur significant financial losses; there is the loss of future breeding herds and bloodlines.

In North America, particularly in Cowboy culture, steers robbery alluded to as stirring and one who participates in it is known as a rustler. Rustling was viewed as a serious offense and it did every now and again bring about lynching by vigilantes. Struggle over supposed stirring was a noteworthy issue in the Johnson region war in the United States of America (USA) (UIS Fact Sheet, 2015). The progress from open range to fenced brushing progressively decreased the act of stirring in North America. In the twentieth Century, alleged rural stirring' turned out to be increasingly normal, with rustlers anesthetizing dairy cattle and taking them straightforwardly to sell. It frequently occurred during the evening, presenting issues for law implementation on the grounds that on extremely huge farms it can assume a few days for loss of cows to be seen and detailed. Conviction is uncommon to non-existent (UIS Fact Sheet, 2011).

In Africa, conflicts mostly manifest themselves as pastoralist conflicts (livestock raiding or rustling, violent disputes at watering points, etc.), highway banditry, abductions, generalized insecurity and other crimes (USAID and FEWS NET 2005). Many communities are affected by conflicts, with associated potential impacts on their livelihoods. Pastoralism is a major economic production strategy in which people raise herds of animals, mostly in arid and semi-arid lands. Arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) are considered to be of low potential for other forms of agriculture. Africa is home to about 50% of the estimated 30-40 million pastoralists worldwide (Sandford, 1983), despite the perceived low potential of ASAL areas, they account for 59% of all domesticated ruminants in Africa (Scoones, 1995).

In Nigeria, cattle rustling has led to lost benefits from cattle consumption as well as the earnings from the sale of livestock (or the capital asset) and the products produced by (or the returns to

capital) livestock (Abdullahi, Saddiq, Rekwot, Abdulmumini, & Sani, 2019). Many of relatively rich households have been impoverished as rustlers stole a large part of their livestock. Cattle rustlers affect poor households in two different ways; loss of stock through rustlers and loss of household wealth, and an enforced cut back in own consumption and in the sale of animal products.

In South Africa, cattle rustling has caused widespread chronic poverty and effectively destroyed the ability to apply asset smoothing on the part of rural households (Dzimba & Matooane, 2005). Disturbingly, livestock rustlers reduced the ability of household heads to invest in the human capital development of their children and also results in a deterioration of the household's nutritional status adding to health expenses. Apart from the economic effects listed above, the sociocultural effects of cattle theft could not be valued. Cattle theft caused parents to be poor and unable to sponsor offspring to school and supply other family needs. Cattle theft could be violent causing the death of the cattle owners (Dzimba & Matooane, 2005).

In their study on competition over access and control of scarce natural resources, Keter and Mohamoud (2015) underlie that most of the conflicts in arid and semi-arid areas in Eastern Africa revolve around natural resources. Conflicts are therefore many in areas that have water and pasture as communities in the neighbourhood jostle over usage and ownership rights, making such areas hot spots for violence. These resource conflicts have over the years been aggravated by climatic changes occasioned by more frequent and regular droughts and reduced water access especially in arid cross borders of Eastern Africa. Herders driven out of their range lands by droughts have more often than not invaded private farmlands and ranches in search of grazing resources resulting to tension and violent conflicts.

Cattle rustling kill and displace thousands every year in South Sudan. For instance in 2009 conflicts associated with cattle rustling lead to the death of more than 2,000 and displacement of over 350,000 people (Khisa, Were & Iteyo, 2016). In 2016, over 200 people lost their lives and thousands of cattle stolen following cattle raids in South Sudan (Khisa et al., 2016).Cases of cattle rustling have also been reported in East African region with Tanzania being a case in point. For instance, in 2014, there were about 4,429 cases of cattle rustling in Tanzania (Yusuf, 2015).

In Kenya, ASALs cover about 80% of Kenya's landmass and support about a third of the country's human population and 70% of the national livestock herd. An estimated 13 million cattle, 25 million goats, 14.9 million sheep, 1.7 million donkeys and 2.9 million camels are found in Kenya's ASALs (KNBS, 2019). The highest livestock populations are held by the Turkana and Pokot pastoralists of north-western Kenya. Pastoralism contributes approximately 12% to the country's gross domestic product with the livestock sector providing an estimated 90% of all employment opportunities and more than 95% of household incomes in ASALs (Kaimba, 2016).

In north-western Kenya, pastoral communities have a long history of conflicts. As pastoralism revolves around livestock, the conflicts are predominantly about livestock and its related productive assets - water, land and pasture. These resources closely tie conflicts to the violent theft of livestock, referred to as raiding, which is both a contributing factor and an articulation of conflict. Raiding leads to distrust between communities which is a prerequisite of conflict, and on the other hand, communities also use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities (Eaton, 2010).

Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale manageable violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases. Loss of human lives was rare, and when this occurred, compensation in the form of livestock was paid to the victims or their families in case of death (Mkutu, 2010).

For instance, Turkana and Pokot pastoralist communities have used raiding and violence to restock herds, expand grazing lands, gain access to water and pasture resources and increase social status for more than 9,000 years (Eaton, 2010). However, in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern small arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, dispute over land tenure rights, banditry and predation, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern Kenya (Mkutu, 2010).

Cattle's rustling in Samburu County is thought to be part and parcel of a pastoral culture and livelihood of resident communities (Cheserek, Omondi & Odenyo, 2012). Cases of cattle rustling have been commonplace in Baragoi Sub County since time immemorial. The concept of pastoralism has kept on changing face with time; from the once traditional practise to the current criminal enterprise. As this happens, the people of Baragoi have been disadvantaged in terms of meeting their livelihoods. It is common amongst the pastoralist precisely between the Samburu and the Turkana in Baragoi Sub-County (Kanyinga & Walker, 2013). However, as much as cattle's rustling is one of the greatest challenges bedevilling pastoralist communities in Baragoi Sub-County, the underlying effects on community's livelihoods have not been effectively investigated and adequately documented. Therefore, this study provides a useful case to examine in depth the effects of cattle rustling on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Baragoi Sub-County has been experiencing pastoralist and ethnic conflicts especially those related to cattle rustling, and this has resulted to the increased numbers of humanitarian and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have played pivotal operational role in uplifting the lives of the dwellers. The cattle rustling and associated conflicts have also led to erections of different security personnel stations in the area; comprising officers from the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) and the National Police Service and peace net Kenya March 2013. Besides, the county of government of Samburu for the past few months has been organizing peace campaigns not only in Baragoi but also the whole county at large.

Despite the joint effort by different non-organizations such as Agency for Technical Cooperation and Organization (ACTED), World Vision (WV), International Medical Corps (IMC), religious organizations and both the national and county government to curb cattle rustling, peace has still proven elusive. In November 2012, Baragoi sub-county witnessed one of the worst fatalities in its history following the killing of 42 police officers as a result of cattle rustling (Shiundu, 2012). In the 2013, cattle rustling intensified resulting to the displacement of many residents in especially Masikita and Bendera villages in Baragoi (Kanyinga & Walker, 2013). Cattle's rustling is likely to affect food prices if nothing is done. Besides, farm and pasturelands may be abandoned and communities displaced, hunger and malnutrition especially for the young and the aged may also increase. In addition, sustainability of the pastoralist livelihood in general will be impossible and in many cases fragile in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the rest of the world. It is therefore important to consider alternative ways of curbing the menace once and

for all. But this is only possible if the effects of cattle rustling are comprehensively analysed and documented. Therefore, this study sought to provide information on the nature and effects of cattle rusting, specifically in Baragoi Sub County.

1.4 Research Objectives

The purpose of the study was to examine the effects of cattle rustling on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were to:

i. Assess the effects of herd size on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya.
ii. Establish the effects of the resource access (water and pasture) on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya
iii. Examine the effect of access to markets on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya

1.5 Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions:

i. What are the effects of the heard size on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County?
ii. What are the effects on the access to resource (water and pasture) on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya?
iii. What are the effects on access to markets on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya?

1.6 Justification to the Study

The frequency of the attacks on lives and livelihoods in this area raise eyebrows of what the government not doing right for the problem which has persisted over time. This research might just ignite some energy from different quarters like the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and the international community among others to revisit cattle rustling as a major enemy of livelihood and which needs to be resolved.

In addition, the government sponsors and non-organizations in Baragoi Sub County will also benefit especially because the findings will help them cut down on various resources geared towards resolving the recurrent cattle rustling and associated conflicts in Baragoi Sub-County. Therefore, if the study is not conducted, the community's socio-economic development and security are likely to be compromised. This is because cattle rustling directly and indirectly affects normal livelihood of the community.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study was limited to the effects of cattle rustling on the lives and livelihoods of communities in Baragoi Sub-County; hence the findings will not affect other Sub-Counties of the Samburu County as whole. The choice of the study area is informed by the fact that it is the most affected area by the raids and conflicts—this is where most lives and livelihoods have been lost because this is a border area between the Samburu and the Turkana communities.

The study is limited to identifying the effects of cattle rustling on the lives and livelihoods of the people of Baragoi for the last 20 years, this is the period where the area experienced the most frequent raids on cattle rustling, therefore the lives and livelihoods have been severely affected in

this error. Baragoi sub County is bordered by Marsabit County to the North East, Turkana County to the North West, Baringo County to the west and Isiolo County to the South East. According to KPHC (2009) the Samburu North Sub County covers an area of 7,024.4 square Kilometres and a density of 9 persons per square kilometre. The sub county has a population of about 60,000 people out of which 8,010 have been displaced from their homes due to insecurity and conflict and are now camped under deplorable conditions in Morijo, Kadokoi, Barsaloi, Lesirkan, Lenkima, Maskita and WuasoRongai. Three quarter of the County comprises arid and semi-arid range land which receives between 250-600 mm of rainfall annual (Global Assessment Report, 2013).

Baragoi Sub-County is known for bloody conflicts and cattle's rustling that has claimed lives of security forces, local inhabitants and loss of livelihoods and properties. Insecurity related to cattle rustling and high banditry continues to disrupt livelihoods strategies within the county. Its rugged terrain and impassable roads make recovery of livestock impossible once they have been driven to Suguta Valley. It is inhabited by the Samburu, comprising 75 per cent of the population, Turkana 20 percent of population and other tribes comprise 5 percent (KIRA, 2013).

