

**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION IN ENDOROIS COMMUNITY, MARIGAT SUB
COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by Student;

This proposal is entirely my original work and has not been submitted or presented at any other university or institution for the award of a degree or any other award.

Signature..........Date.....02/06/2025.....

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Approval by University Supervisors;

We affirm that the candidate executed the work contained in this proposal while working under our guidance.

Signature..........Date.....2/06/2025.....

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife Caren J Kemboi, daughter Bella Jeruto Kotor and son Adriel Murei Kotor my Inspirational.



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I am grateful to Mount Kenya University for offering me a chance to take on my studies in the organization. To the university library staff, thank you for giving me materials that I dearly needed to be able to write this research proposal. My enormous gratitude is to my supervisor Dr. Charles Mogote, for the crucial support given to me without grumbling, their thoughts and counsels that enabled me to complete this proposal. My parents Peter Yator, Mirriam Yator, Tarkok Tuimising, my Siblings Maxwell, Anastacia, Monicah, Elius, Alvis. Asbel, Hildah, Sharon, Ezra Kipsoi and Celine Kiplagat, Friends Austin Kiptoo Cheboi, Dennis Boror, Vincent Sibilo, Jamal Abdi, Warsame Abdi, Wilbefore Kibet, Isaac Kipsang, Dr. Lucy Kibe, Dr. Nyamboga, Benson Kosgei, Samson Cheruiyot, Shadrack Kiptoo, Esther Tenges, Onesmus Mutua, Fredrick Otieno, Carlos Kiplagat, Moses Kemboi, Emmanuel Kiprop, Barnabas Kiptoo, Rose Kiptoo, Jeremiah Rutto and Beatrice Kemboi for their moral and social support.

ABSTRACT

Globally, insecurities had been an impediment towards development, according to the Geneva Convention of 2015. One-and-a-half billion people had lived in areas affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale, organized criminal violence and no low-income fragile or conflict-affected country had yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal. This study assessed the effects of insecurity on implementation of the community projects development in the Endorois Community, Baringo South, Baringo County, Kenya. The study aimed at achieving the following objectives: to assess the effects of insecurity on the utilization of community development projects in the Endorois Community; to establish the causes of insecurity on community development projects; to assess the strategies put in place to handle the effects of insecurity and the implementation of community development; and to determine the measures of insecurity on community development projects. The study was grounded in Conflict theory and Opportunity theory. The study adopted a mixed methodology approach, where both qualitative and quantitative data were collected simultaneously, and the research instruments were distributed at the same time. To achieve objectives, this study used concurrent triangulation as a research design. The target population of the study was 86 administrators, as shown in Table 1, who were the units of analysis and comprised leaders, teachers, security officers, opinion leaders, chiefs, elected leaders, and religious leaders from every village. Piloting of research tools was undertaken, which was carried out in two villages, Mbechot and Mochongoi, in Marigat Sub County. Descriptive statistics, including measures of central tendency (means) and standard deviation, were computed to discover dispersion in the data. The data was then subjected to factor analysis to determine its suitability for statistical analysis. The data was verified for three assumptions of parametric inspection, including normality, linearity, and homogeneity. The data was subjected to inferential statistics, including correlation and regression analysis, which were done at a 95% confidence level. The study was expected to provide the management of security in Kenya with the most effective operational strategies to leverage emerging ways of conflict resolution. The study results were offered in cumulative frequency tables, correlation and regression results tables. The study results were useful to academicians, practitioners, and policymakers on issues concerning operational strategies and performance.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
KMO	Kaiser Meyer-Olkin
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
PWDS	People living with disabilities
RBT	Routine Based Theory
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SID	Society for International Development
USA	United States of America
WDR	World Development Report



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Globally insecurities have been an impediment towards development. Eight hundred million people live in areas affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale and organized criminal violence (World Bank,2023) and low-income fragile or conflict-affected countries has yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal” (WDR, 2021).”While the links between conflict, violence, insecurity and development are complex, there is little doubt that violence acts as a development disabler. In the 21st century, violence and insecurity take many forms, from large and small wars to inter-communal political violence, criminal, gang and economically motivated violence, and inter-personal or gender-based violence. Each has its impact on socio-economic development and human well-being; together they add up to a major obstacle to achieving the post-2015 development agenda.

Insecurity is defined as the state of being open to danger or threat, lack of protection. The primary duty of the state extends beyond defending against external dangers; it also involves guaranteeing the safety and well-being of its people, aligning with the objectives outlined in the Vision 2030 Agenda. Following the adoption of the new constitution and the introduction of the devolution framework, Baringo County, like all other counties, has the potential for progress (Society for International Development (SID), 2019). However, development is heavily dependent on security. Without a secure environment, a country cannot achieve meaningful advancement, as constant threats hinder citizens from contributing effectively to economic and social growth.

Millennium development goals involve eight commitments by nations to achieve by 2015. Development is a widely recognized global priority, as demonstrated by the introduction of the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and their successor framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which reflect the international community's commitment to advancing human well-being and environmental sustainability. Established in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight not only a global commitment to progress but also mirror growing attention at the grassroots level, where numerous community-driven development initiatives have emerged over time, with many efforts focused on addressing local needs and fostering long-term improvement. Stipulated in the millennium development goal, it is the responsibility of every nation to protect its people and property (MDG, 2010). Although it has been hindered by the rapid insecurities within the community. A community development project refers to a structured approach aimed at fostering both economic and social advancement within a community, emphasizing inclusive involvement and maximizing the use of local ideas, efforts, and resources to drive meaningful change (Graig, 1998).

In the absence of peace, conflicts often arise from systemic inequalities and uneven access to resources and decision-making power. It typically involves two or more identifiable groups or individuals whose opposing interests or goals lead to tension or disagreement. Disputes and tensions are increasingly prevalent across the globe, more so in a dry and semi-arid area, thus the scarce natural resources are being fought, resulting in insecurity in the area, thus bringing community development project implementation not achievable. Pastoralist communities are found in more than 21 African nations, and many of them face the challenges of recurring violent clashes (Bevan, 2007).

No nation can develop when there is a high level of insecurity in society. As argued by (Ngwoke et al, 2022; Adekola, 2017; Akwara et al, 2013), citizens who live in abject poverty will have small level of development. Poverty can directly or indirectly breed insecurity; this is because with

meaningless life because of lack of livelihood, then it contributes to increase in level of crime. The widespread impact of insecurity is clearly visible across many Nigerian communities. In particular, areas within Rivers State remain underdeveloped and lagging behind, largely due to persistent security challenges. Communities such as those in Ogba, Egbema, Ndoni and Ahoada in East Local Government Areas illustrate the severity of the situation. Nigeria continues to struggle with high crime rates, with numerous individuals involved in illegal firearm possession, forgery, handling stolen goods, deception, break-ins, theft, insurgency activities by Boko Haram, armed robberies, abductions, attempted homicides, and cases of manslaughter. (Adekola et al, 2017).

A significant number of pastoralist populations reside in nations like Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, and the Central African Republic. Many within these communities possess lightweight and easily transportable firearms, often operable by a single person or a small team. The presence of such weapons has heightened insecurity within pastoral regions. Across Africa, the pastoralist population is estimated to be around 17.3 million individuals (Mbugua, 2016). Pastoralist communities primarily inhabit arid and semi-arid areas. They rely heavily on livestock herding, with a significant portion of their income generated through pastoral-related activities (Mcpeak et al, 2011)

Regionally the East Africa countries which encounter insecurities are Uganda and Kenya. Situated in northeastern Uganda, Karamoja shares borders with South Sudan and Kenya. The region is organized into three main districts: Kotido to the north, Moroto in the central part, and Nakapiripirit in the south. The term "Karamoja" now collectively refers to all residents of this area. Characterized by its semi-arid climate, the people of Karamoja also engage in small-scale farming, growing traditional crops when conditions allow.

