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MA, NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON SECURITY: A CASE STUDY OF MARSABIT

COUNTY, KENYA

SOKOBE TITUS GITAMO

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SUPERVISOR: DR ZEDEKIAH SIDHA

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Kenya

May, 2023

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

This thesis is my original work and has not been submitted for award in any other University.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

NAME: SOKOBE TITUS GITAMO

REG NO: ND601/0004/2022/23

APPROVAL

I/we confirm that the candidate under my/our supervision carried out the work presented in this thesis

.....

Signature

.....

Date

Dr Zedekiah Sidha

National Defence University – Kenya

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my dear family for the sacrifices they made to see me comfortably complete the study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks go to Almighty God for his protection, guidance, love, provision, and good health. The farthest I have come, this would have not been possible without God's divine love and guidance. Lastly, I thank my supervisor, Dr Sidha for the assistance he accorded me which enabled the successful compilation and presentation of the information contained in this research.

ABSTRACT

The arid and semi-arid parts of Northern Kenya have been experiencing insecurity for decades. Moreover, the region has been marginalized and suffers from gross underdevelopment as compared to the rest of the country. The resident communities often engage in conflicts over scarce natural resources such as water and pasture. The study, therefore, sought to explore the nexus between development and security. Specifically, the study sought to examine how poor road infrastructure, education, and lack of alternative sources of livelihood impacted security. The problem of insecurity has been persistent despite various government interventions. The study thus sought to analyse the nexus between underdevelopment and security to provide a long-term solution to these security challenges. The findings would be useful to academia and the government particularly the policymakers as well as the local community. A pragmatic research design was adopted which combines the advantages of both descriptive research design and qualitative research. Aspects of descriptive research design were also used as this enabled the researcher to explore the concepts and capture the respondents' views more clearly. The target population consisted of 250 respondents included; Marsabit County Government officials, Community leaders, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, National Police Service, and Kenya Defence Forces forces deployed in the area. Data was collected through the use of questionnaires and in-depth interviews, particularly for county senior leadership. The data collected was then analysed using both quantitative and qualitative techniques and the results were presented descriptively and using a graphical presentation. The study investigated the impact of poor road infrastructure, access to education, and reliance on livestock farming on security. The findings indicated that there is a direct correlation between security and poor road infrastructure, access to education, and overreliance on livestock farming. The study recommended that to address the recurrent insecurity challenges, the government should develop the area through the construction of motorable roads, enhance the access to basic education and empower the communities economically to diversify their sources of livelihood.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the study	5
1.3.1 Main Objective	5
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	5
1.3.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Literature Review	6
1.4.1 Theoretical Literature Review	6
1.4.1.1 New Security Paradigm	6
1.4.1.2 Economic Theory	8
1.5 Empirical Literature Review	8
1.5.1 Inadequate Road Transport Network and Insecurity	9
1.5.2 Lack of Access to Education on insecurity	9
1.5.3 Lack of Alternative Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity	11
1.6 Literature Gap	12
1.7 Hypotheses	13

1.8	Justification of the study	13
1.9	Limitation of the study	14
1.10	Theoretical Framework.....	14
1.11	Research Methodology	17
1.11.1	Research Design	17
1.11.2	Geographical Scope of the Study Area	17
1.11.3	Target Population	18
1.11.4	Sample Size	18
1.11.5	Sampling Techniques.....	19
1.11.6	Research Instruments	20
1.11.7	Data Collection Method.....	20
1.11.8	Data Analysis.....	20
1.11.9	Data Presentation.....	21
1.11.10	Ethical Considerations.....	21
1.12	Chapter Outline	21
	CHAPTER TWO POOR ROAD TRANSPORT NETWORK AND SECURITY	23
2.1	Introduction.....	23
2.2	Poor Road Transport Network and Insecurity	23
2.2.1	Poor Road Network and Communication.....	23
2.2.2	Poor road network and crime	25
2.2.3	Poor Road Network and response by Security Agencies.....	26
2.2.4	Poor Road Infrastructure and Crime	28
2.2.5	Link between Provision of Government Services and Poor Road Network.....	29
2.2.6	Road infrastructure and Underdevelopment	31
2.2.7	State of road infrastructure in Marsabit County.....	32

2.2.8 Impact of improved road network on security	33
2.3 Hypothesis Testing	35
2.4 Summary	36
CHAPTER THREE EDUCATION AND SECURITY	37
3.1 Introduction	37
3.2 Response Criteria	37
3.2.1 State of Basic Education Facilities	37
3.2.2 Education and Security	39
3.2.3 Education and Traditional Practices	41
3.2.4 Education and negative cultural values	42
3.2.5 Education and Levels and Poverty	44
3.2.6 Impact of improved access to Education	46
3.3 Hypothesis Testing	47
3.4 Summary	48
CHAPTER FOUR LACK OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD	50
4.1 Introduction	50
4.2 Study Findings	50
4.2.1 Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood	50
Table 4.1: Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood.....	50
Figure 4.1: Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood	51
.....	51
4.2.2 Sources of Livelihoods and Insecurity	52
Table 4.2: Sources of Livelihoods and security	52
Figure 4.2 Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity	53
4.2.3 Youth unemployment and insecurity	53

4.2.4 Competition for Resources and Conflicts	54
4.2.6 Impact of lack of alternative sources of livelihood on security	58
4.2.7 Underdevelopment and Insecurity	59
4.2.8 Cattle Rustling and Insecurity	60
4.2.9 Assessment of Government Response	62
4.3 Hypothesis Testing	63
4.4 Summary	64
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
5.1 Introduction	67
5.2 Summary of Key Findings.....	67
5.2.1 Impact of Poor Road Transport Network on Security	67
5.2.2 Education and Insecurity	69
5.2.3 Lack of Alternative Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity	71
5.3 Conclusion	73
5.4 Recommendations	74
5.4.1 Improving Road Infrastructure	74
5.4.2 Enhancing Access to Education	75
5.4.3 Diversification of Economic Activities	75
5.4.4 Enhancing Security	75
REFERENCES.....	77
APPENDIX I: INFORMED CONSENT FORM	79
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	80
APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE	89

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.2: Conceptual Framework	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2.1: Poor Road Network on communication	24
Figure 2.2: Road Network and Crime	26
Figure 2.3: Impact of poor road transport network on response by security agencies	27
Figure 2.4: Poor Road Infrastructure and Crime	29
Figure 2.5: Poor Road Network and provision of basic Services	30
Figure 2.6: Road Infrastructure and Development	32
Figure 2.7: State of Road Network	33
Figure 2.8: Impact of Improved Road Network on Security	35
Figure 3.1: State of Basic Education Facilities	39
Figure 3.2: Impact of Education on Security	40
Figure 3.3: Education and Traditional Practices	42
Figure 3.4: Education and Cultural Values	44
Figure 3.5 Education level and Insecurity	45
Figure 3.6: Impact of improved access to education on Security	47
4.2 Study Findings	50
4.2.1 Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood	50
Table 4.1 Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood	50
.....	51
Figure 4.1: Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood	51
Figure 4.2 Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity	53
Figure 4.3: Unemployment and Insecurity	54
Figure 4.4: Competition for Resources and Conflicts	56

Figure 4.5 Overreliance on Livestock and Insecurity	57
Figure 4.6: Impact of Limited Sources of Income on Insecurity	59
Figure 4.7 Impact of underdevelopment on insecurity	60
Figure 4.8: Cattle rustling and Insecurity	62
Figure 4.9 Assessment of Government Response.....	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:1 Target Population and the Sampling Size.....	19
Table 2.1 Poor Road Network on transport and communication.....	23
Table 2.2 Poor Road Network and insecurity	25
Table 2.3 Poor Road Network and Response by Security Agencies	26
Table 2.4: Poor Road Network and Crime.....	28
Table 2.5: Impact of poor road network on Provision of Government Services	29
Table 2.6: Road infrastructure and Underdevelopment.....	31
Table 2.7: State of road network in Marsabit County.....	32
Table 2.8: Road Network and Security	34
Table 3.1 State of Basic Education Facilities	37
Table 3.2 Impact of education on Security	39
Table 3.3: Education and Traditional Values	41
Table 3.4 Education and Culture	42
Table 3.5: Education and Poverty	44
Table 3.6 Impact of Improved Access to Education on Security	46
Table 4.1 Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood.....	50
Table 4.2 Sources of Livelihoods and Insecurity.....	52
Table 4.3 Unemployment and Insecurity.....	53
Table 4.4 Competition for Resources and Conflicts	55
Table 4.5 Overreliance on Livestock	56
Table 4.6 Impact of limited sources of Income	58
Table 4.7 Underdevelopment and Insecurity	59
Table 4.8 Cattle Rustling as a cause of Insecurity	61
Table 4.9 Government Response to Insecurity	62

OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

Development is the process of improving the quality of all human lives with three equally important aspects viz: raising peoples' living levels, (i.e incomes and consumption, medical services, and education). creating conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem and increasing peoples' freedom to choose by enlarging the range of their choice variables.

The constitution of Kenya defines national security as the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests.

Security is protection from potential harm caused by others, by restraining the freedom of others to act. Beneficiaries of security may be persons and social groups, objects, institutions, ecosystems, or any other entity or phenomenon vulnerable to unwanted change.

Arid regions are geographical areas that receive little precipitation often less than 250 millimetres of rain per year while semi-arid regions receive between 250 and 500 millimetres of rain per year

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU: African Union

EAC: East African Community

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EASF: East Africa Standby Force

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Drought

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

NATO: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

REC: Regional Economic Communities

SPSS: Statistical Package of the Social Science

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The security landscape in the world changed significantly following the end of the cold war. Long-term development requires and hinges upon security and lasting security depends upon development as posited by the International peace academy.¹ According to Tschirgi (and others), one reason why the linkage between development and security is hard to pinpoint and define is due to the broadness of the two main concepts.² This is because development can mean everything from economic growth to governance from human rights to environmental sustainability.

In most of the developing third-world countries, the problem of underdevelopment and insecurity has been the major challenges facing governments. In Kenya for instance, the arid and semi-arid region of northern parts of the country has been experiencing insecurity due to ethnic clashes, cattle rustling, banditry, and resource-based conflicts primarily over water and pasture. As a result, this region is grossly underdeveloped compared to other parts of the country. Despite government efforts to contain the situation through the deployment of security forces, the conflicts however keep on recurring from time to time.

The study sought to explore the relationship between development/underdevelopment and security/insecurity in Africa with specific emphasis on Kenya, and Marsabit County. This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, literature review, theoretical framework, hypotheses, and methodology.

1.1 Background to the study

Security and development are often viewed as separate but intertwined concepts. Economic growth and well-being are two terms that characterize development, which has since been expanded to encompass capacities, opportunities, and choices. It is not however obvious that security and development are intimately intertwined in a more connected and complicated world, particularly in developing countries. Conflicts over natural resources, the ripple effects of environmental

¹ International peace academy, 2004. "Strengthening the security-development nexus: assessing International policy and practice Since the 1990s. New York: International peace academy."

² Tschirgi, N., 2005. "Security and development policies: untangling the relationship. In: New Interfaces between Security and Development. Bonn: German Development Institute."

degradation, economic and social inequality, economic and political migration, and natural disasters are some examples of socioeconomic factors that contribute to security threats.

According to the UNDP report of 1994, the idea of human security is central to development and security. The connection can be complicated since disagreement can endanger development while slow development might give rise to resentment and aggression. An assessment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) confirms that countries most impacted by conflicts, instability, and displacement have lagged in eradicating poverty. It is against this background that the United Nations Millennium Declaration placed a strong emphasis on peace and security as prerequisites for poverty reduction. The situation is aggravated by economic shocks such as those brought on by environmental pressures, migration, and food price shocks, which may lower security and sometimes degenerates into a vicious cycle.

In a global study to examine the links between security and development, both worldwide and inside developing nations, Stewart, shows that human security is crucial to people's well-being and is hence a development goal.³ Additionally, a lack of human security negatively impacts poverty reduction, economic progress, and development in general. As a result, uneven development creates horizontal inequalities and thereby a major contributor to underlying/structural causes of conflicts.

Viktor studied the relationship between security and growth in Sweden and demonstrated how the security and development nexus model has permeated Swedish policy.⁴ According to this study, the nexus is expressed in three different ways. This outcome further supports the idea that there are numerous relationships, each of which stems from a separate security and development narrative rather than a single nexus. The analysis also supports Stern and Jendals' six security and development narratives' analytical relevance.

Human security and social development are issues that concern most countries in Asia including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. According to Michel, there is a direct link

³ Stewart, Frances. 2004. "Development and security. Conflict, Security & Development. 4. 261-288."

⁴ Viktor Johansson 2014. "The Security and Development Nexus: A Policy Analysis. Peace and Security Studies"

between poverty and poor social development.⁵ The study did discover that national data and statistics-based indicators do not offer adequate recommendations on efficient policies and measures to promote human security. The study concluded that community-level research may pinpoint specific sources of danger, offer solutions to safeguard people, and give them the tools they need to deal with security risks.

There are many cases of insecurity and underdevelopment in Africa. In Nigeria for instance, Danfulani examined the notion of government, human security, and development. The results demonstrated that the Nigerian government's failure to ensure development had caused inequality leading to a decline in the standard of living.⁶ The report further noted that the government had utterly failed in its responsibility to guarantee internal security and provide for fundamental requirements to the citizens. The study suggests that to give every citizen the chance to maximize their potential, good governance must be firmly established.

A study conducted by Kumssa in Kenya on human security established that there were significant instances of economic, food, environmental, and health insecurity as well as political, social, and personal insecurities in Kenya⁷. Moreover, it identified environmental insecurity, economic insecurity, food insecurity, community and personal insecurity, health insecurity, and political insecurity as the top threats to human security in that order. The study concluded the government needs to develop policies and strategies to address all these threats.

Guyo, in his study of the nature of resource-based conflicts in Isiolo, observed that climate change had significantly contributed to resource-based conflicts in the region. According to the study, there is a direct correlation between conflicts on one hand and land degradation, water, pasture, and desertification on the other hand. The study noted that conflicts over limited resources are not caused by climate change alone, but are exacerbated when mixed with bad governance and ethnic animosity⁸. Additionally, the study found that resource-based conflicts have been made worse by

⁵ Michel, James 2005. "Human security and social development comparative research in four Asian countries."

⁶ Danfulani, Walnshak. 2018. "Governance, human security and development in Nigeria. PACEM Journal for Peace and Development, Vol. 2, No. 1(2018): 1."

⁷ Kumssa, et al. 2016. "Human Security Assessment in Kenya—the Case of Isiolo, Lakipia, Nandi and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties (Note 1). Review of European Studies. 8. 156. 10.5539/res.v8n3p156."

⁸ Guyo SM 2018. "Assessment of the dynamics of resource-based conflict on human security in Kenya: a case study of Isiolo County. Unpublished Thesis, University of Nairobi"

climate change in two key areas, namely those where access to resources is restricted or where resources are allocated unevenly. Resource-based conflict consequently has gravely detrimental effects on human security.

A study by Boru MG found that competition over the use, control, and access to scarce resources compels pastoralists to engage in clashes between the Borana and Gabra communities⁹. The problem is further exacerbated by an influx of illegal firearms through the porous borders of Somalia and Ethiopia. Moreover, the culture of livestock raids either to replenish lost stocks as a result of drought and diseases or prove heroism is quite prevalent among pastoralist communities.

The County's poor status of infrastructure development impedes the security agencies' response. This, therefore, allows the herders freedom of action to roam freely within the region. In addition, the lack of a road network affects the distribution of food to the far-flung affected communities affected by conflicts. This study seeks to explore how underdevelopment contributes to insecurity in the northern parts of Kenya with specific reference to Marsabit County.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The arid and semi-arid parts of Northern Kenya have been experiencing insecurity for decades. This part of the country has been marginalized and suffers from underdevelopment as compared to the rest of the country. The vast ungoverned areas have been fertile ground for the local ethnic communities to engage one another in violent conflicts. Most of these are pegged to conflicts over scarce natural resources such as water and pasture among others. Marsabit County has been leading in insecurity due to violent ethnic clashes, cattle rustling, and banditry. The government has been responding to insecurity challenges through hard power through the deployment of security agencies. Poor road infrastructure development has often been the greatest impediment to their mobility. Bandits and other criminals, therefore, roam in the area freely knowing that it would take time for the security agencies to reach the area. The area is inhabited by pastoralist whose major economic activity is cattle rearing. Thus whenever there is adverse weather conditions like drought, most of the livestock dies and this affects their livelihood. As a result cattle raids and

⁹ Boru M G. 2016. "Factors influencing conflicts among pastoralists communities; A case of the Borana and Gabra communities of the Marsabit County; Kenya. Unpublished. The University of Nairobi."f

banditry become rampant in an effort to replenish their stock. This study sought to explore how development may be used to enhance security in the northern Kenya region with specific reference to Marsabit County.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The study sought to explore the relationship between development and security/insecurity. Despite the measures put in place to address the insecurity in northern parts of Kenya, the problems keep recurring thereby necessitating further inquiry.

1.3.1 Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the nexus between development/underdevelopment and security/insecurity in Northern Kenya and give recommendations for addressing perennial security challenges in Marsabit.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- a. To assess the influence of road transport network on insecurity in Marsabit County.
- b. To determine whether access to education influenced insecurity in Marsabit County.
- c. To examine the impact of pastoralism as a source of economic livelihood on insecurity in Marsabit County.

1.3.3 Research Questions

The study seeks to answer the following research questions which sought to address the specific objectives.

- a. To what extent if any does inadequate transport network influence insecurity in Marsabit County?
- b. What is the impact of lack of access to education on insecurity in Marsabit County?

- c. Is there a correlation between lack of alternative sources of livelihood and insecurity in Marsabit County?

1.4 Literature Review

This section examines existing literature focussing on the impact of development on security. It also examines the applicable theories and concepts on which the study was based.

1.4.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The study used three main theories including the New Security Paradigm, Securitization Theory, and the Economic theories. These theories provide a theoretical underpinning that may be used to explain the variables.

1.4.1.1 New Security Paradigm

The new security paradigm is pivotal in this study since it underlines the pertinence of looking at new approaches to security. It challenges traditional approaches to security which were mainly through the use of force. This paradigm is based on a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report of 1994 which looked at security from various angles. The concept of security had been expanded to include "human, economic, environmental, social, and political security."¹⁰ The new security paradigm is a departure from traditional security which was state-centric. Human security is people-centered and takes into cognizance that it is not only a universal concern but its components are interdependent and may easily be prevented.