In addition, Baragoi is the nerve centre of the livelihoods of this sub-county—lying in the middle of Mount Nyiro to the west, Mount Ndoto to the north, Lorokki Mountain to the east and Nachola to the south. Nevertheless, every mountain has a town in its slope and a market centre in it. Baragoi is habited by the Samburu and the Turkana, and the two tribes are barely divided by a road-the Samburu on the north and the Turkana on the south. This position makes Baragoi very sensitive in conflict and livelihoods, any cattle rustling attack happening in it is environs, will paralyse the

whole sub-county, because it is the high way to the rest of the country especially Maralal town which is the capital of Samburu county. Moreover, it will also affect Baragoi residence and livelihoods adversely-because of the proximity, this population bears the brunt of any attack; this is where they practise the biblical law "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth". A battle can take place in Mount Nyiro, and trigger another battle in Baragoi between these two neighbours making it an unpredictable battle field. Therefore, there will be no movement of goods services because the nerve centre, where all roads meet for development and livelihoods has been captured by the bandits.

Moreover, the study topic sheds more light to cattle rustling and borrows information from other pastoralist communities in Kenya and in Africa in the literature review. The data will be gathered only from respondents living in the area and key informants through both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The researcher did not exceed beyond the determined geographical area due to time and financial constrained as well as reach ability.

1.8 Delimitations

According to Bryman (2012), delimitations are choices made by the researcher and which describe the boundaries that are set for the study. Cattle's rustling is associated with a range of effects on communities' livelihood. However, in this study, the effects were narrowed down to herd size, resource access and utilization as well as on access to markets within Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. The study also narrowed down the communities to only those living in Baragoi Sub County. It excluded all other communities living in other sub-counties because it is not feasible to cover them all due to time constraints.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study was faced with several limitations. The first one was related to distance to the place. Baragoi is situated in a remote area and getting there requires time and enough finances and logistics to reach the respondents. However the researcher employed research assistants who are well familiar with the terrain and they were able to reach out the respondents hence countering the challenge. The second challenge related to fears of insecurity as well as suspicion by the residents. This was countered by having attachees to the research team who is well known to the area and at the same time the research assistants were recruited from amongst the community hence minimizing the feeling of suspicion. The other limitation related to the issue of trust. Since this research investigates issues related to security concerns, there were respondents who were unwilling to volunteer information for fear of victimization. These people were assured of their confidentiality and anonymity.

1.10 Assumptions

The study was based on the following several assumptions: The first one is that there is prevalence of cattle rustling in Baragoi sub county, this rustling occurs on a wide scale in the sub county; the second assumption was that cattle rustling affects livelihoods of people in terms of meeting their needs and means of production. Lastly, it was assumed that the respondents will give appropriate responses for the study without fearing of either divulgence of information or disclosing their community secrets.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

Cattle rusting: Refers to the theft of livestock and sometimes accompanied by rape, abductions, torching of houses and food, banditry, clashes over water and pastures and indiscriminate killings**.**

Community: This is a group of people who shares the same culture, religious beliefs and common boundary

Herd Size: This is used to mean the number of livestock per every household

Livelihoods: According to Heinsleigh (2002), a person's livelihood is used to refer to their means of securing the basic necessities of food, water, shelter and clothing.

Market: In this study, a market refers to an actual place and not nominal where buyers and sellers interact directly or via intermediaries through exchange of goods and services using money as the mode of exchange and livestock.

Market Access: Market access can be defined as the ability of sell or buy goods and services in a particular area (World Trade Report, 2012).

Resource access and utilization: This refers to access to grazing areas and water point for the livestock

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looked at previous studies done by researchers that were related to the topic of study. It also discussed on various theories related to the topic. This was followed by the conceptual framework, which preceded a summary to this chapter.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework presented the theories that guided the research study. The study was guided by two theories which included the theory of risk and uncertainty, and conflict theory. The theories were discussed in the subsequent sections:

2.1.1 Theory of Risk Uncertainty

This study was guided by the theory of risk and uncertainty as proposed by Frank Knight (Runde, 2012). Risk and uncertainty includes settling on decisions/choices despite vulnerabilities, for example, cows stirring. The greater parts of such decisions/choices, including transient choices, include regular specifically noticeable dangers. Such dangers are overseen instinctually and naturally (Runde, 2012). Risk is limited to circumstances where probabilities are dispensed to the event of an occasion. Then again, vulnerability emerges when the odds overseeing stochastic components are incompletely known. For this situation, a herder mulling over a choice at the tallness of dairy cattle stirring would probably confront both hazard and vulnerability (Runde, 2012).

This assertion is agreeable because cattle's rustling is nothing but risk and uncertainty—the raids leave people in suspense wondering how many people were injured, died, wounded and what is the number of the survivors. In addition, a raid is always preceded by another—it is not accidental but a vicious cycle which has been with these communities for long. In any case, they know who will attack them next because it is like a vicious cycle based on who was the raided last, and this will keep the other side on high alert and uncertainty. In addition, the access to grazing and water points possesses the same danger. The distance which the herds and human must travel for grass and water are very risky dangerous, and long.

Moreover, most of the conflicts are resource based, and every grazing area and water point has some group claiming to their name—and for lack of dialogues, other groups must force their way in, as a way of survival. This happens during dry spells. The risk and uncertainty involved here is worth taking, because livelihood is a core aspect of human life. Therefore, human beings can travel to worlds unknown, into uncertainties, and risks to seek and protect their livelihood because it is the foundation of human live, everything else rest upon it.

Theory of risk and uncertainty finds its relevance in the current study based on its very propositions. The theory is related to the proposed study because decisions reached by the pastoralists due to risk and uncertainties including fear of cattle rustling or loss of livestock, inability to access and use resources(water and pasture) and access to market should be able to contend with chances and degree of belief (Ducey, 2001). However, the theory is limited in that it overlooks other factors associated with risks and uncertainty. To counter this, the study was also guided by conflict theory as explained below.

2.1.2 Conflict Theory

Conflict theory, first purported by Karl Marx, is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power (rather than consensus and conformity) (Marx, 1998). According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. A basic premise of conflict theory is that individuals and groups within society will work to maximize their own benefits (Marx, 1998).

Conflict theory has been used to explain a wide range of social phenomena, including wars, revolutions, poverty, discrimination, and domestic violence. It ascribes most of the fundamental developments in human history, such as democracy and civil rights, to capitalistic attempts to control the masses (as opposed to a desire for social order) (Stolley, 2005). Central tenets of conflict theory are the concepts of social inequality, the division of resources, and the conflicts that exist between different socioeconomic classes.

Many types of societal conflicts throughout history can be explained using the central tenets of conflict theory. Some theorists, including Marx, believe that societal conflict is the force that ultimately drives change and development in society. Marx's version of conflict theory focused on the conflict between two primary classes (Marx, 1998). Each class consists of a group of people bound by mutual interests and a certain degree of property ownership. Marx theorized about the bourgeoisie, a group of people that represented members of society who hold the majority of the

wealth and means. The proletariat is the other group: it includes those considered working class or poor (Marx, 1998).

With the rise of capitalism, Marx theorized that the bourgeoisie, a minority within the population, would use their influence to oppress the proletariat, the majority class (Marx, 1998). This way of thinking is tied to a common image associated with conflict theory-based models of society; adherents to this philosophy tend to believe in a pyramid arrangement in terms of how goods and services are distributed in society; at the top of the pyramid is a small group of elites that dictate the terms and conditions to the larger portion of society because they have outsized amount of control over resources and power (Stolley, 2005).

Uneven distribution within society was predicted to be maintained through ideological coercion; the bourgeoisie would force acceptance of the current conditions by the proletariat. Conflict theory assumes that the elite will set up systems of laws, traditions, and other societal structures in order to further support their own dominance while preventing others from joining their ranks. Marx theorized that, as the working class and poor were subjected to worsening conditions, a collective consciousness would raise more awareness about inequality, and this would potentially result in revolt. If, after the revolt, conditions were adjusted to favor the concerns of the proletariat, the conflict circle would eventually repeat but in the opposite direction. The bourgeoisie would eventually become the aggressor and revolter, grasping for the return of the structures that formerly maintained their dominance (Bourricaud, 2011).

The theory was important because it helped in analyzing the issue of cattle rustling among pastoral communities. The Burgeousie, namely the political leadership, have mastered the art of inciting violence coated in cattle rustling among the communities with the intention of remaining at the helm. It has been made to look like either one community is an aggressor or it is favored or members of the other community are dominating over the other (Stolley, 2005). The perception of inequity has served to accelerate cattle rustling because cattle are stolen from one community and it is justified by the aggressor as 'returning back what is ours'. Consequently, this has triggered an endless cycle of violence among the pastoral communities.

This theory has been given a modern dimension by scholars such as Mills Wright, Sears and Knapp (Knapp, 1994). According to Wright, social structures are created through conflict between people with differing interests and resources (Knapp, 1994). He further states that individuals are resources are in turn influenced by these structures and by unequal distribution of resources and power in the society. He argues further that the interests of the elite were opposed to those of the people. According to him, increased escalation of conflict was as a result of the policies of the power elite (Knapp, 1994).

Another contemporary advocate of Conflict theory is Sears. Sears (2008) avers that following societies are defined by inequality that produces conflict rather that which produces order and consensus. According to him, the conflict based on inequality can only be overcome through a fundamental transformation of existing relations in the society. From these two perspectives, it can be alluded to that the Conflict theory finds relevance in Baragoi Sub County in the sense that issues of resources, elites and inequity are the main instigators of violence. The people compete for the

resources available and in the background, the interests of the elites take precedence over those of the ordinary citizens. The elites are able to manipulate the issue of conflict to their advantage and this ends up escalating conflict. By and large, cattle rustling has on many occasions had the political shadows behind the scenes and that is why it even becomes hard to completely obliterate it.