Karamoja faces distinct development obstacles that set it apart from the rest of Uganda. Unlike other regions, it experiences a semi-arid climate and suffers from deep-rooted poverty, frequent droughts, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential social services. Additionally, the area struggles with weak market access, environmental degradation, cultural and social exclusion, a prolonged reliance on humanitarian assistance, and persistent insecurity. Among Uganda's northern regions—already known for economic hardship—Karamoja remains the most underdeveloped both socially and economically.

In Kenya, pastoralist populations are predominantly located in the areas experiencing climatic challenges of ASALs, which encompass counties such as Turkana, West Pokot, Marsabit, Samburu, and Laikipia. Ethnic groups engaged in pastoralism in these regions include the Turkana, Pokot, Samburu, and others. In Kenya, pastoral communities frequently experience recurring inter-community tensions and clashes. For example, between 1999 and 2001, the Turkana's community killed the entire stock of the neighboring Pokot community adding more strained on the deliberated community, often driving them to raid neighboring groups to replenish or expand their herds. With dried up water points and inadequate grazing fields, scramble for resources has resulted in insecurity, this kind of mind set, and mentality brings disharmony in the communities living together, thus affecting the implementation of community development.

Baringo County is mostly occupied by the Tugens(that comprises of aror, samor, lembus and Endorois), Njemps and Pokots communities; their main economic activity includes livestock keeping and bee keeping. Marigat Sub County has been harbored by numerous insecurities which affect negatively on the community development in the region (Kipngok, 2017). In 2014, residents of Tiaty Sub-County, primarily from the Pokot community, launched an incursion into the Mochongoi area, mainly occupied by Endorois community and drove away their livestock. They

asserted that the land, which was abundant in water and pasture, was historically part of their ancestral land (Kipngok, 2017). The Endorois were forced to flee as their adversaries were heavily armed with advanced weapons. Despite their efforts to regain the land by appealing to the government for assistance, they have not succeeded in claiming it. Hence, affecting the community development in the area.

Whenever the pokots do a raid, they often bring a significant number of livestock with them, leaving behind a trail of casualties, with many people either killed or severely wounded. These insecurities affect the community development implementation in Endorois because people lose their lives and permanently disabled, most of the affected people are women, children, and elderly. When people flee, they vacate their land and all the structures and development whether ongoing or planned hence it will not be enhanced due to facts that no people use the facilities. This study examines the Endorois community in Baringo County, a pastoral area characterized by minimal government presence and persistent security challenges.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The consistent neglect of northern Kenya by successive governments, particularly in areas of infrastructure, security, and basic services, has contributed to heightened instability. As a result, the region faces not only security challenges but also underdevelopment, with low economic growth and limited access to essential resources. Baringo county remains one of the marginalized regions where the government has consistently struggled to ensure adequate security. This lack of security has led to widespread instability, marked by cattle raiding, banditry, and economic stagnation. As a result, many people in the county have been forced to arm themselves with small arms and light weapons (SALW) to safeguard their lives and assets (Bello 2021). Furthermore, limited resources, ethnic tensions, and political provocation have exacerbated the security

challenges. Despite various government attempts to address the issue, insecurity remains a persistent problem in the region. Baringo county ranks among the least developed in Kenya, as reflected by low household earnings, widespread poverty, high dependency ratios, and significant unemployment levels (Kipngok, 2017).

There has been limited research exploring the connection between insecurity and the execution of community initiatives among the Endorois in Baringo County creating the research gap that the study intends to pursue. The relationship between insecurity and implementation of development is key in assessing the security situation in the region. The Endorois community's cultural practices are centered around cattle, which also serve as their primary source of food. As a result, ongoing insecurity, particularly from cattle rustling, significantly affects their economic stability and way of life. This study sought to assess how the problem of insecurity has impacted negatively on community development of the Endorois Community.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study will assess the effects of insecurity on implementation of community development projects in Endorois Community, Marigat Sub County, Baringo County Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of Study

The specific objectives of the study include.

- i) To assess the effects of insecurity on the utilization of the community development projects in Endorois Community.
- ii) To establish the causes of insecurity on community development projects.
- iii) To assess the strategies put in place to handle effects on insecurity and implementation of community development.
- iv) To determine the measures of insecurity on community development projects.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

- i. Ho: Effects of insecurity on the utilization of the community development projects in Endorois Community
- ii. Ho: Causes of insecurity on community development projects
- iii. Ho: Strategy put in place to handle effects on insecurity and implementation of community development
- iv. Ho: Measures of insecurity on community development projects

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings will be beneficial to the entire community on how to manage its security affairs and provides a mechanism on Implementing the community development, also it enables the county and national government understand how insecurity affect project implementation and community development.

Additionally, the study will provide information on effects of insecurity in education and how the government will implement appropriate security policies that will promote education in the region. The aim was also to guide the government and other stakeholders in adopting strategies to reduce the occurrence of insecurity in the identified areas.

Finally, the study ought to understand the way in which insecurity and community development can be of interest on the social amenities upon which the security is achieved in the region. The study will help the scholars and learners with good and sufficient information on insecurity issues that have not been addressed by research in the past.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study is underpinned on assessing the effects of insecurity on community projects amongst the Endorois community in Baringo. This study will suit the stakeholders and the security team in corporation for the management of projects in the sub county. Research was carried out between December 2023 and February 2024. The research was conducted in the various sub-locations in Marigat Sub County including: Sandai, Mbechot and Mochongoi.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

In carrying out the research, the following limitations will be found to affect the outcome of the events:

- i) During the rainy season, transportation to the areas of the study may be problem for the researcher.
- ii) Some participants are concerned with the information hence fearing to give accurate data due to victimization and profiling by the authorities.
- iii) The environment might not be conducive for researchers to carry out the study.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

- i. The study might be hindered by heavy rainfalls which the researcher will use other means of transport to conduct the study as expected.
- ii. Most of the respondents might decline due to the nature of the study. However, researchers will assure the participants that their safety is paramount, and no mentioning of names will appear in the research.
- iii. The community is prone to serious insecurity matters, but the area of the study is extended to some locations which have minimal attacks from the bandits hence the researcher sought a refuge in Sandai location where the study took place smoothly.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

- i. The assumption that the respondents was willing to participate and give accurate and true information to the best of their knowledge was the principle guideline for the study. This enabled the study to have accurate and reliable data for analysis.
- ii. Also, assumed that the locations remained conducive for study at the time when the research was conducted in the region. As a result of insecurity in the area, the study was conducted during times of peaceful coexistence depending on the information from the local authorities hence covering the required area of study.
- iii. Further, the assumption that the target population will avail themselves of the study to be conducted effectively. Therefore, enabling the right level of respondents and more precise information for recommendations.

1.11 Operational definition of terms

Insecurity - It entails inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, and terrorism such as banditry; a state of being open to danger or threat; lack of safety or protection, like Political Instability.

Utilization - It involves the usage of an infrastructure in the most efficient way, it will be measured by the number of facilities in the areas and how operational they are.

