



NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY-KENYA

MASTER OF ARTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY AND STRATEGY

CATTLE RUSTLING AND SECURITY SITUATION IN MARSABIT CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY

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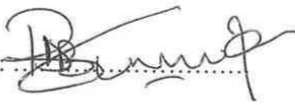
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A Research Project submitted in partial fulfillment for the Degree of Master of Arts in National Security and Strategy at National Defence University-Kenya.

APRIL 2023

DECLARATION

I, **Col Boru Damballa Khula**, hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University;

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the College Supervisor;

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family for their psychological support without which I could not complete this thesis. I also dedicate the work to my supervisor as well as college colleagues for their motivational support that has driven me this far, thank you all. Allah bless you abundantly!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Resila A Atieno for her immense support and guidance throughout my research thesis. Special thanks to my lovely family their unwavering support and wisdom. My gratitude also goes to my classmates for their support and encouragement during the process. Lastly, am very grateful to God for the gift of life, resources, sound mind and strength to take me through my studies.

ABSTRACT

The study was to establish why there is persisted cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County, what is the effect of cattle rustling on the security situation in Marsabit Central Sub- County and what are the nexus between policy practices and security as lasting solutions to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The study used Social Contract Theory and targeted the county government departments and county national government agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, residents (community members), and politicians. These included the County Government Staff, politicians, local residents, National security personnel, community leaders and County Administration staff. The others included Community-based peace activists, NGOs that operate in Marsabit sub-county and religious leaders were also interviewed. Purposive sampling was used to select the respondents and key informants deemed to be knowledgeable on the subject of study. Then snowball sampling was adopted on the initial respondents to get subsequent respondents. Additionally, the study used quota sampling was used to determine the number of respondents from the various locations and agencies. Convenient sampling was used when respondents withdrew from the study or were unable to continue with the interview for various reasons. The study used questionnaires and interview guides to collect data from the respondents. The study used descriptive analysis methods and narration to analyze the collected data. The study establishes Cattle rustling in Marsabit sub-county can be attributed to traditional practice, insecurity increased in abundancies of pasture and water, administrative zoning, ethno politics, increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government, corruption by security agencies, heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling. The effects of cattle rustling include ethnic intolerance, increased insecurity, ethnic balkanization, increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW), Increased poverty and low standards of education. The insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country and therefore need to be addressed. Finally, there is need for better approaches to cattle rustling other than the traditional ones that included peace building and restoration, police officers deployment, disarmament, arrest and prosecution, intelligence gathering, stopping illegal arms and livestock trade, laws and policy framework, community policing and free and compulsory education, were used to deter rustling. These findings therefore, empathizes the need for proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development. The study recommended that there is need for application of the theory of change and behavior needs to be explored for a turning point both in behavior and cultural way of life that will be able to explore other livelihood alternatives. The security forces from both Kenya and other bordering countries need to review their security approaches in tackling cattle rustling in the area. There is also need of tightening security loopholes that continue to be taken advantage of by the cattle rustling. There is also need for common and collective regional approach by security forces from Kenya and other bordering countries in dealing with cattle rustling in the region. Lastly, there is need for empathizes and proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development in order to develop policies that stresses the need for economic development as a solution to cattle rustling. need for compulsory education, increased vocational training to develop various skills and alternative livelihood as solutions to cattle rustling in Marsabit Sub-County. There is also need for the development of

transport and communication infrastructure that are key to enable citizens in accessing legitimate livestock markets.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Cattle Rustling The practice of stealing livestock through violence against competing ethnic or clan communities.

Security The situation where there is safety without any disruption of social and economic activities.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFI	Alliance for financial Inclusion
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CBs	Commercial Banks
CLRM	Classical Linear Regression Model
CR	Credit Risk
FBs	Forex Bureaus
FSD	Financial Sector Deepening
G-20	Great- 20 Countries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFDD	Global Financial Development Database
GPFI	Global Partnership of Financial Inclusion
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The study assesses the effect of cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County. The introduction contains the background of the study, a statement of the problem, research objectives, questions, justification and significance of the study, literature on relevant studies as well as the methodology used to conduct the study.

1.1 Back Ground of the Study

Cattle rustling or cattle raids is an activity that is common among pastoralist communities. It is usually legitimized by the traditions of the local communities as it holds significant cultural weight. The cattle raids include violence against competing ethnic or clan communities. The practice of stealing livestock has persisted because of either economic or social gain by those practicing it. However, the practice leaves a vast majority poor and insecure. Loss of grazing lands for weaker members of the community leads many to move to urban concentration areas without any form of livelihood. livestock is a fundamental form of pastoral capital, means of production, storage, transport and transfer of food and wealth.¹ Natural resources such as pasture, water, natural vegetation and livestock are key drivers of pastoralist's economy. This is where these communities derive their livelihoods. However, reduced access to these resources, in particular, land and water, has increasingly put pastoralists living in places Northern Kenya under intense pressure. As a result, they are increasingly finding themselves fighting for their survival through engaging in cattle rustling. This study will focus on cattle rustling as a practice of stealing livestock through violence against competing ethnic or clan communities.

¹ Behnke, Jerzy M., David J. Buttle, Gillian Stepek, Ann Lowe, and Ian R. Duce. "Developing novel anthelmintics from plant cysteine proteinases." *Parasites & vectors* 1, no. 1 (2008): 1-18.

Cattle rustling continue to be practiced especially in Northern Kenya. While it is always an accepted practice among the communities involved, it has been considered to be a major security threat in the affected areas. Many agree that solving the cattle rustling challenges will be a big step towards achieving lasting peace in the north eastern region and will also open the region for economic development.

In the American Old West, rustling was considered a serious offense, and resulted in lynching by vigilantes. Mexican rustlers were a major issue during the American Civil Wars, with the Mexican government being accused of this practice. Alludes that in African, pastoral communities have become synonymous with high levels of armed violence and severe under-development.² Governments and international agencies alike often frame pastoralism as a thorn in the side of state-led development and violence reduction policies. There are a number of reasons for this: the fact that many pastoral communities function outside of state administrative and security frameworks; the view that the pastoral lifestyle is fundamentally incompatible with the state; malfunctioning conflict mediation systems within pastoral communities; and the apparent contradiction of the pastoral mode of production to agrarian economies.

Elsewhere in Africa it is also observed that cattle rustling is connected to political struggles as evident in some parts of Africa.³ They illustrate that, in 2013, many people were killed and wounded in a series of massive cattle raids perpetrated, by rebels in the Jonglei region of South Sudan. To them, the killing and massive cattle rustling took a political perspective. Similarly, in Nigeria, the spate of cattle rustling in the Northern part of the

² Kaprom, Titus P. "Effects of cattle rustling on economic development a case of Masol Location, West Pokot County." (2013).

³ Okoli, Al-Chukwuma, and Francis N. Okpaleke. "Cattle rustling and dialectics of security in Northern Nigeria." *International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science* 2, no. 1 (2014): 109-117.

country in recent years has sometimes been associated with the activities of the Boko Haram insurgence group. Based on this analysis, it could be said that they are similar in the way they analyzed the causes of cattle rustling in relation to politics and political processes.⁴

Forms of violence that are linked to cattle rustling underpinned by criminality now pervade the central Nigerian area. The rustling of cattle for economic gains represents the primary drive for the attack of defenceless communities. This is part of an economically based form of criminality perpetrated by criminal networks that are illegal and informal in their operations. The rise of an underground economy that is linked to cattle rustling is increasingly being fueled by a climate of insecurity and violence, which also underpins ethno-religious and communal conflicts in the central Nigerian area as a result of political and structural imbalance.⁵

In the recent years, the central area of Nigeria has the struggle over access and control of land between the pastoralist and the crop farmers constitutes the basis for violence and conflict between the two groups. This has led to devastating impact such as cattle rustling, loss of lives, displacements of both the pastoralists and the crop farmers, and destruction of property, in places such as Plateau, Benue, Nasarawa, Niger, and Taraba states. This dynamic trends account for spiral conflict, proliferation of illegal arms coupled with slim

⁴ Okoli, Al-Chukwuma, and Francis N. Okpaleke. "Cattle rustling and dialectics of security in Northern Nigeria." *International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science* 2, no. 1 (2014): 109-117.

⁵ Scientific Research Journal (SCIRJ), Volume VII, Issue III, March 2019 90 ISSN 2201-2796 .
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opportunities of livelihood in the North central region, all put together candled cattle rustling within the region.⁶.

In Kenya, pastoralist communities are typically nomads found in North Eastern and Rift Valley regions. These are communities that depend on cattle, goats, pigs, camels, donkeys, chickens and bee-keeping and their products sources of livelihood. Ironically, it is within these pastoral communities that cattle raids are frequent and have continued to pose security threat to the country. Cattle rustling in West Pokot County involves the Turkana, Sabaot, Samburu, Marakwet, Sabiny and Karamajong communities. It is a way of pastoralists communities where the ‘Morans raids as a symbol of dominance. These raids are normally planned, guided and moderated by community elders. The results are usually retaliatory attacks by the rival communities. Most importantly, scholars associate cattle rustling to culture, illegal proliferation of arms, hunger, climate change, boundary disputes, insecurity, political issues, unemployment and economic gain and means of livelihood among others.⁷

There appears a new pattern of illicit exploitation of economic resources that has arisen in Kenya, in the shape of banditry and cattle rustling (raids). The Boran Community is one of the pastoralist communities who are in constant conflict with their neighbors. In Marasabit Cental Sub County of Marsabit County, residents persistently experience cattle rustling. Reports suggests that most conflicts are caused by competition over access to, and control of, scarce natural resources, including water and pasture”. Raiders occasionally come from

⁶ Human rights watch report; 2004

⁷ Scientific Research Journal (SCIRJ), Volume VII, Issue III, March 2019 89 ISSN 2201-2796
www.scirj.org © 2019, Scientific Research Journal
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neighboring countries namely South Sudan and Ethiopia.⁸ However, while traditional rustling may not often require violence, it is now undoubtedly fatal. For instance, heavily armed bandits recently attacked the Sakhu Constituency forming the Marsabit Sub County on 12 December 2021 where at least 12 people were murdered,⁹

The custom of rustling and revenge attacks creates has had negative impact including loss of human life; land damage, cattle theft and population dislocation among the affected communities. Marsabit Borana and the Gabra have the longest history of rivalry despite sharing culturally and historically. Both Borana and Gabra Communities enjoy the protection of well-trained and well-armed clan Oromos warriors from Ethiopia with whom they share ancestral ties. The recent modes of aggression tend to be fueled by numerous fractures including poor governance, corruption, politicized ethnic conflict, and poor distribution of resources.

Arms trade and cattle raiding propel political violence in Kenya's Marsabit northern frontier county. The proliferation of small arms tends to increase the severity and rate of such activities. Generations of conflict have progressed to the acquisition of illegal weapons by groups, with war-hardened Marsabit County citizens expected to possess superior weaponry to security forces. Within the East African region, many countries are grappling with the challenge of illegal firearms. The same applies in Kenya. According to a

⁸ Adan, Mohamud, Waqo Dida Ruto Pkalya, Peter Nyorsok, Mohamed Abdullahi Abdi, Hezron Ripko, Kiprop K. Benard, Mukoo Benedict et al. "I II Closed to Progress An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impacts of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda." (2005).

⁹ <https://nation.africa/kenya/counties/marsabit/rustlers-kill-12-in-two-saku-raids-escape-with-livestock--3657398>

2017 small arms report, Kenya has the highest number of illegal weapons in unofficial hands in the world¹⁰.

The ongoing drought in the region also perpetuates insecurity. Pastoral development is the primary subsistence in Marsabit County.¹¹ Furthermore, the conflict is exacerbated by limited resources in the region. The existing climate change has led to scarce rainfall and limited water sources and agriculture is becoming less sustainable by the day. Not forgetting to mention the encroaching Chalbi desert. Marsabit Central Sub County is priding of Mount Marsabit with Forested Mountain Area and farming area where small-scale farming is practiced and has since time immemorial acted as a refuge for pastoralists during dry weather conditions and as a food basket for entire Northern Kenya. Persistent drought and continued cattle rustling and inter-communal violence displacing farmers and pastoralists from their traditional grazing lands have increased the population of Marsabit Town where the Natural habitat can no longer support the population size. Cattle rustling are a practice with setbacks for Marsabit communities as it derails them from achieving planned government development goals This situation has hence led to underdevelopment thus poverty among the residents of Marsabit County.

1.1.1 Cattle Rustling and National Security

The practice of cattle-rustling remains a major cause of insecurity and conflict amongst the pastoral communities in Kenya. Pastoral communities occupy the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Samburu, Turkana, Pokot, Trans-Nzoia, Marakwet, Isiolo and Marsabit regions of the country and mainly rely on livestock farming and pastoralism for their subsistence The recent upsurge of incidents of cattle-rustling has been greatly facilitated by the ready availability of small arms and light weapons in the cattle-

¹⁰http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf

¹¹<https://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news/2019/08/12-people-killed-in-marsabit-attack-by-ethiopia-militia/>

rustling prone areas. The increased use of weaponry in cattle-rustling by the pastoralist communities has not only grown to become a major daunting security threat to the lives of the pastoralists but also a national security concerns for the Kenya¹².

The practice is not only a key security threat but has also affected the very core of their livelihoods, which is anchored on ownership of large herds of livestock. Efforts by police to enforce the law only aggravated the situation, sometimes leading to vicious gun battles, with the porous borders making it easy for cattle rustlers to flee to neighboring countries. Therefore, the effect of cattle rustling is not confined to the people from the affected community but is a challenge to the entire nation.