2.2 Overview of Cattle Rustling

In Kenya, cattle's rustling was a kind of organized sport and had to be sanctioned and blessed by elders (Cheserek, *et al.,* 2012). But currently a good proportion of literature seems to point out that arms, especially firearms, now play a significant role in their execution (Markakis, 2013). As a result, in the last few decades pastoralist communities have increasingly taken on a militaristic characteristic in cattle raids. It now verges on ethnocide as women and children are not spared. The guns have become vital instruments for a successful cattle raid. Guns have now been used in the pauperization of some pastoralist communities (Mkutu, 2006).

In Kenya, the Turkana attribute their present predicament with respect to frequency and intensity of cattle rustling on the collapse of traditional structures of decision making, especially after the emergence of *Ngoroko* (Skoggard & Adem, 2010). However, increased use of guns in the ensuing cattle raids is not discussed (Odegi-Awuondo, 1990).

Although the rise of warlords in north western Kenya around cattle is the new phenomenon witnessed in the study of cattle raiding in Kenya, their extent especially around cattle and how they are connected to cattle raiding as well as the role of women in this new dimension is not yet clearly

understood. Between1984–1986 the Government of Kenya sent a punitive disarmament mission in West Pokot. The increased use of guns in recent cattle raids explains the large scale impact. In 1996 Pokot cattle raiders in Suguta Valley shot down a helicopter in which senior government officials and military officers were using to monitor the movement of stolen cattle (Okoli & Okpaleke, 2014).

2.2.1 Historical Perspective of Cattle Rustling in Kenya from the Colonial Era

A new dynamic in the study of cattle rustling began to be emphasized from the 1900s. This was the professional marketing of rustled livestock. A cattle rustled in the period prior to 1900s was mainly used for traditional purposes, mainly redistribution, payment of bride wealth (Fleisher, 2012). The colonial government implemented several policies which were more favourable to them as the expense of the local pastoralist communities. For instance, there was the fixing of boundaries for the different ethnic communities in the country coupled with "tribal reserves" aimed at creating enough farming space. This alone had adverse effect on the pastoralists' nomadic lifestyle which required them to migrate (Kaprom, 2013).

The 1990s marked a significant break from traditional cattle raiding for restocking and the emergence of cattle rustling with guns playing a key role. Therefore, the divide between the traditional practice which involved scaring away owners and the emergence of cattle rustling which now involves destruction and death in their wake is clear-cut. This period also witnessed the commercialization aspect which is often mentioned but its depth, networks and organization have not yet been documented. Traditional values, including high bride wealth and ceremonies were identified as some of the motivators of cattle rustling.

The extent to which bride wealth pushes the communities to engage in cattle rustling was equally not well documented, hence the focus of this study. The high bride wealth among the Pokot 20–60 cows in addition to 10–40 goats depending on the "quality" of the girl – defined by chastity and good family background - and 3-6 cows and 5 goats for the Marakwet represent two very contrasting demands by two communities engaged in cattle rustling (Cheserek, *et al*., 2012). This disparity between them is yet to be investigated in terms of how it can be used to explain cattle rustling.

As much as the idea is plausible, it is ironical that more policies and bills of the 2010 constitution continue to affect the lives and livelihoods of Baragoi people negatively. A case example is the Community Land Act 2015 and the Mining Act of 2016. These acts accord more rights to the explorers than to the land owners who are mostly pastoralist. Moreover, the major projects like LAPPSET, KETRACO, meant to pass through the pastoralist lands especially Baragoi and this will take more land and continue to reduce space for their livelihoods—which might trigger more conflict and cattle rustling will continue. Cases of cattle rustling increased tremendously among these communities such as the Pokots and their neighbouring communities as way of restocking their stock that had died due to drought (Opiyo, 2012).

2.2.2 The Changing Nature of Cattle Rusting in Post-Colonial Kenya

In the conventional society, cattle's rustling was competed for and in most cases the wanton demonstrations of killing being seen today were not part of the training. New local elements, particularly the political precariousness experienced in the neighbouring nations, for example,

Sudan, Uganda, Somalia and Ethiopia have prompted the proliferation of dangerous weapons which have turned out to be progressively promptly accessible (Smith & Mc Elwee, 2015).

The pattern is complex, and many factors involved are mutually reinforcing. Some of the conflicts such as cattle raiding have a long cultural basis and have strong marks of traditional culture (Pkalya, 2003). However, what was once revered tradition has increasingly become unmanageable and more destructive. Pkalya (2003) avers that the major causes of modern cattle rustling include: proliferation of modern weaponry, inadequate policing, declining role of traditional governance structures, and increased competition over natural resources as well as political incitement.

The advent of guns into the practice of cattle raiding in Kenya dates back to 1979 (Catley, 2013). This is the time the country witnessed serious famine coupled by diseases which wiped out most of the cattle hence the communities were forced to organise cattle-rustling missions to re-stock the lost ones. This period saw an upsurge of cattle raids between the Ugandan Karamajong and the Turkana bandits who were collectively known as "*Ngorokos.*" The upsurge was enhanced by the presence of illegal arms mostly obtained from the Uganda's ex-president Idi Amin's fleeing soldiers (Catley 2013*)*. Unfortunately, this and several disarmament exercises which followed did very little to reduce the inter-ethnic tension in the ASALs (Chacha, 2015). This may be attributed to the fact that the disarmament efforts were focused more on the symptomatic aspects of cattle rustling as opposed to dealing with the root cause of the perennial conflict in the ASALs.

2.3 Cattle Rustling and Pastoral Communities Livelihood

Violent conflicts in Kenya have had very negative and severe impacts on the communities that are involved in these conflicts. Ruto and Adan (2003) in their assessment of the social and economic impact of conflict on pastoral and semi- pastoral economies in Kenya and Uganda highlighted several consequences of violent conflicts, including loss of human life, property, displacements of large segments of the communities, disruption of socio-economic activities and livelihoods, increased hatred between communities, HIV and Aids, environmental degradation and threat to water catchments areas, increased economic hardships as a result of loss of livelihoods, high levels of starvation and malnutrition among the displaced groups and unprecedented dependency syndrome on relief food are some of the main negative impacts of the increasing and severe inter-ethnic armed conflicts in northern Kenya.

According to Kamenju et al (2003), in Kerio valley, West Pokot district, the gun culture has impacted very negatively on the pastoral communities living there. Education standards, where they existed, have generally gone down as more and more schools are abandoned due to insecurity. More and more professionals have deserted this region, drawing back any progress previously achieved in agriculture, education and local administration. Arable land e.g. the fertile Kerio Valley has been abandoned and no grazing or farming has taken place, especially among the Marakwet, Turkana and Pokot. More community resources than ever before are channeled to security-related matters such as purchase of guns and ammunition at the expense of food, education and health.

Ruto and Adan (2003) observe that pastoralists are some of the most marginalized people in Kenya, often having virtually no say over the changes that are impacting on their lives. Pastoralists derive their livelihoods mainly from natural resources of pasture, water, natural vegetation and livestock.

However, reduced access to these resources in particular land and water, has increasingly put pastoralists under intense pressure. As a result, they are increasingly finding themselves fighting for their survival.

According to Mburu (2002), physical boundaries cutting across traditional migratory routes and wars in neighboring countries continually bring increased problems in accessing traditional grazing resources. Weapons entering Kenya from neighboring war torn countries are making raids increasingly dangerous and sophisticated. In addition to the traditional raiding, raiding in the region has now taken an economic and political perspective. There are serious allegations that the economically powerful people are funding livestock thefts and politicians are encouraging conflicts to flush out would be supporters of political opponents from their political turfs. The above factors have complicated and compounded the whole conflict management process especially when remoteness and the nomadic nature of the pastoralists are taken into account. With this kind of scenario, the positive impacts made by development agencies in these areas are being affected negatively. Unless conflicts are managed properly, development and pastoral livelihoods will continue to deteriorate.

Furthermore, livestock rustling affects development and provision of essential services in pastoralists' areas through disruption of the communities' livelihood systems by restricting access to natural resources and marketing systems. Conflict encourages the spread of diseases through raiding of infected animals (sometimes). This is in addition to loss of livestock that is the main source of livelihood for the pastoralists (Ruto and Adan 2003).

Livestock rustling leads to the destruction of social amenities already put in place e.g. the education system is affected when teachers are forced to withdraw from conflict stricken areas and the

communities relocate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Education for children and the youth is affected and interrupted both in the short and long run. Raiding also acts as a disincentive to investment by the communities and development agencies, both in the long term and short term. At the local level a lot of effort and funds go to contain raids and to mitigate against conflict related effects rather than being channeled towards development work. Moreover, by introducing violence as a way of achieving livelihoods, it becomes ingrain as a way of solving problems and the vicious cycle continues.

Within the area under focus in this study, livestock rustling has increased economic hardships as pastoralism which is the only livelihoods option for the people in the area, has been ravaged. Cattle have been raided away thereby increasing vulnerability of the resource poor pastoralists to hunger, malnutrition and abject poverty. Food, crops, cash money and property are looted during the raids. Schools, health facilities and settlements are destroyed (Keter & Adan, 2005). A large number of human lives and animals are lost during raids masterminded by opposing tribes/clans. The result is the creation of a community of destitute people that end up in settlement centers to depend on relief food.

Livestock producers have incurred loss of animals to diseases as veterinary services collapse. Insecurity also forces herders to congregate animals in safe areas, providing an opportunity for disease pandemics. More importantly, livestock rustling also forces pastoral communities to flee high potential grazing lands, which are often scenes of clashes over pasture and water. This causes massive losses owing to starvation of livestock and hence lower production.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Effects of Herd Size on Community Livelihood

Via Jar (2013) attributes cattle rustling in Philippines to the presence of conflict triggered by high levels of poverty, the breakdown of governance and infiltration or proliferation of illegal guns. The author also links increase in cattle rustling in the said country to political factors especially incitements often witnessed after elections whereby cattle raids are directed against the communities of winning political leaders to show the level of their ineffectiveness and poor governance of the area. The common feature between cattle rustling in Philippines and Kenya are the reasons behind cattle rustling such as the proliferation of illegal guns.