Community development initiatives-serve as a way to enhance and empower local areas through various approaches. These projects can take multiple forms, such as the establishment of educational institutions and other related efforts.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter delves on the review of empirical studies, the exploration of relevant theories, and the development of a conceptual framework. The empirical literature focused on past studies which have been conducted with relevant to the study. Moreover, the conceptual framework was created to clearly define the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Lastly, theoretical literature discusses conflict theory, opportunity theory, social capital theory, resilience theory and institutional theory which are suitable for this study.

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Causes of Insecurity

As emphasized in the reviewed literature, a persistent cycle of human insecurity and underdevelopment weakens social unity. In the African context, widespread poverty, ethnic divisions, and deep-rooted inequality continue to afflict the continent. These ongoing conflicts are key drivers behind both the lack of development and the heightened state of human insecurity. Conflicts result in widespread division and significant damage to infrastructure. Moreover, Africa is increasingly confronted with emerging forms of terrorism that further hinder its developmental progress. Ethnic violence and unrest critically obstruct human advancement, disrupting overall development. These conflicts not only claim lives but also threaten economic stability, political order, social equity, cultural identity, and the effective implementation of development initiatives. In addition, the diverse and interwoven challenges facing the continent contribute to societal discontent and tension, which can escalate into further conflict (Adekola, 2017).

Insecurity has been inflating in most parts of Africa. This has caused unending challenges defying security procedures undermining the efforts of law enforcement, affecting the budgetary allocation

in the responsible ministries of various governments. Common cause of insecurity in most African countries has been associated with unemployment menace, poverty, religious difference, weak security apparatus and bad governance. Leadership has been weakened with proceeds of corruption, marginalization and inequality leading to opposition in security pronouncement of the government (Zubairu, 2020).

Also, poverty and security have been established to be twin problems of development (Ajodo-Adebanjoko& Walter, 2014). Most countries belong to this concept, where people living below the poverty line is economically challenged resulting in insecurity as a defensive mechanism. Although governments have had measures to reduce poverty, insecurity has been a rifle in most parts of the country, especially in Nigeria. People have been dying because of political, economic, social and ecological nature pronounced by poverty. Most cases of insecurity have been rotating within poverty, implicating development (Ajodo-Adebanjoko& Walter, 2014).

Causes of insecurity have been associated with illiteracy, unemployment, border disputes, arms proliferation, and lack of rule of law in most nations. Insecurity has remained a glaring norm of society in Nigeria with the rivals of Boko-haram who are instigated with religious differences. These have affected development due to militarization, poverty and political thuggery. As much as education has been pronounced as the equalizer in insecurity fight, civics has been identified as a subject to restore security in most population because of building on democracy and patriotism. According to (Ozoigbo,2019) rules of law and quality leadership firmly established, and spirit of nationalism enshrined in the minds of the citizenry.

According to (Heery& Salmon,2000) the cause of insecurity has been attributed to the increasing transfer of economic risk resulting in shorter job tenure, contingent employment, and variable pay. This shift has led to a workforce characterized by instability and uncertainty, where the

employment relationship is driven by opportunism, mistrust, and low commitment among the government's officials. Insecurity has been seen as detrimental to long-term economic performance, as it undermines productivity and loyalty, while imposing significant costs on individuals and society.

Growth in insecurity has raised problems affecting most countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Factors including socio economic inequalities, ineffective law enforcement, instability in border controls and unemployment have been associated with the cases of insecurity in the region (Bolanle, 2023). While these facts are acknowledged, other factors are deepening poverty, nutritional efficiency, bad governance and intractable conflicts heightening insecurity in Africa. Although most of the insecurity is concerned with internal matters, it's also opined that external forces and obstructions exert force on Africa counties cases of insecurity (Akokpari, 2007). Further, globalization alleviates human insecurity especially with intrusive conditions of mitigating poverty aggravating human insecurity.

2.2.2 Armed Violence and Conflict

According to (Adekola, 2017), the issue of armed violence among pastoralist communities in Africa is explored, with the argument that such violence stems from competition over scarce resources and raiding, a traditional practice within pastoralist cultures. Furthermore, the lack of adequate police presence and infrastructure hampers the government's ability to effectively monitor and control these regions (Adekola et al, 2017). He highlights that a growing trend in pastoralist conflicts is the commercialization of cattle rustling, which is made possible by the presence of markets for stolen livestock.

Furthermore, he suggests that the raiding is driven by profit motives, where raiders are incentivized by traders who reward them with cash for stealing cattle, which is then sold for profit. According

to (Gakuria, 2013), In the study "Resource Utilization Conflict and Insecurity in Pastoral Areas of Kenya," he identifies three primary sources of conflict: localized disputes over resources among impoverished pastoralist groups, conflicts at the national level with government authorities, and the ongoing struggle for development that acknowledges and respects the unique social and ecological conditions of arid regions. Also, (Gakuria, 2013) mentions that one reason for the prevalence of conflict among pastoralist communities is the misconception that nomadic groups are inherently warlike and aggressive. These communities often formed their identity and social cohesion through historical conflicts and interactions with neighboring groups.

Another key factor is that insecurity reflects deeper, unresolved issues that must be addressed to achieve lasting peace. These include intergroup rivalry in a context of shifting and unclear land ownership systems, dwindling natural resources, rising poverty levels, and limited job opportunities beyond traditional herding. Additionally, conflicts are fueled when dominant clans seek to enlarge their territory by launching attacks on smaller, less powerful communities.

In many cases, small arms are typically associated with use by civilian state bodies such as the police and military. However, in numerous countries, a significant number of these weapons are also privately owned—ranging from those held by private security firms to those possessed by militia groups, often for defense or recreational purposes. It has been identified globally that most of the trade for small arms has been controlled by the civilians' raising concerns on insecurity and conflicts among the societies that have minimal experience in using small weapons (Greene & Marsh, 2013).

Cases of conflicts have been growing over time with minimal battle related deaths. The common thing is that most of the numbers of conflicts instigated are portrayed by international conflicts that have resulted in revolutions in most nations. Past and recent conflicts among countries have

been associated with political alignments and border disputes (Pettersson&Wallenstein, 2015).Cases of Sudan, Mali and Syria registered conflicts because of political disagreements and border conflicts. It has been established that women and children bear the substantial morbidity and mortality of armed conflicts (Bendavid , 2021). Also, the risk from non-violent has increased substantially to the nearby conflicts, with most of the chronic cases recorded among women and children. More than 10 million deaths recorded among children less than 5 years are attributed to conflicts and non-violent cases over the world (Bendavid , 2021).

As armed violence and conflict interpret violent confrontations, it involves the use of military or paramilitary forces, which occur between nations, groups, or individuals, often driven by political, economic, social, or ideological factors. These conflicts manifest in various forms, from full-scale wars between states to civil wars, insurgencies, or localized armed confrontations, and often result in widespread destruction, loss of life, displacement of populations, and long-term humanitarian crises.