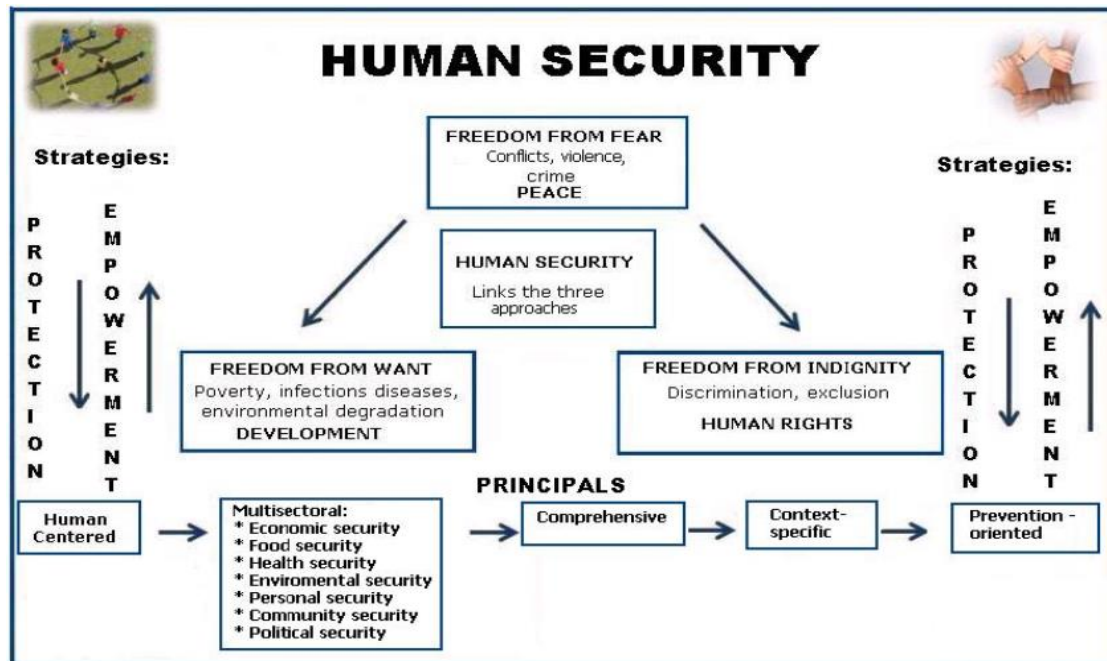
Human security consists of seven domains viz: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. It is anchored on the 1948 universal declaration of human rights and the freedom from fear (conflicts, violence, and crime) and freedom from want (poverty, infectious diseases, and environment), and freedom from indignity (discrimination and exclusion). There are several proponents of the theory including but not limited to MacFarlane and Khong in "Human Security and the UN: A Critical History,"¹¹ Paris in "Human Security: Paradigm Shift or

¹⁰ UNDP. "Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security (New York, 1994)."

¹¹ MacFarlane et al, 2006. "Human Security and the UN. A Critical History (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006)."

Hot Air?”¹² and Richmond in “Human Security in Turkey: Challenges for the 21st Century”¹³ among others. All these scholars underscore the new security paradigm.

Northern Kenya and Marsabit County, in particular, face various security threats ranging from traditional security (state-centric) to individual threats like hunger, diseases, and poverty. Thus the concept of human security is relevant in addressing the issues therein. It shows the complex and intertwining challenges the state faces in addressing security challenges. If communities cannot break away from challenges in the environment due to the lack of roads through which to transport their livestock and crops, if people cannot access education to enhance their socioeconomic mobility in the environment, and if people have only limited income opportunities, then their human security is at stake. In this context, crime can arise as people attempt to eke a living.



Based on: Mostafavi, Mehrnaz, Human Security Unit, OCHA at the CMC Finland organized Human Security Training on 21 April, 2009, Tuusula, Finland.

Figure 1.1: Human Security

Source: Adopted from UN Trust Fund for Human security¹⁴

¹² Paris, R. “Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?” International Security, Vol. 26 No.2, (2001): 87-102. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3092123> (Accessed on August 21, 2021)”

¹³ Richmond, O.P. “Human Security in Turkey: Challenges for the 21st Century (Taylor & Francis, 2013): 11-34.”

¹⁴ Inter-American Institute of Human Rights Report, 2010. https://www.iidh.ed.cr/multic/default_12.aspx?contentidoid=ea75e2b1-9265-4296-9d8c-3391de83fb42&Portal=IIDHSeguridadEN#Arriba

1.4.1.2 Economic Theory

Marsabit County is one of the arid counties in Northern Kenya imperiled by perennial conflicts over limited resources. This has made it difficult for citizens to achieve socioeconomic empowerment. The Economic Theory (ET) as postulated by Walle (2008) is based on “rigorous theoretical reasoning and on topics in mathematics that are supported by the analysis of economic problems.”¹⁵ The theory is pivotal in examining and making sense of the economy of any area.

In Marsabit County, for example, the residents are pastoralist communities whose main source of livelihood is livestock. The county is grossly underdeveloped having a poor road network and limited access to education in remote areas and health services. This negatively impacts on human and economic development of the area (de Walle, 2008).¹⁶ Such a situation bleeds poverty which often gives rise to insecurity.

Since economics and security are interconnectedness, this theory is important in explaining the relationship between development and insecurity. In this regard, it can be argued that if development is scanty; then the economy would be negatively affected and thus this could provide a conducive environment for insecurity.

1.5 Empirical Literature Review

This section examines the various literature around the objectives of the study. This empirical literature review is intended to bring out the different perspectives and approaches that have been written before and provide alternate viewpoints. This section discusses how insecurity is influenced by underdevelopment with a specific focus on poor road transport, education, and lack of alternative sources of livelihood.

Although several studies have discussed the role of underdevelopment on national security, none has focused on how poor transport networks and over-reliance on pastoralism impact security, particularly in semi-arid and arid regions of northern Kenya.

¹⁵ De Walle, D. “*Impact Evaluation of Road Investment Projects* (World Bank, Washington D.C., 2008).”

¹⁶ Ibid.

1.5.1 Inadequate Road Transport Network and Insecurity

Nwabunor & Udeorah examined the difficulties faced by SMEs concerning the issue of security and the road network in Nigeria. Ninety SMEs were given semi-structured questionnaires to complete, and some personnel of the Federal Road Safety Corp (FRSC) and Nigerian Police Force were also interviewed (NPF).¹⁷ The results demonstrated that security issues like theft were related to poor road conditions. In light of these difficulties, it was suggested that additional roads be built as well as the rehabilitation of existing ones to enhance mobility. Additionally, for security personnel to perform their jobs efficiently, good roads are necessary.

Some studies conducted in Kenya have attempted to examine the nexus between poor infrastructure and security. In areas with poor road networks such as Garissa County, for example, poor roads have had negative effects on access to markets. It has also led to challenges in the provision of security to the local population and this led to a significant increase in insecurity.¹⁸ The same situation could exist in Marsabit County which is within the same geographical zone and has similar characteristics.

A study by Kenya National High Commission for Refugees (KNHCR) indicated that the North Eastern region of Kenya, which loops in other arid areas in the North of Kenya is characterized by poor roads most of which were in a state of disrepair.¹⁹ These roads limit trade due to the inaccessibility of rural areas and as a result, citizens live in deplorable conditions. This environment fuels insecurity and makes it hard to deal with a crime such as cattle rustling in the region. This current study sets out to examine the veracity of these findings in Marsabit County.

1.5.2 Lack of Access to Education on insecurity

Veshapidze, et al examined the relationship between education and economic security in Eastern Europe. The results demonstrate that education builds the solid foundations for economic security on a personal and a national level, which becomes a crucial prerequisite for stable and sustained

¹⁷ Nwabunor, et al. 2021. "Road Network and Security: Challenges of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Port Harcourt. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 05 (2021): 300-305."

¹⁸ Atta-Asamoah. 2014. "Prosperity will Rise out of the Ashes". Washington DC: Economic Committee led by Jim Saxton, United States Congress, 2014."

¹⁹ KNCHR, 2007. "The Invention of Somalia. The Red Sea Press, Inc., 54-58"

political, economic, social, and environmental conditions.²⁰ To effectively realize a nation's competitive advantage and expand the national economy, the educational system must establish a plan for educating future generations. On one hand, a strong sense of personal security paves the way for the effective operation of political and socioeconomic institutions, fostering long-term economic growth and a sense of security for the country. In turn, strong national security ensures long-term personal security. The study concluded that economic security can be viewed as a crucial indicator of the state's overall security. Other levels of security can be attained more easily once economic security has been attained. Economic and political stability in the nation is key components of environmental security.

Onwuadi et al examined the impact of improved education on national security in Nigeria. A stratified proportionate sampling approach was utilized to choose a sample of 749 respondents from a study population of 3,035 people. The study's conclusions showed that enhancing education promotes the individual's and her society's overall human, political, and socioeconomic security.²¹ It was revealed, among other things, that enhancing literacy provisions will promote inclusivity in national issues, individual inalienable rights to learning regardless of age, access to social justice for peaceful coexistence, equality of all people in national issues, chances for every citizen to fully realize his or her potentials, and a level playing field for civil societies to collaborate with the government in addressing national development issues.

Hernandez aimed to explore how young individuals in Kenya were recruited by Al-Shabab. In this study, Al Shabab's recruitment was examined using the social constructive framework (SCF) as a conceptual theory. The findings of this study demonstrate that the security threat emanating from the youth is due to unemployment as a result of a lack of education.²² The study also revealed that participants believed that the absence of government policy enforcement was a contributing factor in their sense of disenfranchisement. According to the report, promoting the transition from

²⁰ Veshapidze, et al. 2021. "On the relationship between education and economic security. Ecoforum. 10. 10.5281/zenodo.5806515."

²¹ Onwuadi, et al. 2021. "Improving Literacy Education Provisions to Tackle National Security Challenges in Ebonyi State, Nigeria."

²² Hernandez, Michael. 2020. "Impact of Unemployment and Lack of Education in Kenya on AlShabab Recruitment. Walden University."

vocational training to the job and giving security top priority should be done to bring about societal change.

Malala contends that eradicating global terrorism goes beyond the proliferation and development of guns and drones. He posits that spreading quality education across the globe is the only way of ending terrorism²³. Malala also submits that education is key to global security, therefore there is a need for change in policies in every nation to cater holistically to the education of every citizen which in turn could enhance tolerance, patience, peace, and harmony in society.

1.5.3 Lack of Alternative Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity

Ravenhill examined the connection between security and the economy in the Asia-Pacific. The research demonstrates that a lack of economic opportunities has a detrimental effect on national security. According to the study, "security" is a social construct; problems are "securitized" when political actors perceive them as posing a threat to the safety of the nation²⁴. One example of how economics and security might converge is the redefining of national notions of security by government elites. However, when it crosses over into the traditional security sector, i.e. into intrastate warfare, economic competition can add a second dimension to the economy-security nexus. The study concluded that the region had not successfully institutionalized ways for resolving disputes and that economic factors can be a key source of intrastate and interstate conflicts.

Swain & Jägerskog,²⁵ examined the new conflicts in the Middle East. The results demonstrate that states face a very complicated and precarious security system. The basis of renewable resources, which includes water and arable land, is stressed, which negatively affects the vast deposits of natural resources like oil and gas. Land degradation, desertification, and shortage of water are the results of this. Population growth, industrialization, and urbanization all result in rising food demand. The lack of other sources of income provides a security concern that is expected to expand into regional, global, and human security dimensions when combined with the extensive temporary

²³Malala, Y. 2016. "Education key in the fight against terror."

²⁴ Ravenhill, J, 2018. "Economics and security in the Asia-Pacific region. The Pacific Review. 26."

²⁵ Swain, Ashok & Jägerskog, Anders, 2016. "Emerging Security Threats in the Middle East: The Impact of Climate Change and Globalization."

labour movement, and the high number of forced migrants, refugees, and internally displaced individuals.

Udosen & Uwak examined the challenges of security in Nigeria. The results demonstrate that the lack of alternative livelihood has endangered national security. This has resulted in poverty, terrorism, armed robbery, corruption, economic sabotage, environmental degradation, and ethnic and religious disputes, which have a significant negative impact on the stability of the country.²⁶ The research ends by making several recommendations, including that the nation develops a long-term social security system that will foster economic growth and give citizens access to gainful employment opportunities.

Mbugua conducted a study aimed at determining the impact of insecurity on West Pokot County's economy. The study found that cattle rustling is the main cause of insecurity in West Pokot County. The report noted that the main driver of violence in the area is a lack of alternate means of livelihood.²⁷ The only source of income for the people (pastoralists) in this area is dowry payments and livestock farming. The study suggested that education and economic diversification are necessary interventions for tackling insecurity.

1.6 Literature Gap

Most studies emphasized the causes of insecurity particularly natural resources, culture, and ethnic animosity. Few studies have endeavoured to address the role poor transport network plays in insecurity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas of northern Kenya. The research also reveals that the majority of studies focus on the barriers to education in unstable areas rather than the influence of lack of access to education on instability. This study, therefore, seeks to provide an understanding of the nexus between insecurity on one hand and underdevelopment, particularly on poor road transport networks, lack of access to education, and lack of alternative means of livelihood on the other.

²⁶ Udosen, M & Uwak, 2021. "Armed Banditry and Border Monitoring: Challenges for Nigeria's Security, Peace and Sustainable Development. *European Journal of Political Sciences*, Vol 5, No 1"

²⁷ Mbugua R, 2016. "The Causes and Impact of Insecurity on Pastoralists Economies: The Case of West Pokot County, Kenya (1990-2015). The Thesis University of Nairobi."

1.7 Hypotheses

The research sought to test the following propositions:

H10: Poor road transport network in Marsabit County significantly influences insecurity in the area.

H20: Lack of access to education negatively impacts security in Marsabit County.

H030: Lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influences insecurity in Marsabit County.

Data collected was used to test these hypotheses for each of the objectives.

1.8 Justification of the study

Marsabit County has been experiencing perennial security challenges since independence. It was, therefore, necessary to carry out a study to assess the security challenges and to provide recommendations on how best to address them. The study will be useful both to academia and the government particularly the policymakers as well as the local community.

In academia, the research sought to add to the body of knowledge by providing insight into the nexus between security and development. Not many studies have been conducted examining the role of development on insecurity particularly in the Kenyan context. This study would thus provide useful insight into the relationship between security and development from a Kenyan perspective.

In addition, government policymakers would greatly benefit from the study as it offers an understanding of the insecurity problem in the arid and semi-arid regions of northern Kenya. By articulating the relationship between poor road transport, lack of access to education, lack of alternative sources of livelihood, and insecurity, appropriate policy interventions would be put in place. This would then lead to the development of suitable policies to address the perennial insecurity experienced in parts of northern Kenya.

The local population is also expected to benefit from the study in that they would have a clear understanding of the security challenges facing the communities and therefore provide a basis for

seeking their solution. They would thus be more willing to support the government in the implementation of measures towards alleviating the insecurity challenges.

1.9 Limitation of the study

The study was limited to exploring the nexus between development and security in Marsabit County within the republic of Kenya. Moreover, due to limited time, the scope of the study focused on only three aspects of development i.e road transport infrastructure, education and economic.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

This study is founded on the Securitization theory which was developed by the Copenhagen School of thought. According to securitization theory, political issues can be acted upon urgently when a securitizing actor labels them as security concerns²⁸. Securitization theory provides a theoretical tool to facilitate practical security analysis.

The main argument of securitization theory is that security is an (illocutionary) speech act, that solely by uttering 'security' something is being done²⁹. 'It is by labelling something a security issue that it becomes one. A successful securitization consists of three steps. viz: (1) identification of existential threats; (2) emergency action; and (3) effects on inter-unit relations by breaking free of rules. Buzan further posits that to present an issue as an existential threat is to say that: "If we do not tackle this problem, everything else will be irrelevant (because we will not be here or will not be free to deal with it in our way)"³⁰.

The theory is based on several assumptions. The first main assumption about the nature of security is that security is a speech act. Weaver argued that security can be regarded as an act of speech. In this usage, security is not of interest as a sign that refers to something more real; the utterance itself is the act. By saying it, something is done. By uttering 'security' a state representative moves a particular development issue into a specific area and thereby claims a special right to use whatever means necessary to block it.³¹

²⁸ Barry Buzan, et al. 1997. "*Security: A New Framework for Analysis*"

²⁹ Weaver, O. 1995. "Securitization and Desecuritization. *Journal of International Affairs* 48, No. 2"

³⁰ Buzan et al. 1998: "*Security a framework for analysis*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers" p 24

³¹ Weaver, 1995: "Securitization and Desecuritization. *Journal of International Affairs* 48, No. 2" p 55

The second main assumption is that it is not an objective fact, but rather intersubjectively constructed between the securitising actor and the audience in the process of securitization. As Buzan et al observed, "a discourse that takes the form of presenting someone or something as an existential threat to a referent object does not by itself create securitization, this is securitizing move, but the issue is securitized only if and when the audience accepts it as such".³² In other words, while the actor can propose a certain recognition and representation as a threat to the security of either sector, it is essentially the audience that decides whether this proposal will be inter-subjectively held as 'real'. Public opinion gives legitimacy to 'whatever means are necessary' to deal with the security threat.

The third main assumption about the nature of security is that its intersubjective construction is facilitated by the grammar of the speech act, the features of the apparent threat, and the social position of the securitising actor, the so-called facilitating conditions. Accordingly, any issue can become a security issue as long as securitizing speech act includes the grammar of security (e.g existential threat, point of no return, and possible way out).

The fourth assumption is that the construction is seen as a negative aspect and as Weaver (1995) argued, de-securitisation is the better option because it puts the political issue away from the security agenda and back to normal public deliberation instead of resorting to extraordinary measures³³.

The theory is useful in addressing contemporary global politics as securitization can be conceptualized as a function of the actors' subjective interpretation of what a security issue is and the context in which the decision to label something a security issue is made. By securitizing development in the arid and semi-arid areas of northern Kenya, the government will focus more on this area and thus develop strategies to eliminate/mitigate the emanating threats.