While referring to the impact of cattle rustling in Teso sub-region, Okoboi (2016) observes that cattle rustling directly contributed to the decline in the size of livestock in the study area though the author also acknowledges that it enhanced the spread of epizootic diseases including the Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) and Rinderpest which also reduced size of the livestock. The author explains that the resultant insecurity due to cattle rustling led to the breakdown of veterinary services, which also made it impossible to control livestock movement. The study is significant as it gives clear background information about the possible effect of cattle rustling on the number of livestock.

In his study about effects of cattle rustling on economic development using a case of Masol Location in West Pokot County, Kaprom (2013) observes that the cattle-rustling menace has brought about significant looting of livestock and destruction of property. For example, in 1982 the Turkana's and Pokot's lost more than 80% of their livestock as a result of cattle rustling. In another study, Kinyua, Yakub, Kamau and Bett (2012) acknowledge reduction of herd size as a

result of cattle rustling. The aim of the study was to determine whether pastoralists have resorted to sale of livestock as a form of insurance against commercialization of cattle rustling. The study was carried out among the pastoral community in Baringo County and the study disclosed that the number of livestock lost through cattle rustling dominated livestock sale hence reducing the herd size.

2.4.2 Effects of Resource Access on Community Livelihoods

In their study, Schilling, Opiyo and Scheffran (2012) stated that the conflicts that arise from cattle rustling are not new especially in the horn of Africa. They attributed this to the traditional used raiding as a cultural practice for restocking, particularly after periods of drought or outbreaks of diseases. In their study, they focused more on the motives behind the current cattle rustling and how this affects livelihoods of the pastoral communities. According to their observation, the direct and negative impacts of cattle rustling is exemplified by limited resource access and utilization especially pasture and water among others. However, an indirect effect of the cattle rustling is the creation of a strong and ever present perception of insecurity that also brings about ineffective resource utilization and reduced mobility.

In yet another study, Omosa (2005) describes and analyses the linkage between conflicts and pastoral livelihoods within Wajir Sub County, Kenya. The main aim of the study was to understand the socio-economic characteristics of the study area, existing governance of water and other related resources, conflicts associated with access and use of conflicts as well as their effects on the livelihood including people's capabilities and assets. The author observed that the conflicts brought about physical insecurity as revealed by 81% of the respondents, and this adversely

affected on the people's ability to access and use existing grazing areas and watering sources. The study is relevant to the proposed study because it highlights the role that water resources play in the livelihood of pastoralists living in the ASALs.

2.4.3 Effects of Access to markets on Community Livelihoods

Arthur and Sheffrin (2013) explain that a market is one of many varieties of institutions, systems and social relations as well as infrastructures in which people or parties engage in order to exchange goods or services. Market is also viewed as the process through which the prices of services i.e. labour and goods are determined. It is also defined as an organization or institution which manages the business of services and goods. This implies that any relationship between those who sell and those who buy products within a certain locality within a specific period of time may be able to exchange goods and services even if the communication is done through mobile phones, or through the internet (Chartier & Johnson, 2011).

Poor access to markets for both farm and non-farm products pose a serious challenge to the improvement of household livelihood security, especially among the sub-Saharan African countries. insecurity generated by cattle rustling or any other form of conflict, coupled with the poor marketing infrastructure may make market inaccessible by both buyers and sellers (Kinyua, 2012). According to Bollig and Lesorogol (2016) pastoralists are open to two main options of stock they can sell in order to get some cash in the local markets. One, they may sell small amount of stock/livestock (cattle, goats or sheep) in the hopes of getting a small amount of cash.

The study is relevant to the proposed study because it confirms the fact that access to market is an important aspect of livelihood. It also highlights the fact that conflicts have negatively effects on

access to market. The only shortcoming of the study is that it concentrates on inter-ethnic conflict. The current study is limited to cattle rustling and the possible effects on access to market, and by extension people's livelihood.

Therefore, access to market is an important indicator to the successful business enterprise. Since several factors, among them insecurity are capable of affecting access to markets, it can be said that cattle rustling is an impending factor towards access to markets because of the fact that it can discourage the haulage of cattle to the markets for fear of attacks on the way. This has a net effect of not only destroying the business enterprise, but as well as diminishing the community's livelihoods where they reside.

2.5 Knowledge Gaps

This study had established several gaps in the literature which demands further investigation. Established in this study was the absence of a clear link between cattle rustling and livelihood in Baragoi Sub County. Whereas previous studies point out on the aspect of cattle rustling (Wamuyu, 2014; Kaprom, 2013; Nganga, 2012), none of these have been done in relation to the livelihood of Baragoi communities, in Samburu County and this study viewed this as a gap worthy of further empirical investigation. Most of the studies have been done in other regions hence bringing the issue of regional differences which may have affected interpretations and conclusions from the studies.

Additionally, this study had discovered that very limited knowledge exists about aspect of cattle rustling and the possible impacts on herd size. Cattle rustling may bring about both positive and

negative impacts on the size of livestock depending on how one views it. The current study sought to investigate the effect of cattle rustling on herd size within the context of Baragoi communities in Samburu County.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework refers to the diagrammatic representation of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). It shows how the variables interact to achieve the objectives of the study. This research will assess the effect of cattle rustling on livelihoods in Baragoi area, which is the neighbourhood of the Samburu community in the north and the Turkana community in the south of Samburu North Sub-County of Samburu County. The independent variable is cattle rustling in Baragoi area, while the dependent variable is livelihoods of Baragoi communities and the indicators for each of the variables are shown in Figure 2.1.

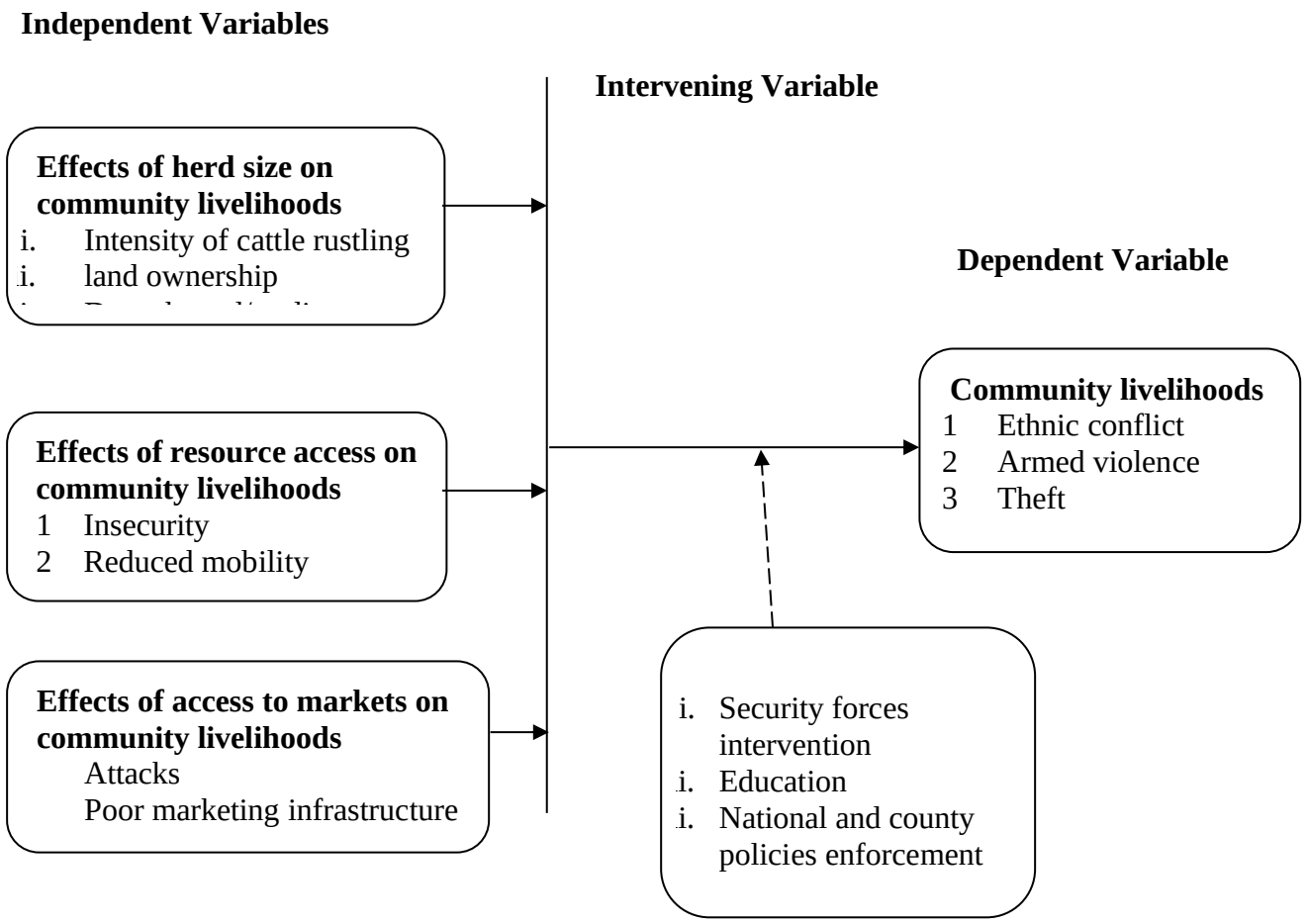


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2019)

2.7 Chapter Summary

The literature reviewed indicated that cattle rustling are one of the challenges facing pastoral communities in Kenya today. The cost of cattle rustling is more serious in terms of interfering with the livelihood of communities living in the affected areas. However, opinion is mixed. The current study sought to clarify on the main effects of cattle rustling on livelihood of pastoral communities living in Baragoi Sub-county.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section presented the methodology that was utilized to carry out the objectives of the study. It presented the research design, study site, target population, sample size determination, data collection methods, data analysis and presentation, and ethical consideration.

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the manner that guides the process of data collection (Neuman, 2014). The study used descriptive survey design which aimed at collecting the data with any alteration with regard to cattle rustling being experienced by Baragoi Communities. Besides, it allowed the study to explore the phenomena in both qualitative and quantitative terms (Creswell, 2014).