Armed violence mostly driven by territorial disputes, resource competition, ethnic or religious tensions, and power struggles involves conventional warfare or unconventional tactics, such as guerrilla warfare or terrorist attacks. The consequences of the same extends beyond immediate destruction, leading to economic instability, the breakdown of social structures, and the erosion of rule of law, often making post-conflict recovery difficult. Additionally, these conflicts often create cycles of revenge and distrust that take in generations. International responses to armed violence typically involve peacekeeping missions, humanitarian aid, diplomatic interventions, and, in some cases, military intervention, though the effectiveness of such measures can vary greatly. In the end, the effects of armed conflict and violence are extensive and deeply impactful, affecting more than

just those directly involved. They also disrupt regional and global stability, strain international relations, and hinder progress in development initiatives

2.2.3 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons has remained immediate insecurity problem especially among individuals, states and societies as it has been instigating wars by organized criminals and terrorists towards sustainable developments (Malam, 2014). In most cases, small insurgences of instabilities portray a risk to the whole nation. This has been the trend mostly in Africa where there are fragile and weak states in delivering its mandates of governance. Most common weapons include SALW to forcefully displace civilians and impeded humanitarian support. Whereby, when most of the conflicts subside, these weapons remain in the hands of civilians and lack necessary controls resuming frequent violence and attacks. During instances of non-violent, these small arms and light weapons are misused for cases of homicides and suicide, becoming primary tools for terrorism and chaos eruptions in most regions of Africa.

Sule, Mika'il, & Tal (2024) argued that Africa is the most represented continent with young people who are energetic and have less productive engagements. Half of the Africa population is comprised of youth aged between 15 to 24 years and this might triple in the next decade. However, policy makers have become misaligned priorities for the youth, making them unproductive. With the instability in the continent endowed with natural resources, the implications of joblessness have portrayed the young population as risks of despair resorting to crimes leading armed conflicts. These have necessitated movement and transaction of small arms and light weapons escalating violence across the continent. There has resulted in conflicts and insecurity in most of the resins within the continent (Sule, Mika'il, & Tal, 2024). This requires the intervention of leaders to adopt honest, aggressive policies that engage youth in productive ventures to reduce crime and conflict.

Additionally, as much as Africa is transitioning towards a world of civilizations, there portrays problems of hunger, massive refugee flow and internal displacement resulting from conflicts and insecurity. The extensive availability of small arms and light weapons (SALW) has been strongly associated with the escalation of internal conflicts, demonstrating that these weapons play a significant role in initiating and sustaining violence in areas that were formerly calm and secure (Ayuba& Okafor,2014). Promoting the enhancement of legal and political frameworks, along with reinforcing national borders, is essential for these nations to maintain strength and significance within the global socio-economic and political landscape.

With various concepts of crimes, transitional crimes have been up scaling and spreading in Africa. The availability and readiness of firearms and related equipment that can be easily carried and operated by individuals has contributed to its growth due to lack of measures to economic, political and social insecurity in Africa. The presence of small arms and light weapons contributes significantly to various criminal activities such as drug smuggling, vehicle theft, and human trafficking, all of which undermine national security and stability. Consequently, SALW in Africa contributes to the recurrence of conflicts and criminal activities demanding the extensive creation of databases that will be used to identify the nature of various crimes and mark the hotspots for prompt action upon eruptions (James, 2020).

Mbugua (2016) examined the widespread presence of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their role in fueling insecurity in Baringo. It explores the historical roots of gun possession in the region, noting that the Turkana community introduced firearms to West Pokot County in 1975. Easy access to SALW has enabled communities to defend key resources like grazing land and water, while also facilitating cattle raids and armed conflict. The research also identifies the pathways and entry locations used for smuggling these weapons, which primarily originate from

neighboring countries such as Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan. It emphasizes that insecurity severely hampers development efforts, highlighting that progress is nearly impossible in areas plagued by persistent violence. Though it addresses insecurity in multiple counties, the analysis primarily centers on the spread and impact of SALW.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) are a critical factor in perpetuating armed violence and conflict around the world. Their ease of use, portability, and widespread availability make them a key tool in both conventional warfare and non-state violence, contributing to instability, loss of life, and humanitarian crises. The proliferation of SALW, particularly through illicit channels, exacerbates the challenges of conflict resolution and post-conflict recovery, often undermining efforts to establish peace and security. While international frameworks like the United Nations Programme of Action and the Arms Trade Treaty seek to regulate and control the spread of these weapons, enforcement remains a major obstacle. Addressing the impact of SALW requires global cooperation, stronger regulatory measures, and a concerted effort to tackle the root causes of violence, including poverty, political instability, and organized crime. Ultimately, reducing the availability and misuse of SALW is essential for promoting long-term peace and stability in conflict-affected regions.

2.2.4 Natural Resource Conflicts

Natural resource conflicts have been the background for rebel green conflicts in most of the regions including the recent wars in DRC. Depending on the mechanism of that could underline the relationship between the resource's dependence and violence (Humphreys, 2005). Most of the rivals have developed a mechanism of using natural resources to ignite conflicts depending on the linkages. Where most of the conflicts impact the natural resources production than its potential, brewing weak states rather than production nations. Also, it is found the connection between

conflict and primary commodities is largely influenced by agricultural industries, rather than solely by natural resources, which are often only the initial triggers of war in many areas. But most of the cases of natural resources conflicts are profiled by interested international parties when the supply of natural resources is threatened, especially when the negotiations powers have shown reluctance to end the conflicts rather than loot seeking rebellion with the aim of prolonging wars (Humphreys, 2005).

Most of the conflicts are driven by natural resources. Since the post-Cold War, security has been a key concern in most of the economies, especially in the global south. Resource war, intractable conflicts and complex political emergences are the frequent root of violent conflicts. (McNeish, 2010). Most of the vast ravaging states are those endowed with strategic natural resources and mineral resources with minimal immunity against the puzzle of wars and conflicts. Making these countries largely underdeveloped and politically unstable. Gooch (2019) indicated that the causes and driving forces behind natural resources conflicts are complex and interlined. These conflicts entail armed conflicts with the interest of the stakeholders and diverse forces that facilitate conflicts with hidden interests.

According to (Lawry, 1989), Africans traditionally managed shared resources through intricate Common Property Resource systems. However, these systems have largely deteriorated due to overexploitation and a shift toward private land ownership, a change often driven by donor ideologies regarding resource management. Further, various types of land-use conflicts have emerged across Africa due to the breakdown of traditional communal systems. These include tensions between pastoralists and crop farmers, clashes between hunters and herders, and disputes involving large-scale agricultural enterprises versus local communities. Among these, the most widespread and frequently discussed conflict is between livestock herders and cultivators,

particularly prevalent in the continent's arid and semi-arid regions. As different correspondents are looking for them, they tend to cross over others, hence leading to conflict which causes insecurity in the surrounding for instance when pastoralists overlap on farmers, they start conflicts, which hinder development of projects, as when there are conflicts no project can be developed due to fear and safety.

Natural Resource Conflicts highlight that competition over limited natural resources often leads to tensions, disputes, and even violence, especially in regions with weak governance or scarcity of resources. These conflicts are further fueled by factors like economic inequality, environmental degradation, and political instability. Addressing these issues requires collaborative efforts, including resource management policies, conflict resolution strategies, and international cooperation. Sustainable practices and equitable distribution of resources are essential in preventing future conflicts and fostering peace in resource-rich areas.

2.2.5 Effects of Insecurity

Fadayi (2023) examined how insecurity impacts community development and found that longstanding, unresolved conflicts often prevent communities from reaping the benefits of development initiatives. This is largely due to the challenge of engaging local residents in development efforts, as professionals and workers are reluctant to enter conflict-affected zones due to safety concerns. Additionally, it was observed that such regions experience a surge in unemployment, disruption of financial and banking services, and a loss of investor confidence, leading businesses to relocate to more stable environments. Further, Fadayi (2023) noted that conflicts lead to several setbacks in community development, including limited collaboration among residents, lack of external assistance, vandalism of already completed projects, low

engagement in development activities, challenges in identifying community needs, and insufficient funding, all of which hinder progress and growth.