The theory has gained prominence in contemporary security analysis. It is particularly useful since it argues that security is a socially constructed concept, the securitizing actor can present any issue as a security threat through mere speech acts. It thus helps states in shifting threats from normal

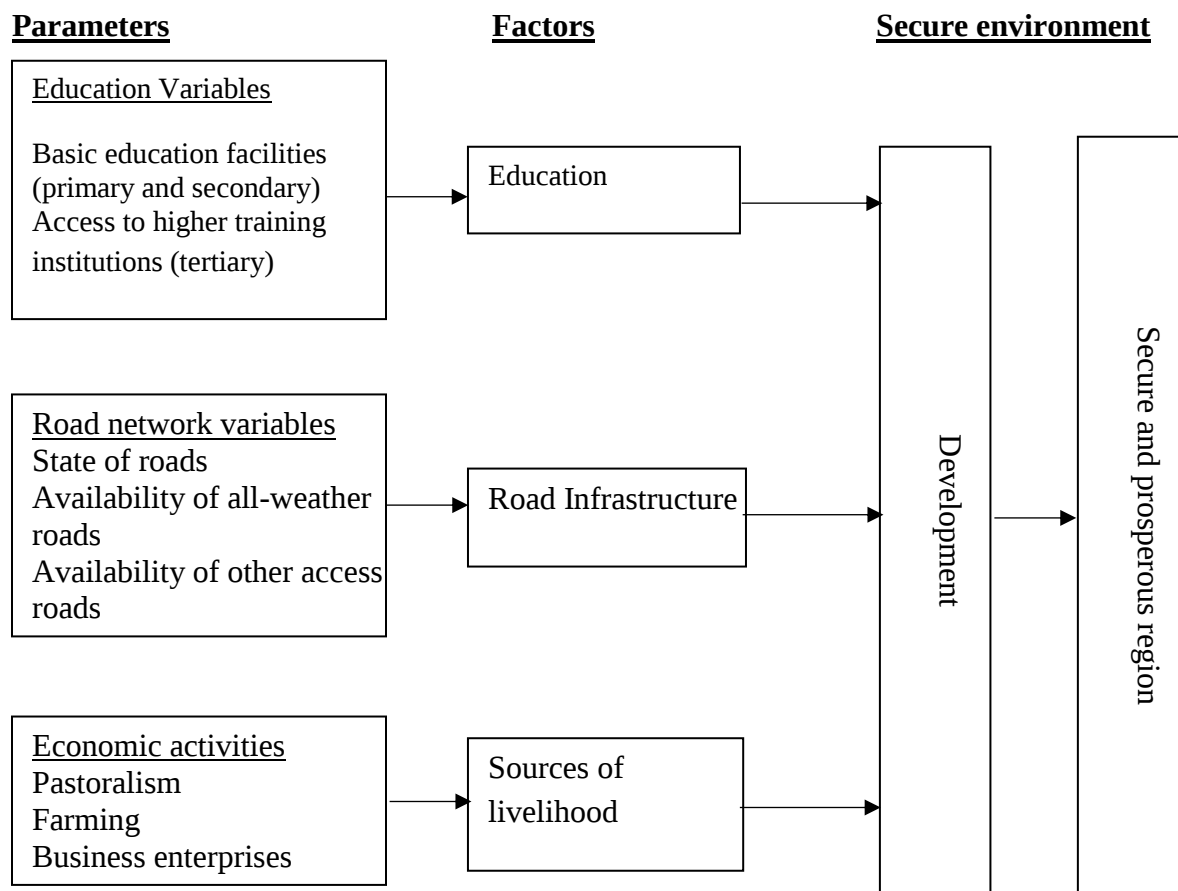
³² Buzan et al. 1998: "*Security a framework for analysis*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers." p 25

³³ Weaver, 1995. "Securitization and Desecuritization. *Journal of International Affairs* 48, No. 2"

politics into a security realm, thereby legitimizing extraordinary measures. By securitizing the underdevelopment of the arid and semi-arid areas, the issue would attract public attention, and therefore more resources would be channelled into addressing the threats.

In the study, the researcher sought to explore the influence of education, road transport infrastructure, and sources of livelihood on insecurity in Marsabit County. On education, the study sought to examine whether lack of access to education had any influence on insecurity.

Conceptual Framework



Source: Author, 2023

1.11 Research Methodology

This section presents the methodology adopted for the study. It includes; research design, study area and target population, sample size determination, data collection methods, sampling procedures, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

1.11.1 Research Design

The study adopted a pragmatic research design. The pragmatic research design is a blueprint or a detailed plan of how a research is to be completed. It encompasses developing research questions, choosing elements of analysis, evaluating the study variables, and generating data from the samples of interest.³⁴ The pragmatic research design was preferred for the study since it combines the advantages of both descriptive research design and qualitative research. Some of the issues under investigation are subjective and therefore could best be addressed using qualitative research techniques.

Aspects of descriptive research design were also used as this enabled the researcher a chance to explore the concepts and capture the respondents' views more clearly. This is because descriptive research design enables researchers to assess the interlinkage between variables in a social phenomenon. The approach provided the researcher with flexibility, and time saving and was cost-effective.

1.11.2 Geographical Scope of the Study Area

The study will be conducted in Marsabit County located in the Northern part of Kenya. This county has been rocked with conflicts for decades over scarce resources such as water, pasture, and ethnic rivalry among others. With the advent of devolution, it was expected that the transfer of resources to Counties will address the region's underdevelopment and therefore enhance security which has not yielded much.

³⁴ Kothari, C. 2003. “*Research Methodologies*. New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan”

1.11.3 Target Population

The target population was a group of individuals or respondents with specific attributes of interest and relevance³⁵. The target population in this study consisted of 250 respondents who included; Marsabit County Government officials (County Cabinet Officials), Community Leaders, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, CDO (Community-Based Organizations), National Police Service, and Kenya Defence Forces troops deployed in the area. These stratified groups of respondents were deemed to be knowledgeable on the subject area having operated in Marsabit at one time.

1.11.4 Sample Size

Sample size refers to “the number of individuals to be selected from the target population”. The sample size of the study was 153 respondents and was calculated using Yamane’s formula.³⁶ The sample size should be average to attain all the characteristics required in research.³⁷ The process of choosing sample size also encompasses consideration of the desired precision and confidence level for an estimate. The sample size of this study (n=153) will entail; Marsabit County Government officials (County Cabinet Officials), Community Leaders, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, CDO (Community-Based Organizations), and National Police Service.

This study employed a formula by Yamane (1967), which gives the desired sample from the under-listed formulae.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where,

n= the sample size

N = the size of population

³⁵ Lavrakas, P. 2008.” *The target population*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications”

³⁶ Ibid. p 57

³⁷ Kothari, R C, 2003. “*Research Methodologies*, 3rd Edition. New Delhi: Wishwa Prakashan”

e= the error of 5 percentage points

n= 153

N=250

$1 + 250 (0.05)^2$

$1 + 250 (0.0025)$

$n = 250/1.625 = n = 153$ Respondents

Table 1:1 Target Population and the Sampling Size

Target Group	Target Population (N)	Sample size (n)	Sampling procedure
Local Non-Governmental Organizations	50	20	Purposive
Community Leaders	50	30	Purposive
Marsabit County Government officials (County Cabinet Officials)	50	33	Simple Random
CDO (Community Based Organizations)	50	35	Purposive
National Police Service	50	35	Purposive Sampling
Total	250	153	

Source: Researcher, 2023

1.11.5 Sampling Techniques

The study used a purposive and simple random sampling approach in collecting relevant information from the respondents. Purposive sampling also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling is a sampling technique in which the researcher relies on his or her judgment for choosing members of the population, who are rich in the required information to participate in the study. These sampling techniques are best suited for studies where the objective is to identify information-rich cases such as this study.

1.11.6 Research 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 both in-depth personal interviews and structured questionnaires. In-depth personal interviews were undertaken with identified key informants for the study. Semi-structured interviews were adopted for the wider majority of the respondents. Interview schedules were prepared in advance to guide key informants on specific issues to be addressed during the interview.

Structured questionnaires were the major tool utilized to collect data from Marsabit County Government officials (County Cabinet Officials), Community Leaders, Local Non-Governmental Organizations, CDO (Community-Based Organizations), and National Police Service. Secondary data was also obtained from official periodic reports of security agencies, government ministries and departments, academic journals, thesis, dissertations, online reports, and government website postings which will also be used in the study to fill the gaps and enrich the primary data collected. Secondary data was used to complement, corroborate and probe primary data and responses.

1.11.7 Data Collection Method

Interviews were carried out in person or through telephone calls (online or cellular). The questionnaires were administered online and through drop and pick method. Two specially trained research assistants were employed to assist in the delivery and collection of questionnaires. Out of the target population of 153, only 137 respondents represented a response rate of 89.5%.

1.11.8 Data Analysis

Both quantitative and qualitative data analytical methods were used in analysing the data collected. Before data analysis, the data collected from interviews was consolidated. Content, regression analysis, and SPSS were then used to analyse the data. Descriptive statistics were applied and results were presented in form of frequency tables, cross-tabulations, and graphs. Statistical analysis software namely Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Stata will be used to analyse the coded data.

1.11.9 Data Presentation

Once the data collected was analysed as discussed above, it was then presented using various methods including pie chart and tables to facilitate interpretation. Pie charts and tables were adopted for their simplicity and clarity. This is vital in comparing the data obtained and facilitates interpretation and deductions in an attempt to correctly answer the research questions.

1.11.10 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. The concept of 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 was adopted throughout.

Since the study touched on what is socially considered sensitive security matters, clarity on the use of the responses for academic purposes only was emphasized both in writing and verbally. The data and information obtained were treated in confidence taking care to protect the identity of the respondents. The questionnaires were assigned codes instead of names thereby protecting the respondents' identity. The researcher carried the NACOSTI research permit and other identification documents to support the legality and authenticity of the research undertaking.

1.12 Chapter Outline

This research was organised into five chapters each dealing with specific aspects as illustrated below.

Chapter One introduces the subject and gives the background of the study. It further identifies the problem of the study, research objectives, and research questions. Moreover, the chapter justifies the study and provides a theoretical framework underpinning the study. Lastly, the research methodology and brief literature review are outlined to illustrate existing knowledge on the issue.

Chapter two explores the first objective of the study viz examining whether the poor road transport network in Marsabit County had any influence on security/insecurity. It analysed the current state of road and communication in Marsabit and how this has impacted the security of the area.

Chapter three sought to assess the role of education and how it influenced insecurity in Marsabit County. In particular, the study sought to establish the level of access to education right from basic education to higher education and whether this influenced the security situation in the county.

Chapter four examined the relationship between pastoralism as an economic activity and how it impacted on security/insecurity of Marsabit County. It explored how reliance on pastoralism contributes to the security situation in the county.

Chapter five provides a summary of findings on the three objectives and recommendations. It consolidates the research findings and compares them with previous literature to determine points of divergence and convergence.

CHAPTER TWO

POOR ROAD TRANSPORT NETWORK AND SECURITY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter sought to examine “the influence of poor road transport infrastructure on security/insecurity in Marsabit County.” Data were collected from primary sources including questionnaires and interviews. Whereas data from primary sources were examined descriptively, data from secondary sources were used to reinforce findings from primary sources. In this section, the study sought to determine the respondents' views on the state of road transport infrastructure in Marsabit County and how it impacted security/insecurity.

2.2 Poor Road Transport Network and Insecurity

The respondents were required to indicate on a scale of one to five, where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree their level of agreement with the selected statements on the study subject. Weighted Means were used to determining their points of convergence on each statement. The findings on each specific parameter were presented in the next section.

2.2.1 Poor Road Network and Communication

The study aimed at establishing the link between the state of road infrastructure and communication in Marsabit County. The respondents were required to indicate their level of agreement with the statement that poor road network impeded communication/accessibility in the county. The findings were then recorded in Table 2.1 as shown below.

Table 2.1 Poor Road Network on transport and communication

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Poor road network impeding communication within the Marsabit county	112	15	5	5	0	137	1.29
Percentage score	81.75%	10.95%	3.65%	3.65%	0%	100%	

Source; Field Data, 2023

The majority of the respondents (92.7%) believed that poor road infrastructure adversely affected movement within the county. A small minority of 3.65% were of different opinions while another 3.65% were indifferent. The findings are in consonant with a previous study by the Kenya National High Commission for Refugees (KNHCR) which showed that the North Eastern region of Kenya is characterized by poor roads most of which are in disrepair.³⁸ Consequently, these roads limited the effective movement of people and goods and thus created conditions conducive to insecurity. Moreover, this significantly affected government activities including the provision of security.

These results were further represented graphically as shown in figure 2.1 below.

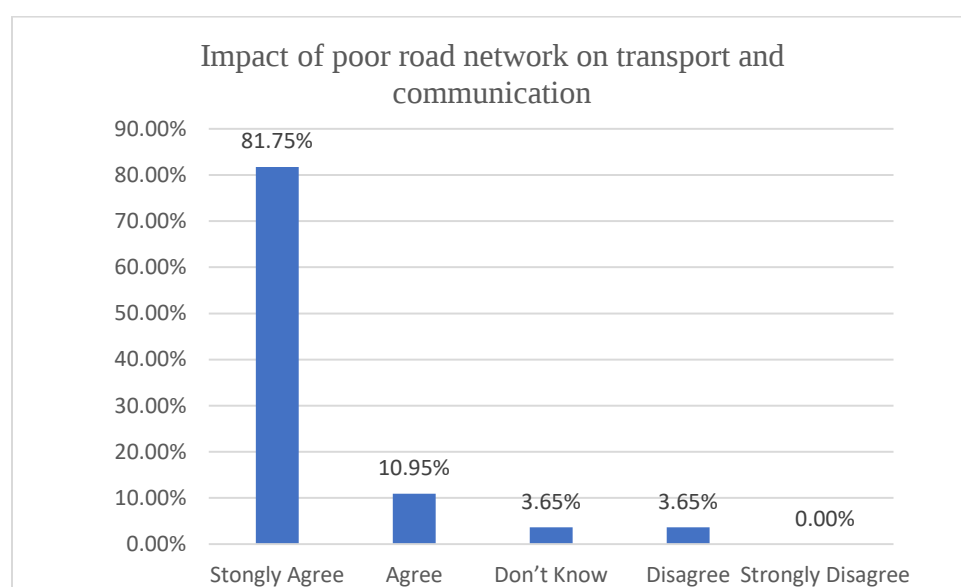


Figure 2.1: Poor Road Network on communication

The findings indicate that the poor road transport network in Marsabit County made the movement of people across the county difficult. This negatively impacts their socioeconomic activities including the provision of basic government services.

³⁸ KNCHR. 2007. "The Invention of Somalia. The Red Sea Press, Inc., 54-58"

2.2.2 Poor road network and crime

To determine the relationship between poor road infrastructure and crime, the respondents were requested to give their views. The responses obtained were recorded as shown in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Poor Road Network and insecurity

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Poor road network creates an enabling environment for criminal activities to thrive.	122	10	5	0	0	137	1.15
Percentage Score	89.05%	7.3%	3.65%	0%	0%	100%	

Source: Field Data, 2023

Most of the respondents (96.4%) believed that poor road infrastructure created an enabling environment for criminal activity to thrive. No respondent disagreed with the statement, except that the degree of agreement differed slightly while 0.44% of the respondents were not sure. The results demonstrate that poor road transport infrastructure created a conducive environment for crime. As a result, crimes like cattle rustling and banditry are common in these areas.

These results were summarised in graphical form as shown in Figure 2.2 below.

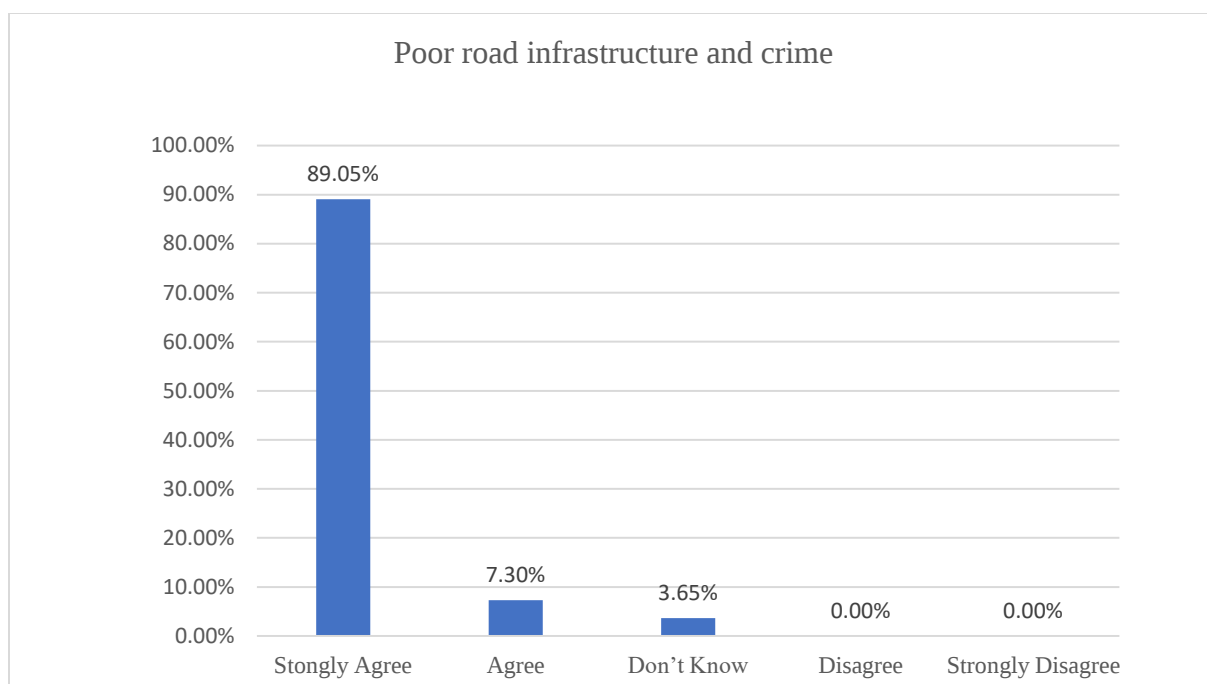


Figure 2.2: Road Network and Crime

2.2.3 Poor Road Network and response by Security Agencies

Having established the state of the road network in Marsabit and its impact response by security agencies particularly in policing the county. The respondents were requested to indicate their views on whether the poor state of roads hampered the response by security agencies in providing security. The results were recorded in Table 2.3 as shown below.

Table 2.3 Poor Road Network and Response by Security Agencies

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Poor road network hampers response by security agencies in the provision of security	120	14	3	0	0	137
Percentage score	89.05%	7.3%	3.65%	0%	0%	100%

Source: Field Data, 2023

Most of the respondents (97.81%) felt that the poor road network within the county hampered the response by security agencies. A small number of respondents, 3.65%, were indifferent and

therefore not sure. This is further reinforced by the fact that security agents find it hard to reach most parts of the county due to the poor state of roads. As a result, security agencies often arrive at the scene of crime late when the criminals have already taken off. This is in synergy with the new security paradigm which posits that security has expanded to include “human, economic, environmental, social, and political security.”³⁹ The new security paradigm relates to this study in the sense that human security in Marsabit County can be challenged by a poor road network, lack of access to education as well as limited livelihood options that create an atmosphere of insecurity.

This approach is helpful when examining Marsabit County and the many security issues therein. It emphasizes how insecurity is a result of issues facing citizens. Human security is at risk if communities are unable to overcome environmental obstacles because there aren't enough roads for them to move their cattle and crops if individuals cannot access education communication and crime, the researcher sought to establish to increase their socioeconomic mobility, and if they have few prospects for employment. As a result, crime increases as people struggle to survive.

The results were presented graphically as illustrated in Figure 2.3 below.

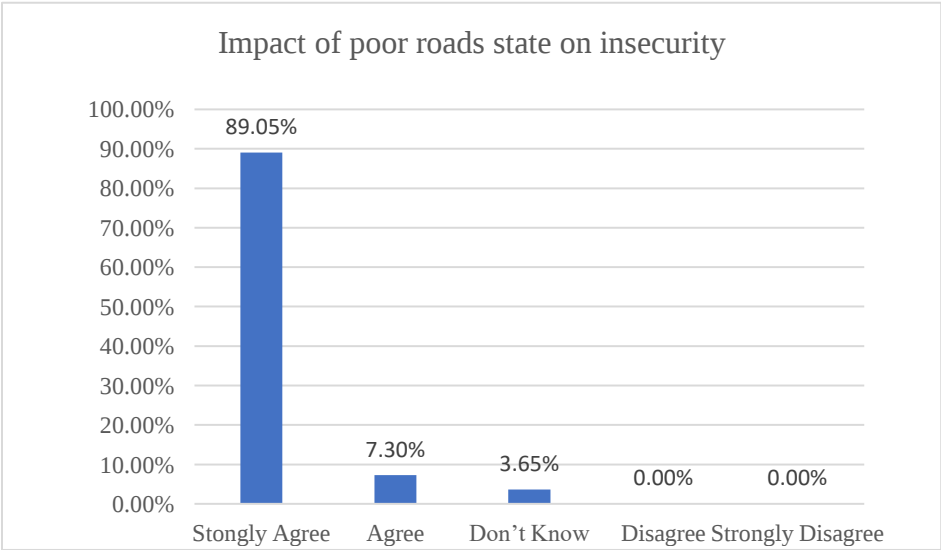


Figure 2.3: Impact of poor road transport network on response by security agencies

Source: Field Data, 2023

³⁹ UNDP. “Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security”. New York, 1994.