3.2 Study Site

The study was conducted in Baragoi, North Sub-County, Samburu County (see Appendix IV). Baragoi sub-County is well known for cattle rustling which has resulted in loss of livelihoods and properties. Besides, it has claimed the lives of several people including local residents and police officers. The Sub County is characterized by rugged terrain and poor road network which sometimes makes recovery of stolen livestock impossible especially when driven to Suguta Valley. It is mainly composed of the Samburu, which comprise of about 75% of the population although Turkana and other ethnic groups comprise of 20% and 5% of entire population respectively (KIRA, 2013).

3.3 Target Population

The target population of a study refers to the elements or units in which the researcher aims to make inferences from (Cox, 2013). According to the KNBS (2019), Samburu North Sub-County has a total population of 67,391 and this comprises of 13,284 households. The target population of this study therefore consisted of heads of households within the study area, who totalled 13,284. The researcher concentrated on this group owing to the fact that this population was more appropriate and directly related to the research topic.

3.3.1 Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined by the employment of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) of calculating the sample size (Appendix VI). According to this formula, for a population of 13,284, a sample size of 360 is deemed appropriate. The households were therefore selected through stratified Sampling. This was done by dividing the sub county into strata based on the locations and in each of the locations. Stratified Sampling, an equal number of 90 households per ward were selected based on known characteristics; namely, they have been affected by cattle rustling activities over time and space. Therefore, the sample size entailed the households in Baragoi Sub County.

3.3.2 Sampling Procedures

The researcher utilized purposive sampling and random sampling. Purposive sampling is based on the assumption of which the researcher thinks will be of help to the study (Berg & Lune, 2012). Simple random sampling was utilized in choosing the 360 households. Simple random sampling is appropriate when choosing from a large sample size. The simple random sampling also involved allocating all those that had been selected an equal chance of participating in the research, hence eliminating possible bias in the research (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

3.4.1 Questionnaires

Primary data was collected by the use of a questionnaire. The questionnaires were used to gather information specifically related to their demographic details. Other information collected included those linked to study's specific objectives such as the effects of cattle rustling on the herd size, resource access and utilization as well as the effects on market access. The advantages of using a questionnaire in the study included the fact that responses were gathered in a standardized way. This involved the researcher and the assistants explaining the content to the respondents in a way that all of them understood the questions in the same way, hence produce objective responses.

3.4.2 Key Informant Interview

This study also used interview schedules for the key respondents. The use of interview schedule gave in-depth data necessary for qualitative data. Interviews were conducted on the household heads and they were asked about the effects of cattle rustling on their livelihood. One of the advantages of this instrument was because it helped the researcher to better comprehend the interviewee's viewpoints and emphasized the spirit of discussion in an informal and cordial atmosphere.

3.4.3 Focus Group Discussion

This refers to an organized discussion which comprises of 12 research participants. The researcher prepared checklists which comprised of topical issues in relation to cattle rustling and which were discussed in the focus group. Three different focus group discussions were held in each research

community. In particular, participants were disaggregated into three groups, namely: the youth (male), women (including young women) and elders. The groups were disaggregated to allow people with similar features and characters. The reason for this is that people tend to talk more openly if they are in a group of people who share the same background or experiences (Creswell, 2012). The status of participants in the community were also considered by not allowing people in positions of power and authority to dominate the discussion.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

3.5.1 Pilot Testing

This refers to the carrying out of a preliminary study with a small sample and involving the entire process of a research study. A pilot study was carried out with a sample population which was not recruited in the actual research, this entailed selecting ten individuals who have been affected by cattle rustling. The significance of the pilot study was to establish whether the research instruments were in the right conditions to carry out the objectives of the study. For the current study piloting was conducted in one of the divisions, namely Nyiro. For the current study piloting was conducted in one of the divisions, namely Nyiro. Those who were selected were not included in the final study. The issues that were addressed by the pilot study included ascertaining consistency of the research results, whether the wording in the questionnaire was appropriate, whether the items in the research instruments were arranged logically to facilitate the right response, and whether the collected data can be analysed, justified, and useful in the near future.

3.5.2 Instruments Reliability

Reliability is the degree or the dependability with which a research instrument measures whatever attribute (Creswell, 2012). To test the reliability, the study utilized Cronbach Alpha with a Cronbach alpha of 0.7 or above to determine adequacy of reliability of the study constructs. The tests established that all constructs gave alphas of 0.7 plus hence were all reliable and acceptable for the study (Kombo & Tromp, 2013).

3.5.3 Instruments' Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which the research instruments measures what they it is expected to measure (Creswell, 2012). In addition Patton (2006) stated that validity can be termed as the degree to which the research instruments are in a state where they can establish knowledge or truth. In the current study the researcher relied on the opinions of experts who include the university supervisors, who helped in designing the questionnaires. Furthermore, the researcher relied on the opinions of those mandated with security in the Sub County such as the Sub-County Commissioner and the Chiefs of the different locations who experience first-hand.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

Both qualitative and quantitative data were generated in the current study. Quantitative data collected from the respondents were first thoroughly checked for completeness, consistency and accuracy. All the 360 questionnaires that were duly completed were included in the analysis. Research items from the questionnaires were edited and coded manually. The codes were then made amendable to quantitative analysis. The codes were then keyed into the computer and processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programme. The use of the SPSS yielded descriptive statistics especially frequencies and percentages. The data was then

presented in form of pie charts, and bar graphs to give a clear visual presentation. On the other hand, qualitative data collected from the interview schedule and focus group discussion was analysed using thematic technique. This was done by categorising the response into common themes and presenting in verbatim.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The major booster on ethical issues was that the researcher was validly covered by research permit authorizing the researcher to undertake the study as shown in the Appendix 1. During the study anonymity, privacy and confidentiality of the respondents was key and therefore the researcher assured the respondents of the confidentiality by stating that information given will only be for research purpose. Adherence to the issue of consent from the respondents before interviewing them was key during study as well as the researcher had to provide all other means of identification such as ID, introductory letter and school ID. Furthermore, the researcher was given a letter from the university to conduct the research after which a research permit was sought from the National Council for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Thereafter, the researcher visited the Sub County offices and sought permission to conduct the research in the area.

3.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter had described the methodology that used in the implementation of the research objectives. The chapter had presented the design used in the study, the study population, the sampling procedure, the data collection, and data analysis method as well as ethical considerations. The data collection instruments, including their administration, testing of their reliability and validity were also discussed.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research. The study was guided by four objectives namely: to assess the effects of cattle rustling on the heard size in Baragoi Samburu North Sub County, Samburu County; to establish the effects of cattle rustling on the resource access in Baragoi Sub County and to examine the effect of cattle rustling on access to markets in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County. The first part of the chapter presented the demographical characteristics of the respondents then it was preceded by the discussions based on the objectives.

4.1 Response Rate

The sampled population consisted of heads of households. 360 households were sampled and questionnaires issued to them. The questions in the questionnaire were both intended to capture their demography and specific issues that the study was addressing. The return rate was 100%. This rate was considered as appropriate for the findings of the study. This was attributed to the efficient coordination that was done by the research assistance and the cooperation of the respondents.

4.2 Demographic Information of the Respondents

It was important for the study to determine certain demographics for the respondents in order to provide a clear basis for the study.

4.2.1 Gender

The study sought to determine the gender of the respondents as indicated in Figure 4.1 below.

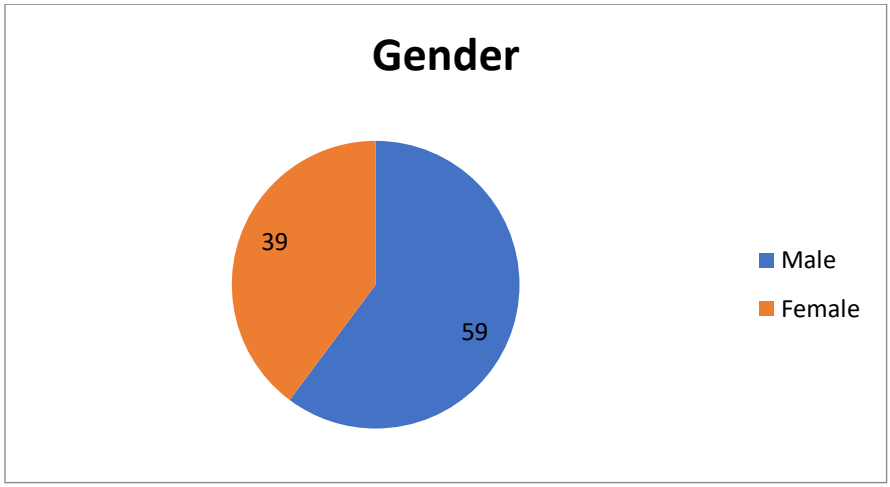


Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents
Source: Field Data (2020)

Figure 4.1 above shows that 59% of the respondents were males while the rest, 39% were females. This implies the study was dominated by the males. A possible explanation for this observation is that the study targeted household heads which in a patriarchal society comprise mainly males. The females were probably available at the time of the study.

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the age of the respondents. The age of the respondents was considered an important attribute for the research. This was because the more the respondents fell in the middle and upper age category, the more they were considered to be appropriate for the study because they were deemed to possess the information needed for the study. The age of the respondents was therefore as presented in the Figure 4.2.

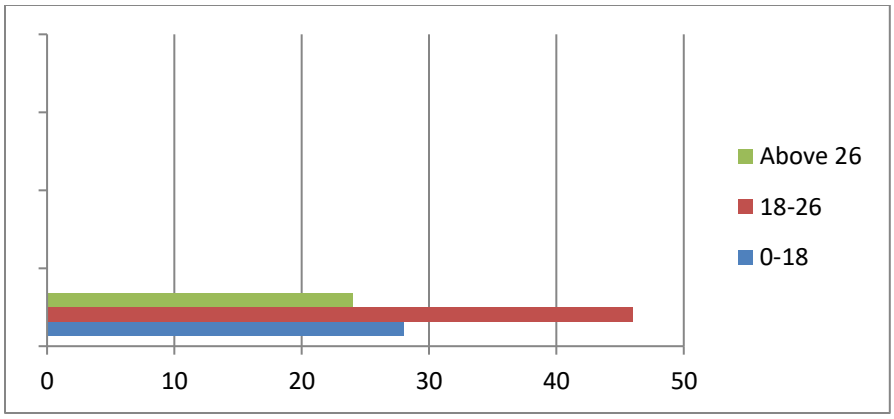


Figure 4.2: Age of the respondents
Source: Field Data (2020)

From the Figure 4.2 above, a majority of the respondents, 46% fell within the age bracket of 18-26. This was considered as an appropriate representation because this population constitutes those who have households and thus affected mostly by the rustling activities. Only 28% fell within the age category of 0-18 while the remaining 24% were within the age category of above 26. This is an age where the individuals are able to engage in independent income-generating activity hence they were better placed to respond on the issues under study.