The widespread consequences of insecurity often bring development in affected communities to a standstill, leading to decline and stagnation. Children and young people are particularly at risk, suffering from the indirect effects of fragile governance and social systems, the loss of caregivers, and, in many cases, involvement in armed groups. As they face personal struggles related to identity, they witness the disintegration of their communities. This collapse of social support systems can severely hinder the growth and development of children and youth during their most formative years, Fadayi (2023).

Insecurity leads to population displacement and social dislocation, as the local community most of them try to save places where they couldn't be affected by the effects of insecurity, which arise due to insecurity. Most find themselves settling in new places, hence the places they have escaped from the developments become dormant as people are fleeing from deaths and other impacts of insecurity in an area. The culprits, while looking for safety, find themselves in new areas with new social norms, hence adapt to them to ensure that they can survive in those areas. Leads to poverty whereby people have no source of income, as during a conflict period no earning activity can be practiced due to tension, fear, anxiety, mistrust and frenzy.

Thus, the local community just deals with their safety, which in the end may lead to loss of lives due to hunger, while hiding out. The stripping away of dignity from women, children, and men—particularly in regions where acts such as rape, child exploitation, and neglect are deliberately employed as tools of warfare—has profound impacts, the future development of a community if, they seem to retreat, thus lose their culture, ethnicity and religion, which changes the normal way of life of the correspondents. These effects lead to mental destruction whereby locals are stressed.

Others find themselves under stigma state hence, involving themselves in suicidal activities which cost the family if maybe the bread winner is the one who committed suicide (Fadayi, 2023).

Ojukwu (2017), investigated the effects of insecurity on the academic performance in Nigeria, there was involvement of two questionnaires and hypothesis tests, where most of insecurity was found to affect the academic performance of most secondary schools because of hard drugs and related violent activities which makes students to settle in insecurity activities after clearing schools. In addition, Sanni, (2015) investigated the implication of insecurity on women education in Nigeria. Collecting the secondary data on different geo-political zones, it revealed that insecurity in some areas have made education forbidden especially among women while most of the teachers are killed due to insecurities in the regions.

The effects of insecurity are far-reaching and profoundly impact societies at multiple levels. Insecurity, whether due to violence, terrorism, political instability, or economic turmoil, erodes trust within communities, disrupts daily life, and stunts economic growth. It leads to the displacement of populations, causing refugee crises and overwhelming local infrastructure. Social systems become strained as access to education, healthcare, and basic services diminish, while fear and trauma become pervasive. Insecurity also deters investment, increases poverty, and undermines governance, as governments struggle to maintain control and address the underlying causes of instability. Insecurity perpetuates a cycle of conflict and underdevelopment, making it critical to address the root causes and implement strategies for long-term peace and stability.

2.2.6 Strategies Put In Place to Handle Effects of Insecurity

Development of insurance to cover those who are involved in development activities in the community, as when the developers are insured, they are active and aware of their safety, as insurance includes even their security. Security for the developers assures them of their security,

thus development takes place in an area. Development of policies and ensuring that, they are enacted and effective in operations to ensure that security is effective in an area. There are many policies which are enacted to ensure that those involved in conflicts are taken measures to act as an example, thus those intending to be involved in ensuring there is insecurity they retreat and avoid conflicting activities.

The local community leaders should unite, as when there is unity among the management then, the possibilities of conflicts in an area, because the local leaders are key icons in preventing occurrence of insecurity causes, as they give decisions which are followed by their groups (Amiri et al,2023). The strategies which have been put in place to handle conflict in most of the places are affecting security in areas where there is insecurity, the government sends different security experts who help to act as mediators and help in managing conflict in an insecure area, as they divide the parties and ensure that they can't fight. Thus ensure the place is secure. Calling for meetings among different communities helps to ensure that insecurity can't occur, as the meetings are used to educate the communities on the impact of insecurity in the area, as when they are educated, they are aware of the impacts, hence, can't fight as they make them aware of the impacts prior to the insecurity.

Ologele& Fatimah, (2023), investigated strategic measures of curbing insecurity in Nigeria. This was among the students who are in various schools, using a multistage sampling technique; different questionnaires were administered targeting various respondents. It was obtained that there is emergency alarm in curbing insecurity, placing alarms to raise alert when in case of attack to schools was recommended. Also, self-defense skills were vital in ensuring students were safe and aware if in case of insecurity. These measures could scare away miscreants from committing their wicked activities.

To handle the effects of insecurity, a range of strategies are implemented, focusing on both short-term and long-term solutions. These strategies often include strengthening security forces to ensure immediate protection, while also addressing the root causes of insecurity, such as poverty, inequality, and political exclusion. Conflict resolution and peace building efforts, through dialogue, negotiations, and reconciliation programs, aim to resolve underlying tensions between communities or factions. International cooperation and support, including humanitarian aid and capacity building for local governance, play a critical role in stabilizing insecure regions. Additionally, promoting economic development and job creation helps reduce the socioeconomic factors that contribute to insecurity. Education and community engagement initiatives can foster resilience and social cohesion, enabling communities to recover from instability. Ultimately, a comprehensive approach that combines military, diplomatic, and developmental efforts is necessary to effectively mitigate the effects of insecurity and ensure long-term peace and stability.

2.2.7 Measures of Insecurity

Christodoulou (2019) highlighted that African nations require proactive and early-stage strategies to address Violent Extremism (CVE), involving a variety of initiatives. These efforts include volunteer programs, Islamic education tailored for law enforcement personnel, community awareness campaigns on the nature of violent extremism, enforcement efforts, multicultural initiatives, and the promotion of collaboration between communities, law enforcement, and social service agencies. The core conclusion of this study is that programs focused on prevention and community involvement have proven to be effective.

The study indicates that both volunteer-based initiatives and multicultural programs produced favorable results in 12 out of 14 key areas related to combating violent extremism. Additionally, the study found no noticeable negative or unexpected consequences (Baruch ,2018). According to

Omondi (2016) non-state actors in Kenya should engage ideological state structures by leveraging platforms such as schools, religious institutions, and various organizations. The findings emphasize the value of encouraging religious harmony through inclusive dialogue and economic cooperation. The survey underscores the need for interfaith discussion forums, where leaders from diverse religious backgrounds and members of civil society can engage in meaningful conversations. These interactions are essential for fostering mutual understanding and combating harmful stereotypes and prejudices that contribute to social exclusion and stigmatization.

The measures of insecurity encompass a variety of indicators that assess the extent and impact of instability within a region or country. These measures include levels of violence, such as armed conflict, terrorism, and criminal activity, as well as the disruption of basic services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure, which are often targeted in insecure environments. Other key indicators include displacement of populations, economic decline, and the erosion of social trust, which are direct consequences of insecurity. Political instability, manifested in weak governance, corruption, and human rights violations, also serves as a measure of insecurity. Additionally, the overall well-being of citizens, marked by heightened fear, psychological trauma, and a lack of safety, is an important factor. Effective measures of insecurity not only track these issues but also help in identifying the root causes and guiding the development of appropriate policies to restore stability and protect vulnerable populations.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical literature develops the relationship of the variables theoretically. The theories of interest include conflict and opportunity theory.