1.1.2 Cattle Rustling and Regional Security

Cattle rustling has been the major security challenges in the counties and the communities in the upper Rift valley and North Eastern Kenya. The seemingly endless fights between members of the Tugen and Pokot communities always hit the news. Blood is dripping along the border line between Baringo South (Tugen and Ilchamus live here) and Tiaty, which is the only Pokot-dominated constituency outside West Pokot County. This cycle of killings in pastoralist areas has never gone away. Despite having devolution and setting up of life changing projects to these areas there is no changes even as per now 2019. Even the previous governments faced the same frustration of warning after warning and one round of disarmament after another, with no success. There is grinding poverty, unemployment and low literacy levels. There most simple way to end this neglect and squalid life is training a wise career move to these cattle rustlers which are mainly young people Efforts by police to enforce the law only aggravated the situation, sometimes leading to vicious gun battles, with the porous borders making it easy for cattle rustlers to flee to neighboring countries.

While the government has promised that the menacing cases of cattle theft and banditry attacks in Baringo south and Tiaty sub counties in Baringo may soon be a thing of the past courtesy of an initiative geared towards transforming bandits who are believed to be youth through training by fellow

¹² Kiptoo, B (2021) Cattle-rustling in Kenya, https://www.academia.edu/40362894/Cattle_rustling_in_Kenya

youth from Baringo County, a lot is yet to be done and the guns are not silenced yet. The region is known as a hotbed of producing stock theft warriors and its story will be changed by fellow youth from Baringo. More than thirty-reformed stock theft warriors from the area have vowed to drop the culture and start different ways which will not harm anyone but rather bring change to the region. Additionally, the same can be said of Samburu, Isiolo, Turkana Counties just to mention but a few¹³.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Historically, cattle rustling has existed as a cultural practice among pastoralist communities in Kenya. However, there has emerged a new system of predatory exploitation of economic resources in the form of banditry and cattle rustling (raids) in Kenya with a motive that deviates from the traditional cattle rustling practice.¹⁴ Cattle rustling is now presenting a serious security threat to the country, particularly in Northern Kenya. Despite government efforts in containing the cattle rustling menace in the Northern Kenya Region, there remain impediments to the realization of development objectives for the region. While economic conditions remain dire in the region and politics of ethnicity and the scramble for scarce resources have driven the conflict levels to unbearable heights for the residents.

Marsabit Central Sub County is viewed by county inhabitants as resource-rich and center of power in the county and is a contested area. It can be argued that cattle rustling has become a strategy of dislodging each other from the area for control of resources such as pasture and arable land in the Marsabit Central Sub County. The political power struggle is expressed in intense and often violent ethnicized campaign periods for Governorship and other elective positions around which time raids intensify. Cattle rustling is aimed at

¹³ Kiptoo, B (2021) Cattle-rustling in Kenya, https://www.academia.edu/40362894/Cattle_rustling_in_Kenya

¹⁴ Mkutu, Kennedy Agade. "Small arms and light weapons among pastoral groups in the Kenya–Uganda border area." *African Affairs* 106, no. 422 (2007): 47-70.

portraying political opponents as underperformers. The study assumes there exists entrenching a culture of security in the County.

While there have been efforts in curbing cattle rustling in the area, the effect it has on the social economic development in the area is great. While other studies have considered cattle rustling in terms of security threat only and not the necessary policy interventions, this study included socio-economic intervention policy intervention required to address the challenges related to cattle rustling.

Ethnically manipulated politics and resource scarcity have ensured nonconformity with the law. The study establishes a research gap in decentralizing social development programs and policy challenges facing the county. Hence the study seeks to examine the implementation of social development policies across the county for the equitable distribution of resources to enhance security. Marsabit Central Sub County has suffered persistent cattle rustling hence the study choice location.

1.3 Study Objectives

The study is guided by the following objectives and specific study objectives.

1.3.1. General Objectives

To establish the persistent cattle rustling, politics of ethnicity, and security and governance needs of Marsabit Central Sub-County.

1.3.2. Objectives of the Study

The study sought to address the following objectives:

- i. To analyze the motivation behind cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County.
- ii. To analyze the implication cattle rustling and security in Marsabit Central Sub County.

- iii. To determine the nexus between policy and development goals as solutions to lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub County.

1.4 Research Questions

The following questions guided the study:

- a) What are the motivation behind cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County?
- b) What are the implication cattle rustling and security in Marsabit Central Sub County?
- c) What are the nexus between policy practices and security as solutions to lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is aimed at exploring the dynamics and effects of cattle rustling in Marsabit County and how multiple factors such as cattle rustling, ethnopolitics, and poor distribution of resources are key issues in resolving and understanding the region's violent conflict. This study may shed more light on the understanding of the effects of the conflict and their impact on the security in the area. The study may further inform on future policy makers and measures in order to resolve the conflict more efficiently to ensure the development of the region.

The study may enable the community, researchers and academician on understand how cattle rustling affects economic development and it may also add to the current literature on the effects of cattle rustling on the security situation in the north eastern Kenya. .

1.6 The scope of the study

This study sought to analyze the motivation behind cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County, establish the implication cattle rustling and security in Marsabit Central Sub County affected people; and determine the nexus between policy and development goals as

solutions to lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub County. The study focused on the county government staff, national government security agencies, non-governmental organizations, residents, and community member. These included the County Government Staff, politicians, local residents, security enforcement and investigation agencies. Community-based peace activists, elders, and religious leaders were also interviewed. The study was conducted in Marsabit County between May and July, 2023.

The study encountered inadequate literature on prior research studies on cattle rustling in Marsabit Sub County. Reviewed literature pointed to less research on the effect of cattle rustling on social economic development in the Sub County. First, there was a challenge to the availability of reliable data and secondly, the primary data may not have been forthcoming or accurate. The insecurity of cattle rustling crimes is often regarded as a sensitive security matter.

The researcher may have been viewed with suspicion. This may have made some respondents to be suspicious of the study and thereby reserve or skew their responses, especially those touching on National Government Agencies. This may have been the case for government officers who may have held the view that the approach is not effective but viewed their responses as being critical of government initiatives. On the other hand, some respondents may have provided biased responses in attempts to project their work as a successful one. Further, access to key respondents was not guaranteed due to their schedules and reluctance to participate in a study. The researcher, therefore, endeavored to re-assure the respondents of the use of the responses and the upholding of confidentiality.

The information collected were cleaned and sorted to focus only on the information that was relevant and could purposely be used for the study. The researcher also used unclassified information purely for academic purposes. The researcher carried all the necessary documents to confirm his status as an authorized student-researcher.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The following literature review focuses on scholarly publications done previously relating to ethnicity, cattle rustling, and politics in Kenya. In addition to journals and online sources, this study reviewed policy documents drafted by competent county security authorities, national assembly reports, and scholars on national security. Within the confine of social contract theory, the state and government are interchangeably used to mean the same thing. The state in the ideal sense has the following functions to carry out, these functions also call for the existence of the state. The functions include Law Making, and the Protection of lives and property of the citizens (human security), Defence of the state (country), Maintenance of law and order, Economic functions, and Political functions.

Cattle rustling menace critical observation reveals that where the threat persisted, the state's performance of its duties was insufficient. When the state effectively performs its duties, it will show up in the policies; as a result, organized crimes like cattle rustling will be properly addressed, which will strengthen the case for the necessity of the state's existence and effectiveness as required by the social contract.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Social Contract Theory

Various theories explain conflicts and the need for security for the people. Social Contract Theory describes social contract theory as propounded by Jean Jacques Rousseau (1762). Rousseau was born (1712- 1778), his thesis contract social was developed in (1762) the thesis is one of the factors that inspired the French revolution of 1789 which was a revolt

against the French despotic monarchy, it also forms the bases of popular sovereignty. The cohorts of Rousseau include Hobbes and John Locke among others (the mechanical theorists of the state). They portend that man is essentially good and sympathetic as found in the state of nature, he forwarded that in the state of nature men were free and equal, and there was idyllic happiness, but with the introduction of private property, material acquisition, and the increase in number, quarrels arise and man is compelled to give up his natural freedom and rights, to find a form of association which protect with the whole common force the person and his property. Every man who is an associate becomes as free as before, the problem of men is solved through the contract and the creation of civil society.

In the contract, every man surrenders to the community all his rights, and the community becomes sovereign. Sovereignty is exercised in the interests of the subjects because the sovereign body is formed only of the individuals who constitute it. The sovereign body has no interest which contradicts the interest of the subjects.¹⁵

The theory is however, utopia, on the bases that the state has no interest that contradicts that of the subjects. It is not possible for the state to have the same interests as the subjects at all times. Secondly, individuals in the state differ from one another in their interests at the individual, group, and community levels, with different numerous and contradicting priorities based on the nature of the community and the social order. This again, makes it difficult for the state to fit into the interests of these different categories at all times in the

¹⁵ Thomas Scientific Research Journal (SCIRJ), Volume VII, Issue III, March 2019 87 ISSN 2201-2796

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exercise of its functions, most especially in the area of human security which is part of the thrust of the discussion.

The theory brings to fore the reason for the existence of the state and the functions the state is meant to execute in society and in the lives of its subject if it must exist and be legitimate among other things. The theory also enlightens the subjects to know that the state is surmountable whenever it failed to execute functions that it is formed to do.

The state is saddled with the functions of human security which includes the protection of the life and property of subjects. The state or the government is the chief custodian of human security, it ensures that human security is given the required priority and attention both in theory and actions of the government. By implication, the protection of the lives of herdsmen and cattle is the responsibility of the government based on the prescriptions of the social contract as postulated by Rousseau. This means that the state is to coordinate the activities of cattle breeders in their interest which will indicate that the state has fulfilled its portion of the pact appropriately. It is also the responsibility of the state to handle the activities of culprits of cattle rustling to preserve the life and Scientific property of cattle breeders of which the state will be rewarded with legitimacy and recognition (compliance) from the cattle breeders and other subjects that are vulnerable to the harms of cattle rustling.

2.3. Literature Review

The March 2013 general elections brought into place the first devolved system of government as envisaged by the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, a popular move, for which Kenyans had voted, in the hope that it would correct regional economic and political

marginalization and promote participation and accountability. Devolution handed the day-to-day running of counties to 47 elected county governors, each working alongside county assemblies, and county bureaucracy.¹⁶

Certain fundamental responsibilities, such as security and education, remained under the national government's control. The processes that produce security and insecurity as well as the management of security in general have, however, been subject to the addition of new variables as a result of devolution. Additionally, it is clear from the constitution, county laws, and county government practice that while counties do not directly have a responsibility to provide security, they do have important development responsibilities that have an impact on factors that contribute to insecurity, such as unemployment, inequality, and land disputes. Furthermore, unresolved national security issues arise, become crystallized, and are ultimately resolved within counties. As a result, county governance is closely linked to the national roles of security administration and governance.¹⁷

Security is emerging as a concurrent function with both the national and county governments co-financing security activities. This signals an important innovation with regard to security governance under the devolved system of government. While this study seeks to establish policy gaps in security in Marsabit Central County that contribute to persistent cattle raids, further study is necessary to establish the security enforcement roles of County Governments in Kenya. Uncertainties surrounding the question of devolution were the fear that it may lead to more conflicts, destabilization, and national insecurity.

¹⁶ <http://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/handle/11732/1009;jsessionid=5D42D47F95A0831AD6B63972BCA612AD>

¹⁷ Options for security after devolution in Kenya

Agade, Kennedy M; Martin, Marani; Mutuma, Ruteere

This study, is an important opportunity to examine and assess the policy gap in security management of Saku constituency.

2.3.1 Motivators of Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County

The Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security identified the following factors as contributing to the nation's insecurity, according to Parliamentary Public Petition No. 30 of 2020 regarding unrest in the Saku Constituency and larger Marsabit County, which was presented to the National Assembly on August 12, 2020:¹⁸ Political supremacy and tribal animosity especially between the Borana and the Gabra communities, Land and Boundary disputes, Skewed distribution of National and County Jobs and resources, Scramble for the water and pasture for livestock, Cattle rustling, Possession of unlicensed firearms by civilians, Presence of Militia in Marsabit County, Inadequate policing of the county due to vastness of the poor infrastructure and disarmament of National Police Reservists and Long Porous and unprotected Kenya/Ethiopia border.

2.3.2 The implication cattle rustling and security in Marsabit Central Sub County

Cattle rustling have a diverse implication on the lives and livelihoods of the affected people. These implications among others include insecurity related challenges. The effects extent beyond country borders. Cattle rustlers also exploit weak cross-border coordination between governments in the region. Cattle lords recruit and arm rural warriors to steal cattle for sale to abattoirs in towns or cross into neighboring countries where they sell the cattle. Cattle keeping appears more viable in Marsabit Sub County because of its cooler

¹⁸ Report on Parliamentary Public Petition No. 30 of 2020 regarding insecurity in Saku constituency and the larger Marsabit County 12 August 2020.

climate, and availability of pasture and water. Stolen cattle are easy to traffic as they can be disguised as a legal commodity. Criminals target small-scale pastoralists who are the backbone of the regional beef industry. Their livelihoods are threatened by criminals who supply stolen beef to growing urban meat markets. Cattle raids in lawless Northern Kenya are driven by the desire of those communities to get money to buy arms, and by business people who want to cash in on a growing urban population in need of meat. Tribal conflicts are common and communities need arms to protect themselves when the governments fail to do so, and meat traders provide an easy source of money to buy arms. There is an emergence of commercialized cattle-rustling where wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders, or local people pursuing economic objectives finance raids among the pastoral communities. Politicians and businessmen hire cattle raiders for commercial purposes totally unrelated to cattle rustling as a cultural activity of the pastoral communities.¹⁹ However, with devolution competition for resources have widen to include political power where politicians rally their ethnic bases to discredit those in control by arming and aiding cattle rustlers to win elections.