4.2.3 Marital Status

The marital status was given consideration because of the fact that the study targeted households and as such, sought to establish the marital status. The findings are presented in the Figure 4.3.

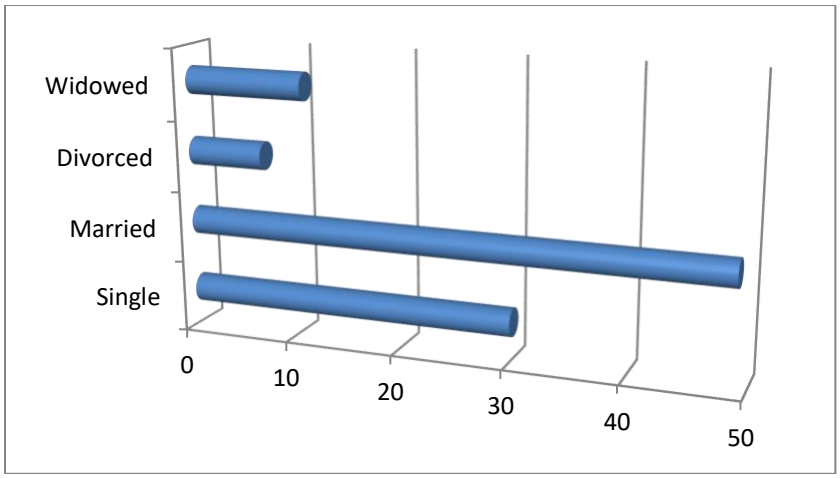


Figure 4.3: Marital status of respondents

Source: Field Data (2020).

Marital status was an important demographic characteristic for this research, this was because the study was targeting households and therefore, those who were living with families were most appropriate for the study since their responses were considered to be what was needed. From the Figure 4.3 above, a majority of the respondents, 49% were married while 30% were single. Those who were divorced were 7% and those who were widowed were 11%.

4.2.4 Household Size

The size of household was also considered as an important component of the study since it was aimed at unearthing the effects of cattle rustling on households. Those households that had more than 3 people were also viewed as the best for the study since they were able to give divergent information.

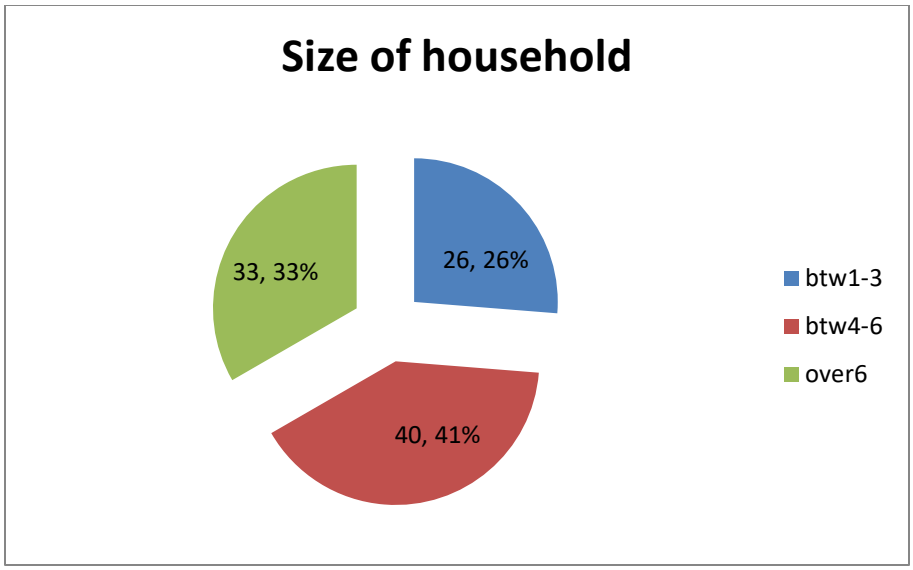


Figure 4.4: **Size of household**
Source: Field Data (2020).

From the Figure 4.4 above, a majority of the respondents, 40% had their household size ranging between 4 and 6 while 33% had a household size of over 6. Apparently 26% had a household size of between to 3. This sample met the expectations of the study in terms of responses and categorization because those who were sampled happened to have a heard size and so it was inferred to mean that they were in a better position to comment on the issue under study, namely cattle rustling.

4.3 Effects of Herd Size on Community Livelihood

The first specific objective of the study was to assess the effects of herd size on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. The heard size was considered as an important measure of the ability and capability of a pastoralist. Therefore the question was aimed at ascertaining whether the practice has an effect on heard size-to be able to ascertain the effects that heard size were on the respondents, the respondents were asked to give their rating as to how

they are affected by cattle rustling regarding their heard size. This was aimed at ascertaining the extent of the effect of the activity on their livelihoods which revolve around cattle keeping. Therefore the more cattle one has, the more the person is considered able to sustain the household. The results are summarised in the Figure 4.5

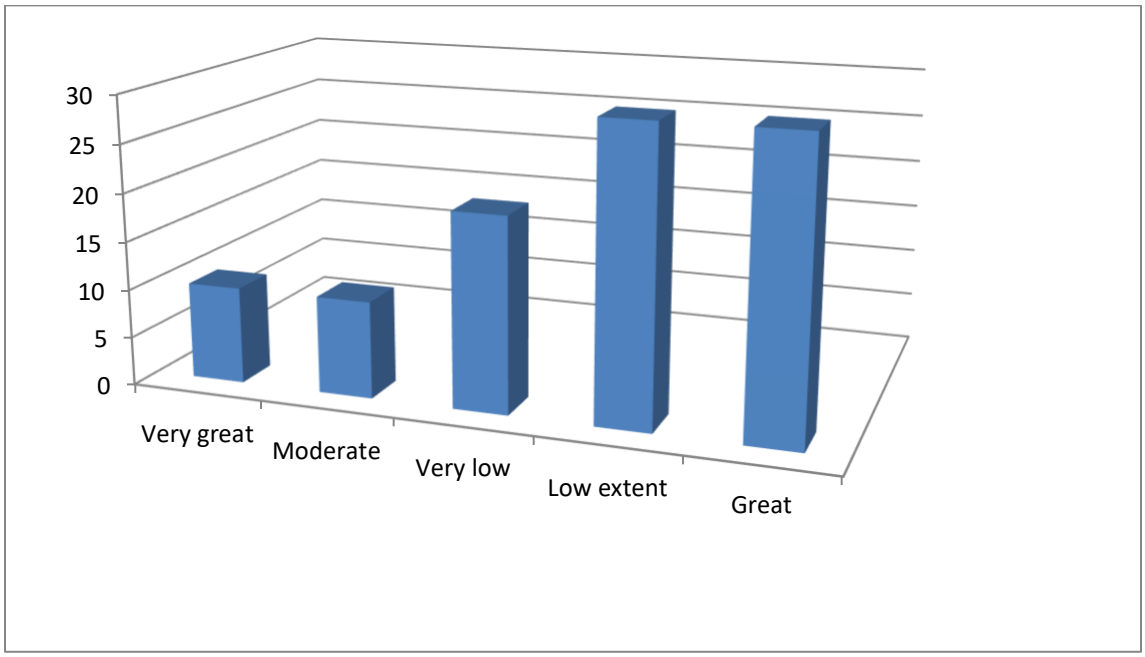


Figure 4.5: Effects of herd size
Source: Field Data (2020)

As to how the respondents perceive the effects of cattle rustling on cattle size, 10% stated that the effects were so great, 10% stated that the effects were moderate, 20% stated that the effect was very low, 30% as low extent and another 30% as great. This finding in tandem with the previous studies (Okoboi, 2016; Kaprom, 2013; Kinyua, et al., 2012) which found out that cattle rustling have a direct effect on heard size. For instance, Kaprom (2013) in his study about effects of cattle rustling on economic development using a case of Masol Location in West Pokot County links the cattle-rustling menace to a huge reduction of livestock and destruction of property.

The respondents were asked further to explain how cattle size affected their livelihoods; their responses ranged from the fact that cattle rustling in the area has brought tensions among communities to mutual suspicions among the people living in the area. These tensions are therefore not healthy in terms of economic and social development of the people living in Baragoi Sub County. In the focused group discussions with some of the community members, cattle herders involved in the study pointed out that they engage in cattle rustling so as to show their might to the enemy community. These cattle herders view cattle as a valuable asset, a wealth reserve and a sacrificial gift hence a pastoralist can do all it takes to protect and seek for more cattle.

One of the herders had this to say:

> *"In our traditional society, the young men were taught that having large herds of livestock was a source of a secure livelihood base and a sign of prestige.* (KII 1, Baragoi, 58 Years.)

The finding clearly indicated that a very high premium was placed on the ownership of cattle. This is an integral part of the pastoralists' culture. The herders argued that in the recent times, the practice has attracted more value because it has been, completely commercialized thereby proving to be a reliable source of income to the rustlers. The findings concur with Mutahi's (2003) investigation that points out that cattle raids were conducted for purposes of increasing stock- most valuable economic resource among the pastoral communities.

4.4 Effects of Resource Access

The second specific objective of the study was to establish the effects of resource access on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. Since resources in Baragoi Sub County are usually quantified in terms of livestock, water and pasture, this question sought to investigate the effects of cattle rustling on how they access the resources.

Resource access especially water and pasture, occupies a very important place in so far as improving the livelihoods of people is concerned. In Baragoi, resources are acquired, kept and transferred mainly in terms of cattle. The quantification of resources in usually in terms of cattle thus the more heard size one has, the more resources he is considered to have. The respondents therefore were asked whether cattle rustling affect their accessibility and utilization of resources. The responses were tabulated in the Figure 4.6.