2.2.4 Poor Road Infrastructure and Crime

On the impact of poor road infrastructure on crime, the majority of the respondents (96.4%) believed "some pastoralists take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes". A small portion of 3.65% was not sure.

Table 2.4: Poor Road infrastructure and Crime

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Pastoralists take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes	117	15	5	0	0	137	1.19
Percentage score	85.40%	10.95%	5.5%	0%	0%	100	

Source; Field Data, 2023

The findings could be attributed to the fact that the pastoralists know the geographical area quite well unlike the security agents. Thus, they are able move rapidly and take cover in hideouts only known to them. These findings are in line with the new security paradigm that links development and security lapses in various human and development spheres.⁴⁰

The above results were presented graphically as shown in Figure 2.3 below.

⁴⁰ UNDP. "Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security" (New York, 1994).

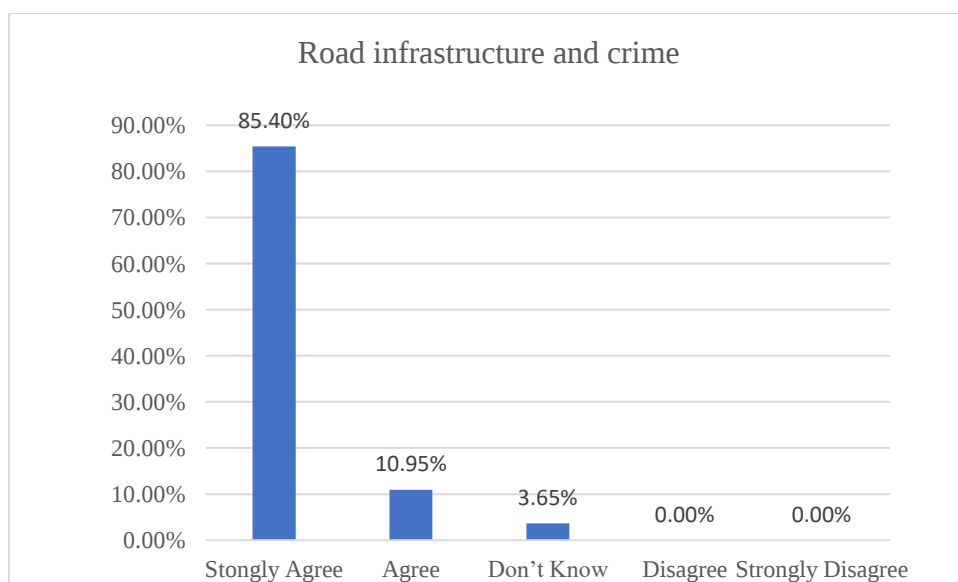


Figure 2.4: Poor Road Infrastructure and Crime

Source: Field Data, 2023

2.2.5 Link between Provision of Government Services and Poor Road Network

The study sought to establish the link between poor road infrastructure and the provision of government services in Marsabit County. The respondents were required to provide the extent of agreement with the statement, "government cannot provide services effectively in the area due to poor road network." The findings were recorded in Table 2.5 as shown below.

Table 2.5: Impact of poor road network on Provision of Government Services

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
The government cannot provide services effectively in the area due to poor road network which contributes to underdevelopment and insecurity.	112	15	10	0	0	137	1.26
Percentage Score	81.75%	10.95%	7.3%	0%	0%		

Source; Field Data, 2023

According to the study findings, the majority of the participants (92.7%) thought that the government was unable to effectively provide services in the area due to poor road infrastructure. The respondents attributed insecurity as a consequence of poor road infrastructure and general underdevelopment. Marsabit County is a vast region characterized by adverse climatic conditions hence a majority of the residents are pastoralists. It has poor and undeveloped communication and transport services hence poor services which make it difficult for the government to provide basic services. This creates a security vacuum as it is hard for security agencies to police the whole area. This situation is exacerbated by other security lapses.⁴¹Resource-based conflict consequently has gravely detrimental effects on human security. Inabilities to exploit and make use of existing resources in the context of poor roads can thus increase insecurity in Marsabit County.

These results were illustrated graphically as shown below.

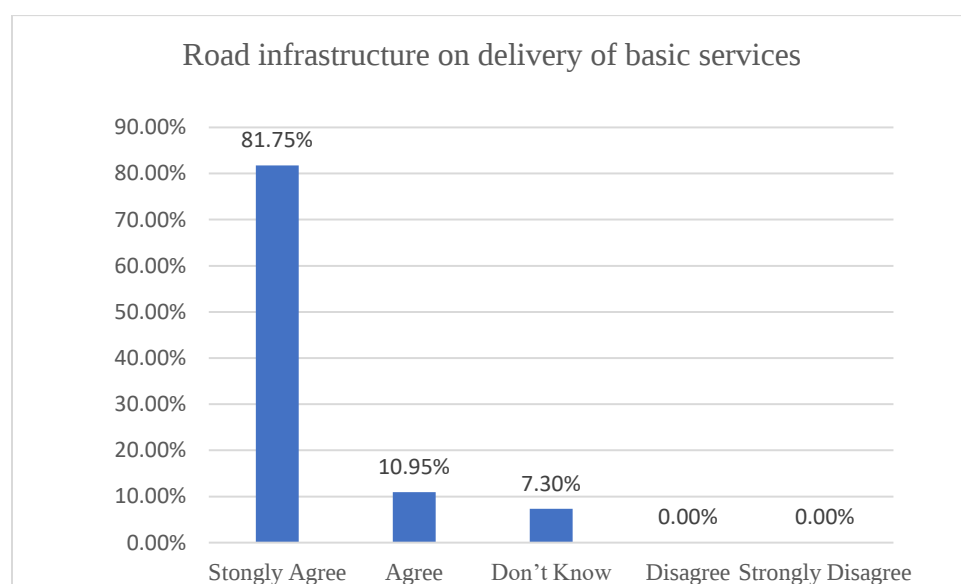


Figure 2.5: Poor Road Network and provision of basic Services

Source: Field Data, 2023

Thus improvement of road transport infrastructure would not only open up the areas but enhance security and enable the government provide basic services.

⁴¹ Guyo SM, 2018. "Assessment of the dynamics of resource-based conflict on human security in Kenya: A case study of Isiolo County." Unpublished Thesis, University of Nairobi"

2.2.6 Road infrastructure and Underdevelopment

The research also sought to determine the impact of poor road infrastructure in the area on its underdevelopment. The respondents were asked their views on the poor state findings recorded in Table 2.6 as shown below

Table 2.6: Road infrastructure and Underdevelopment

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Most of Marsabit County is vast and without motorable roads which perpetuates underdevelopment	107	15	15	0	0	137	1.33
Percentage score	78.10%	10.95%	10.95%	0%	0%	100%	

Source; Field Data, 2023

Most of the respondents (89.05%) believed Marsabit County lacked motorable roads which impacted negatively on movement across the county. Small portions of 10.95% of the respondents were however not sure. The county is geographically vast with a very poor road transport network. For development to take place, motorable roads are essential to enhance the movement of both people and goods. These findings align with the previous study by Nwabunor and Udeorah⁴² that examined the difficulties faced by SMEs concerning the issue of security and the road network in Nigeria. In line with the findings of this current study, it is evident that security issues like cattle rustling and poor road conditions are major challenges. Marsabit County should thus require the construction of motorable roads and also rehabilitate the existing ones to enhance mobility. This would be essential since security personnel will be able to perform their jobs efficiently and by so doing bring those areas under state control.

The study findings were further presented graphically as shown below.

⁴² Nwabunor, et al, 2021. "Road Network and Security: Challenges of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Port Harcourt." *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*," 5

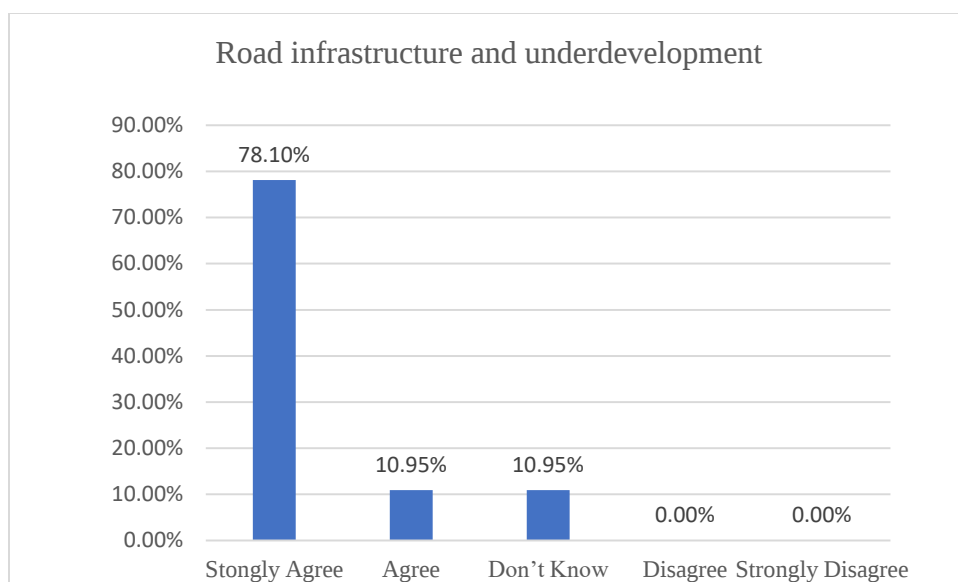


Figure 2.6: Road Infrastructure and Development

Source: Field Data, 2023

2.2.7 State of road infrastructure in Marsabit County

The study sought to establish the state of road infrastructure in Marsabit County. The respondents were asked to rate the state of road infrastructure in the county by responding to the statement "The county lacks motorable roads linking essential establishments like sub-counties, wards, and major villages." The study findings were recorded in Table 2.7 as shown below.

Table 2.7: State of road network in Marsabit County

Statement	1		2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
The county lacks motorable roads linking the sub-counties, wards and villages	107		15	15	0	0	137	1.33
Percentage score	78.10%		10.95%	10.95%	0%	0%		

Source; Field Data, 2023

Most of the respondents (89%) believed that the county lacked motorable roads linking the sub-counties, wards, and settlements. About 11% of the respondents were not sure. These findings are in line with the previous study done in Garissa County which is adjacent to Marsabit County in which the county was found to have poor access roads. These results support early research by the Kenya National High Commission for Refugees (KNHCR), in which the North Eastern region of Kenya was found to be marked by subpar roads, the majority of which are in bad condition. Due to inaccessibility, the lack of roads restricts trade and other economic activities. The residents are thus living in appalling conditions which breed poverty. This condition exacerbates insecurity and makes it difficult to combat crime like livestock rustling in the area.

The findings were illustrated graphically as shown in Figure 2.7 below.

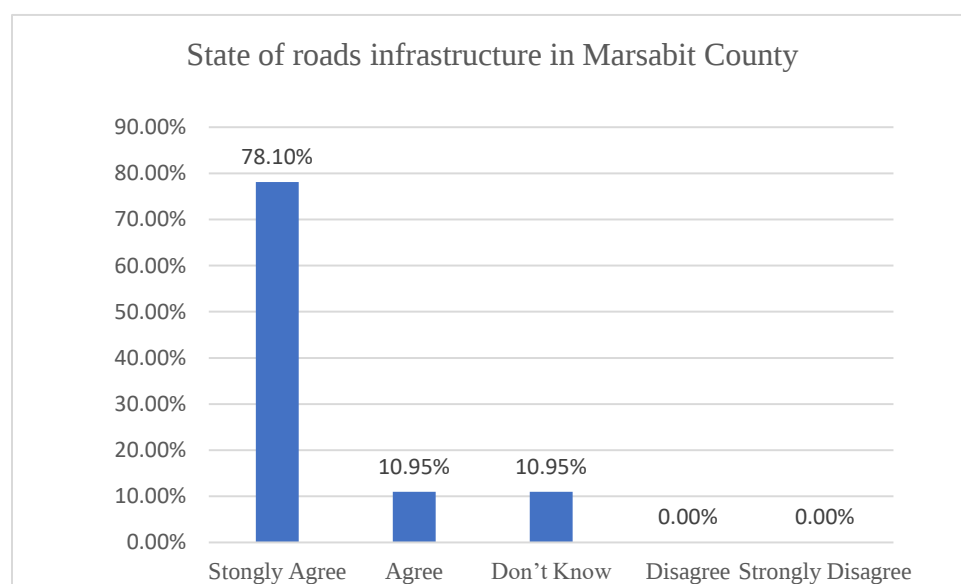


Figure 2.7: State of Road infrastructure

Source: Field Data, 2023

2.2.8 Impact of improved road network on security

The study sought to examine the respondents' views on the impact of the road improved road networks. Most of the respondents (92.7%) believed that an improved road network in the county will significantly improve the security situation of the area. A small proportion of the respondents 7.3% were not sure while no respondent was of a contrary view.

Table 2.8: Road Network and Security

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Motorable road network in the County improves the security situation.	107	20	10	0	0	137	1.30
Percentage Score	78.10%	14.6%	7.3%	0%	0%	100%	

Source; Field Data, 2023

Good and motorable roads would not only enhance accessibility but also spur economic development and enable security agencies to respond to insecurity issues more rapidly. This will reduce the crime rate as people will be more engaged in economic activities resulting in improved livelihoods with low incidences of crime.

Marsabit County is imperilled by conflicts over scarce resources and limited livelihood options. This has made it difficult for the residents to achieve socioeconomic empowerment in the wake of these challenges. These findings are in line with the Economic Theory⁴³ that shows the effect of economic challenges on security and development. In Marsabit for example, limited livelihood options hinder economic development. As people are faced with poor road networks and limited access to education in remote areas, the result is underdevelopment. This negatively impacts human development and economic development in the area (de Walle, 2008).⁴⁴ The associated poverty can lead to a rise and rise of insecurity. Since economics and security are interconnectedness, this theory explains the relationship between development and insecurity in Marsabit County.

The findings were further illustrated graphically as shown below.

⁴³ De Walle, D. 2008. “*Impact Evaluation of Road Investment Projects*. World Bank, Washington D.C”

⁴⁴ Ibid.

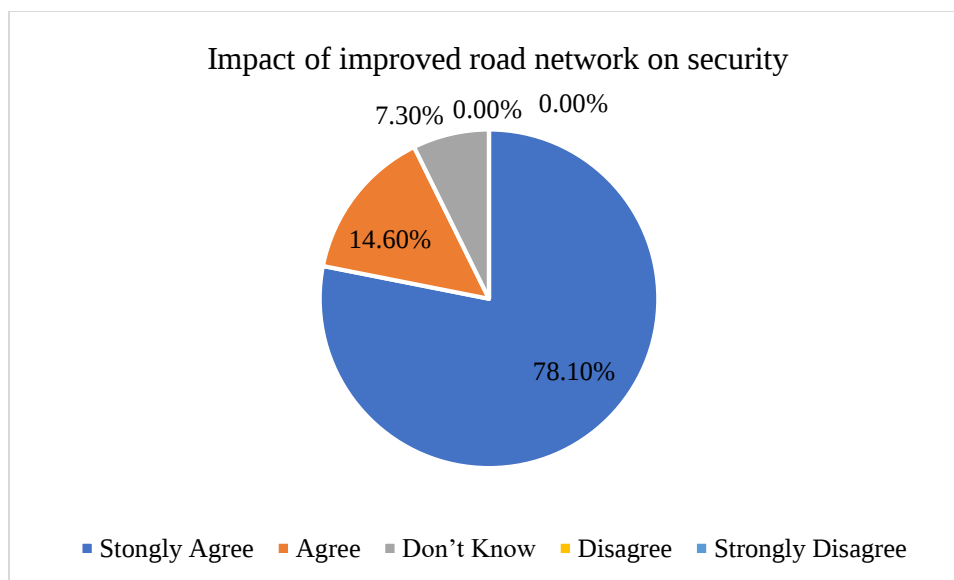


Figure 2.8: Impact of Improved Road Network on Security

Source: Field Data, 2023

2.3 Hypothesis Testing

Based on the study findings, it is evident that poor road network significantly influences the security of an area. Based on these findings, the study accepts the hypothesis that “poor road transport network in Marsabit County influences insecurity in the area.” This is in line with previous studies that indicated that development and security are closely related. Poor and underdeveloped communication and transport systems in the Northern Kenya frontier negatively impact the delivery of government services including security. This creates ungoverned spaces in which criminals roam freely thereby causing insecurity.⁴⁵

Another study by Atta-Asamoah shows that in areas with poor road networks, poor roads have had negative effects on access to markets. It has also led to challenges in the provision of security to the local population. Consequently, insecurity has increased significantly.⁴⁶ A study by KNHCR shows that the Kenyan Northern frontier is replete with poor roads most of which are in disrepair.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Guyo SM 2018. Op.Cit.

⁴⁶ Atta-Asamoah, 2014. “Prosperity will Rise out of the Ashes”. Washington DC: Economic Committee led by Jim Saxton, United States Congress.”

⁴⁷ KNCHR Report, 2007. “The Invention of Somalia.” The Red Sea Press, Inc. 54-58

These roads limit trade due to the inaccessibility of rural areas. These conditions fuel insecurity and make it hard to deal with a crime such as cattle rustling in the region.

2.4 Summary

The findings demonstrate that the poor state of the road network significantly influences the insecurity in the region. In light of these difficulties, it was suggested that opening up the region through the construction of roads and rehabilitation of existing ones to motorable standards would enhance mobility. Additionally, for security personnel to perform their jobs efficiently, they ought to have access to the remote areas of the county. Furthermore, the majority of the respondents strongly felt that poor road network hampers response by security agencies. This is in synergy with the new security paradigm which posits that security has expanded to include "human, economic, environmental, social, and political security."

Most of the respondents attested to the fact that "some pastoralists take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes and take cover from security agencies. Moreover, most of the respondents believed that the government is unable to effectively provide services in the area due to the poor road network.

Marsabit County is a vast region characterized by adverse climatic conditions hence a majority of the residents are pastoralists. It has poor and underdeveloped communication and transport systems hence poor services from the government. The government cannot provide services effectively in the area due to the poor road networks which not only contribute to underdevelopment but insecurity as well.

In this regard, the researcher concluded that the availability of good roads will improve accessibility, enhance policing, and spur economic growth. Marsabit County is imperilled by conflicts over scarce resources, particularly water, and pasture, and has limited livelihood options. It can thus be concluded that there is a direct link between poor road networks and insecurity in Marsabit County which affirms the second research hypothesis that "poor road transport network in Marsabit County influences insecurity in the area."

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION AND SECURITY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter sought to examine whether lack of access to education had any influence on insecurity in Marsabit County. Data were collected from primary sources mainly questionnaire and interviews. The findings were buttressed with secondary data sources. The study findings were presented in the next section.