2.3.1 Conflict Theory

Conflict theory encompasses several sociological perspectives that challenge functionalism, united by the belief that a fundamental aspect of all societies is the competition among various groups for scarce resources. These theories posit that societal structures are marked by power imbalances and unequal distribution of resources, resulting in opposing interests among different groups (Wells, 1979). Conflict theories, found in sociology and social psychology, focus on a materialist view of history, use dialectical analysis, critique current social systems, and often advocate for revolution or significant reform. These theories highlight inequalities in power, such as those seen in class struggles, and typically challenge the prevailing dominant ideologies throughout history.

Widespread civil disturbances, significant population displacement, severe poverty, and the stark disparity between the wealth and interests of workers versus owners contributed to the emergence of Marxist conflict theory, which highlights the constant existence of social class divisions. Over time, this theory found expression in events such as the World Wars, the Civil Rights movements, empowerment campaigns, and challenges against colonial domination (Wells, 1979). Although people have been spreading conflict from a folk knowledge context for millennia, the philosophy underlying conflict theory and intentional thinking around how people understand conflict and how they can resolve it in constructive ways stems from the thinking of Karl Marx, Max Weber, and George Simmel.

However, sociologists such as (Wells, 1979) Conflict can be defined as any scenario in which parties engage in opposing actions to achieve goals that cannot be simultaneously satisfied or to demonstrate antagonism. When two or more people have goals that clash, they are in conflict. For instance, if factory workers aim to minimize their work hours while maximizing their wages, and the owners seek to maximize labor output while minimizing wages, the interests of the workers

and owners are fundamentally at odds (Wells, 1979). Conflict can also manifest when groups do not necessarily have incompatible goals, but they feel hostility toward each other. Hostility arises out of non-rational decision-making, which is impulsive and often at odds with the action's rational analysis (such as prospect or utility theory) may suggest. Because of this contradiction, conflict behavior heavily influenced by hostility can be damaging to the actor's interest in the long term (Wells, 1979) finally, "conflict behavior" covers many types of behavior. Conflict behavior can consist in rational actions (actions which consider and accurately judge all possible outcomes) and the expression of hostility, as well as behavior that is either coercive (such as causing great physical harm to an opponent) or cooperative.

2.3.2 Opportunity Theory

Opportunity theory serves as the central framework for this study, originally developed by Ohlin and Cloward in 1960. The theory is based on three main elements: routine activities, rational decision-making, and criminal subcultures. Its core concept is that individuals seek wealth and opportunities through both lawful and unlawful means to fulfill their desires. Additionally, the theory concentrates on crime and the ways people engage in illegal activities to sustain themselves. It suggests that economic hardship leads to social disorganization and pressure, prompting individuals to adopt aggressive strategies for survival and wealth accumulation.

The theory also proposes that offenders often act logically, choosing targets that promise significant rewards with minimal effort but involve considerable risk. This theory is pertinent to the study as it helps explain cattle rustling as a means of livelihood in Baringo County, Kenya. According to opportunity theory, the availability of certain opportunities plays a crucial role in how people in Baringo County sustain themselves. Rather than using lawful methods to build wealth, many residents acquire it through banditry and inter-community raids. These cattle raids

tend to follow a recurring pattern, with communities taking turns in attacking one another. For many individuals in this region, cattle rustling represents a key livelihood strategy, serving as the main way to accumulate wealth in the form of livestock.

Cloward (2013) suggested that financial pressure and the inability to settle debts play a major role in driving individuals toward criminal behavior. Poverty is seen as the primary catalyst for crime, with many offenders resorting to illegal activities as a means of economic survival. However, opportunity theory faces criticism due to its shortcomings: it overlooks the victimization of certain community members, fails to fully account for the underlying motivations behind criminal tendencies, and may unintentionally justify crime as a legitimate way to earn a living.

2.3.3 Social Capital Theory

The theory was advanced by Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman, and Robert Putnam, each focusing on distinct elements of the idea. Bourdieu viewed social capital to understand how social class hierarchies and power imbalances are maintained over time. In contrast, Coleman and Putnam emphasized the positive aspects of belonging to social networks, highlighting the benefits and resources individuals gain through their connections with others (Kawachi, 1999).

Bourdieu outlined three key forms of capital: economic, cultural, and social. He argued that access to and control over these resources determines an individual's status within society, illustrating how capital accumulation is closely linked to social power and influence. Consequently, Bourdieu demonstrated that possession of economic capital grants individuals or groups specific advantages, while cultural capital distinguishes them from those with fewer opportunities, reinforcing social distinctions within communities. Therefore, social capital offers access to networks and relationships that enable ongoing and future benefits in community development initiatives. These advantages often serve as a pathway to influence, contributing to the marginalization of those

without such connections. (Bourdieu, 1986). Traditionally, social capital theory encompasses two main elements, one of which is the network of relationships individuals are part of—ranging from family units and circles of friends to professional associations, business connections, and involvement in both formal and informal groups. The second factor for inclusion is informal behavioral norms like insecurity that individuals or groups portray upon in establishing, maintaining and using their networks. These factors reciprocate trust and inclusivity in achieving certain goals(Coleman, 1988).

Hence, the theory suggests that people or communities with a wide range of social connections and group affiliations are better equipped to handle challenges like poverty and insecurity, manage conflicts, and seize emerging opportunities. Consequently, the absence of social capital in society or community can have an unequally important impact on inclusivity and development. According to Wilson (2013), one characteristic of poverty is the marginalization of individuals from key social networks and institutions. Studies indicate that as the range and diversity of connections among disadvantaged groups increase, their overall well-being tends to improve. Community development projects encourage mutual confidence, strengthen community relationships, and boost the confidence and dignity of those involved within society. Having community projects in place enhances individual or societal ownership that strengthens their links with other community members and the State. But those who do not receive development projects have an opposite feeling for ownership and may lead to stigmatization of programs and widening the social gap between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Having the social capital flows and the spirit of ownership in community development projects. The basis of expectations on rolling out these projects has a relationship with matters of insecurity. The theory postulates that the expectations of the relations between security and community

development projects have mutual advantageous. Hence, the poor and marginalized groups or communities face constraints in the system of exchange between insecurity and community development projects due to limited social capital, they possess fragile social connections and lack assets that can be exchanged or leveraged (Devereux, 2021). Rolling out community projects frequently and provision of security in society provide bargaining power within which these systems reciprocate transferring benefits to the society in form of resources. Thus, having security enhances the influence of the poor within systems of mutual support, as without it, they would lose their ability to participate effectively.

2.3.4 Resilience Theory

Resilience entails the act of rebounding after a period of being pressed with challenges. The theory focuses on factors that encourage community developments to thrive amidst negative factors rather than elimination of the negative factors (Deithier, 2011). The theory analyses people's ability to rise above the challenges that grip them and further advance their communal needs to move from vulnerabilities and victims of insecurity which can easily affect needy households and their societal prosperity in terms of social amenities. Resilience theory focuses on the household and community to provide them with the protective factors for community developments (Cicchetti, 2010). When rolling out community development projects, it helps to provide social inclusion and reduce poverty ensuring that people adapt, recover and transform in face of challenges such as insecurity, violence and social instability. The primary objective of CT-OVC is to strengthen family resilience to better protect them against various risks and hardships.