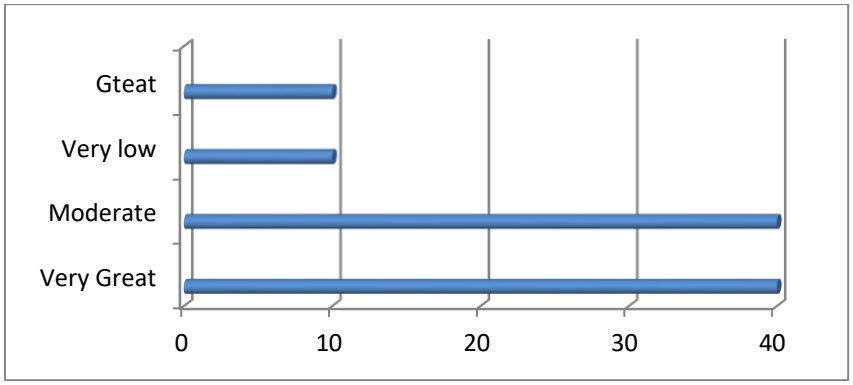


Figure 4.6: Effects of cattle rustling and resource access

Source: Field Data (2020).

From Figure 4.6 above, it was found out that cattle rustling affects resource access; this was based on the finding that all the respondents attested to the fact that they were indeed affected by cattle rustling when it comes to resource access. What they differed on was the extent; a majority, 40% averred that they were affected moderately while another 40% stated that they were affected greatly. Another10% stated that they were affected to a low extent and the remaining 10% stated that they were affected to a great extent. This finding is in tandem with Schilling, Opiyo and Scheffran (2012) who found that cattle rustling affect resource access and that such conflicts that arise from cattle rustling are not new especially in the horn of Africa. According to their

observation, the direct and negative impacts of cattle rustling is exemplified by limited resource access and utilization especially pasture and water among others.

Asked how they were affected by cattle rustling with regard to resource allocation, the respondents stated that cattle rustling intensified conflicts in the area which made it a hostile environment to conduct business; at the same time, they averred that whenever there are incidents of cattle rustling, there were reported cases of deaths and injury, this scenario created fear in people and even discourages businesses hence denying them their livelihoods. The finding was in line with Omosa (2005) who reported that the conflicts brought about physical insecurity as revealed by 81% of the respondents, and this adversely affected on the people's ability to access and use existing grazing areas and watering sources. The respondents also contended that such activities paint a negative image of the place and hence many people who could be willing to engage in business activities get discouraged because of cattle rustling activities. Schilling, Opiyo and Scheffran (2012) also reported that cattle rustling created indirect effect of the cattle rustling is the creation of a strong and ever present perception of insecurity that also brings about ineffective resource utilization and reduced mobility. This confirms that cattle rustling affect various aspects of the pastoralist livelihoods which need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of life of people in the study area. Besides, there is also need for risk reduction strategies on conflicts to be put in place in order to ensure that the insecurity around cattle rustling is put to rest.

4.5 Effects of Access to Markets

The third specific objective of the study was to examine the effects of access to markets on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. Market access was an

important variable of the research because how the people of Baragoi Sub County access markets is dictated by and large by cattle rustling. This question was aimed at finding out how cattle rustling affect the access to markets. Access to markets was considered a very critical component in the eyes of the people of Baragoi. In order to sustain their livelihoods, the people sell their produce to markets while they buy what they do not have. However, cattle rustling introduce new dynamics to their market access. The responses are as depicted in Figure 4.7 below:

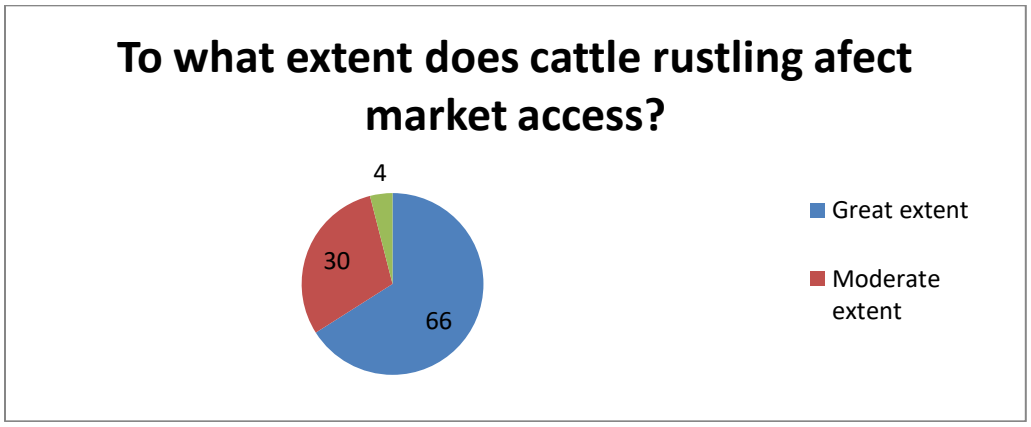


Figure 4.7: Extent of cattle rustling on market access

Source: Field Data (2020).

From the Figure 4.7 above, a majority of the respondents, 66%, stated that cattle rustling affected their access to markets to a great extent, another 30% stated that it affected their access to markets to a moderate extent while a paltry 4% indicated that cattle rustling affected their access to markets to a very low extent. This finding is in line with Kinyua (2012) who reported that insecurity generated by cattle rustling coupled with the poor marketing infrastructure makes market inaccessible by both buyers and seller. Poor access to markets for both farm and non-farm products pose a serious challenge to the improvement of household livelihood security. The respondents were also asked how it affected their access to markets; they stated that because of insecurity, they do not feel safe to take their produce to markets. They also stated that they fear buying cattle in

the markets because chances of buying stolen livestock are high. In their study, Bollig and Lesorogol (2016) explained that insecurity brought by cattle rustling resulted to ineffective market transactions and fear of taking their cattle to the market to sell. This is because the market is full of spies who also want to know who buys animals for them to be stolen later. Respondents also stated that those who come to market places to buy are usually spies to check who has bought what o that they can plan how to steal, especially if a person is seen to be having many herds of cattle.

4.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter has presented the data that was collected and collated from the field through questionnaires, interviews and discussions. The chapter was divided into sub chapters in accordance with the specific objectives of the study. The data has aptly demonstrated the relationship between cattle rustling and households in Baragoi, Samburu North Sub County. This has been also backed up by literature from other related studies and also theoretical framework.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a compact summary of the research findings. It thereafter proceeds to give recommendations based on the research findings. It also seeks to x-ray the objectives versus whether the research answered them in the affirmative or in the negative.

5.1 Summary

This study sought to find out the effects of cattle rustling with a case being Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County. This is an area that has received notable attention because of cattle rustling activities. The specific aim of the study was to find out the effects of cattle rustling on the herd size, effects of cattle rustling on resource access and utilization and effects on market access.

Regarding the effects of cattle rustling on market heard size, it was established that cattle rustling greatly affects the cattle size of the people on Baragoi. This happens when their cattle, which is their source of livelihood, is taken by the rustlers. This leaves them with diminished livelihoods. On whether or not cattle rustling affects market access, it was also established that cattle rustling poses a great challenge to their access to markets because of perpetual fear owing to the state of insecurity; as a result, many people alluded that it discourages them from going to market places as these were seen as places where exposing of their cattle to rustlers took place. Similarly, as to whether cattle rustling affects marriage customs, it was established that indeed it does because it becomes a motivation to increase heard size which is important as far as meeting the requirements is concerned.

Lastly, regarding the effects of cattle rustling on resource access and utilization, it was established that in many cases, the resource ability of the people of Baragoi was shattered by cattle rustling since their main activity is cattle keeping. Because of cattle rustling, many people in Baragoi have been forced to abandon a sedentary lifestyle since their future is uncertain. Therefore, the extent of cattle rustling is dire in Baragoi sub County. This is because it is affecting the nerve centre of the people and if it goes unchecked, it could threaten the majority of the people's livelihoods in the place. It is therefore incumbent upon the national and county governments to put in place measures to cushion people from the effects.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions are made.

Cattle rustling in Baragoi Sub-County have adverse effects on community livelihoods because livestock keeping is the main economic activity in the area. The second conclusion is that cattle rustling interfere with resource access, especially water and pasture, due to frequent attacks and insecurity. Lastly, cattle rustling compromises market access with most people unable to go to market places due to insecurity and perpetual fear.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this research, the following recommendations have been suggested:

i Both national and county government to come up with alternative means of livelihood to the rustlers and educate the rustlers so as to equip them with necessary knowledge and skill needed for one to be self-reliant. The government should eradicate black markets for cattle

so as to reduce cases of cattle rustling as this is brought about by the commercialization of the vice. The government should also enhance security in the region by building more police camps and providing enough security personnel to keep vigil in the area.

ii The community should be enlightened on contemporary way of life involving ways of adapting to the current times. One significant approach would be educating the pastoral communities to adopt alternative methods of dowry payment other than solely relying on cattle. The relevant stakeholders such as the governmental and other non-governmental organizations should demarcate scarce resources such as land so as to avoid conflict due to competition over pasture and water. Opportunities should be provided for people especially the youth to come up with innovative peace building activities.

iii On resource access, the economic life of the residents needs to be transformed so that they avoid over reliance on cattle; this can be done through the diversification of the economy by empowering people to engage in alternative means of livelihoods. The County government needs to come up with ways that will stimulate economic growth in order to increase resources among people; this can be done through building of industries that will process raw materials available in the place. On access to markets, the government needs to build infrastructure which will open up these places so that goods and services will be able to reach their destinations in time and over security when necessary

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

Mercy Jennes Lekimain

St. Paul's University

School of Development Studies,

Private Bag-Limuru

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: MASTERS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

I am a student at St. Paul's University. As a requirement for the award of a Master's Degree. I am expected to conduct research and write a report. I am carrying out a study on **"EFFECTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IN BARAGOI SUB-COUNTY, SAMBURU COUNTY, KENYA".** I would be glad if you allow the research assistant collect data from the respondents in this study. The responses will remain anonymous and the information obtained will be kept confidential; no names will be disclosed after completion of the work.