3.2 Response Criteria

The respondents were required to indicate on a scale of "1 to 5, where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree their level of agreement with the selected statements." Weighted Means were used to determining their points of convergence on each statement. The findings were then analysed against extant literature and the emanating deductions brought forth.

3.2.1 State of Basic Education Facilities

The respondents were required to provide their views on the state of basic education facilities in Marsabit County. They were to respond to the statement that “there are no adequate basic education facilities (primary and secondary schools) in Marsabit County thus affecting access to education. The study results were then recorded in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: State of Basic Education Facilities

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
The county lacks adequate Basic Education facilities and this affects access to Education.	114	15	4	4	0	137
Percentage	83.2%	10.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0	

Source: Field Data, 2023

From the findings, most of the respondents (94.16%) felt that the lack of adequate education facilities in the county affected access to education. This implies that the local communities do not have access to education and thus explaining why literacy levels are low in the county. This significantly contributes to insecurity as posited by Veshapidze, et al who pointed out that "to create stable and long-lasting political, economic, social and environmental conditions, education lays the groundwork for economic security on both a personal and a national level"⁴⁸. Future generations' education ought to be a priority for the educational system to achieve a country's competitive edge and boost the national economy. On the one hand, a high level of personal security prepares the ground for the smooth operation of political and socioeconomic institutions, promoting long-term economic progress and a sense of security for the nation. In turn, long-term personal security is ensured by robust national security.

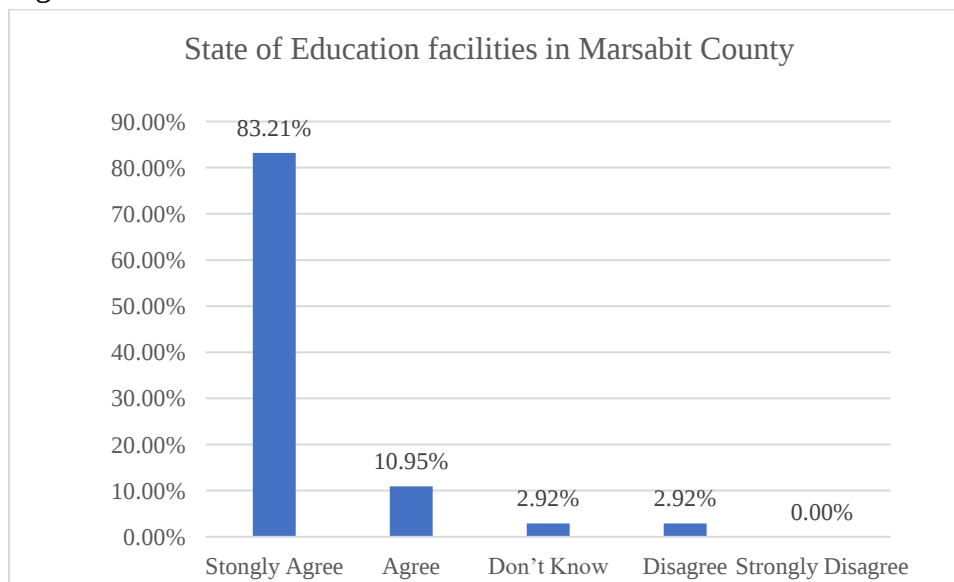
Marsabit County is a remote and undeveloped vast region with inadequate education facilities. Coupled with poor road infrastructure, this results in limited development of basic education facilities in the area as observed by Kenya National High Commission for Refugees (KNHCR). With the advent of devolution in Kenya, it was expected that universal access to education would be more available to the citizens in the county. Veshapidze et al. argued that access to education is a prerequisite for expanding the local economy and advocated for the establishment of an effective plan to provide education for the future generation.⁴⁹

The study findings were illustrated graphically as shown in Figure 3.1 below.

⁴⁸ Veshapidze, et al, 2021. "On the relationship between education and economic security. Ecoforum, Volume 10, Issue 3(26), 2021]." Available online at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355574516_ON_THE_RELATIONSHIP_BETWEEN_EDUCATION_AND_ECONOMIC_SECURITY

⁴⁹ Veshapidze, et al, (2021). "On the relationship between education and economic security". Ecoforum.

Figure 3.1: State of Basic Education Facilities



Source: Field Data, 2023

3.2.2 Education and Security

The majority of the respondents (92.5%) believed that "lack of access to education contributed greatly to high poverty levels. The high poverty levels significantly impacted on security." Table 3.2 shown below illustrates the results.

Table 3.2: Impact of education on Security

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Lack of access to education, high poverty levels and negatively impacts on security.	112	14	6	5	0	137
Percentage (%)	81.75%	10.22%	4.38%	3.65%	0%	100%

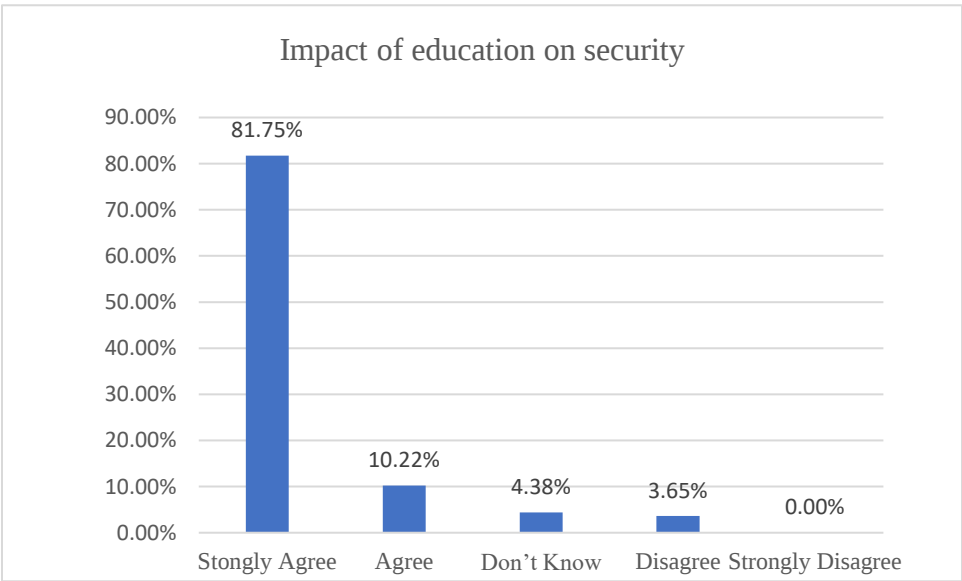
Source: Field Data, 2023

Whereas 92% of the respondents were of the view that lack of access significantly impacted poverty level and insecurity, 3,4% felt that education had little impact on poverty while 4.08% were not undecided. This finding concurs with the literature by Veshapidze et al who noted that

education builds a solid foundation for economic security at individual and national levels. An educated population is likely to find gainful and productive livelihood thus reducing poverty levels.⁵⁰

Consequently, economic stability will be realized and insecurity linked to vices such as cattle rustling will be minimized. Similarly, a study conducted in Nigeria by Onwuadi and others highlighted the fact that enhancing literacy promotes inclusivity and equality of all citizens and increases the chances for every individual to realize their potential.⁵¹ Hernandez also argued that vocational educational training should be given top priority to mitigate unemployment among the youth who are likely to be attracted to join social vices like terrorism and banditry.⁵² The findings were represented graphically as shown below.

Figure 3.2: Impact of Education on Security



Source: Field Data, 2023

⁵⁰ Veshapidze, et al, 2021. “On the relationship between education and economic security.” Ecoforum journal.
⁵¹ Onwuadi, et al, 2021. “Improving Literacy Education Provisions to Tackle National Security Challenges in Ebonyi State, Nigeria.”
⁵² Hernandez, Michael, 2020. “Impact of Unemployment and Lack of Education in Kenya on Al Shabaab Recruitment. Walden University.”

3.2.3 Education and Traditional Practices

Most of the respondents (96.35%) were of the view that lack of access to education contributed to the community remaining stuck in traditional socio-economic activities thus perpetuating poverty. Only 3.65% of the respondents were undecided. Education leads to cultural changes and empowers people and opens up employment opportunities thus improving their lives. Backward traditional practices like cattle rustling and cattle raids are propagated by a lack of education. The findings are in line with a previous study carried out by UNDP which contends that spreading quality education to the population is crucial to enhancing socioeconomic mobility.⁵³

Table 3.3: Education and Traditional Values

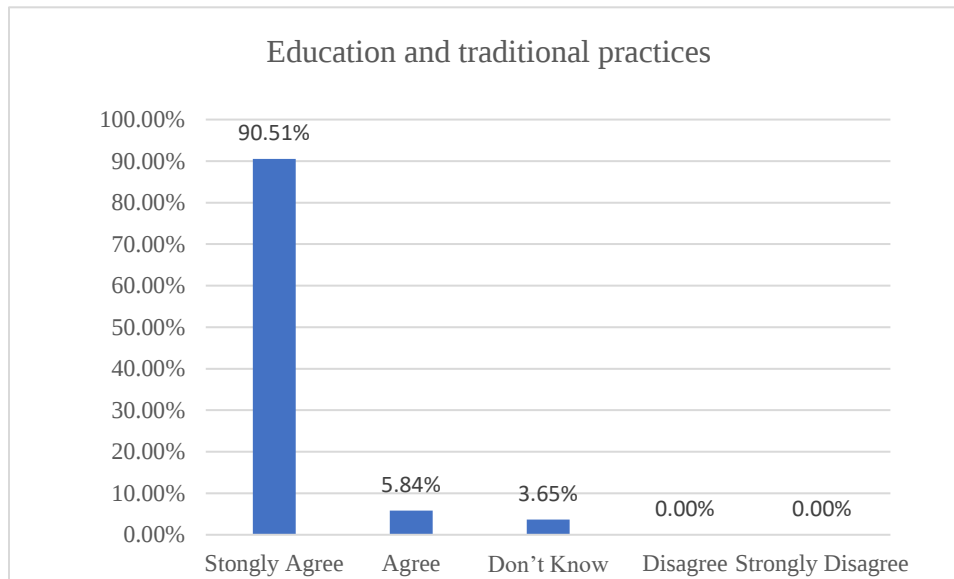
Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Lack of access to education has contributed to the community remaining stuck in the traditional socio-economic activities.	124	8	5	0	0	137
Percentage Score (%)	90.51%	5.84%	3.65%	0%	0%	100%

Source: Field Data, 2023

This is particularly so since the communities rely on pastoralism as the main economic activity. Moreover, an educated population can easily diversify their economic activities such as modernized farming, and businesses, or joining formal employment. The communities have limited livelihood options with pastoralism being the main economic activity due to limited access to education. The study findings were presented in graphical form as shown below.

⁵³ UNDP, 1994. "Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security". New York, 1994.

Figure 3.3: Education and Traditional Practices



Source: Field Data, 2023

3.2.4 Education and negative cultural values

The study sought to establish the linkage between education and cultural values. The findings in Table 3.4, show that most of the respondents (95.6%) were of the view that the community remained stuck in negative cultural values due to limited access to education. A small number of respondents, 4.4%, were however indifferent while there was none of the contrary views.

Table 3.4: Education and Culture

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Change of mindset is limited due to limited access to education which challenges efforts to deal with cattle rustling and other forms of insecurity	115	16	6	0	0	137
Percentage Score (%)	83.94%	11.68%	4.38%	0%	0%	100%

Source: Field Data, 2023

This significantly affects government efforts in dealing with cattle rustling and other forms of insecurity”. The results show that due to limited access to education, the local communities view traditional practices such as cattle rustling as a way of life. It should be noted that the culture of cattle rustling is one of the major sources of insecurity and insecurity among pastoralist communities.

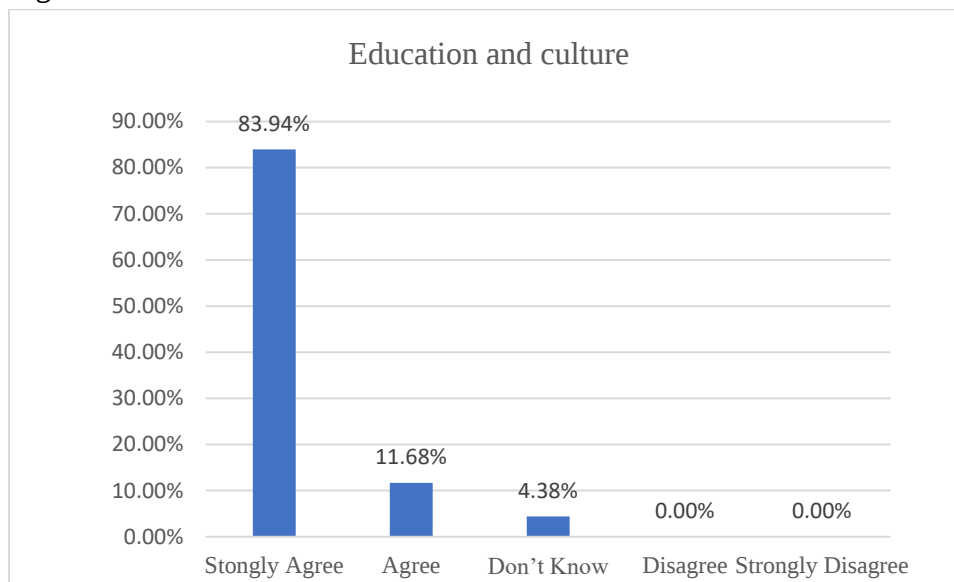
A previous study by Malala established that quality education is paramount to global security.⁵⁴ He noted access to education enhances tolerance, patience, and love for one another in society and makes communities live in harmony. These findings show that education plays a key role not only in curbing insecurity but also empowering the communities as well.

This is particularly so since education exposes people to other cultures and thus appreciates others' values thereby facilitating the gradual discard of primitive traditions like cattle rustling. Moreover, an educated population can easily diversify their economic activities such as modernized farming, and businesses or join formal employment. This will translate into more income opportunities. In essence, Marsabit County has limited livelihood options with pastoralism being the main economic activity due to limited access to education. Most of the insecurity among pastoralist communities is completion for resources mainly pasture and water. This is further confirmed by a study conducted by Boru MG in which he established that competition for control and access to scarce available resources promotes clashes between the local communities.

The research findings were presented graphically as shown below.

⁵⁴ Malala, Y. (2016). “Education key in the fight against terror”. <https://news.sky.com/story/malala-education-key-in-fight-against-terror-10223391>

Figure 3.4: Education and Cultural Values



Source: Field Data, 2023

3.2.5 Education Levels and Poverty

The respondents were requested to give their views on whether low levels of education limited their economic opportunities. The responses were recorded in Table 3.4 below

Table 3.5: Education and Poverty

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low education levels propagates poverty and which ultimately contributes to insecurity	108	17	11	1	0	137
Percentage (%)	78.83%	12.41%	8.03%	0.73%	0	

Source: Field Data, 2023

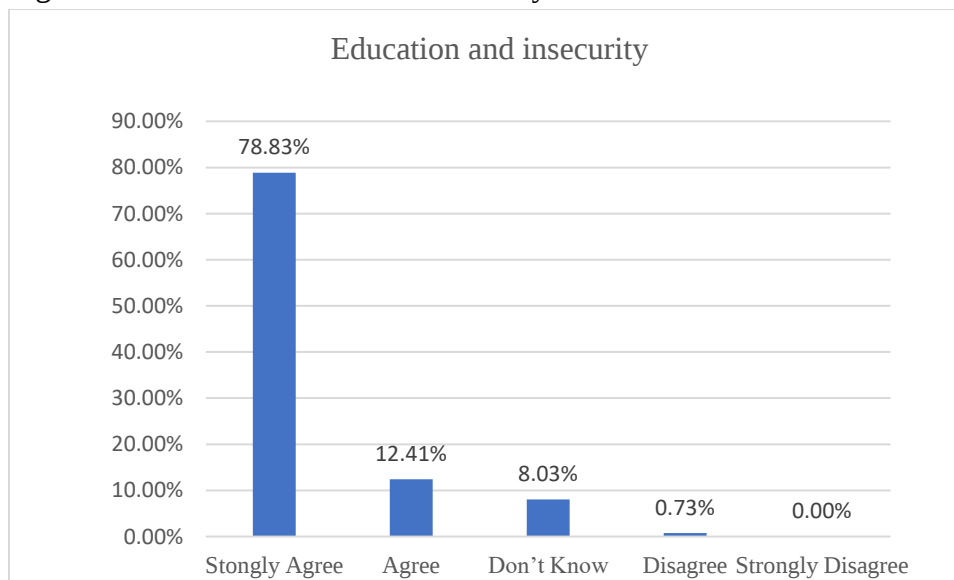
Most of the participants (91.24%) felt that low levels of education hampered their abilities in exploring other economic activities. On the other hand, only less than one percent of the respondents had contrary views. This implies that an uneducated individual is unlikely to venture into other economic activities apart from pastoralism. With a literate population, gainful

employment opportunities will ensure economic stability thus competition for scarce resources e.g., grazing land will be minimized.

Mbugua in a study he carried out in West Pokot County noted that overreliance on pastoralism as a source of livelihood was the main driver of poverty and violence.⁵⁵ Pastoralism is the main economic activity and thus suggested that education is a necessary intervention in tackling insecurity. It can thus be deduced that education could contribute to economic diversification and by so doing reduce insecurity as more people find themselves in gainful employment thereby earning a living.

These findings were further illustrated graphically as shown in Figure 3.5 below.

Figure 3.5: Education level and Insecurity



Source: Field Data, 2023

⁵⁵ Mbugua R, 2016. "The Causes and Impact of Insecurity on Pastoralists Economies: The Case of West Pokot County, Kenya (1990-2015). Unpublished thesis. The University of Nairobi."

3.2.6 Impact of improved access to Education

The study also sought to establish the respondents' views on the impact of improved access to education. The study findings are shown in Table 2.6,

Table 3.6: Impact of Improved Access to Education on Security

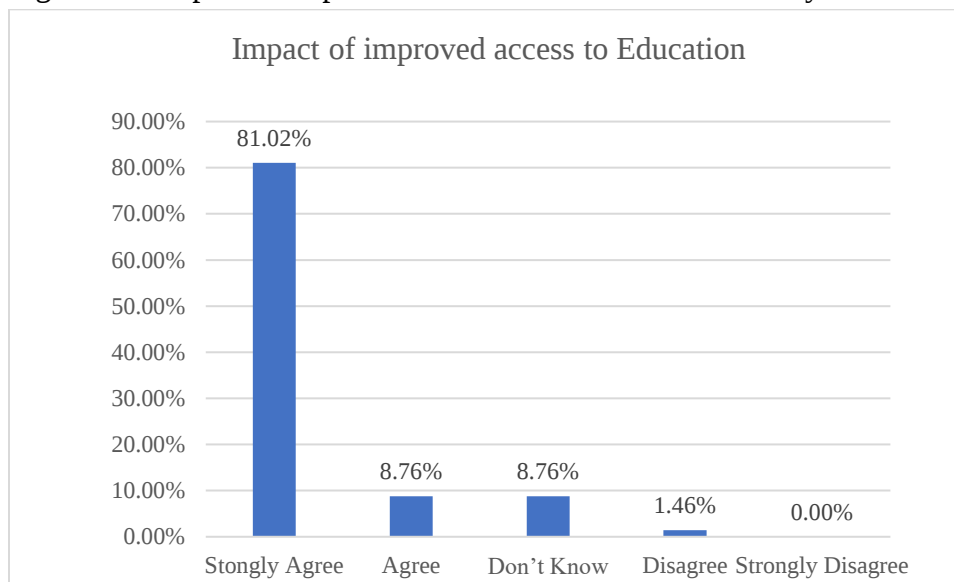
Statement	1	2		3	4	5	Total
Enhancing access to education will empower the community and significantly improve their education standards and thereby enhance the security situation	111	12		12	2	0	137
Percentage Score (%)	81.02%	8.76%		8.76%	1.46%	0%	100%

Source: Field Data, 2023

The majority of the respondents (89.78%) felt that enhancing access to education would empower the community and significantly improve their education standards. The provision of access to education empowers individuals to improve their living standards by engaging in other economic activities. With the advent of devolution, access to basic primary and secondary education in addition to tertiary institutions would greatly improve education standards in the county. According to Mbugua, this is one of the ways of addressing the region's underdevelopment as the community will be empowered to seek alternate economic diversification.⁵⁶ It is thus clear that enhancing access to education would greatly contribute to empowering communities in Marsabit County and thereby address insecurity. These results were presented graphically as indicated in Figure 3.6 below.