The Marsabit Sub County politics, and the area being the seat of county government is considered the power and financial hub of the county and is thus the epicenter of War. The political groupings and attacks are meant to drive away those considered privileged to occupy the resource-rich area in the county which is also the seat of power in the County. So they can expand their supporters' grazing land. Politicians gain the support of the electorate because they support cattle rustling and unscrupulous business people become

¹⁹ Murkomen, M. K. "The Impact of Policing Strategies in Combating Cattle Rustling in Tot Division, Marakwet District." *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 5, no. 10 (2015): 174-186.

rich out of stolen cattle, while the populace becomes poorer due to a diminished number of livestock in the area as a result of export to urban areas and other countries for beef.²⁰

In the view of this study, transformation of cattle rustling into commercial activity has increased the intensity and frequency of raids leading to a reduction in the number of cattle available in the area and an increase in insecurity. Poverty meted on people mean survival for the strongest. Every community, clan, and tribe organize to gain small arms and the focus is on resource control while denying it to others. Arms trade thrives in the region with no stringent measures by authorities to end it.

Increasingly, it seems that many analysts within the peacebuilding field predict that future violent conflicts will likely take the form of resource wars which can be understood as those conflicts which are primarily waged over access to scarce resources such as rare minerals, water, or oil.²¹ The underlying reasoning behind this assumption is that, “as the global population continues to rise, and the demand for resources continues to grow, there is significant potential for conflicts over natural resources to intensify. The proponents of this view argue that resource scarcity may be an underlying cause of violence as it serves as an indication of poor social capital. The inability of existing social resources to develop, maintain, and implement innovative techniques and solutions to resource scarcity indicates weak overall social capital, translating into weak state institutions. While grievances and

²⁰ Murkomen, M. K. "The Impact of Policing Strategies in Combating Cattle Rustling in Tot Division, Marakwet District." *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 5, no. 10 (2015): 174-186.

²¹ Growth: Building Jobs in Developing Countries. Department for International Development.

motivations for war are unique to every violent conflict, weak state institutions serve as a good indicator of the potential for violent conflict.²²

Arguments that resource abundance, and not resource scarcity, has been a cause of violent conflict have long existed. The more plentiful a resource, the more competition there will be for access and control over a particular resource. The higher the economic return, the more competition, and the higher the likelihood of a violent conflict erupting. In the past decades, natural resources have attracted considerable attention as a source of conflict. Some scholars have argued that it is not scarcity, but the abundance of natural resources which creates problems.

2.3.3. Policing Strategies Employed in Preventing Cattle Rustling Crimes

Some of the methods that the Kenyan government, the local community, and the civil society have used to deal with cattle rustling problems in the pastoralist areas include mopping of illegal arms, deployment of more police officers, peacebuilding and restoration, and cutting off illegal arms and livestock trade among other strategies. The police are only brought in the numbers only when phenomena become out of control and published. They are often deployed as one of the last and most drastic elements of social control that is called to intervene and control social behavior when other less severe and informal agents of social control fail (Williams, 2001). **Section 14 of the Police Act Chapter 84** laws of Kenya state the functions of Kenya police force as maintenance of law and order, preservation of peace, protection of life and property, detection and prevention of crime, apprehension of offenders and enforcement of all laws and regulations. Cattle rustling like any other crime causes disorder and destruction of life and property.

²² <https://www.unep.org/resources/annual-report/unep-2009-annual-report>

Following the 2020 and 2021 heightened raid and killings in the Sub County the Kenya police increased a General Service Unit (GSU) there. Under normal circumstance police deployment in the area is not visible except around the town and settlements. However recent serious conflict between Borans and Gabras and ongoing Boran Rendille conflict forced the government to declare the area security zone deploying hundreds of police.²³

The Kenyan government has on severally occasions conducted disarmament exercises in pastoralist northern Kenya with mixed results (Amene, 2009). The exercises of collecting illegal firearms from pastoralists was voluntary or forceful conducted by the police. Voluntary disarmaments are conducted by the provincial administration and local community leaders.

The Nongovernmental organizations have been useful in persuading the locals to hand over illicit firearms to the government. However, forced disarmaments usually yield very little results compared to voluntary surrender of firearms. however, arms trade remains intact and immediately replenishes the rustlers' armories because the state neither cuts off the source of arms nor engages the pastoralists in a continuous disarmament exercise.²⁴

The government and the community are using community policing strategies to fight against cattle rustling. Community policing was launched in Kenya in 2005 but was not fully entrenched in pastoralist northern Kenya till 2010. The community policing strategy allows citizens and police to work together in identifying security problems in an area and also collaborate in seeking workable solutions to the problem.²⁵

²³ <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234674565.pdf>. Accessed 15 August 2022.

²⁴ Pkalya, R., M. Adan, and I. Masinde. "Indigenous democracy: traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in Kenya." *Kenya: ITDG-EA* (2004).

²⁵ Brogden, Mike, and Preeti Nijhar. *Community policing*. Willan, 2013.

Since independence governments have adopted various strategies to address the social economic disparities such as the one experienced in the ASAL Areas. Kenya's development planning strategy was centralized since Independence in 1963 until 2010 constitution heralded in devolution. There before, in 1983 a new approach called District Focus was introduced. It was considered potential approach to bring about meaningful change to the rural population using a case study from Murang' a District. Inequalities between socioeconomic strata as well as within the household have increased since 1963 and it is argued that post-independence modes of local organization are directly related to these inequalities. Although District Focus has the theoretical potential for addressing these issues and for supporting initiatives in local organization such as those by women, the debate was that it is unlikely to occur.

Decentralization was viewed as a way to improve rural development programs' effectiveness by making them more responsive to local needs and conditions, allowing for more flexibility in policy implementation, and providing a way to coordinate the various agencies at the local level. The District Focus, however, was centralization in a new guise that fell short of its original goals. Since then, the idea of "development from within" has been put forth as a solution to the development crisis in rural Africa. However, if the original ideas are put into practice under the proposed equalization fund, which is intended to develop key sectors to bring marginalized areas into required growth and development with the rest of Kenya, the policy can eliminate marginalization.

The Equalization Fund, established under Article 204 of the Constitution to address the marginalization and low-level infrastructure in Northern Kenya and other regions, provides for the annual appropriation of 0.5 percent of all the revenue collected by the National

Government each year. This is part of policy attempts to target the marginalization of Arid Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). To raise the quality of those services to the level of other communities and areas in Kenya, the fund is to be used to improve the basic but crucial services, such as water, roads, health facilities, and electricity, for the marginalized communities and areas.²⁶

The Constitution under Article 216 (4) obligated the Commission on Revenue Allocation to determine, publish and regularly review a policy, which sets out a criterion for the identification of marginalized areas for purposes of applying Article 204 (2). In February 2013, the Commission of Revenue Allocation developed a marginalization policy for 2014- 2017, identifying fourteen counties to benefit from the Fund and provided a framework to guide in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the Fund.

Together with the Marginalization Policy, the guideline was approved by the parliament. The recommendation outlined the Equalization Fund's sources, goals, administration, management, and winding up in addition to suggesting that a framework be created for how the Fund would be distributed. The Constitution allows the National Government to use the Fund either directly or indirectly by making conditional or unconditional grants to the marginalized counties, according to the guidelines it provided. The Equalization Fund will prioritize development initiatives and projects in marginalized counties to promote economic development in those counties.²⁷

The progress seems stalled with no implementation strategy in place. The marginalized counties continue to lag behind in all areas of development. Dwindling pasture due to

²⁶ DISCUSSION BRIEF: Marginalized communities losing an opportunity: Urgent need for improvement and efficiency of the Equalization Fund. Jarso Guyo Mokku, September 2017.

²⁷ The Kenya Government Gazette notice on 13th March 2015, Vol. CXVII—No. 26 Gazette Notice no. 1711

environmental changes continue to impact negatively and the pastoralists way of life. Equalization fund if implemented with guidance and well thought out policy goals and strategies to ensure success, would help spur growth in the area and provide alternative ways of life thereby reducing reliance on cattle keeping which is no longer sustainable due to negative effects of climate change being experienced.

Policy ideas such as those advanced by The Millenium Development Vilages (MDV) propageted by economists Jeffrey Sachs and others who thought that sufficient funding interventions in agriculture, health, education, water and resource protection would be possible to transform physical and human environments and achieve the MDGs by 2015 may help Kenya Government approach to development in the poorly governed and underdeveloped Marsabit County. The keraro village in Tigray province is one such example where implementation was success though lacked sustained funding. The benefits were high in relatively short period of implementation. Kenya may therefore borrow such ideas where applicable to ensure equitable development in the region.

The Big Push Theory of Change argues that intensive, integrated packages of intervention in areas such as health, agriculture, infrastructure, energy and communications can lead to sustainable reductions in poverty in communities where previous isolated interventions have made little difference. The view of Big Push that overcomes capital deficiencies is necessary condition for members of community to reach the threshold that leads on to resilience and self-sustaining growth. A key to this is improved agricultural productivity that enables people in rural areas to save and accumulate wealth that then stimulates investment and diversification into non-farm work and an escape from poverty.²⁸

²⁸ <https://www.economicdiscussion.net/economic-theories/big-push-theory/big-push-theory-of-economic-development-economics/30177>

The local community leaders from Boran, Rendille, Burji and Gabra communities have made several peacebuilding efforts intended to stop the cattle rustling phenomenon, with little success. Local NGOs and churches have tried to encourage the communities to co-exist in harmony. Developmental NGOs have also encouraged the communities to embrace education by helping build schools and paying school fees for children who have enrolled in schools as a means of eradicating cattle rustling. Unfortunately, most peace-building and restoration efforts are conducted when major cattle raids have occurred and lots of life lost.²⁹ A Policy approach that deals with the root causes of the problem needs to be developed and strategic goals set to achieve progressive society not in the Marsabit Sub County Bedeviled by crisis.

2.4 Literature Gap

In the cattle rustling and security of the Marsabit Central Sub County upon review of the literature in this study, a number of gaps have been established in resource scarcity, politics, and governance in Marsabit County. The available literature fails to explain national and county government strategies to foster security and ethnic coexistence. The dynamics of security in Marsabit Sub County explain state-centric security which the locals have always looked up to for protection. The state is the central subject of reference which eliminates other actors engaged in national security policies.

There are also literature gaps in the realignment of County Government Security policies and responses. The current structure may further be devolved to bring development programmes from counties to Sub counties. Security was central to districts under district commissioners before the promulgation of the current constitution in 2010. The

²⁹ Kamenju, Jan, Mwachofi Singo, and Francis Wairagu. *Terrorized citizens: Profiling small arms and insecurity in the north Rift region of Kenya*. Security Research and Information Centre, 2003.

development programs are, in the present system, county centric and large counties like Marsabit's security issues can only be understood in the writings of Chenua Achebe "the center can no longer hold". The rush for county resources to county headquarter may not bring answers to the current crisis.

The continued trade in small arms will continue fueling the conflict depriving the people of Marsabit Sub County of their right to livelihood and increasing poverty. Policy framework for the development needs of every part of the county may provide alternatives to conflict, develop the county and help improve the security situation in the region. The Lake Turkana Eastern Shores together with Calbi Desert is a tourist site to marvel. The planned development would take away young warriors from cattle rustling and put them to gainful engagement thereby improving the security of the county.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the study

Effect of Persistent Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County and implications

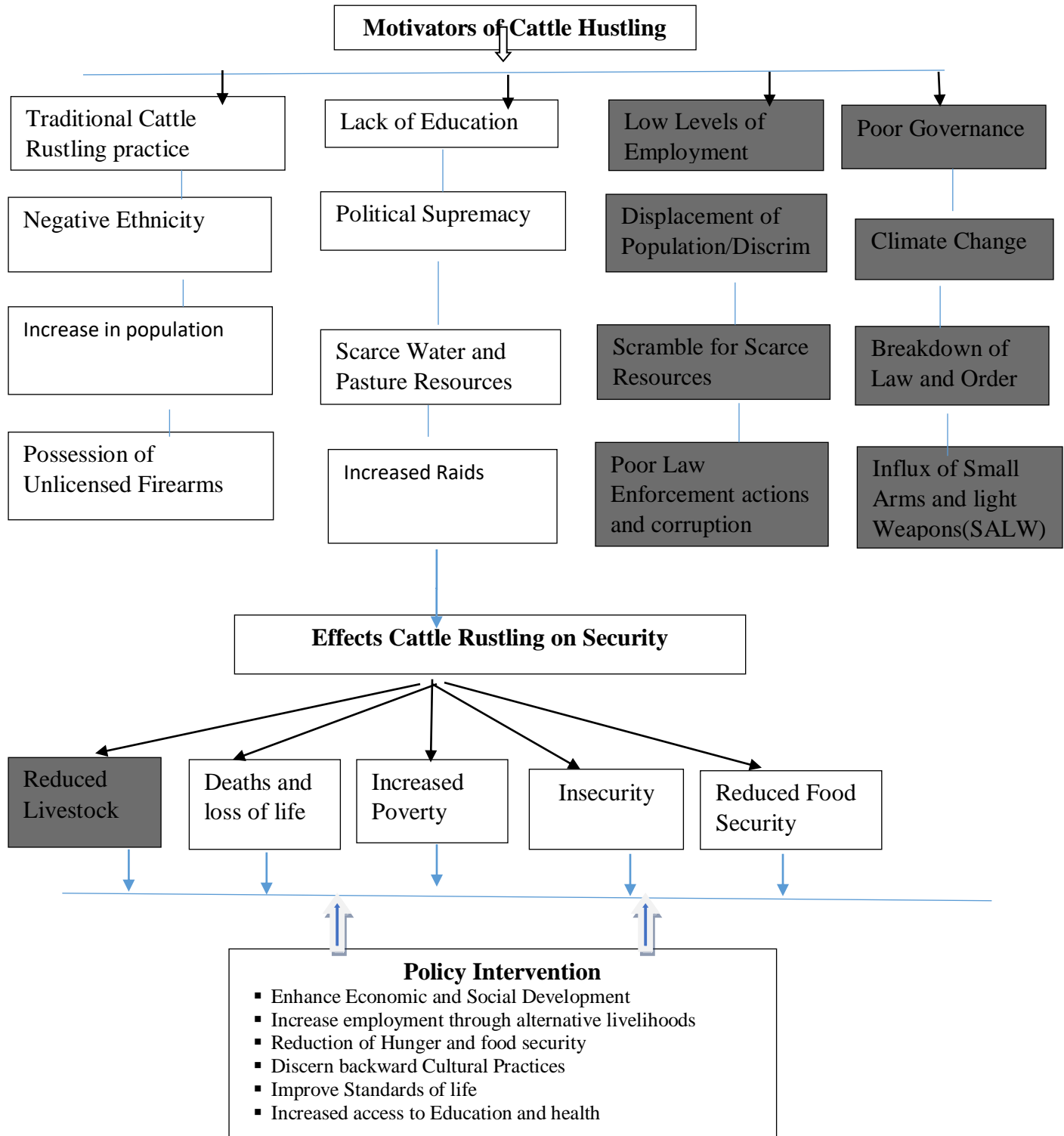


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author (2023)