Thank you in advance.

Yours Faithfully

Mercy Jennes Lekimain

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire seeks to collect information is about **effects of cattle rustling on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya**. Kindly respond to the items in this questionnaire with honesty in order to facilitate the study. Your identity and the information will be treated with confidentiality and will be used mainly for this study.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1) Gender

   Male [ ] Female[ ]

2) What is your age?

   Up to 18 years [ ] 18-26 years [ ] 20 years and above [ ]

3) What is your marital Status?

   Single [ ] Married [ ] Separated/Divorces [ ]

   Widowed [ ]

4) Size of your households

   1-3 people [ ] 4-6 people [ ] Over 6 people [ ]

SECTION B: EFFECTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING ON THE HERD SIZE

5) To what extent does Cattle rustling affect the herd size in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

   Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]

   Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

6) To what extent do the following aspects of Cattle rustling affect the herd size in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Intensity of cattle rustling					
Type of land ownership					

Drought and/or diseases					
Livestock lost to rustlers					
Livestock inherited					

7) In your own opinion, how do cattle rustling affect the herd size in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya

……

……

8) What can be done to ensure that the heard size is not affected by cattle rustling?

.....

.....

.....

SECTION C: EFFECTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING ON RESOURCE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

9) To what extent does cattle's rustling affect resource access and utilization in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]

Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

10) To what extent do the following aspects of cattle rustling affect resource access and utilization in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Fight for pasture and water					
Restocking animal					
Commercialization					
Access to illegal arms					

11) In your own opinion, how do the above aspects Cattle rustling affect resource access and utilization in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

……

……

SECTION D: EFFECTS OF CATTLE RUSTLING ON ACCESS TO MARKETS

12) To what extent do you think Cattle rustling affect access to markets in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

Very great extent [5] Great extent [4]

Moderate extent [3] Low extent [2]

Very low extent [1]

13) To what extent do the following results of cattle rustling affect access to markets in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Poverty					
Fear of attack					
Lack of learning facilities					
Displacement of people					

14) In your opinion, how do the above aspects of cattle rustling affect access to markets in Baragoi Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

……

…….....

.....

15) What measures do you think can be put in place to ensure that cattle rustling does not affect market access in Baragoi?

.....

.....

.....

Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide

i. What are the effects of the heard size on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub County?

ii. What are the effects on the access to resource (water and pasture) on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya?

iii. What are the effects on access to markets on community livelihoods in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya?

Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research Authorization

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax:+254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/14377/30285**

Date: **23rd May 2019**

Mercy Jennes Lekimain
St. Paul's University
P.O. Private Bag - 00217
LIMURU.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Effects of cattle rustling on community livelihood in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya."*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Samburu County** for the period ending **23rd May, 2020.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner, and the County Director of Education, Samburu County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

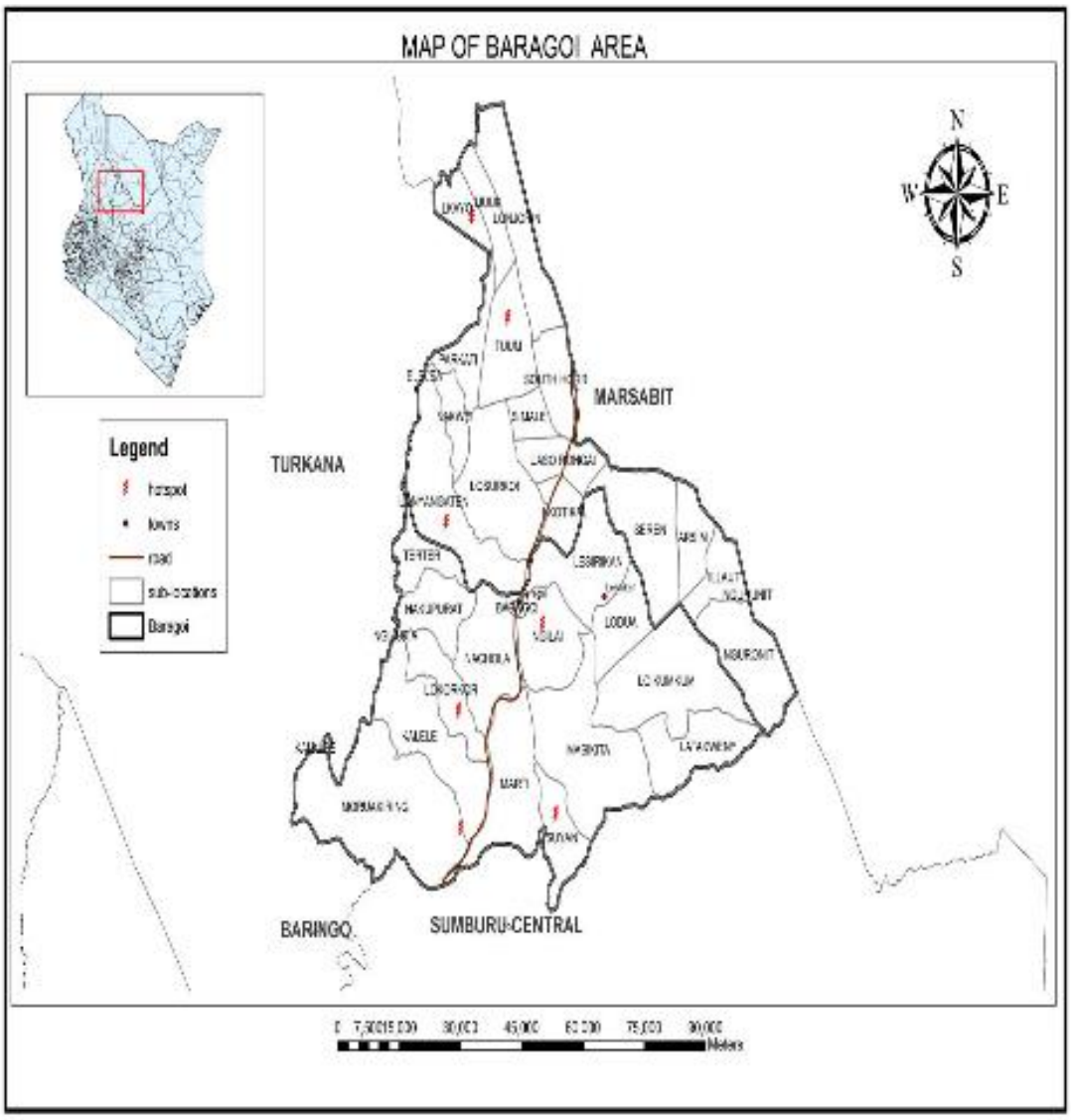
Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Samburu County.

The County Director of Education
Samburu County.

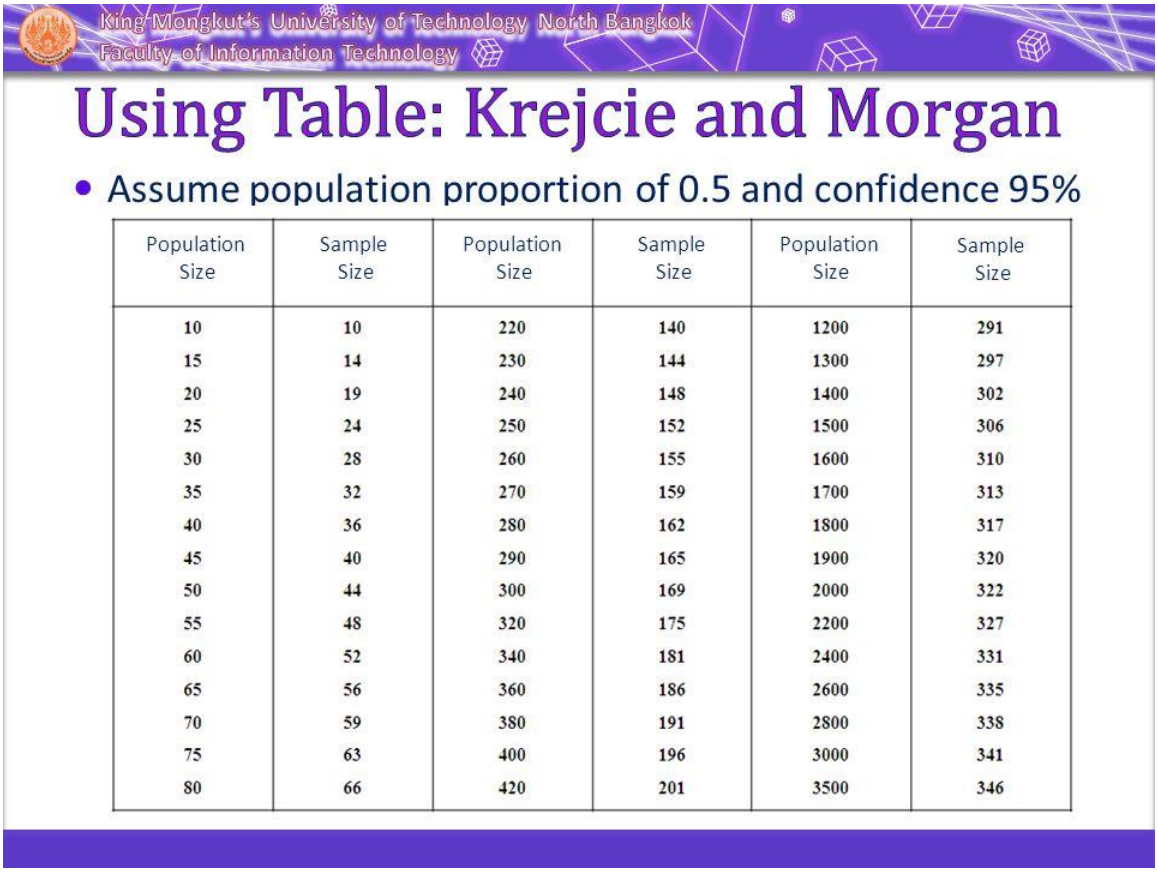
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified

Appendix V: Map of the Study Area



Source: Samburu County 2016-2017 development plan

Appendix VI: Krejcie and Morgan Table for Sample Size Determination



Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346