⁵⁶ Mbugua 2016. "The Causes and Impact of Insecurity on Pastoralists Economies: The Case of West Pokot County, Kenya (1990-2015). Unpublished thesis, University of Nairobi."

Figure 3.6: Impact of improved access to education on Security



Source: Field Data, 2023

3.3 Hypothesis Testing

Based on the study findings, it is evident that access to education significantly influences security. The study thus affirms the second research hypothesis (H02) that lack of access to education negatively impacts security in Marsabit County. These findings buttress a previous study by Hernandez⁵⁷ that demonstrated the nexus between insecurity and education. For instance, the earlier study demonstrates that Al-Shabaab recruited young people in Kenya, posing a security threat mainly due to unemployment as a result of illiteracy.

The results are supported by a previous study by Malala in which he observed that the provision of quality education is one of the best ways of defeating terrorism ideology. Malala further observed that combating international terrorism requires more than just the use of hard power. He noted that the best way to defeat the idea of terrorism is to provide high-quality education to everyone in the world.⁵⁸ Malala suggested that every country should reform its policies to provide

⁵⁷ Hernandez, Michael, 2020. "Impact of Unemployment and Lack of Education in Kenya on Al-Shabaab Recruitment. Walden University."

⁵⁸ Malala, Y. 2016. "Education key in the fight against terror." <https://news.sky.com/story/malala-education-key-in-fight-against-terror-10223391>

for the comprehensive education of every person, which in turn could foster tolerance, patience, love for one another, and social harmony, education is essential to ensuring global security.

The findings of the study also align with the Economic Theory (ET) as postulated by Walle.⁵⁹ Marsabit County is imperilled by conflicts over meagre resources and limited livelihood options as well as challenges in access to education further compound the challenges. This has made it rather difficult for residents to achieve socioeconomic development and realize their full potential. It is thus pertinent to put in place adequate education opportunities that would greatly improve the socio-economic conditions.

3.4 Summary

The chapter examined the role of education on security/insecurity in Marsabit County. The collected data was analysed and findings were compared with secondary data to assess areas of convergence. On the availability of basic education facilities, Marsabit County was found to have inadequate education infrastructure and this significantly affected access to education. The majority of the respondents (94%) believed that the County's insufficient educational facilities hampered access to education. The available schools are far and wide thus unable to meet the community's needs.

The study also sought to establish the relationship between access to education and poverty. Most of the respondents (88.3%) believed that lack of access to education led to high poverty levels. This in turn contributed to the insecurity experienced in the area. There is thus a direct correlation between education and poverty in that educated people are more likely to obtain gainful employment and thus improve their socio-economic lives.

The findings demonstrate that lack of access to education contributed to the community being stuck in traditional socio-economic activities. The social transformation was significantly hampered by limited access to education. Traditional cultural practices like cattle rustling are thus considered a way of life. It should be noted that globally, security is reliant on high-quality education. States often invest a lot of resources in the provision of education in addressing

⁵⁹ De Walle, D. 2008. "Impact Evaluation of Road Investment Projects. World Bank. Washington D.C., 2008".

socioeconomic development and security. Additionally, access to education increases societal tolerance, and patience and promotes harmonious co-existence among communities. These results highlight the crucial role that education plays in reducing insecurity in a given area.

During the study, the majority of the respondents believed that the economic empowerment of the communities within Marsabit County is limited due to low levels of education. This in turn impacts their potential for employment. It can therefore be inferred that education is useful in enabling these communities to diversify economic activities and helps lower poverty levels and reduce insecurity incidences.

When asked their views on whether improving access to education would impact security, the majority of the respondents believed that improving access to education would empower the people leading to an increase in educational standards, and consequently enabling the people to engage in other economic activities. Similarly, education enables people to diversify sources of income through employment opportunities. With the introduction of devolution, the county's educational standards will be significantly raised by access to elementary, secondary, and university institutions as well as basic education. It may therefore be concluded that improving education levels would empower the communities in Marsabit County and thereby address the insecurity challenges therein.

From the study findings, there is a direct correlation between security and education. Thus the data support the second research hypothesis which stated that lack of access to education negatively impacts security in Marsabit County. According to the research, it is crucial to facilitate the transition from vocational training to employment and place a strong focus on security to promote societal change. Conflicts over scarce resources, few opportunities for a living, and barriers to education put Marsabit County in danger. In the midst of these difficulties, this has made it difficult for residents to achieve socioeconomic empowerment. Therefore, it is important to provide adequate educational opportunities as this would significantly lead to a reduction of conflicts among pastoralist communities.

CHAPTER FOUR

LACK OF ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD AND INSECURITY

4.1 Introduction

The third objective of the study was to establish whether the lack of alternative sources of livelihood had any influence on security/insecurity in Marsabit County. This chapter presents findings of data which were then compared with previous findings. Data collected was analyzed and the findings correlated with secondary data. The findings were presented in the next section.

4.2 Study Findings

The respondents were asked to indicate on a scale of 1 to 5, where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree their level of agreement with the provided statements. The results obtained are presented in the next section. It should however be noted that the results were examined in light of previously published literature and conclusions are drawn.

4.2.1 Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood

One of the issues that the study sought to establish was the importance of pastoralism to the communities in Marsabit County. The respondents were requested to indicate their level of agreement with the statement, "Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood for most of the communities in Marsabit County." The responses were then recorded in Table 4.1 below.

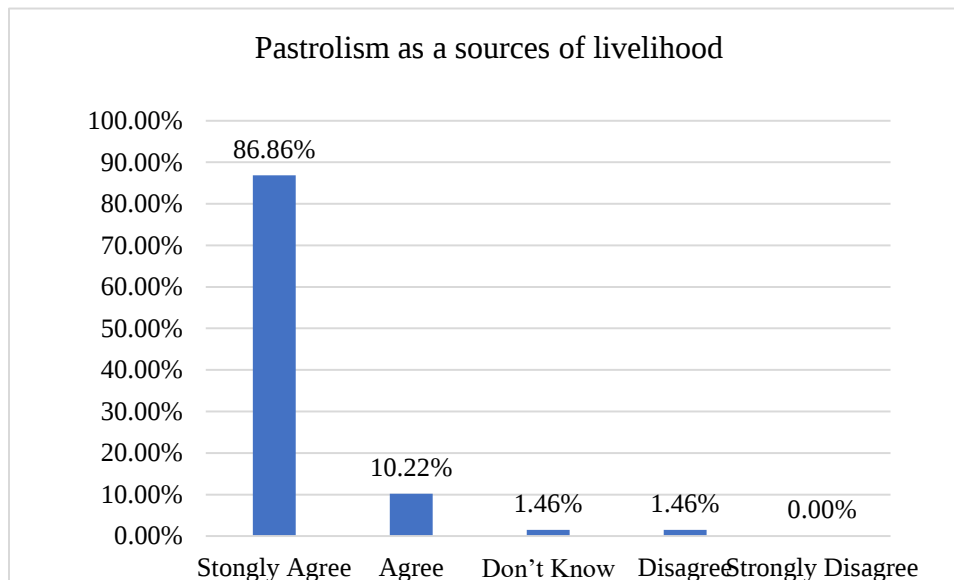
Table 4.1: Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood for most of the communities in Marsabit County	119	14	2	2	0	137
Percentage Score	86.86%	10.22%	1.46%	1.46%	0%	100%

Source: Researcher, 2023

These findings were represented graphically as shown in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Pastoralism as a Source of Livelihood



Source: Researcher, 2023

The majority of the respondents (97%) believed that pastoralism was the main source of livelihood in Marsabit County. Consequently, this makes it hard for people to engage in other income-generating activities such as farming. Only 1.5% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. This may be attributed to the fact that some people in the county engage in other sources of livelihood including farming and business. These findings corresponded to a previous study by Mbugua, in which he observed that pastoralists often fight over resources in addition to cattle rustling.⁶⁰ Udosen & Uwak in their article on “Armed Banditry and Border Monitoring: Challenges for Nigeria’s Security, Peace and Sustainable Development” recommended that policies should be put in place to foster economic growth and give citizens access to gainful economic activities.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Mbugua, R 2016. "The Causes and Impact of Insecurity on Pastoralists Economies: The Case of West Pokot County, Kenya (1990-2015). The Thesis University of Nairobi."

⁶¹ Udosen, M & Uwak, U. 2021. “Armed Banditry and Border Monitoring: Challenges for Nigeria’s Security, Peace and Sustainable Development.” *European Journal of Political Sciences*, Vol 5, No 1 (2021)”

4.2.2 Sources of Livelihoods and Insecurity

The study also sought to determine the nexus between the source of livelihood and insecurity in the area. The findings were recorded in Table 4.2 in which the majority of the respondents (97%) were of the view that "lack of alternative sources of livelihoods contributed to high levels of poverty and thus significantly influenced insecurity". This implies that pastoralism is the main economic activity among the inhabitants. This exposes the communities to the vulgarities of nature, particularly during the drought when this livestock die due to lack of water and pasture. Previous studies had indicated that the major sources of income were mainly dowry payments and proceeds from cattle rustling.

The reliance on pastoralism makes the community vulnerable to external shocks like drought and desertification as a result of environmental degradation. The level of poverty is highest in pastoralist communities.

Poverty as noted by Swain and Jagerskog leads to conflicts and this places the administration and the security system in a precarious situation.⁶² The rising population growth coupled with rapid urbanization results in rising demand for food and other resources. Thus, national and local leaders should explore and promote alternative sources of livelihood for residents of the county. The detailed results are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Sources of Livelihoods and security

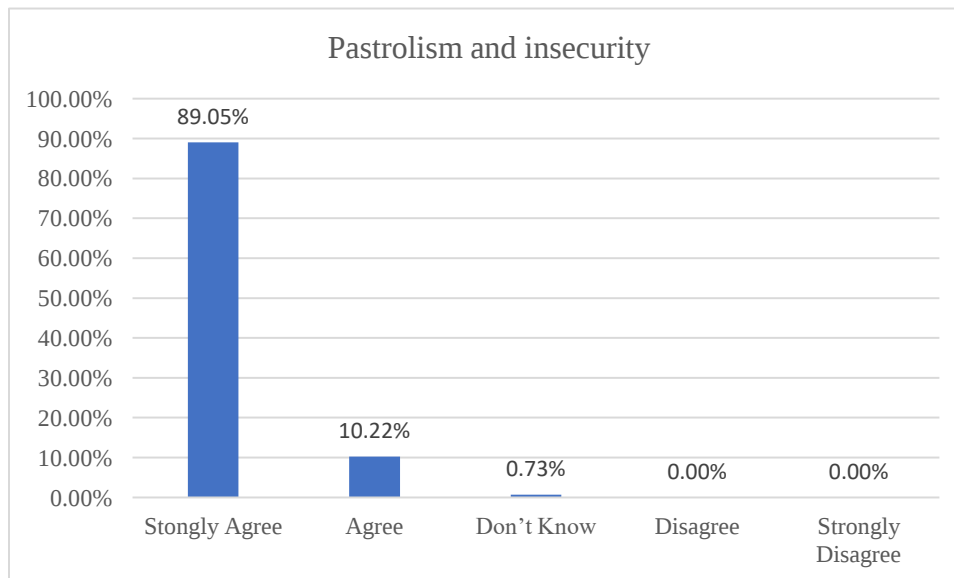
Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
The lack of alternative sources of livelihood has contributed to high levels of poverty and thus significantly increases insecurity.	122	14	1	0	0	137
Percentage Score	89.05%	10.22%	0.73%	0%	0%	

Source: Researcher, 2023

⁶² Swain, Ashok & Jägerskog, Anders. 2016. "Emerging Security Threats in the Middle East: The Impact of Climate Change and Globalization." Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

These results were represented graphically as shown in Figure 4.2 below.

Figure 4.2 Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity



Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.3 Youth unemployment and insecurity

The study sought to examine the nexus between youth unemployment and insecurity in Marsabit County. The respondents were required to give their opinion on the extent to which youth unemployment influenced insecurity. The findings were recorded in Table 4.3 as shown on the next page.

Table 4.3: Unemployment and Insecurity

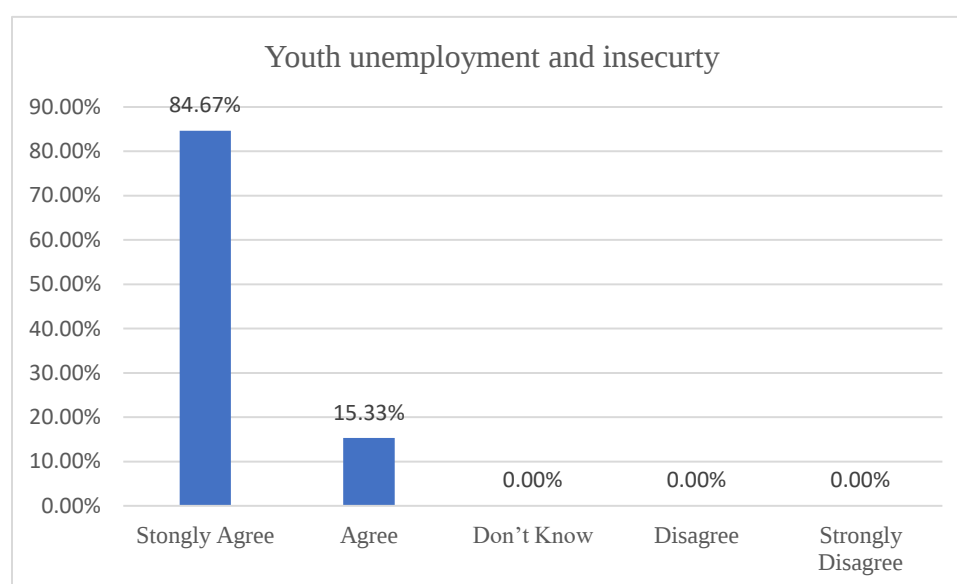
Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Young men who are not productively engaged indulge in illegal activities like cattle rustling and raids.	116	21	0	0	0	137
Percentage Score	84.7%	15.3%	0%	0%	0%	

Source: Researcher, 2023

Virtually all the respondents felt young men who are not productively engaged indulged in cattle rustling and cattle raids. This was mainly attributed to the lack of employment renders the youths free to engage in vices including cattle rustling. This concurs with a past study carried out by Ravenhill in the Asia-Pacific region which demonstrated that lack of economic opportunities has a detrimental effect on security⁶³. Moreover, the majority of the population is composed of the youth and if they lack meaningful economic activities to sustain themselves, can be attracted to engage in crime, be easily radicalized, and join terrorist groups and other illegal activities.

These results were further presented in graphical form as illustrated in Figure 4.3 below.

Figure 4.3: Unemployment and Insecurity



Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.4 Competition for Resources and Conflicts

One of the issues that the study sought to examine is the relationship between competition for natural resources particularly water and pasture on one hand and conflicts on the other. The findings were recorded in Table 4.4 shown below.

⁶³ Ravenhill, J. (2018). "Economics and security in the Asia-Pacific region." *The Pacific Review* 26

Table 4.4: Competition for Resources and Conflicts

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Competition for pastures and water among the pastoralist communities often results in conflicts that sometimes turn violent	111	26	0	0	0	137
Percentage score	81.02%	18.98%	0%	0%	0%	

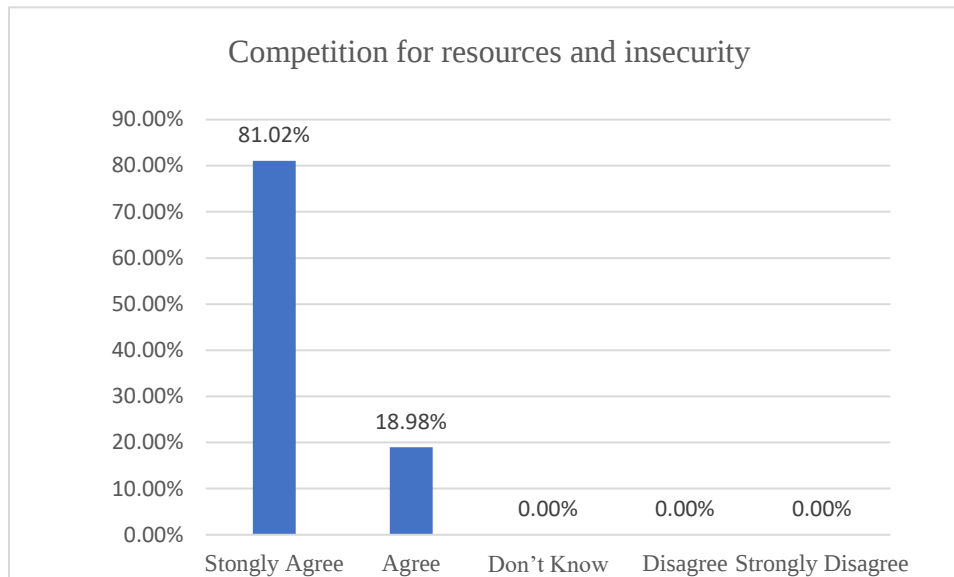
Source: Researcher, 2023

All the respondents seemed to think that competition for pasture and water was the main cause of conflicts among the pastoralist communities. There was no single respondent who disagreed with the statement. In light of this statement, pasture and water for livestock are the common resources which communities often compete for. The situation is usually exacerbated by prolonged drought as a result of the adverse effects of climate change. Since livestock rearing is the main economic activity of the pastoralist communities, conflicts are inevitable as people try to scramble for limited resources. Inter-ethnic clashes are reported daily in watering and grazing points. As noted by Walle in Economic Theory (ET), meagre resources and limited livelihood options promote conflicts among communities.⁶⁴

The research findings were illustrated graphically as shown in Figure 4.4 below.

⁶⁴ De Walle, D. “*Impact Evaluation of Road Investment Projects* (World Bank, Washington D.C., 2008).”