ROLE OF DIFFERENT PLAYERS IN PROVIDING SOLUTION TO CATTLE RUSTLING

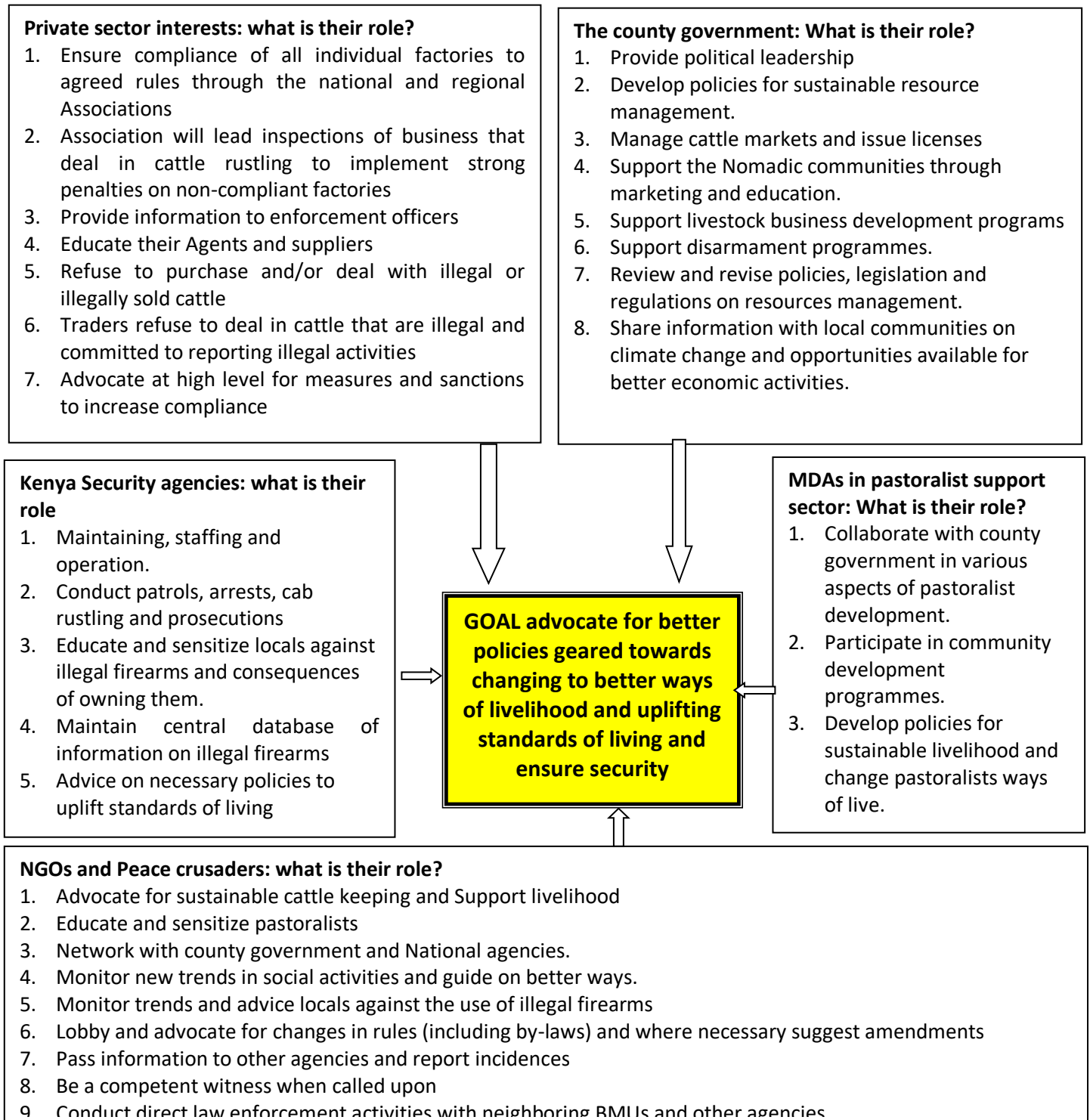


Figure 1.2: Role of Different Players in eradicating cattle rustling

Source: Author (2023)

2.5 Conclusion

The study seeks to provide development needs and options as solutions to the current crisis. The study realizes the upward trajectory of human and county government seen as insecurity and protracted rustling and political violence may degenerate to genocidal tendencies and lead to national insecurity. It is clear the emerging security threats have not been matched by equivalent optimal security sector policy interventions, county structural reforms, and overall security architecture implementation at both levels of National Government and County Governments to curb rustling and emerging security threats. Aligning County and National Government policies to security and SDG is important. drawing the pressure of resource conflict from County headquarters to ensure alternative development centers with required social amenities in each Sub County will ensure sustained security.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), civil society, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), and all other organizations working in Marsabit County Kenya, and other pastoralist areas are vital especially in the area of peace and reconciliation so that they can take the necessary precautions to ensure livestock rustling is effectively resolved in the area and ethnicity discarded to embrace development to improve the security of the people.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Introduction

The section focuses on the methodological approach of the study to be adopted to achieve the objectives stated earlier. It focused on the study design, area of study, target population, geography and obtaining answers to research questions.

3.2 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive surveys design. this method allowed for the analysis of variable using descriptive statistics such us percentage. The study used interviews as the main methods for data collection. Interviews were held with the local leadership, government officials, law enforcement agencies, civil society, and community members. To gain the historical aspects of the conflict, the researchers undertook an in-depth analysis of the relevant secondary data sources such as archival materials, official documents, reports, journals, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, and published books. The research heavily relied on Marsabit and Moyale government administration correspondences and annual reports to assemble relevant facts related to the central problem addressed by the study. The goal was to access materials that would fill in the gaps left by the various categories of respondents. Records and reports from the District Peace Committees' of both Marsabit and Moyale districts were also used.

3.4 Location of the Research

This study was conducted within Marsabit Sub County in four divisions The selected study locations are key areas affected by cattle rustling crime and with security agencies in place. Marsabit County also host a number of National Government agencies and non-governmental organizations that are involved in peace-building. It also has the major

highway linking Nairobi. Marsabit town which is the County Headquarter hosts all communities' resident in the county. The sub-county faces unique challenges and is one of the areas with high levels of poverty and underdevelopment due to cattle rustling that have affected insecurity in the area.

3.5 Study Population

This study targeted various agencies in Kenya that have a mandate on countering cattle rustling. Accordingly, the study focused on county government departments and county national government agencies, Members of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, residents, and politicians. These included the County Government Staff, politicians, local residents, security enforcement and investigation agencies. Community-based peace activists, elders, and religious leaders were also interviewed.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

This study employed non-probability sampling techniques because it sought information from respondents believed to be in possession of the information sought. Non-probability sampling is appropriate for qualitative studies because of focusing on in-depth information and not making inferences and generalizations.³⁰ Due to the sensitivity of the subject respondents were handpicked based on the information they were likely to possess regarding the multi-agency approach in countering transnational cattle crime. Purposive sampling was used to select key informants deemed to be knowledgeable on the subject of study. Then snowball sampling was adopted on the initial respondents to get subsequent respondents. This sampling technique was useful to the researcher since the appropriate

³⁰Mugenda Olive M. and Mugenda Abel G. Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. Acts Press, Nairobi, 2003. p 50

respondents were not known at the onset. It was useful since it was very difficult to have prior knowledge of the respondents from some quotas such as the investigation and intelligence units.

Quota sampling was used to determine the number of respondents from the various locations and agencies. Convenient sampling was used to interview the next respondent when respondents withdrew from the study or were unable to continue with the interview for various reasons. The study experienced two respondents that felt that they would not continue with the interview fearing victimization. The researcher looked for those informants with similar knowledge to replace the aforementioned respondents. Based on these approaches, the study sampled all the 230 respondents targeted by the study.

Table 3.1 Sample Size Distribution

			Percentage
National Government	Chief	6	2.9
	County Security officers	12	5.8
County Government		24	11.6
Local Residents		149	73.9
Community Leaders		12	5.8
Total		203	100.00

Source: Author (2023)

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The study employed various methods to collect both primary and secondary data to be used in the study. To collect primary data, the study used in-depth personal interviews, structured questionnaires, and focused group discussions. In-depth personal interviews were undertaken with identified key informants for the study. Key informants were drawn from academia, government institutions, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Semi-structured interviews were adopted in order to keep the respondents focused on the subject matter as the researcher gained in-depth information. Interview schedules were prepared and reviewed in advance with the key informants to guarantee the appointment and subject matter of study.

Structured questionnaires were utilized to collect data from the frontline and operational staff in the agencies, organizations, and units participating in multi-agency initiatives to counter transnational cattle crime. This tool had the advantage of the economy on time and funds which were constraints to this study.

Secondary data were obtained from official periodic reports of security agencies, government ministries, and departments, NGOs, and IGOs. Academic journals, theses, dissertations, monographs, online reports, government website postings, newsletter reports, and statistics were also used in the study to fill the gaps and enrich the primary data collected. The local administration provided information on the frequency of cattle rustling in the area. Secondary data was used to complement, corroborate and probe primary data and responses.

A pilot study was carried out to pre-test the research instruments using the NDC Course 24-2022/2023 participants. The pilot study assisted the researcher to identify confusing, unclear or ambiguous questions in the research instruments. Additionally, the researcher used triangulation to ensure the validity of the research findings. The adoption of appropriate scientific procedures enhanced objectivity and reduced bias in the study.

3.7 Data collection procedures

The researcher complied with rules and regulations governing research at the National Defence University Kenya, National Defense College (NDC), and Kenya. Accordingly, permissions were sought from the supervisor at NDC followed by an application of the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) research permit. This was followed by the designing, validating, and reviewing of research instruments. A list of contact persons was also prepared and used to secure appointments ahead of the interviews and discussions. Appointments for interviews and discussions were secured and conducted as per the appointments. Eight research assistants were trained to assist in the study. Questionnaires were administered and collected.

3.8 Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis was utilized to analyze the qualitative data that was collected. This, therefore, required the researcher to employ thematic analysis to organize the data into various categories to facilitate a deeper analysis of the various thematic issues in the study. Further, the questionnaires were examined to ascertain completeness and consistency. Coding of questionnaire responses was done and stored in an appropriate computer spreadsheet. Descriptive statistics namely frequency, means, and percentages were used to

describe the responses. Statistical analysis software namely Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were used to analyze the coded data.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical requirements is a critical factor in undertaking research. Research ethics are meant to protect both the researcher and the respondents when dealing with sensitive subjects and their acceptance to participate in research respectively. The rationale for ethical considerations in research is the quest to ensure that research is undertaken in a process that guarantees the safety and protection of research respondents, the research process, and the research itself. The consent of respondents was sought and adhered to during the research to comply with the doctrine of informed consent. There was full disclosure of information on the nature and purpose of the research to allow respondents to make an informed choice of participating or declining at any stage of the research.

Since the study touches on sensitive security set up, clarity on the use of the responses for academic purposes only was emphasized both in writing and verbally. The data and information obtained was confidential and was not shared with any individual or entity. Names of respondents were not displayed and were instead replaced by codes. Coercion, manipulation or incentives were not used at all. The researcher carried the NACOSTI research permit and other identification documents to support the legality and authenticity of the research undertaking. Acknowledging sources of information and subjecting the study findings to plagiarism as required by NDC and UON was upheld.