The theory emphasizes community development projects are important in building adaptive capacities that allow communities to withstand disruptions caused by insecurity. In addition, the theory encourages communities to transform vulnerabilities to strength, enabling them to thrive

despite adversities. Making a flexible system that adjusts with the situations and conditions which are in place includes redesigning development projects to better suit the challenges created by insecurity in the regions. In ensuring that, society and individuals resist non progressive lives (Kaplan, 2013) argues that the resilience model supports opportunities rather than eliminating the factors that promote failures.

The theory focuses on the abilities of individuals and systems to overcome challenges and setbacks. Resilience theory emerged as attention shifted away from focusing solely on problems toward recognizing and building on strengths (Rak & Patterson, 2013). O'Leary (1998) emphasized shifting from models centered on weakness and insecurity to highlighting successes and achievements despite difficulties, thereby concentrating on how community development projects adapt to the situations of insecurity in the insecurity prone areas. In insecure environments, communities with strong social networks and high levels of trust are better positioned to rise against all odds to continue with development efforts even with the presence of conflicts in the region. On boarding community members in decision making process and fostering local ownership builds resilient for developments projects responsive to the needs of the population. Therefore, addressing psychosocial stresses that might arise from insecurity while supporting mental well-being and cohesion among the members of society.

Much of the research on resilience has focused on uncovering the key factors and mechanisms that contribute to the success of community development initiatives (Mastine, 2001). Resilience has expanded from a narrow, specific concept to a more comprehensive approach involving active community participation. It now emphasizes overall community well-being while considering a wider variety of risks and protective elements (Cicchetti, 2010).

Since resilience is a complex process that operates across multiple levels and includes various community risks, it highlights the importance of institutional resilience especially in areas affected by insecurity, the institution that governs and supports community development should be capable of adapting during volatile seasons. With effective governance, innovative strategies and flexible policies, there will be sustainability for development in insecure regions. For instance, community projects need to incorporate risk management strategies, such as establishing contingency plans or diversifying sources of funding, to ensure they can continue even in the face of security threats. By integrating resilience into both community and institutional frameworks, development projects can persist, recover, and even thrive in the aftermath of insecurity or conflict.

2.3.5 Institutional Theory

The theory has developed to be prominent and powerful, explaining how individuals and organizations work. Although it has been criticized for its persistence and homogeneity of phenomena, the theory has been vibrant with number of approaches. Overtime change has not been taken for granted rather it has been particularistic and hotly contested (Tina ,2002). Institutions serve as the shape of nature and powerfully drive change; these institutions change in character and potency over time. Institutional theory expounds on deeper and more resilient aspects of social structure. The theory postulates that rules, routine and norms develop the authority guidelines in promoting social behaviors.

The theory postulates formal and informal institutions that shape the behaviors of organizations, individuals and societies (Amenta& Ramsey,2010). The theory explores forms of institutional structures and their influence on decision making process and functioning. These emphasizes in providing stability and predictability in social life as well as behaviors that influence specific contexts, guiding the operationalization of organizations and institutions. In identifying concepts

of legitimacy, the theory expounds on how organizations, including governments and development partners, seek to align with the societal expectation to gain trust and harmonious relationships with the members of society. These will seek to reduce external pressure including culture norms in implementation of community development projects.

Amenta& Ramsey (2010) argue that institutional theory remains among historical institutionalism, political institutionalism and sociological institutionalism that have taken occasional battle ground for sustainable development outcomes. With these institutions, it underscores the importance of adaptive and strong institutions in facilitating effective community development. This is suitable in areas which are prone to cases of insecurity and there are weak structures of government or disrupted insecurity (Ewetan&Urhie, 2014). Therefore, institutional pressures within the government and development partners shape the decision-making process that the practitioners can adopt and design for strengthening operationalization and development of community when disrupted with insecurity, fostering cooperation, strengthening local institutions and ensuring sustainable development.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The theoretical structure or guiding model shows the diagrammatic relationship between insecurity and project implementation specifically in development of schools and road networks in Baringo County. The independent variable was represented by assessing insecurity effects while development implementation projects define the dependent variable, Government policy deals with intervene variables. Indicating that the independent variables include boundary disputes, firearms, natural resources and cultural practices. All these factors have a link with the government interventions on community development projects in the region.

Insecurity has had impacts directly on the community development ability during initiation, implementation and sustainability. Activities of violence, social unrest and political instability affect the projects implementation in various communities. This has been initiated by disruption of resources and diminishing community concerns hence sabotaging the progress of development interventions. When there are strong institutions capacitated with government policies, such as NGOs, Community based organizations and governments. These exuberate effects of insecurity in the commitments of community development projects. With these policies, there are functioning leaderships, resource mobilization and stability that provide room for continuous implementation of the community projects despite insecurity. When policies are ineffective, institutions are likely to remain fragile and face ongoing challenges in executing community development initiatives, particularly during periods of instability in regions vulnerable to conflict.

Communities with strong social ties, cooperation and trust portray strong resilience during the time of disruptions. This enhances the ability to sustain community development projects by facilitating support in ensuring community development projects continue despite the challenging circumstances. Other players, including foreign governments with clearly stipulated policies, influence the development of community projects through the provision of financial support and political backing in insecure areas. Although it might be crucial in sustainable development, these external factors may create dependencies or otherwise influence the direction of the project implementation with external agendas.



Independent variable

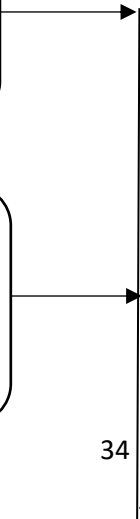
Dependent variable

Insecurity

- Boundary disputes**
- Political boundaries
 - Administrative boundaries

- Fire arms**
- Arms trade
 - Proliferation of light weapons

Natural resources



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- PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION**
- Development of schools
 - Road

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2024



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodological approach adopted for the study. It covers research design, geographical scope, target population, sampling methods, sample size, and tools used for data collection and pilot testing. Additionally, it addresses how the study ensures validity and reliability, details the data handling and analysis processes, and considers the ethical aspects involved in conducting the research.

3.2 Research Methodology

The study utilized a mixed-methods approach, collecting both qualitative and quantitative data concurrently. All research tools will be distributed simultaneously to ensure coordinated data collection. The methodology allowed the researcher to collect relevant data using measurable research tools to be analyzed using quantitative approaches while qualitative method shall be used to gather qualitative data to be analyzed through thematic analysis (Creswell, 2016).

3.3 Research Design

To achieve the study, a causal research approach using an ex post facto design was utilized. The ex post facto method is well-suited for social research situations where altering the traits of human subjects is either impractical or unethical. Ex post design can be an alternative of experiment design in which instead of a researcher creating a treatment, it examines the effect of the cause after occurring. This design is therefore important in studying the impacts of insecurity on community development projects.

3.4 Study Area

The research was carried out in three locations, Sandai, Chebinyiny and Mochongoi within the Marigat Sub- County, comprising the Endorois community. There are different development projects that have been established in these regions, including those from county governments and national governments but they are ineffective. Also, the projects conducted by the development partners are considered in the study

3.5 Target Population

Target population is an assembly of units, objects or people which are of interest to the researcher investigation and of which the researcher intends to come up with inferences (Pandey, 2021). The study will comprise of the Council of elders, teachers, security officers, opinion leaders, chiefs and

elected leaders as well as religious leaders in the above-mentioned categories from every location (Mochongoi, Sandai and Chebinyiny). Piloting of research tools has to be undertaken which will be on two villages firms namely Mbechot and Mochongoi. The study target population of the study will be 90 as in Table 1.