Figure 4.4: Competition for Resources and Conflicts



Source: Researcher, 2023

These finding correlates with a previous study by Botha and Abdile in which “competition for the control of political and economic resources in Northern Kenya were considered to be drivers of recurrent violence and key threats to security”⁶⁵

4.2.5 Over-reliance on Livestock

The results in table 4.5 show that most of the citizens attested to the fact that “Overreliance on cattle rearing has limited the number of products from Marsabit County which leads to poverty and insecurity” with a mean of 1.38. However, only 2 respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table 4.5: Overreliance on Livestock

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Overreliance on cattle rearing has limited the number of products from	110	22	3	2	0	137

⁶⁵ Botha & Abdile, 2020. “Experiences in the Kenyan criminal justice system and violent extremism. Helsinki: The Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers.”

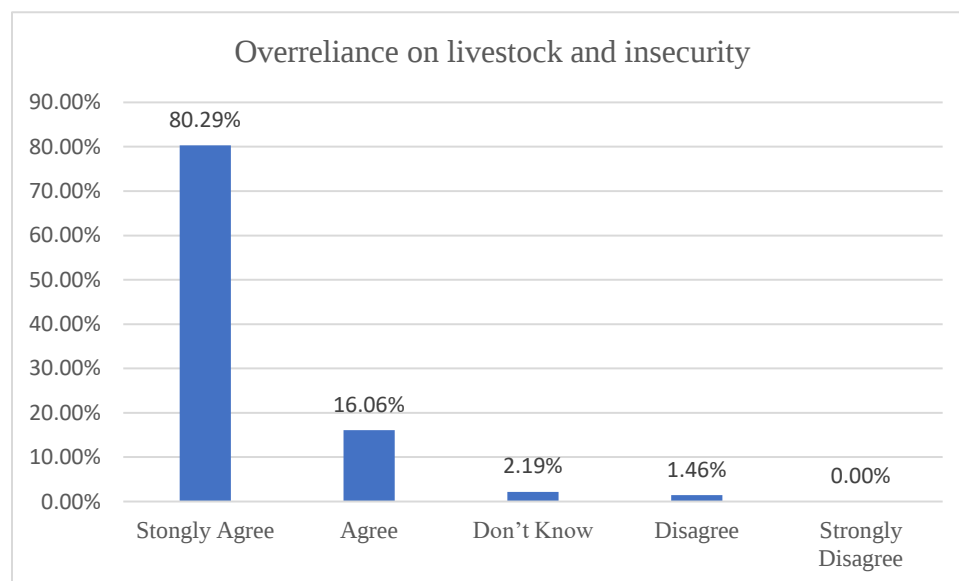
Marsabit County which leads to poverty and insecurity						
Percentage Score	80.29%	16.06%	2.19%	1.46%	0%	

Source: Researcher, 2023

In this connection, cattle products are milk, beef and hide, and leather. These are limited and thus incapable of sufficiently sustaining the people of Marsabit County to be empowered economically. Other means of earning livelihoods such as engaging in business and farming using irrigation need to be promoted to discourage over-relying on livestock rearing. Past research postulates that over-reliance on pastoralism impacts negatively security in semi-arid and arid regions of Northern Kenya.⁶⁶

The results were further presented in graphical form as illustrated in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.5: Overreliance on Livestock and Insecurity



Source: Researcher, 2023

⁶⁶ UNDP. "Human Development Report 1994: New Dimensions of Human Security (New York, 1994)."

4.2.6 Impact of lack of alternative sources of livelihood on security

Having established that the residents largely depend on livestock farming, the study went further to evaluate how this impacted the security of the region. The respondents were required to give their views on whether this overreliance and therefore lack of alternative sources of income had any influence on crime and general insecurity". The results were recorded in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Impact of limited sources of Income

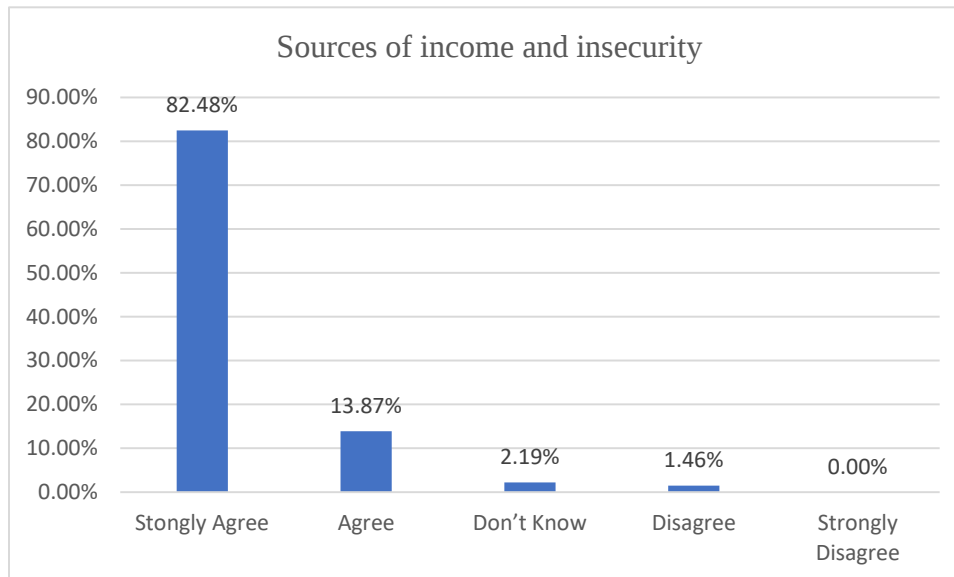
Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Lack of alternative sources of income poses major challenges to those with limited resources since they cannot compete with those who are endowed thus leading to exclusion and tendency to result to crime.	113	19	3	2	0	137
Percentage Score	82.5%	13.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0%	100%

Source; Researcher, 2023

The majority of the respondents (96.67%) felt that overreliance on cattle rearing led to a lack of alternative sources of living. This in turn led to increased insecurity, particularly during droughts when communities fight over limited pasture and water. The respondents attributed disparities in income as a major challenge to security in the county. Those endowed with multiple sources of income were considered wealthy at the expense of the majority of poor residents who engage in pastoralism as a means of livelihood. They were thus able to sustain their households and cattle with adequate water and livestock feeds. This created a gap between the few rich and the majority have nots thereby breeding a sense of inequality and greed which spills over to vices such as cattle rustling and high rates of crime.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Guyo SM (2018). "Assessment of the dynamics of resource-based conflict on human security in Kenya: a case study of Isiolo County." Unpublished Thesis, University of Nairobi"

Figure 4.6: Impact of Limited Sources of Income on Insecurity



Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.7 Underdevelopment and Insecurity

Marsabit County is generally vast and underdeveloped, thus the study sought to explore how this impacted the security situation from the resident's perspective. The respondents were required to give their views on whether this had any influence on security. The findings were recorded in Table 4.7.

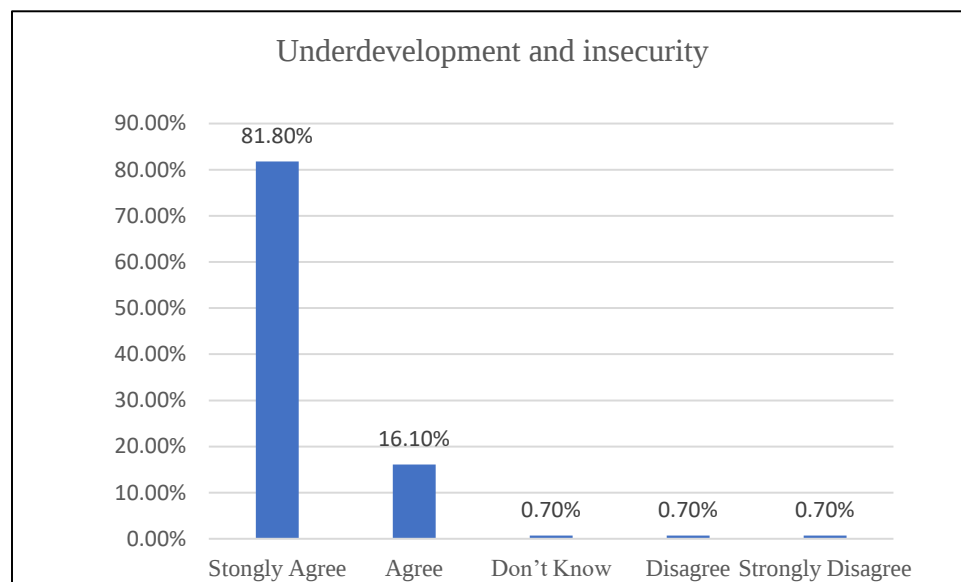
Table 4.7: Underdevelopment and Insecurity

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Marsabit County is grossly underdeveloped and this has contributed to insecurity within the greater parts of northern Kenya.	112	22	1	1	1	137
Percentage score	81.8%	16.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	100%

Source: Researcher, 2023

The majority of the respondents (97.9%) believed that Marsabit County is grossly underdeveloped and this has contributed to insecurity within the county. Most of the population in Marsabit are pastoralists whose main economic activity is livestock. A small percentage of the respondents (1.4%) however disagreed while 0.7% were non-committal. The details of the research findings are shown in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7: Impact of underdevelopment on insecurity



Source: Researcher, 2023

Moreover, the region has poor and underdeveloped transport and communication infrastructure network thereby creating vast ungoverned areas. This note only makes it difficult for the government to deliver basic services but also hampers movement by security agencies in policing the region. As a result, the majority of the youthful population has few prospects for employment and thus engages in criminal activities as they struggle to survive.

4.2.8 Cattle Rustling and Insecurity

Cattle rustling have been one of the main attributes of the northern Kenya region, the study, therefore, sought to examine the nexus between cattle rustling and insecurity. The findings were recorded in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Cattle Rustling as a cause of Insecurity

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Cattle rustling is a major cause of insecurity in Marsabit county.	117	16	2	1	1	137	1.31
Percentage Score	85.4%	11.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%		

Source: Researcher, 2023

Most of the respondents (97.1%) believed that cattle rustling was one of the main causes of insecurity in Marsabit County. The results are in line with past studies which indicate that cattle rustling contributes significantly to insecurity in the region. This is made worse by an influx of illegal firearms from neighbouring war-torn countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia. According to Kenya National High Commission for Refugees (KNHCR), this has led to an increase in refugees as they flee from rustlers who end up killing innocent civilians⁶⁸. To mitigate cattle rustling, the government has put measures to deploy extra security personnel in addition to restoring armed police reservists.

These findings were further illustrated graphically as shown in Figure 4.8.

⁶⁸ KNCHR. (2007). "The Invention of Somalia." The Red Sea Press, Inc., 54-58

Figure 4.8: Cattle rustling and Insecurity

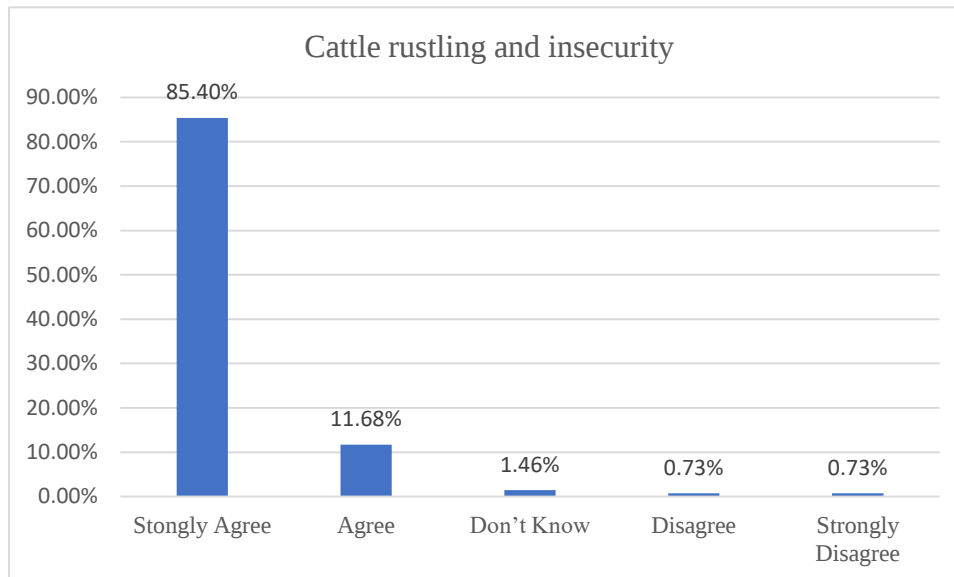


Figure 4.8: Cattle rustling and Insecurity

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.9 Assessment of Government Response

Last but not least, the study sought to evaluate the effectiveness of the government's response to insecurity challenges. The results were recorded in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.9: Government Response to Insecurity

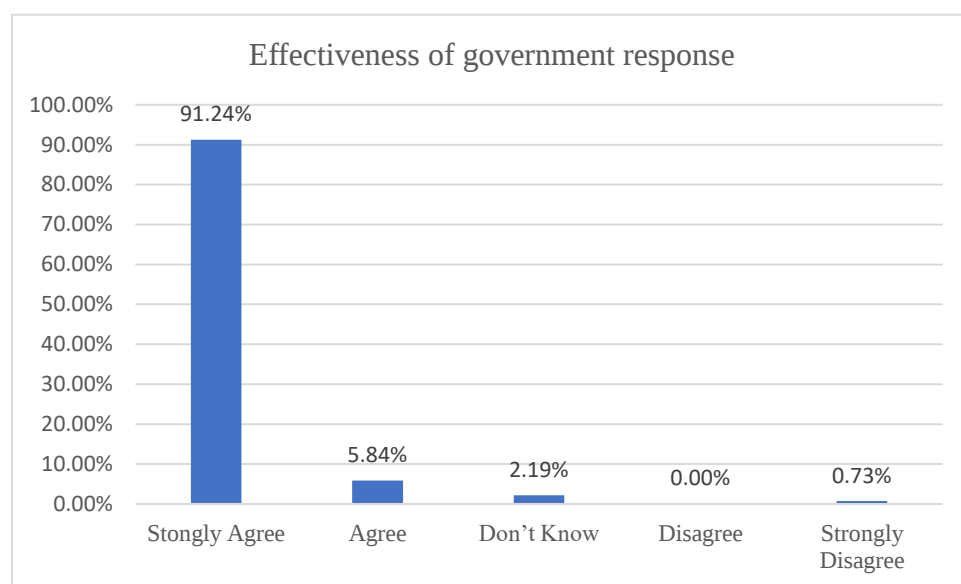
Statement	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Mean
Government response to insecurity has been adequate.	125	8	3	0	1	137	1.95
Percentage Score	91.2%	5.8%	2.2%	0%	0.7%	100%	

Source; Researcher, 2023

Most of the respondents (97.1%) of the respondents believed that the Government's response to insecurity has been inadequate. Only 1.4% were satisfied with the government response whereas

0.7% were indifferent. It should be however it should be noted that the government had reinstated some of the police reservists to combat insecurity in the region.

Figure 4.9: Assessment of Government intervention



Source: Researcher, 2023

These findings are reinforced by a previous study by NCIC in which "communities in the North East of Kenya have low levels of trust in security institutions due to inadequate provision of security services; alleged police corruption; and a history of heavy-handed security operations and atrocities committed against residents of the region." ⁶⁹ Thus the communities felt that the government had neglected them and marginalized the region.

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

Based on the study findings, it is evident that the lack of alternative sources of livelihood in Marsabit County significantly influences insecurity in the area. This supports the hypothesis that "lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influences insecurity in Marsabit County". This is in line with a previous study by Ravenhill in the Asia-Pacific region where he examined the connection between security and economy and found that a lack of alternative economic

⁶⁹ NCIC & Interpeace, 2017. "Voices of the people: Challenges to peace in Mandera County."

opportunities has a detrimental effect on national security. He concluded that the region had not successfully institutionalized ways for resolving disputes and that economic factors can be a key source of intrastate and interstate conflicts.⁷⁰

Another study by Swain and Jagerskog illustrated that stress related to resources in the Middle East resulted in a precarious security system. He further noted that rapid population growth, industrialization, and urbanization led to increased demand for food. Lack of other sources of livelihood is a security concern and if left unchecked, can result in conflicts with the results of forced migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons.⁷¹ A study conducted in West Pokot County revealed that the main driver of violence in the area was due to lack of alternate means of livelihood. According to the study, the only source of income for the people was pastoralism and cattle rearing.⁷²

4.4 Summary

The objective of the study was to establish whether the lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influenced insecurity in Marsabit County. The respondents were asked to respond to selected psychometric scale statements. According to study findings, income is mainly from dowry payments and proceeds from cattle rustling. This increased the levels of poverty among the people who lacked any other meaningful source of income. s.

Pastoralism was found to be the main economic activity among the residents of Marsabit County. Overreliance on livestock means that the community is vulnerable to the effects of weather like drought. Other means of earning livelihoods such as engaging in business and farming using irrigation need to be promoted to discourage over-relying on livestock rearing. Most of the participants were of the view that cattle rustling was the main source of insecurity in Marsabit County. This was made worse by an influx of illegal firearms from neighbouring countries, especially Ethiopia and Somalia.

⁷⁰ Ravenhill, J. (2018). Op.Cit.

⁷¹ Swain, Ashok & Jägerskog, Anders. (2016). Op. Cit.

⁷² Mbugua, R (2016). Op.Cit.

The county is geographically vast with semi-arid and arid conditions. The majority of the population engages in pastoralism as their main economic activity. Poor road networks hindered the mobility of security personnel in the vast region. Criminals and cattle rustlers take advantage to commit crimes. With devolution, security apparatus has been beefed up at the county level. However, for security personnel to perform their jobs efficiently there must be a reliable road and communication network.

The results further demonstrate that the lack of alternative sources of income and livelihood in Marsabit County negatively influences insecurity in the region. In light of this challenge, it was suggested that the diversification of economic activities should be encouraged. This will ensure the citizens have multiple streams of generating income apart from pastoralism and cattle rearing. Moreover, poverty levels will reduce significantly if the population embraces other ways to sustain themselves. This will mitigate levels of insecurity as the youth will become more self-reliant. It has been noted that young men who are unemployed and rely on pastoralism are likely to engage in cattle rustling or are easily lured to join terrorist groups thus propagating insecurity in the remote region.

At the same time, most participants felt that competition for pasture and water among the pastoralist communities often resulted in conflicts that sometimes turned violent. As the region experienced harsh and dry climatic conditions, grazing lands with sufficient pasture were scarce as well as water points. Because the inhabitants rear large numbers of livestock, it becomes a problem to share the scarce resources thus leading to conflicts. One of the ways to reduce this problem is to invest in water harvesting techniques and initiate programs to buy livestock during periods of drought before they are decimated by hunger.

Diversification of sources of livelihood would significantly improve the security situation in Marsabit County. National and County governments should invest more in infrastructure both transport and communication systems. This will open up the remote region to business opportunities so locals and outsiders are encouraged to invest. Most of the respondents indicated that crime has increased as criminals take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes and take cover from security agencies. As such, rehabilitating the current poor roads is a big step

in ensuring the safety of the population is addressed. It can thus be concluded that there is a direct correlation between the lack of alternative sources of livelihood and insecurity in Marsabit County.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study sought to establish the nexus between development/underdevelopment and security/insecurity in Marsabit County. It was guided by the following objectives; to examine the influence of poor road transport infrastructure on insecurity, to determine whether lack of access to education had any influence on security and to establish whether lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly impacted on insecurity in Marsabit County. Lastly, the chapter proffers recommendations on how best to address perennial security challenges in Marsabit County.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

The study conducted field research in which primary data was collected from sample population. The data collected was then analysed using qualitative and quantitative techniques to arrive at findings. The study findings obtained are discussed in the next section.