3.10 Chapter Outlines

This chapter included the target population, the sampling techniques used, data collection procedures, data analysis and presentation. The chapter was also sub-divided into; research

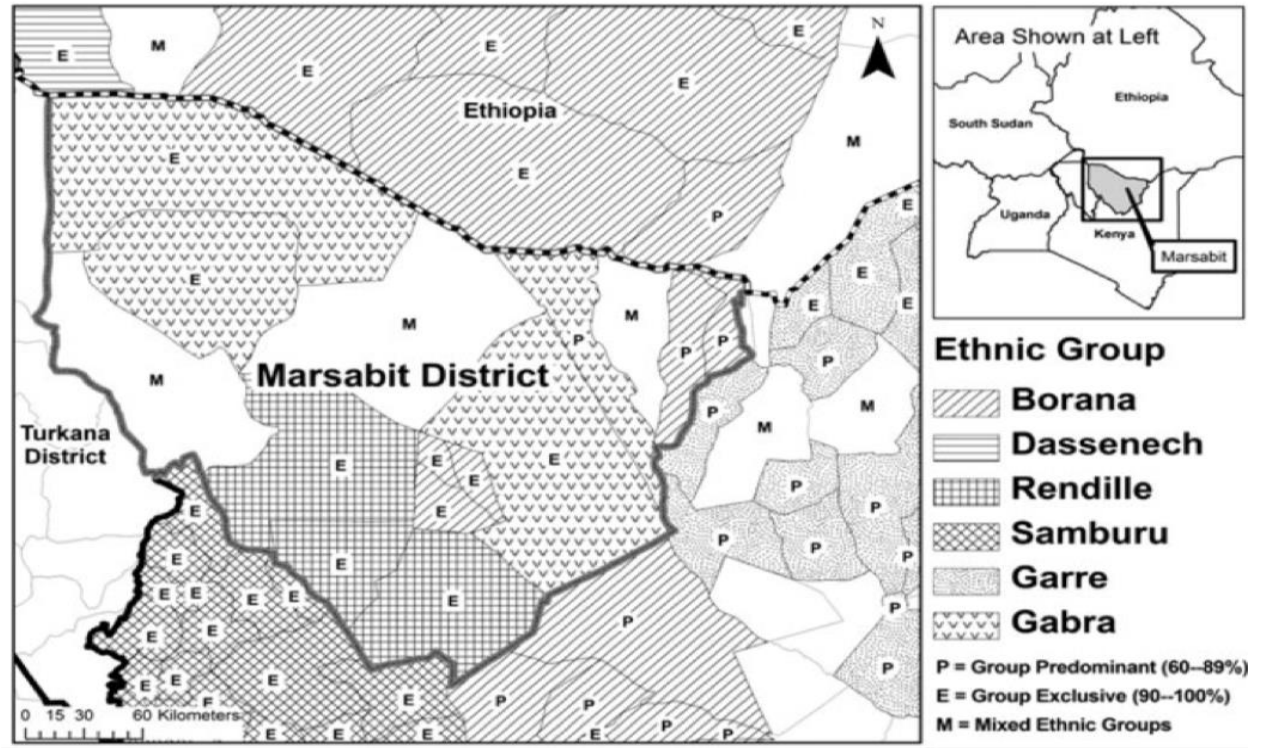
design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, data collection and data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

STUDY FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

Pastoral communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Northern Kenya depend on livestock for their livelihood. These ASALs are characterized by temporal and spatial climatic variation, making availability of resources uneven. Mobility is a key strategy used by pastoralists to efficiently utilize available resources, notably pasture and water. Marsabit Central Sub County is considered an island in the desert due to presence of Mt Marsabit that has cool climate and red volcanic soil good for farming. Rains are relatively high in the mountain zone. Borans being traditionally cattle keepers have remained in the green belts around the mountain and other parts of the county. Burjis who are traditional farmers among communities living here have remained in the mountain arable land. However, traditionally water resources were shared under the elder's direction during dry seasons especially between Borans and Gabras who share a lot in their customs and traditions. The following Map shows distribution of communities in Marsabit County where during dry period most pastoralist in the surrounding areas of green Marsabit Mountain area get attracted leading to competitions for pasture resulting in serious conflicts.



A 1962 map of Marsabit District showing nomadic community distribution

Cattle is considered main source of food especially milk and meat by the communities living here. Cattle Rustling is considered ways of replenishing wealth and ensuring food availability and hence accounting for its persistence here since time immemorial.

Once a traditional practice among nomadic communities, it has now become commercialized by criminal networks that often span communal and international borders and involve a wide range of perpetrators. Cattle rustling, a term widely accepted to mean livestock theft, has become a widespread and sometimes lethal practice in Marsabit Sub County. Most often these movements and competition for resources has resulted into conflicts across the neighbouring pastoralist communities within Mountai area of Marsabit Sub County. Although these conflicts have existed, pastoralists have always found their own ways of solving the problems. They have also had ways of coexisting amidst the unavoidable conflicts due to some cultural values that are commonly shared among them.

However, over the years, pastoralism continues to face threats due to a wide range of factors e.g. shrinking of pastoral lands due to population increase of people and livestock, poverty, poor governance, lack of resource management policies, marginalization of pastoral communities and climatic changes.

This chapter thus, sought to establish the reasons for persistent conflict in Marsabit Central Sub County in Marsabit County. The study evaluates the responses from Marsabit County Staff, the security agencies, the NGO's and intergovernmental organizations in Kenya that are part of the Civil society that are involved in peacemaking. The study also includes churches and community elders from the pastoral communities in Marsabit Central Sub County. The study also involved literature and findings from peace forums and Baraza organized by the local government administration in the area. This part also includes general information of the respondents.

4.2. The Response Rate

Available literature revealed that political supremacy and tribal animosity especially between the Borans, Rendille and the Gabra communities, land and boundary disputes, skewed distribution of National and County jobs and resources, scramble for the water and pasture for livestock, cattle rustling, possession of unlicensed firearms by civilians and the presence of Militia in Marsabit Counties have escalated the conflict. The findings from secondary sources also cited inadequate policing of the greater county due to its vastness and the poor infrastructure and disarmament of National Police Reservists and Long Porous and unprotected Kenya/Ethiopia border.

Out of the 203 questionnaires sent, 180 were returned and this registered a 78.3% Response rate. Although this was considered appropriate for such a study, the study did not

attain a full response as most of the targeted respondents were not available for the response although the high response was due to the researchers persistence in visiting the respondents.

4.3 Demographic Information of the Respondents

The study had sought to establish the general information of the respondent; general information provides data regarding research participants and is necessary for the determination of whether the individual in a particular study area is a representative sample of the target population for generalization purposes. The response was as follows

Table 2.1 Gender of the Respondents

Gender	N	Percentage
Male	117	65.0
Female	63	35.0
Total	180	100.0

Source: Author (2023)

The findings of the study indicated that out of the 180 respondents who participated in the study, 65.0% of were male while only 35.0% were female. This indicates that the study was gender representative. The findings indicated that although male were more than women, they both had an equal role in attaining peace and ending cattle rustling in the area.

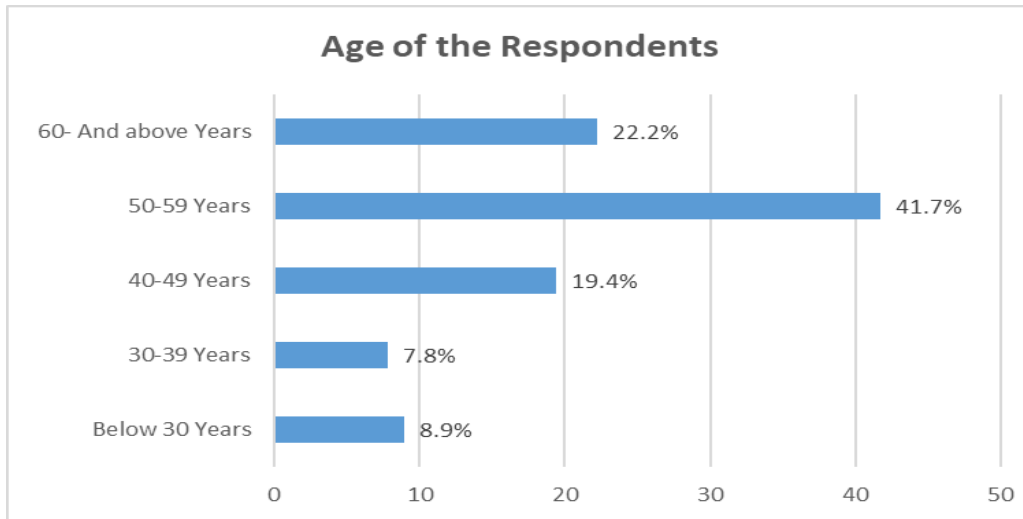


Figure 4.1 Age of the Respondents

The findings indicated that 8.9% were below 30 Years, 7.8% were 30-39 Years, 19.4% were 40-49 Years while 41.7% were 50-59 Years and 60 and 22.2% were above Years.

Table 4.2 Education Level

Education Level	N	Percentage (%)
Secondary and below	35	19.4
Tertiary	108	60.0
Undergraduate	20	11.1
Postgraduate	9	5.0
Others	8	4.4
Total	180	100.0

Source: Author (2023) The findings of the study also indicated that 19.4% had secondary level of education and below, 60.0% of the respondents had tertiary education certificates, 11.1% had Under Graduate Degree Certificate in different areas while 5.0% of the respondents had attained a Post University Graduate degree in unspecified area, while another 4.4% of the respondents had other training that were specified. This indicated that most of the respondents had tertiary level of education.

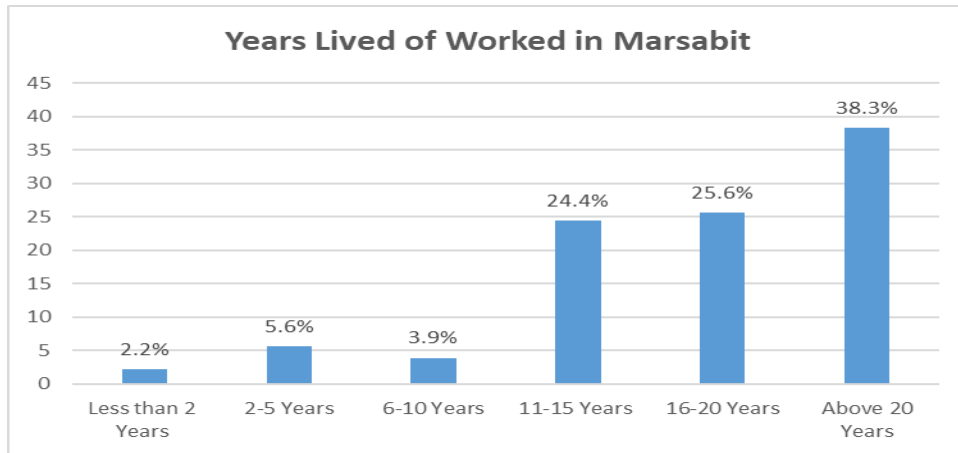


Figure 4.2 Yeas lived or worked in Marsabit County

The study sought to establish how long the respondents worked or lived at Marsabit Central Sub County, and the results indicated that 2.2% of the respondents had worked or lived in Marsabit Central Sub County for less than 2 Years, 5.6% for 2-5 Years, 3.9% for 6-10 years while 24.4% had worked or lived in Marsabit Central Sub County for 11-15 Years. The findings of the study also indicated that 25.6% of the respondents had worked or lived in Marsabit Central Sub County for 16-20 years while of the respondents had worked or lived in Marsabit Central Sub County for over 20 years. The results indicated that most of the respondents worked or lived at Marsabit Central Sub County for 16 years.

The study had sought to establish whether the respondents had experienced cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response was as indicated in the figure 2.1 below

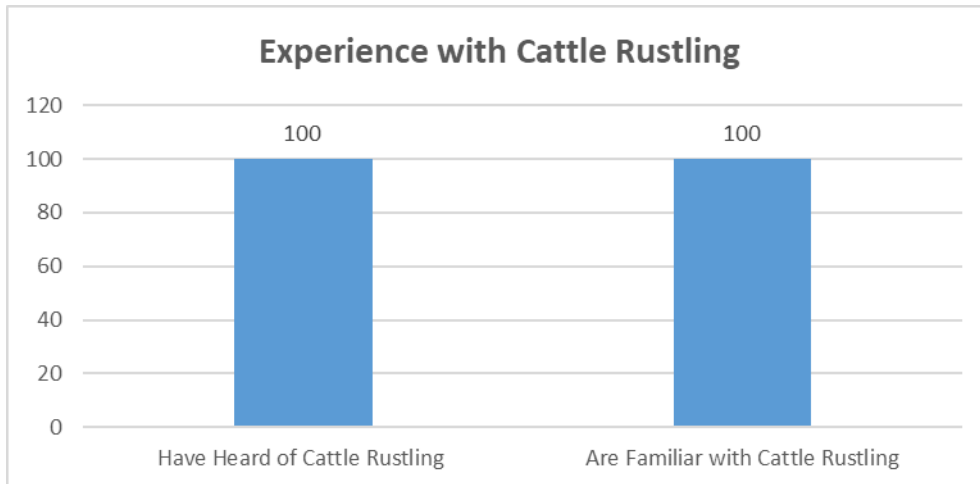


Figure 4.3 Ever heard of or familiar with Cattle Rustling

The results indicated that all the respondents had heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling. This may indicate that cattle rustling was common in Marsabit Central Sub County.

4.4 Motivators for Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County

The study had sought to establish what were the Motivators for Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County Available literature revealed that political supremacy and tribal animosity especially between the Borans and the Gabra communities, Land and Boundary disputes, Skewed distribution of National and County Jobs and resources, Scramble for the water and pasture for livestock, Cattle rustling, Possession of unlicensed firearms by civilians and the Presence of Militia in Marsabit Counties. The findings from secondary sources also cited inadequate policing of the county due to vastness of the poor infrastructure and disarmament of National Police Reservists and Long Porous and unprotected Kenya/Ethiopia border. The response on what were the Motivators for Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County according to the respondents were as follows.

Table 4.3 Motivator for persistent Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County.

Reasons for cattle rustling	Strongly Agree & Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree & Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%		
Traditional practice	67.2	19.7	13.1	4.15	1.101
Insecurity increased Abundancies of pasture and water	60.7	21.3	18.0	4.20	1.083
Administrative zoning	63.9	21.3	14.8	4.21	1.097
Ethno politics	78.7	11.5	9.8	4.18	1.101
Increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government	65.5	14.8	19.7	4.17	1.101
Corruption by security agencies	68.9	26.2	4.9	4.15	1.116

Key: SA=Strongly Agree; A= Agree; SD= Strongly Disagree; D= Disagree; STDV=Standard Deviation

The study in this part had sought to establish the reasons for cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The findings of the study indicated that 67.2% of the respondents felt that the traditional practice contributed to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. 19.7% were neutral while 13.1% felt that traditional practices were not a contributor to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.15 and a standard deviation of 1.101. The study findings are consistent with earlier findings that cattle rustling, particularly in East Africa, used to be an accepted way to acquire livestock or to restock herds decimated by drought. Young men who showed bravery in defending community livestock and territory became known as warriors and raiding also was a

method of acquiring livestock for dowries³¹. The primary aim of cattle rustling was to accumulate cows as a symbol of status and pride and was also undertaken to acquire the cows the bridegroom from these communities needs to pay the dowry for his bride³².

Additionally, for centuries cattle raiding among pastoralists in East Africa was a generally accepted cultural practice to acquire livestock to replenish decimated herds after periods of drought. In cultural setup, cattle rustling had the blessing of community elders where it was considered an institution of mutual exchange among communities that was governed by regulations established by elders to protect life. Being deeply cultural communities the elders' blessings of the youths before raids for a successfully raid on neighboring communities, is a clear indication of deep rooted cultural motivation to this criminal act³³.

“.....deep cultural believes still works against the fight against cattle rustling in the area.....”Interviewee

Kenyan drought situation has worsened livestock-related attacks because herders are forced to move near or into neighboring communities in search of water and land³⁴. As indicated in the table 2.2 above 60.7% of the respondents felt that the insecurity increased abundancies of pasture and water in in Marsabit Central Sub County, 21.3% were neutral while 18.0% felt that insecurity did not increase abundancies of pasture and water in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.20 and a standard

²² ADF (2022) Looking for Solutions to Cattle Rustling Crisis, Africa Defense Forum (adf-magazine.com)

³² Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*, Institute for Security Studies,

³³ Daghar,M and Okumu ,W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*, ENACT Africa

³⁴ Tailor,P and Francis , J (2020) *War on the Hoof: regional security in Africa and livestock conflicts*, Sematic Scholar.

deviation of 1.083. This finding further stresses the lack of pasture and water as underlying factors that exacerbate the security situation in the area.

The findings of the study indicated that 63.9% of the respondents felt that administrative zoning contributed to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. 21.3% were neutral while 14.8% felt that administrative zoning was not a contributor to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 1.097.

Earlier studies had indicated that Cattle rustling incidents are common in Kenya's nomadic communities although highlighted that clashes are often fueled by the livestock banditry, scramble for natural resources, as well as political conflict fueled by ethno politics in the affected areas³⁵. The findings of the study therefore support earlier findings that cited ethno politics as one of the factors that fuel cattle rustling in the area. The results showed that 78.7% of the respondents felt that ethno politics contributed to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. 11.5% were neutral while 9.8% felt that ethno politics was not a contributor to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.18 and a standard deviation of 1.101.

“.....ethno politics are also some of the contributors to cattle rustling in the area..... “

The findings of the study indicated that 65.5% of the respondents felt that increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government contributed to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. 14.8% were neutral while 19.7% felt that increased poverty

³⁵ Omondi, J (2021) *12 people killed in bandit attack in Kenya's Marsabit County*, [CGTN Africa](#)

and poor job distribution by the county government was not a contributor to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 1.101.

Lastly, findings of the study indicated that 68.9% of the respondents felt that corruption by security agencies contributed to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County 26.2% were neutral while 4.9% felt that corruption by security agencies was not a contributor to cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.15 and a standard deviation of 1.116. The corruption of the security agencies is further heightened by proceeds from illegal trade that has networks beyond the region. The security agencies sometimes facilitate movement of stolen animal not only to bordering counties but beyond.

“.....corrupt security personnel are also part of the cattle rustling network and should also be removed.....”

Corrupt security agents' involvement in cattle rustling supports findings other studies that feared that a violent crime that once happened under the cover of darkness, cattle rustling now takes place blatantly during daylight hours where it often takes less than 24 hours for elaborate networks of criminals to steal livestock, load them onto trucks and transport them to markets or abattoirs in urban centres and across borders³⁶. With the support of the security agencies, the carcasses of slaughtered livestock bound for overseas markets are then transported using air cargo. Lastly, the government response to cattle rustling in Northern Kenya is not only always late but ineffective as highlighted by other studies that the government of Kenya seems to have lost effective control over northwestern Kenya,

³⁶ Daghar, M and Okumu, W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*, ENACT Africa

especially with regard to bandits and cattle rustlers, who have become more militarized and destructive in their operations³⁷.

The causes of cattle rustling as highlighted by the study include traditional practice, insecurity increased in abundancies of pasture and water, administrative zoning, ethno politics, increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government, corruption by security agencies, and people were also familiar with cattle rustling. Others include corrupt security agents' involvement in cattle rustling that do not only facilitate the activities but are also part of the enterprise network that benefit from the practice. Finally, government late response to cattle rustling in Norther Kenya has also been identified to be among the reasons that contribute to cattle rustling in the Marsabit Sub-county.

Increase in insecurity, lack of adequate pasture and water and undefined administrative boundaries and zoning are the highest the motivators as these further influence community animosity as community are not aware of their boundaries and when they graze in areas that they perceive to be their community land the other community see it as intruding.

2.5 Effects of Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County

The second objective was to establish the effect of cattle rustling on security situation in Marsabit Cental Sub County. While in the recent years, livestock-related crime has grown in size and violence, morphing into interethnic and intercommunal conflicts the affects social and economic well-being of people who live in these places. Livestock-related crime such as cattle rustling has left people displaced, destitute and dead in Cameroon, Kenya,

³⁷ Osamba, J (2000) The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle Rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya, *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 3(4),61-73

Madagascar, Nigeria, South Sudan and Uganda, among others (Africa Defense Forum, 2022). The study evaluates the responses from the respondents and the responses were as follows.

2.5.1 Effects of Cattle Rustling on security situation in Marsabit Central Sub-County

Table 4.4 Effects of Cattle Rustling

Effect of Cattle Rustling	SA&A	Neutral	SD&D	Mean	STDV
	%	%	%		
Ethnic Intolerance	59.0	36.1	4.9	4.16	1.082
Increased Insecurity	91.8	8.2	0.0	4.10	1.117
Ethnic balkanization	88.5	4.9	6.6	4.11	1.118
Increase in Small arms and light weapons (SALW)	63.9	21.3	14.8	4.15	1.101
Increased poverty	70.5	21.3	8.2	4.18	1.103
Low standards of education	80.3	13.1	6.6	4.14	1.127

Key: SA=Strongly Agree; A= Agree; SD= Strongly Disagree; D= Disagree; STDV=Standard Deviation

The study in this part had sought to establish the effects of cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The findings of the study indicated that 59.0% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to ethnic intolerance in Marsabit Central Sub County. 36.1% were neutral while 4.9% felt that that cattle rustling did not contribute to ethnic intolerance in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 1.082.

The study in this part had sought to establish whether cattle rustling contributed to increased insecurity in Marsabit Central Sub County. The findings of the study indicated that 91.8% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed increased insecurity in

Marsabit Central Sub County. 8.2% were neutral while none of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to increased insecurity in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.10 and a standard deviation of 1.117.

The study in this part had sought to establish the whether cattle rustling contributed to ethnic balkanization in Marsabit Central Sub County. The findings of the study indicated that 88.5% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to ethnic balkanization in Marsabit Central Sub County. 4.9% were neutral while 4.11% felt that that cattle rustling is not related to ethnic balkanization in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.11 and a standard deviation of 1.101.

Cattle rustling due to the proliferation of light weapons and the growing specter of organized crime continue to contribute to insecurity in Marsabit County. The situation has further been contributed by lack of police or military presence and an increasing lack of natural resources(ADF,2022). The question on whether cattle rustling contributed to increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW)in Marsabit Central Sub County established that 63.9% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW)in Marsabit Central Sub County,21.3% were neutral while 14.8% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling did not contribute to increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Marsabit Central Sub County. The response registered a mean of 4.15 and a standard deviation of 1.101.

The use of weapons such as AK-47s ushered the traditional practice of cattle raiding into a new era of cattle rustling, a violent organized crime for commercial and societal gain. The pouring of small arms and light weapons (SALW) into East Africa and the smuggling of

these weapons into war zones in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Somalia have also increased access to such weapons by cattle rustlers in neighboring countries and regions. Noticeably, the proliferation of guns in the area is shifting the socio-cultural and economic practice of cattle raiding into cattle rustling where the latter is more violent, resulting in injury and death, property destruction, livestock loss and displacement of people in the affected communities in the region.³⁸.

The increase in the use SALW as indicated in the study findings highlights the changes in cattle rustling where traditionally it was carried out using bows and arrows and wanton acts of killing were not part and parcel of the practice unlike the currently situation where instead of traditional cattle raiding with spears, the trend has become that of cattle raiding with RPGs and AK-47s by men with military experience applying excessive violence³⁹.

The genesis of the current trend of increased militarization of cattle-rustling, use of SALW and its transformation from a traditional practice to the current criminal activity of livestock rustling can be traced back to the 1970s where the pastoralists were faced with acute and prolonged famine and were at the mercy of donor-assisted development programs. Therefore, they resorted to increased militarization of cattle-rustling.

As cattle rustling continue to be practiced across many pastoralist communities, area most often affected by this practice are not only underdeveloped with high levels of poverty but are also under-resourced with limited government presence and little to no security

³⁸ Metekia,T.S, Okumu, W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*,Institute for Security Studies,

³⁹ Langat, A (2016) *Why Kenya's cattle raids are getting deadlier*, [| Features | Al Jazeera](#)

apparatus⁴⁰. This was further established in the study where the findings indicated that 70.5% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to increased poverty in Marsabit Central Sub County, 21.3% were neutral while 8.3% felt that cattle rustling did not contribute to increased poverty in the area in any way. The response registered a mean of 4.15 and a standard deviation of 1.116.

“*Cattle rustling has contributed negatively to the economic development of the area.....*”

Financial loss estimates due to entrepreneurial crime in the region to be at least US\$27 million a year⁴¹. Education for all school going children is one of the solutions that have been fronted as a solution to cattle rustling in the area. Other studies have suggested that there was need to provide compulsory formal education whereby, the youth would appreciate life beyond livestock rustling⁴². Finally, the findings showed that 80.3% of the respondents felt that cattle rustling contributed to low standards of education in Marsabit Central Sub County, 13.1% were neutral while 6.6% felt that cattle rustling did not contribute to low standards of education in the area in any way and that poor standards of education was attributed to other factors other than cattle rustling in the area. The response registered a mean of 4.14 and a standard deviation of 1.127.

In addition to education for all as emphasized by the study findings, studies also suggest that there was need of providing public services such as healthcare, water and vocational

⁴⁰ ADF (2022) *Looking for Solutions to Cattle Rustling Crisis*, Africa Defense Forum (adf-magazine.com)

⁴¹ Daghar, M and Okumu, W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*, Enact Africa, ENACT Africa

⁴² Khisa, J, Were, D and Iteyo, M (2016). The Influence of Livestock Rustling On Socio-Economic Development in Marsabit and Samburu Counties, Kenya, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 4 (78), 1452 – 1465

training for pastoralist warriors and young men to further enhance the capacity of pastoralist households to exploit opportunities in other sectors⁴³.

Ethnic Intolerance, Increased poverty and low standards of education scored high due to the continued constraints cattle rustling has affected education amid heightened ethnic intolerance. Children in most of these areas do not go to school as schools close due to insecurity.

2.5.2 Insecurity Associated with Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling is on the rise in various African countries, with the associated number of deaths, both amongst cattle rustlers, security forces and affected populations reaching problematic proportions. Yet, there is limited effort in dealing with the problem⁴⁴.

Table 4.5 Insecurity Associated with Cattle Rustling

Insecurity factors associated with cattle rustling	SA&A	Neutral	SD&D	Mean	STDV
	%	%	%		
The insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country	68.9	27.9	3.2	4.01	1.255
Insecurity in the area will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed	70.5	13.1	16.4	4.06	1.240
Many people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling	83.6	14.8	1.6	4.18	1.127
Sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless	88.5	8.2	3.3	4.17	1.111

Key: SA=Strongly Agree; A= Agree; SD= Strongly Disagree; D= Disagree; STDV=Standard Deviation

The study in this part had sought to establish the insecurity factors associated with cattle rustling in Marsabit Central Sub County. The findings of the study indicated that 68.9% of

⁴³ Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*, Institute for Security Studies,

⁴⁴ Tailor,P and Francis , J (2020) *War on the Hoof: regional security in Africa and livestock conflicts*, Sematic Scholar.

the respondents felt that the insecurity in Marsabit Central Sub County is among the worst in the country, 27.9% were neutral while 3.2% felt that the insecurity in Marsabit Central Sub County is not among the worst in the country and that there are other places in the country that are more insecure. The response registered a mean of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 1.255. A great percentage of insecurity in the area can be attributed to cattle rustling in the area. Cattle raiding changed to be a serious security concern when communities in the region started acquiring illicit firearms trafficked from neighboring countries such as Ethiopia in the 1980s. Guns weaponization of the conventional raiding and through force that enabled the acquisition of large herds of livestock, which precipitated commercialized cattle raiding brought in its wake serious security challenges in the region⁴⁵.

The findings of the study indicated that 70.5% of the respondents felt that the insecurity in Marsabit Central Sub County will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed, 13.1% were neutral while 16.4% felt that even if cattle rustling is addressed security will still be a challenge in the area. The results highlight the connectivity between cattle rustling and insecurity in the region as suggested by scholars that to ensure in order to achieve optimum security in the area, there is need for effective of tackling cattle rustling in East Africa through regional legislative and the development of framework that addresses not only the urgent security challenges but also the historical marginalization of pastoralists that may be indirectly contributing to this practice⁴⁶. Results also indicated that insecurity due to cattle rustling has continued to be blamed on loss of life in the area. The results

⁴⁵ Daghar, M and Okumu, W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*, Enact Africa, - [ENACT Africa](#)

⁴⁶ Kaprom, T. P. (2003) *Effects of cattle rustling on economic development a case of Masol Location, West Pokot County*.

indicated that 83.6% of the respondents were of the opinion that tens of people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling and while 14.8% were neutral on the issue, 1.6% of the respondents felt that there were other factors that contributed to lose of life other than cattle rustling. The response registered a mean of 4.18 and a standard deviation of 1.127.

The insecurity in the area has not only endangered the people in the area but has also put the lives of the security personnel at risk in the area. Many of the security personnel have lost their lives as a results of cattle rustling attacks in the area. The findings of the study on the insecurity factors associated with cattle rustling in the area indicated that 88.5% of the respondents felt that sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless to the attacks of the bandits. While 8.2% were neutral on security personnel helplessness only 3.3% of the respondents' felts that the security personnel have been courageous enough to counter the attacks of the cattle rustlers in the area. The response registered a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 1.111.