5.2.1 Impact of Poor Road Transport Network on Security

The first objective of the study sought to examine the influence of poor road transport network on security/insecurity in Marsabit County. The findings are summarised in the table below.

Parameter	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Poor road network impeding communication within the Marsabit county	81.75%	10.95%	3.65%	3.65%	0%
Poor road network creates an enabling environment for criminal activities to thrive.	89.05%	7.3%	3.65%	0%	0%
Poor road network hampers response by security agencies in the provision of security	89.05%	7.3%	3.65%	0%	0%

Pastoralists take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes	85.40%	10.95%	5.5%	0%	0%
The government cannot provide services effectively in the area due to poor road network which contributes to underdevelopment and insecurity.	81.75%	10.95%	7.3%	0%	0%
Most of Marsabit County is vast and without motorable roads which perpetuates underdevelopment	78.10%	10.95%	10.95%	0%	0%
The county lacks motorable roads linking the sub-counties, wards and villages	78.10%	10.95%	10.95%	0%	0%
Motorable road network in the County would significantly improve the security situation.	78.10%	14.6%	7.3%	0%	0%

Most of the respondents (92.7%) were of the view that the region is characterized by a poor road network which negatively impacts security. This is in line with a previous study by KNHCR which showed that the North Eastern region of Kenya was characterized by poor roads. Poor road infrastructure created an enabling environment for criminal activity to thrive. Consequently, these roads limited effective communication and fuelled insecurity and made it hard to deal with a crime such as cattle rustling rampant in the region.

On how the poor state of the road network influenced security, most of the respondents (96.4%) believed that it hampers response by the security agencies in dealing with insecurity incidents. This is because security agents find it hard to reach the affected areas on time. Due to poor road networks, security agencies often arrive late when criminals have already disappeared to their hideouts.

This reinforces the concept of human security which posits that security has expanded to include “human, economic, environmental, social, political and national security. The new security paradigm relates to this study in the sense that human security in Marsabit County can be challenged by poor road infrastructure, lack of access to education as well as limited livelihood

options that create an atmosphere of insecurity. Human security is at risk if communities are unable to overcome societal challenges.

The provision of government services was found to be almost non-existent as 92.7% of the respondents believed service delivery is hampered by the poor state of the road network. Residents are unable to access basic services like medical and education and have to travel long distances. The citizens, therefore, feel that they are marginalized and neglected by the national government. This creates a security vacuum in which criminality and other vices thrive.

On the other hand, the study established that the majority of the respondents (92.7%) felt that an improved road network in the county will not only open up the area but significantly improve the security situation. Good and motorable roads would enhance accessibility, spur economic development, and enable the facilitated movement of people and goods across the county. This would significantly reduce the crime rate as people will be more engaged in economic activities resulting in improved livelihoods with low incidences of crime.

5.2.2 Education and Insecurity

The second objective aimed at examining the impact of education on security. The summary of findings are tabulated below for each of the parameters under investigation.

Parameter	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of adequate Basic Education facilities negatively impacts on access to Education.	83.2%	10.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0
Lack of access to education leads to high poverty levels and negatively impacts on security.	81.75%	10.22%	4.38%	0%	0%
Lack of access to education has contributed to the community remaining stuck in the traditional socio-economic activities.	90.5%	5.8%	3.6%	0%	0%

Change of mind-set is limited due to limited access to education which challenges efforts to deal with cattle rustling and other forms of insecurity.	83.9%	11.7%	4.4%	0%	0%
Low education levels propagate poverty and which ultimately contributes to insecurity.	78.8%	12.4%	8.0%	0.73%	0
Enhancing access to education will empower the community and significantly improve their education standards and thereby enhance the security situation.	81.0%	8.8%	8.8%	1.5%	0%

The study established that the majority of the respondents (94%) felt that Marsabit County has inadequate education facilities. This implies that the local communities have limited access to education and thus explaining why literacy levels are low in the county. School-going children are thus unable to access education and rather take part in traditional practices like cattle rearing.

The study also sought to establish the how lack of access to education influenced poverty and security in Marsabit County. Most of the respondents (88%) were of the view that lack of access to education has significantly contributed to high poverty levels. This lack of access to education contributed to the community remaining stuck in traditional socio-economic activities thus perpetuating poverty.

Education plays a critical role in transforming cultural practices and empowering people as well as opening up employment opportunities thus improving their lives. Outdated traditional practices like cattle rustling and cattle raids are propagated mainly due to a lack of education. This is particularly so since the communities rely on pastoralism as the main economic activity. Moreover, an educated population can easily diversify their economic activities such as modernized farming, and businesses or join formal employment.

Education plays a key role not only in curbing insecurity but also empowering the communities as well. This is because education exposes people to other cultures, and thus appreciate other people thereby facilitating the gradual discard of primitive traditions like cattle rustling. Moreover, an educated population would gain from formal employment.

These findings also reveal that low levels of education limit opportunities for economic activities thereby perpetuating poverty. This implies that an uneducated individual is unlikely to venture into other economic activities apart from pastoralism and associated traditional vices. With a literate population, gainful employment opportunities would ensure economic stability thus competition for scarce natural resources particularly grazing land will be minimized. Therefore, enhancing access to education will empower the community economically and significantly improve their education standards. Improvement in access to education would greatly empower the community and improve their living standards. With the advent of devolution in Kenya, the county has a greater role in enhancing access to basic education.

5.2.3 Lack of Alternative Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity

The third objective sought to establish whether the lack of alternative sources of livelihood had any impact on security/insecurity in Marsabit County. The study established that pastoralism was the main source of livelihood for most of the communities in Marsabit County. These pastoralist communities often experience conflicts over resources mainly pasture and water for their animals. A summary of the research findings is shown below.

Table 5.3: Summary of findings – objective three

Parameters	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood for most of the communities in Marsabit County	86.7%	10.2%	1.5%	1.5%	0%
Lack of alternative sources of livelihoods has contributed to high levels of poverty and thus significantly increases in insecurity.	89.1%	10.2%	1%	0%	0%
Young men who are not productively engaged indulge in illegal activities like cattle rustling and raids.	84.7%	15.3%	0%	0%	0%

Competition for pastures and water among the pastoralist communities often results in conflicts which sometimes turn violent	81.02%	18.98%	0%	0%	0%
Overreliance on cattle rearing has limited the number of products from Marsabit County which leads to poverty and insecurity	80.29%	16.06%	2.19%	1.46%	0%
Lack of alternative sources of income poses major challenges to those with limited resources	82.5%	13.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0%
Marsabit County is grossly underdeveloped and this has contributed to insecurity within the greater parts of northern Kenya.	81.8%	16.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Cattle rustling is a major cause of insecurity in Marsabit county.	85.4%	11.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Government response to insecurity has been inadequate.	91.2%	5.8%	2.2%	0%	0.7%

Most of the respondents (97.5%) thought that the lack of alternative sources of livelihood contributed to high levels of poverty. The reliance on pastoralism made the communities vulnerable to external shocks such as drought and adverse effects of climate change such as environmental degradation. Previous studies had established that the level of poverty in Kenya is highest among the pastoralist communities.

On the relationship between poverty and insecurity, the study established that young men engage in crime, such as cattle rustling and cattle raids as well as other illegal activities due to a lack of meaningful economic activities to sustain themselves. Lack of gainful employment was thus one of the key factors influencing insecurity in the county.

The county is in an arid area characterized by low and unreliable rainfall and high temperature. Pasture and water are thus among the most valuable natural resources which communities often compete for. As the major economic activity is nomadic pastoralism, conflicts are inevitable as people try to scramble for limited resources. As such, inter-ethnic clashes are reported regularly in watering and grazing points.

Respondents attributed disparities in income as a major challenge to security in the county. Those endowed with multiple sources of income are considered wealthy at the expense of the majority of poor residents who engage in pastoralism as a means of livelihood. They can sustain their households and cattle with adequate water and livestock feeds. This creates a gap between the few haves and the majority have nots thereby breeding a sense of inequality and greed which spills over to vices such as cattle rustling and high rates of crime.

Marsabit County is grossly underdeveloped and this has contributed to insecurity within the greater parts of northern Kenya. The majority of the population in Marsabit engages in pastoralism as their main economic activity. In addition, the region has poor and underdeveloped communication and a poor road transport network hence creating a security vacuum. This makes it hard to police the vast region also fuelled by resource-based conflicts. As a result of underdevelopment and lack of access to education, the majority of the youthful population has limited prospects for employment and thus engages in crime to survive. Cattle rustling contributes significantly to insecurity in the region which is made worse by an influx of illegal firearms from neighbouring war-torn countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia. This situation is exacerbated by the poor road network which hinders the movement of security personnel in the vast county. Thus, Criminal activities like banditry and criminals take advantage and comprise the security situation in the county. The lack of poor utilization of existing resources in the context of a poor road network promotes insecurity in the county.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concluded that the poor state of poor road infrastructure significantly influences insecurity in Marsabit County as well as limits the government's ability to effectively provide basic services. The study established that there was a direct link between poor road infrastructure and

insecurity in Marsabit County, which affirms the second research hypothesis that the poor road transport network in Marsabit County influences insecurity in the area.

The study also concluded that there is close relationship between education and security/insecurity. Lack of education in the area significantly contributed to high poverty levels which in turn contributed insecurity.

Lastly, the study deduces that the lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influenced insecurity in Marsabit County, since income is mainly from dowry payments and proceeds from cattle rustling. This in turn increases the levels of poverty among the community who depend on livestock as their only source of livelihood. Since pastoralism was the main economic activity, conflicts over pasture and water are inevitable.

The results further demonstrate that the lack of alternative sources of livelihood for the communities negatively impacts the security of the region. Therefore, diversification of economic activities should be encouraged as this would ensure the citizens have multiple streams of generating income, apart from pastoralism and cattle rearing. Thus, this confirms the third hypothesis which state that the lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influences insecurity in Marsabit County.

5.4 Recommendations

The study has established that the poor state of road infrastructure, lack of access to education, and lack of alternative sources of livelihood significantly influenced insecurity in Marsabit County. The following recommendations are thus proposed to address perennial security challenges in the county and greater northern Kenya.

5.4.1 Improving Road Infrastructure

The findings of the study indicate that poor road networks significantly affected communication, hampered response by security agencies in policing, and hindered the government in the delivery of basic services. Therefore, it is recommended that the government should prioritise the construction of access roads and rehabilitation of roads should be prioritized in addressing the twin challenges of insecurity and underdevelopment. This will be instrumental in enhancing mobility, enabling security agencies to respond to insecurity issues more rapidly and spur economic

development. A well-developed road network would open up remote areas and enable the government to provide services. This will lead to better security as people will be more engaged in economic activities leading to improved livelihoods with low incidences of crime.

5.4.2 Enhancing Access to Education

The study established that lack of access to education had contributed to high poverty levels which negatively impacted security in Marsabit County. It was thus recommended that the government should invest in the construction of basic education facilities particularly primary and secondary schools in addition to vocational training institutions in the area. This will ensure that adequate education facilities are available and thus improving access to education. Improvement in education would enable the community to access employment opportunities in addition to enhancing their quality and standard of life. In addition, it is only through education that the pastoralist communities can discard bad cultural practices such as cattle rustling and cattle raids.

5.4.3 Diversification of Economic Activities

The study further established that the lack of alternative sources of income poses major challenges to pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. Therefore, the government should promote the diversification of economic activities and empower the communities to diversify their sources of livelihood. This will also reduce the tendency of engaging in criminal activities like cattle rustling to sustain themselves. The government should also provide technical and financial assistance to the local communities to enable them to diversify their economic activities like starting business enterprises and farming.

5.4.4 Enhancing Security

The security situation is exacerbated by the influx of illicit firearms mainly from Somalia and Ethiopia. It is therefore recommended that one of the ways of addressing insecurity is through curbing the inflow of these illegal firearms in addition to mobbing up the ones in private hands. The government should bolster its presence by increasing the number of security agencies in the county and public administration. Empowering the local communities through training and arming home guards could bolster security in the short term.

5.4.5 Recommendation for further Research

The study focussed on only three aspects i.e the role of education, road transport infrastructure, and sources of income on security. Further research may be conducted to understand how other parameters impact on security. Moreover, the study was only confined to Marsabit County, further studies may be conducted on the entire northern Kenya.

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APPENDIX I: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

I am a Master's student undertaking a study on "the role of Development on Security: a case study of Marsabit County." This study is for academic purposes only and participation is voluntary. No identifying information will be obtained. Indicate your decision to participate in the study by responding to the questions presented in the questionnaire (attached). Otherwise, decline from participating in the study by failing to receive the questionnaire. Indicate your choice:

I wish to participate in the study []

I do not wish to participate in the study []

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a Masters student, undertaking a study titled, “the role of development on security: a case study of Marsabit County.” I request your voluntary participation in this study by responding to this questionnaire. Your responses will be treated confidentially and the findings obtained will be used for academic purposes only.

Section A: General Information

1. What is your gender? Male ☐ Female ☐
2. What is your age? Less than 25 years ☐ 25 – 34 years ☐ 35 -44 years ☐
45- 54 years ☐ 55 years and above ☐
3. What is your level of education?
Secondary ☐ College Education ☐ Bachelor’s Degree ☐ Postgraduate ☐ other ☐
5. How long have you lived/worked in Marsabit County?
Less than 5 years ☐ 5 – 10 years ☐ 11 -15 years ☐ 16- 20 years ☐ More than 20 years ☐

Section B: Inadequate Transport Network and Insecurity

6. Indicate on a scale of 1 to 5, where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree your level of agreement with the statements provided in the table below.

7. Marsabit County has a poor road network thereby impeding communication within the vast country.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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8. Poor road network in Marsabit County creates an enabling environment for criminal activities to thrive.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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9. Poor road network hampers response by security agencies in policing the area.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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10. Some pastoralists take advantage of the poor road network to commit crimes and hide from security agencies.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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11. The government cannot provide services effectively in the area due to the poor road network which contributes to underdevelopment and insecurity.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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12. Most of Marsabit County is vast and without motorable roads which perpetuates underdevelopment

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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13. The county lacks motorable roads linking the sub-counties, wards, and villages.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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14. Improved road network in the County will improve the security situation.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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Section C: Lack of Access to Education and Insecurity

Indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree your level of agreement with the statements provided in the table below.

15. There are no adequate basic education facilities (primary and secondary schools) in Marsabit County thus affecting universal access to education.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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16. Lack of access to education has contributed to high poverty levels which negatively impacts security.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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17 Lack of access to education has contributed to the community remaining stuck in the traditional socio-economic activities

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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18. Change of mindset is limited due to limited access to education which challenges efforts to deal with cattle rustling and other forms of insecurity

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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19 It is hard to create new economic options due to limited education levels thereby perpetuating poverty and insecurity

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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20. Enhancing access to education will empower the community and significantly improve their education standards and thereby enhancing the security situation.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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Section D: Lack of Alternative Sources of Livelihood and Insecurity

Indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree your level of agreement with the statements provided in the table below.

21. Pastoralism is the main source of livelihood for most of the communities in Marsabit County.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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22. Lack of alternative sources of livelihood has contributed to high levels of poverty and thus significantly increases insecurity.

Answer: Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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23. Young men who are not productively engaged indulge in illegal activities like cattle rustling and raids.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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24. Competition for pastures and water among the pastoralist communities often results in conflicts that sometimes turn violent.

Answer:

Briefly explain
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25. Overreliance on cattle rearing has limited the number of products from Marsabit County which leads to poverty and insecurity.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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26. Lack of alternative sources of income poses major challenges to those with limited resources since they cannot compete with those who are endowed thus leading to exclusion and a tendency to result in a crime.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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27. In your opinion, do you think diversification of sources of livelihood would significantly improve the security situation in Marsabit:

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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E. Insecurity in Marsabit County

Indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree your level of agreement with the statements provided in the table below.

28. Marsabit County is grossly underdeveloped and this has contributed to insecurity within the greater parts of northern Kenya.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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29. Cattle rustling is a major cause of insecurity in Marsabit County.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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30. Crime has increased in the county in the wake of the inability to adequately police the expansive county due to the lack of an adequate road transport network.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain
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31. In your opinion, which areas are most affected by violent clashes?

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32. What do you think are the causes of conflicts in Marsabit County?

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33. The government's response to insecurity has been adequate.

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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34. Suppose the government increases access to education up to the village level. Do you think this would improve the security situation?

Answer: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=neither agree/disagree, 4=disagree, and 5=strongly disagree.

Briefly explain

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APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE

- 1 What are your perceptions on the relationship between development and insecurity in Marsabit County?
- 2 Does inadequate transport network influence insecurity in Marsabit County? Please explain.
- 3 Does lack of access to education influence insecurity in Marsabit County? Please explain.
- 4 Does a lack of alternative sources of livelihood influence insecurity? Please explain.
- 5 In which ways can development be harnessed to check insecurity in Marsabit County? Please explain.

APPENDIX IV: NACOSTI LETTER

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA Ref No: 102333	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION Date of Issue: 22/December/2022
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr. Titus Gitano Sokobe of National Defence College Kenya, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Marsabit on the topic: Role of development on security in arid areas - case study of Marsabit for the period ending : 22/December/2023.	
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See overleaf for conditions	
	
Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION	

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way;
 - i. Endanger national security
 - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
 - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
 - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
 - v. Adversely affect the environment
 - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
 - vii. Endanger public safety and national cohesion
 - viii. Plagiarize someone else's work
3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
4. The license any rights thereunder are non-transferable
5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
7. Excavation, filming, movement, and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
8. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
9. The Commission may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project for the purpose of assessing and evaluating compliance with the conditions of the License.
10. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy, and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) onto a platform designated by the Commission within one year of completion of the research.
11. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.
12. Research, findings and information regarding research systems shall be stored or disseminated, utilized or applied in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Commission from time to time.
13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and
Innovation (NACOSTI),
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: 020 4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

APPENDIX V: FACILITATION LETTER

RESTRICTED

Telephone: 254-2-884036
Fax: 254-2-884036
E-mail: ndc@ndc.go.ke



National Defence College
Warai North Road
P.O Box 24381
Karen - Nairobi
Kenya

When replying please quote:

Ref: NDC/A/141

November 2022

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

FACILITATION FOR COL TITUS SOKOBE ADMN NO: ND601/0004/2022

The above Senior Officer is a course participant at the National Defence College and has been admitted for Masters of Arts in National Security and Strategy, under the National Defence University- Kenya Programme.

As part of academic requirements, **Col Titus Gitamo Sokobe** is required to undertake a research project in partial fulfillment of MA degree programme he is enrolled in. His approved research topic is **"Information Security Threats to e-Government Services in Kenya: A Case of e-Citizen Platform"**.

The purpose of this letter is to kindly request your office to facilitate the Officer as he conducts his research project.

Submitted for your kind consideration and facilitation.


Mr F M MABEYA
Head of Programme
for Commandant

APPENDIX VII: ANT PLAGRISM TEST RESULTS

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