“there is need for the security personell to be equipped with modern weaponry to counter the superior weapon used by the rustlers.....:

The findings are consistent with a KNA report (2019) that reported that three police officers attached to Jardesa police post were gunned down as they ventured out to answer to the distress call from Kukuto village in Qilta location where unknown number of rustlers armed with rifles had raided. While the local administration continue to issue warning against cattle rustling, adding that the government will firmly deal with any attempts to creep back the outlawed practice, there are still attacks that follow these utterances with local leaders questioning the government's ability to address cattle rustling

in the area⁴⁷. The vast forests providing hiding places for cattle rustlers is also a factor in dealing with cattle rustlers in the area. The security agencies alone cannot do the task of protecting the citizens without the support of the people and the communities need to collaborate and expose criminals among them if the fight against cattle rustling is going to be won. Additionally, increasing the number of reservist would help the security forces maintaining security in these areas. Many have acknowledged that reservists work played a critical role in maintaining security in the region and that insecurity increases whenever they are disarmed.⁴⁸

The study established that the effects of cattle rustling include ethnic intolerance, increased insecurity, ethnic balkanization, increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW), Increased poverty and low standards of education. The study also established that the insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country, insecurity in the area will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed, many people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling and that sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless

4.6 Nexus Between Policy and Development Goals as Solutions to Lasting Problems in Marsabit Central Sub County

4.6.1 Introduction

The third objective was to establish the nexus between policy and development goals as solutions to lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub County. The need strategies that include appropriate and joint policies among countries in the region saw the ministers and police chiefs from 11 East African countries in October 2021 saw the signing an updated Mifugo Protocol that was meant to address cattle rustling and strengthen joint strategies.

⁴⁷ Report on Parliamentary Public Petition No. 30 of 2020 regarding insecurity in Saku constituency and the larger Marsabit County 12 August 2020.

⁴⁸ Farlex ,I (2022) *Cattle rustling, drought dominate Marsabit Jamhuri day celebration*, Free Libraby, The star Nairobi,Kenya,Dec 13, 2022

The Protocol aimed to standardize legislation among member states and adopt livestock identification systems such as microchipping. Additionally, The African Union launched its Strategy for Better Integrated Border Governance in 2020 to put in place similar security initiatives and border collaboration.⁴⁹

Effective policy development that focus on development is therefore crucial if cattle rustling is to be eradicated and long lasting peace achieved. One of the critical success factor will be policy interventions in the region that strive to entrench inter-state cooperation and intelligence sharing on the movements of livestock herders and their arms from one country to another⁵⁰.

4.6.2 Policy and developments solutions to Cattle Rustling

Policy and development initiatives in the area, if properly implemented can present lasting solutions for cattle rustling. The initiatives should include legislations on arms and commercialization of livestock rustling which would ensure the perpetrators are charged according the law ⁵¹. Additionally, member states in the areas that have high numbers of pastoralist communities must develop effective, sustainable and necessary policies that

⁴⁹ ADF (2022) *Looking for Solutions to Cattle Rustling Crisis*, Africa Defense Forum (adf-magazine.com)

⁵⁰ Khisa,J, Were,D and Iteyo,M (2016). The Influence of Livestock Rustling On Socio-Economic Development in Marsabit and Samburu Counties, Kenya, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 4 (78),1452 – 1465

⁵¹ Khisa,J, Were,D and Iteyo,M (2016). The Influence of Livestock Rustling On Socio-Economic Development in Marsabit and Samburu Counties, Kenya, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management* ,4 (78),1452 – 1465

focus on the improvement of infrastructure, water, health, education and security for pastoralists⁵².

Table 4.6 Policy and developments solutions to Cattle Rustling

Policy And Development solutions to cattle rustling	SA&A	Neutral	SD&D	Mean	STDV
	%	%	%		
Embrace traditional conflict resolution mechanism	83.2	11.5	5.3	4.17	1.111
Redraw subcounty boundaries to accommodate all	54.9	22.9	22.2	4.17	1.101
Audit and restructure of county government jobs.	89.3	4.6	6.1	4.09	1.164
Diversey way of life.	63.4	28.2	8.4	3.81	1.550
Improve infrastructure.	81.7	13.9	5.3	3.99	1.237
Create more markets outside Marsabit sub county.	77.9	20.6	1.5	4.06	1.192

Key: SA=Strongly Agree; A= Agree; SD= Strongly Disagree; D= Disagree; STDV=Standard Deviation

The respondents proposed several policy and development solutions to cattle rustling. These highlights the various efforts that Kenyan authorities have touted including vocational training program that enrolled more than 500 young men in 2021 from the Samburu indigenous group, teaching them skills in carpentry and motorcycle repair as a means of steering them away from cattle rustling and gun smuggling. Disarmament programs has also been proposed as another approach that have produced uneven results.⁵³

⁵²Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*,Institute for Security Studies

⁵³ Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*,Institute for Security Studies,

The results in table 4.1 indicated that 83.2% of the respondents felt that embracing traditional conflict resolution mechanism would provide a lasting solution to cattle rustling in the area and while another 11.5% were neutral, 5.3% of the respondents felt that even if people embraced traditional conflict resolution mechanism in the area it would provide not still provide a lasting solution to cattle rustling. This suggests that there is need for better approaches to cattle rustling other than traditional conflict resolution mechanism. The response registered a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 1.111.

On whether redrawing sub-county boundaries to accommodate all would address cattle rustling challenges, the results indicated that 54.9% of the respondents agreed that redrawing subcounty boundaries to accommodate all would provide a lasting solution to cattle rustling and while 22.9% were neutral , another 22.2% felt that redrawing sub-county boundaries to accommodate all is still not the solution to cattle rustling and that other solutions would rather be considered if the problem was to be solved. The response registered a mean of 4.09 and a standard deviation of 1.164.

Results also indicated that 89.3% felt that serious audit to establish whether there is nepotisms and favoritism in employment and awarding of sub-county government contracts; and restructuring of county government jobs as solution to cattle rustling in the area and while 4.6% were neutral, another 6.1% felt that the cattle rustling would not be sorted out even if there was fairness and equal employment to all for county government jobs. The response registered a mean of 4.09 and a standard deviation of 1.164.

While 63.4% of the respondents felt that diversifying way of life and alternative livelihoods would provide a lasting solution to cattle rustling challenges in the area, 28.2% were not sure whether this would be the solution to cattle rustling in the area although only

8.4% felt that alternative livelihoods for the people in the area would still not solve cattle rustling in the area. This indicated that alternative livelihoods should be considered to demystify the value the local communities in the area place on cattle. The response registered a mean of 3.81 and a standard deviation of 1.550.

‘to reduce cattle rustling and gun running in the Karamoja Cluster, security responses should be more coherent, longer term and harmonised with development and livelihood options.....Interviewee

governments must incentivize the pastoralists to look for livelihoods beyond cows and guns.....Interviewee

giving communities effective and sustainable farming methods increases food production, addresses malnutrition, and reduces the reliance on cattle.....Interviewee

Economic development remains an option in providing lasting solution. Government agencies, development partners and local civil society organizations have complemented government peacebuilding initiatives in order to address the challenges of cattle rustling. Regrettably, some of these approaches have worked, but most fail because they are short-term, small-scale, poorly integrated, and thus unsustainable⁵⁴

Responses on whether improving infrastructure in the sub county would address cattle rustling challenges, the results indicated that 81.7% of the respondents agreed improving infrastructure in the sub county is a huge step in addressing cattle rustling challenges in

⁵⁴ Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*, Institute for Security Studies,

the and while 13.9% were neutral on this issue , another 5.3% felt that building of modern infrastructure is still not the solution to cattle rustling and that other solutions would rather be considered if the problem was to be solved. The response registered a mean of 3.99 and a standard deviation of 1.237.

*“to reduce cattle rustling and gun running in the Karamoja Cluster, security responses should be more coherent, longer term and harmonised with development and livelihood options.....”*Interviewee

*“infrastructure must be enhanced to allow locals to access markets and trade. Water infrastructure for example, would enable crop farming and irrigation, and reduce reliance on livestock..... .”*Interviewee

Lastly, the results also indicated that 77.9% felt that creating more markets outside Marsabit sub county was a solution to cattle rustling in the area and while 20.6% were neutral, another 1.5% felt that even if the county movement and the development partners created more markets outside Marsabit sub county, the issues surrounding cattle rustling would not still be addressed and that there is need for a holistic approach in addressing cattle rustling in the area is lasting solutions is to be arrived at. The response registered a mean of 4.06 and a standard deviation of 1.192. Economic development approach as highlighted in the findings emphasizes the suggestions by previous studies that pointed out that the reasons why illicit markets and dealing necessitating cattle rustling prevail is lack

of development of transport and communication infrastructure that are key to enable citizens in accessing legitimate livestock markets⁵⁵.

While many solutions to cattle rustling have been proposed, there is need for a holistic approach to cattle rustling in lasting solution is to be found as indicated from respondents' interviews

“It’s dealing not just with customs and border protection or immigration but taking the communities involved — that may span across borders — and thinking about the full range of development and governance in addition to security issues..... Security Personnel

‘Cattle rustling is not just a security response, it requires a holistic responseSecurity Experts

Additionally, the finding emphasizes earlier findings on policy intervention that should bring all the player that include, the government, civil society, local private sector and security agencies. The private sector must play their role in ensure compliance of all individual factories to agreed rules through the national and regional associations which will lead inspections of business to implement strong penalties on business that promote cattle rustling and also provide information to enforcement officers. The businesses can also educate their agents and suppliers and refuse to purchase and/or deal with illegal or illegally sold cattle. Additionally, the traders should refuse to deal in cattle that are illegal and committed to reporting illegal activities and advocate at high level for measures and sanctions to ensure that there are no criminals among them.

⁵⁵ Daghar,M and Okumu ,W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*,Enact Africa, - ENACT Africa

As the private sector play their role in addressing cattle rustling challenges, there is need for them to also provide political leadership, develop policies for sustainable resource management and effectively manage cattle markets and issue licenses to ensure that the stolen livestock does not find their way to the market. There is also need of supporting the Nomadic communities through marketing and education. Additionally, there is need of supporting livestock business development programs in order to help the cattle keepers earn more from their businesses. There is also need of supporting disarmament programmes in the area to ensure that there are no illegal weapons in the area. Lastly, there is need of reviewing and revising policies, legislation and regulations on resources management Share information with local communities on climate change and opportunities available for better economic activities.

There is need of the security personnel and agencies to maintain, staff and operate effectively by conducting patrols, arrests, cab rustling and prosecutions and educate and sensitize locals against illegal firearms and consequences of owning them. Lastly, there is need of the security personnel to maintain central database of information on illegal firearms and advice on necessary policies to uplift standards of living. Additionally, there is need for the Collaborate with county government in various aspects of pastoralist development and participate in community development programmes. They also need to ensure of developing policies for sustainable livelihood and change pastoralists ways of live.

Lastly, the civil society in the area need to also increase the advocate for sustainable cattle keeping and Support livelihood, Educate and sensitize pastoralists, Network with county

government and National agencies in developing sustainable and lasting solutions to the challenges in the area. There is also need of monitor new trends in social activities and guide on better ways in addition to monitoring trends and advice locals against the use of illegal firearms. There is also need for the civil society to lobby and advocate for changes in rules (including by-laws) and where necessary suggest amendments and pass information to other agencies and report incidences. The civil society also need to be competent witness when called upon to give evidence on the security in the area.

The results highlights embracing traditional conflict resolution mechanism, redrawing of sub-county boundaries to accommodate all, auditing and restructure of county government jobs, diversifying way of life and live hood, improvement of infrastructure and creation of more markets outside Marsabit sub county as solutions to cattle rustling in the area. These findings contradict the traditional approaches to cattle rustling that included peace building and restoration, police officers deployment, disarmament, arrest and prosecution, intelligence gathering, stopping illegal arms and livestock trade, laws and policy framework, community policing and free and compulsory education, were used to deter rustling. These findings therefore, empathizes the need for proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development. Lasting and effective solutions to cattle rustling can therefore be achieved through strategic policy approach that focuses on economic development and creation of alternative livelihood for the pastoralist communities in Marsabit and the Kenyan North Eastern regions. In conclusion there is need for policy intervention that should bring all the player that include, the government, civil society, local private sector and security agencies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a synthesis of the entire study. The literature review identified the knowledge gap, the research methodology, and the subsequent analysis provided basis for the research findings. The discussions of the findings were done in accordance with the objectives of the study. A summary and concluding remark on the discourse, recommendations, limitations, and suggestions for further research are laid out in this chapter. The objective of the study was to evaluate the Cattle Rustling and Security in Marsabit Central Sub-County.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Motivators Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County

The study had sought to establish what were the motivators Cattle Rustling in Marsabit Central Sub-County. The results indicated that all the respondents had heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling. The frequency of raids supports findings of the study by Said (2020) that the frequency of raids is escalated during draught and epidemics as communities seek to restock and increase the number of their herds. The traditional reasons that contribute to the practice is the need to accumulate cows as a symbol of status and acquisition of cows by the bridegroom from these communities to pay dowry for their bride⁵⁶.

⁵⁶ Metekia, T.S, Okumu, W and Daghar, M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*, Institute for Security Studies,

Evidence indicated that the Borans and the Gabra communities are at the centre of cattle rustling in the sub-county. The study identified causes of cattle rustling as highlighted by the study include traditional practice, insecurity increased abundancies of pasture and water, administrative zoning, ethno politics, increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government, corruption by security agencies, heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling. The findings support previous studies that established that political supremacy and tribal animosity especially between the Borans and the Gabra communities, Land and Boundary disputes, Skewed distribution of National and County Jobs and resources, Scramble for the water and pasture for livestock, Cattle rustling, Possession of unlicensed firearms by civilians and the Presence of Militia in Marsabit Counties⁵⁷.

Corrupt security agents' involvement in cattle rustling is also a reason for increased cattle rustling in the area as indicated in previous studies expressed fear that violent crime that once happened under the cover of darkness is happening in the broad daylight and that the security agents are involved the enterprise that has network beyond the country borders⁵⁸. Additionally, the government of Kenya seems to have lost effective control over northwestern Kenya, especially with regard to bandits and cattle rustlers, who have become more militarized and destructive in their operations⁵⁹.

⁵⁷ Khisa,J, Were,D and Iteyo,M (2016). The Influence of Livestock Rustling On Socio-Economic Development in Marsabit and Samburu Counties, Kenya, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management* ,4 (78),1452 – 1465

⁵⁸ Omondi,J (2021) *12 People killed in bandit attack in Kenya's Marsabit County*, | [CGTN Africa](#)

⁵⁹ Osamba, J (2000) The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle Rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya, *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*,3(4),61-73

5.2.2 Effects of Cattle Rustling on the security situation in Marasbit Central Sub-county

The study had sought to establish what were the Effects of Cattle Rustling on the security situation in Marasbit Central Sub-county. The study established that the effects of cattle rustling include ethnic intolerance, increased insecurity, ethnic balkanization, increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW), increased poverty and low standards of education. The study also established that the insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country, insecurity in the area will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed, many people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling and that sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless.

The study highlighted that the changes from the traditional warrior raids to the current militarized raids has contributed to an increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation of guns in the area and concurs with earlier studies that pointed out that current cattle rustling is shifting the socio-cultural and economic practice of cattle raiding into cattle rustling where the latter is more violent, resulting in injury and death, property destruction, livestock loss and displacement of people in the affected communities in the region as the perpetrators use deadly weapons.⁶⁰

Additionally, there was need to as suggested by previous studies to provide compulsory formal education whereby, the youth would appreciate life beyond livestock rustling, education has been greatly affected as children are not able to attend schools due to

⁶⁰ Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*, Institute for Security Studies,

insecurity and fear of the raiders attacks⁶¹. Lastly, these frequent raids continue to push the traditionally marginalized communities into poverty. The high levels of poverty resulting from financial loss due to cattle rustling and entrepreneurial crime in the region is high is estimated to be at least US\$27 million a year⁶².

5.2.3 Nexus between Policy and Development Goals as Solutions to Lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub-County

The study sought to answer what were Nexus between Policy and Development Goals as Solutions to Lasting problems in Marsabit Central Sub-County .The findings of the study indicated that embracing traditional conflict resolution mechanism, redrawing of sub-county boundaries to accommodate all, auditing and restructure of county government jobs, diversifying way of life and live hood, improvement of infrastructure and creation of more markets outside Marsabit sub county as solutions to cattle rustling in the area. These findings depart from the traditional approaches to cattle rustling as indicated by other studies included peace building and restoration, police officers deployment, disarmament, arrest and prosecution, intelligence gathering, stopping illegal arms and livestock trade, laws and policy framework, community policing and free and compulsory education, were used to deter rustling⁶³. These findings therefore, empathizes the need for proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development.

⁶¹ Khisa, Were and Iteyo (2016). The Influence of Livestock Rustling On Socio-Economic Development in Marsabit and Samburu Counties, Kenya, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management* ,4 (78),1452 – 1465

⁶² Daghar,M and Okumu ,W (2021) *Cattle rustling: a flourishing illicit market in East Africa*, Enact Africa, - [ENACT Africa](#)

⁶³ Murkomen, M. K.(2015)The Impact of Policing Strategies in Combating Cattle Rustling in Tot Division, Marakwet District." *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* ,5(10), 174-186

The results highlight the importance of economic development to solving cattle rustling challenges in pastoral communities such as the Borans and the Gabra communities in Marsabit sub-county. Economic development approach as highlighted in the findings emphasizes the suggestions by previous studies that pointed out that the reasons why illicit markets and dealing necessitating cattle rustling prevail is lack of development of transport and communication infrastructure that are key to enable citizens in accessing legitimate livestock markets⁶⁴.

The study identifies the diversification of the way of life and alternative livelihoods would provide a lasting solution to cattle rustling challenges in the Marsabit sub-county. These findings concur with other studies that suggested the need for compulsory education, increased vocational training to develop various skills and alternative livelihood as solutions to cattle rustling in East Africa⁶⁵. Other solution are consistent with the study results includes the development of transport and communication infrastructure that are key to enable citizens in accessing legitimate livestock markets.

The results emphasize effective legal and economic policy in addressing cattle rustling challenges that affects the overall security in the area. This are consistent with other studies that advised the need of regional legislations on arms and commercialization of livestock rustling to deter Intra-national cattle rustling⁶⁶. Additionally, the need for effective economic and social policies in addressing cattle rustling challenges in the region supports

⁶⁴ Langat ,A (2016) Why Kenya’s cattle raids are getting deadlier, [| Al Jazeera](#)

⁶⁵ Langat ,A (2016) *Why Kenya’s cattle raids are getting deadlier*, [| Al Jazeera](#)

⁶⁶ Tailor,P and Francis , J (2020) *War on the Hoof: regional security in Africa and livestock conflicts*, Semantic Scholar.

suggestion by⁶⁷that member states in the areas that have high numbers of pastoralist communities must develop effective, sustainable and necessary policies that focus on the improvement of infrastructure, water, health, education and security for pastoralists.

5.3 Conclusion

The causes of cattle rustling in Marsabit sub-county can be attributed to traditional practice, insecurity increased in abundancies of pasture and water, administrative zoning, ethno politics, increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government, corruption by security agencies, heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling. The other reasons that cattle rustling can be attributed to is the government late response to cattle rustling in Norther Kenya has also been identify to be among the reasons that contribute to cattle rustling in the Marsabit Sub-county.

The effects of cattle rustling include ethnic intolerance, increased insecurity, ethnic balkanization, increase in small arms and light weapons (SALW), Increased poverty and low standards of education. The insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country and therefore need to be addressed. Noticeably, as established in the study lasting security in the area will only be achieved if cattle rustling is properly addressed otherwise many people will continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling. While sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless, some of the security personnel are also part of the criminal cattle enterprise that operates beyond the borders.

There is need for better approaches to cattle rustling other than the traditional ones that included peace building and restoration, police officers deployment, disarmament, arrest

⁶⁷ Metekia,T.S, Okumu , W and Daghar,M (2022). *No silver bullet to stop cattle rustling in East Africa*,Institute for Security Studies,

and prosecution, intelligence gathering, stopping illegal arms and livestock trade, laws and policy framework, community policing and free and compulsory education, were used to deter rustling. These findings therefore, empathizes the need for proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development. Lasting and effective solutions to cattle rustling can therefore be achieved through strategic policy approach that focuses on economic development and creation of alternative livelihood for the pastoralist communities in Marsabit and the Kenyan North Eastern regions.

While it is the responsibility of the state to handle the activities of culprits of cattle rustling to preserve the life and Scientific property of cattle breeders of which the state will be rewarded with legitimacy and recognition considered as compliance, the findings of the study present a government that is yet to do much in order to deal with cattle rustling in the area.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

There is need of dealing with the causes of cattle rustling in Marsabit sub-county can be attributed to traditional practice, insecurity increased in abundancies of pasture and water, administrative zoning, ethno politics, increased poverty and poor job distribution by the county government, corruption by security agencies, heard of cattle rustling and were also familiar with cattle rustling.

The security forces from both Kenya and other bordering countries need to review their security approaches in tackling cattle rustling in the area. There is also need of tightening security loopholes that continue to be taken advantage of by the cattle rustling. Lastly, there is need for common and collective regional approach by security forces from Kenya and other bordering countries in dealing with cattle rustling in the region.

Sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless, and therefore the security personnel need to be well equipped and an increase their numbers in order to equip them to deal with cases of cattle rustling in the area. There is need to critically assess the security personnel and transfer the ones that belong to the criminal enterprise to other places as some of the security personnel are also part of the criminal cattle enterprise that operates beyond the borders.

There is need for better approaches to cattle rustling other than the traditional ones that included peace building and restoration, police officers deployment, disarmament, arrest and prosecution, intelligence gathering, stopping illegal arms and livestock trade, laws and policy framework, community policing and free and compulsory education, were used to deter rustling. There is need for empathizes and proper evaluation of the nexus between Policy and Development in order to develop policies that stresses the need for economic development as a solution to cattle rustling. need for compulsory education, increased vocational training to develop various skills and alternative livelihood as solutions to cattle rustling in Marsabit Sub-County. There is also need for the development of transport and communication infrastructure that are key to enable citizens in accessing legitimate livestock markets.

The civil society in the area need to also increase the advocate for sustainable cattle keeping and Support livelihood, Educate and sensitize pastoralists, Network with county government and National agencies in developing sustainable and lasting solutions to the

challenges in the area. There is also need of monitor new trends in social activities and guide on better ways in addition to monitoring trends and advice locals against the use of illegal firearms. There is also need for the civil society to lobby and advocate for changes in rules (including by-laws) and where necessary suggest amendments and pass information to other agencies and report incidences. The civil society also need to be competent witness when called upon to give evidence on the security in the area.

Lastly, there is need for psychological and theoritical approach to cattle rustling as it is related to other factors such as deep cultural issues and now quickly taking a different shape that involves militarization and criminal enterprises that goes beyond the borders as the slaughtered carcass from the stolen animals are illegally exported to international markets. Theory of change and behaviour needs to be explored for a turning point both in behaviour and cultural way of life that will be able to explore other livelihood alternatives.

5.5 Study Limitations and Suggestions for further Studies

The study was limited to Cattle Rustling and Security in Marsabit Central Sub-County did not cover other north eastern counties that may be facing similar challenges. The future study should include other North Eastern counties that may be facing similar cattle rustling challenges as it is a common problem for the communities that live in the region. Finally, the future studies should include other sub-counties in Marsabit County other than just one covered in the study.

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APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH PERMIT

APPENDI 11: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Col Boru Khula, from Kenya navy currently studying at the National Defence University. I am conducting research in partial fulfilment of the requirement of Master of Arts degree in National Security and Strategy. This research is on cattle rustling and challenges of security. Kindly answer the questions below to the best of your ability. Your response shall be treated with utmost confidentiality. You are free to not answer any of the questions that you are not comfortable with. Thank you in advance.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Your age range?
 Below 30 years 30-39 years 40-49years 50-59 years 60 and above
2. Occupation?
3. Education level?
Secondary Tertiary College Undergraduate Postgraduate Other (specify)
.....
4. Gender?
 Male Female
5. Category
 Security Agents Community Leaders NGO Staff Local Administration Officer Religious Leaders
6. How long have you worked or lived in the area?
Less than 1 year 2-5 years 6-10 years 11-15 years
16-20 years above 20 years
7. Have you ever experienced cattle rustling?
 Yes No Others (specify)
8. Are you familiar with cattle rustling?
 Yes No Others (specify)

SECTION B: MOTIVATOR FOR CATTLE RUSTLING IN MARSABIT

CENTRAL SUB COUNTY

9. The following statements relate to your views on motivators for cattle rustling is persistent in Marsabit central sub county. To what extent do you agree with each of these statements.

Key: 5 - Strongly Agree, 4 - Agree, 3 - Neutral, 2 - Disagree, 1 - Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	RESPONSE				
	1	2	3	4	5
Traditional practice					
Insecurity increased Abundancies of pasture and water					
Administrative zoning					
Ethno politics					
Increased poverty ,Poor job distribution by the county government					
Corruption by security agencies					

10. To what extent do you agree with these statements on the effects of cattle rustling on security situation in Marsabit sub-county?

Key: 5 - Strongly Agree, 4 - Agree, 3 - Neutral, 2 - Disagree, 1 - Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	RESPONSE				
	1	2	3	4	5
Intolerance (ethnic)					
Insecurity increased					
Ethnic balkanization					
Increase in SALW					
Increased poverty					
Law standards of education					

11. On a scale of 1-5 to what extent do you agree with the statements below in regards to the nexus between policy and security in Marsabit sub county? You should rank the statements as follows.

Key: 5-Very High ,4-High, 3-Low, 2-Very Low, 1-Not at All

STATEMENT	RESPONSE				
Security Situation					
The insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country					
Insecurity in the area will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed					
Many people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling					
Sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless					
Policies and Strategies	1	2	3	4	5
Embrace traditional conflict resolution mechanism					
Redraw subcounty boundaries to accommodate all					
Audit and restructure of county government jobs.					
Diversey way of life.					
Improve infrastructure.					
Create more markets outside Marsabit sub county.					
Security Situation					
The insecurity in the areas in among the worst in the country					
Insecurity in the area will only be solved if cattle rustling is addressed					
Many people continue to lose their lives due to cattle rustling					
Sometimes the security personnel in the area seem helpless					

Thank you so much for your participation in filling this questionnaire/interview.

APPENDIX III RESEARCH TIMETABLE

ITEM	2022						2023		
	July	August	Sept	October	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Selection of Title									
Final Proposal									
Submission to NACOSTI									
Data collection									
Data analysis									
Chapter 2 submission									
Chapter 3 submission									
Chapter 4 Submission									
Chapter 5 Submission									
Final Draft Thesis									
Completed thesis									

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH BUDGET

S/No.	Activity Descriptions	Specific Tasks/ Items	Quantity/ No.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	Research Proposal Development	-Stationery - Internet Expenses - Travel (To Libraries and Consultations) -Printing, Photocopying and binding.			3,000/- 5,000/- 6,000/- 1,000/-
2.	Data collection	-Developing and pretesting ten questionnaires and interview guides. - Facilitation for pretest team (including mail back expenses)	10 10	100/- 300/-	1,000/- 3,000/-
		-Printing of data collection instruments	200	100/-	20,000/-
		-Training of three research Assistants	@3 Days	800/-	7,200/-
		-Travel from Nairobi to Kapenguria and back by the Researcher for training and monitoring data collection.	3 Trips	4,000/-	12,000/-
		-Accommodation and food expenses for the researcher	6 Days	5,000/-	30,000/-
		-Allowances for research assistants covering daily travelling	10 days for each of the three research assistants	1,200/-	36,000/-
3.	Data Analysis	-Data Recording and proof reading the responses			5,000/-
4.	Final Report Writing	-Stationery - Draft reports print outs - Final Reports Preparation			3,000/- 3,000/- 10,000/-
	Total				145,200/-