Table 1: Target Population

Population	Sample Size
1. Teachers	30
2. Security officers	20
3. Herders	10
4. Chiefs	2
5. Religious leaders	20
6. Council of Elders	8
	90

Source; Researcher, 2024

3.6 Sample Technique

This study will make use of a purposive sampling technique that guarantees that all the entities in population have been included into the sample. Purposive techniques will be used in the study due to the target on the individuals who have clear information about the insecurity matters; hence, the

researcher aimed at collecting data from all stakeholders in the Endorois community who are the Key Informants. Priya (2021) argued that a number of studies gather data from a solitary manager from each study unit since managers are presumed to be well-informed and have precise and comprehensive data concerning the management issues under study.

3.7 Sampling Size

This study will gather data from many managers (multiple respondents) which allows for assessment reliability and moderates common mistakes which are normally committed through individual biases.

According to Yamane (1967), a straightforward formula can be used to determine the appropriate sample size. With 95% confidence level and a P value of 0.5, the equation is outlined.

$$\left(n = \frac{N}{1+N(\ell)^2}\right) \dots\dots\dots 3.1$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size and e is the precision.

When this formula is applied to the population of 480 women groups accessing the funds from women enterprise fund the sample will be

$$\left(n = \frac{300}{1+300(\ell)^2}\right) \dots\dots\dots 3.2$$

The sample size will be 90.

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

Data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires, primarily designed to obtain firsthand information, with the researcher personally administering them to the participants. The questionnaire happens to be inexpensive particularly when the sample is big (Kothari et al, 2010).The questionnaire will contain 3 parts where part 1 will cover operations strategies and will

have three sections. Section one will cover the competitive priorities strategies while section two will be on structural decision strategy and section three will cover infrastructural Choices.

3.9 Piloting

Piloting of research tools was undertaken which was on two villages namely Mbechot and Mochongoi. The two study areas have been chosen since both are the centers of the insecurity within the region. It also forms the relevant stations for the recorded cases of insecurity by relevant administrative institutions and community development projects partners.

3.10 Testing for Validity

Degree to which a study instrument was evaluated was whatever it meant to evaluate is recognized as soundness or the instrument is said to be valid as proposed by Creswell (2016). To check and come up with content and construct validity of study tools, factor examination will be applied. All the research variables in the study will be exposed to Kaiser Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's test. KMO measures degree of sample adequacy which ought to be more than 0.05 to allow the factor examination to carry on. Bartlett's test of sphericity commends that population connotation matrix is not exceptional from others if Chi-square statistic is found to be statistically insignificant on .05. In the current research, if the KMO outcomes will exceed 0.05 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (BTS) outcome is statistically important at 0.05, then the research tool will be considered to have construct and content validity.

3.9.1 Testing for Reliability

The degree a study tool provided unchanged outcomes every admonition was well identified as reliability as pointed out by Kothari et al (2010). The investigator used Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient to determine the dependability of study tool. Cronbach's alpha coefficients diverge starting zero to one and the nearer it is to one, the stronger the inner steadiness of instrument. This

study will consider the research tool to be reliable if it attains the Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which is equal to .7 or high.

3.10 Data Procedures

Semi-structured questionnaires were used as data gathering tool of the research and it was designed to address all aspects of study. The questionnaire contained both closed as well as open questionnaires. The questionnaire will contain Likert-type scale replies was categorized as follows: strongly agree (5), agree (4), not sure (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1). The data gathering process was done by the researcher where he would first visit the security administration offices and introduce himself to managers, then invite them to take part in the research. Investigator would give questionnaires to the managers to complete filling them and agreed on when they will be collected.

3.11 Proposed Data Analysis Techniques and Procedure

After gathering of data is done, cleaning and checking for comprehensiveness will follow, the data will be coded into SPSS version 24.0 to enhance analysis. Descriptive statistics including means and standard deviation shall be computed to discover dispersion in data. The data will be subjected to factor examinations to determine data appropriateness for statistical examination. The data will then be verified for three assumptions of parametric inspection which will include normality, linearity and Homogeneity. The normality test will be done on data by using one sample test Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S). Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) measures whether a particular data distribution might have originated from a stated distribution. Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) measures outcomes for research variables displaying if data is normally spread.

Linearity examination on the data was using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) where independent and dependent variables will be verified for linearity alongside their indicators. The verification outcomes for research variables should have a statistical importance value greater than .05 and then it means that relationships exist between two variables. Homogeneity of variance will also be tested using Levine test and will be calculated using one-way ANOVA technique.

3.12 Ethical Consideration

The ethical issues in relation to the investigator, study process and participants was given serious deliberations. The following section presents the ethical consideration in relation to the investigator, study process and participants.

The scholar shall seek a certificate of Ethical Clearance from MKU Ethical Committee and a letter of introduction from the CGSR. The researcher shall also seek a study permit from NACOSTI. A cover letter asking respondents to freely participate in study will accompany the questionnaire.

3.12.1 Ethical Considerations Related to Researcher

The researcher sought the certificate of Ethical Clearance from MKU Ethical Committee and a letter of introduction from the Graduate Studies and Research. The researcher also sought permission for a research from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). A cover letter asking respondents to freely participate in study accompanied the questionnaire.

3.12.2 Ethical Considerations Concerning Research Process

Throughout the entire investigation, ethical issues were noted in the data collecting, analysis, and proposal writing phases of the research process. In order to avoid treating individuals and other study participants unfairly, the study process took place with extreme care and carefully. Proper citations of other people's research works and resources were acknowledging their contributions.

3.12.3 Ethical Considerations Concerning Participants

The study respondents provided their opinions relating to statements in the questionnaire personally and they did not delegate it to any other person. All the information provided by the respondents was used in this study and they will be free to opt out of the research any time they want. The researcher gave maximum respect to the respondents' opinions and the respondents were set free to decide on whether to take part in the study or not.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provided and examined the findings gathered from the study. The first part of the chapter discussed the respondent rate to check whether the validity of the questionnaire was considered reliable for analysis. In addition, the chapter analyzed the demographic characteristics of the sample population. The characteristics obtained included age, education and occupation of the respondents. The study's particular goals were examined in detail, then discussions and findings were presented.

4.2 Response Rate

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stated that a response rate of 50% or more is considered adequate for conducting a reliable analysis. In this study, the respondents' rate was at 95.5 percent, which

was sufficient to give reliable data. Table 4.1 displays the distribution of response rates across various areas.

Table 4. 1: Response rate

Response Location	Questionnaires administered	Responded	Percentage response
Chebinyiny	20	18	90%
Mochongoi	30	27	90%
Sandai	40	38	95%
Total	90	83	95%

Out of 90 administered questionnaires targeting different respondents, the rate of respondents was 95 percent which translates to 83 respondents who comprise of herders, chiefs, security officers, council of elders, teachers and religious leaders. This was because some of the targeted respondents were not available at respective institutions during the day of administering questionnaires in respective locations in Marigat Sub County. Also, the respondents being purposive sampling was targeting individuals which had the relevant information on insecurity and community development projects in the region.

4.3 Characteristic Information of the respondents

The demographic characteristics of the respondents included gender, age, education and occupation. The gender of the respondents is critical in understanding the distribution of the residents among the Endorois community in Marigat subcounty. In addition, age was necessary to understand the demographic structures of the residents of Marigat sub county, especially in the areas that have been affected by insecurity. Also, education and occupation indicated the quality and standards of living among the residents of Marigat sub county. Because the study was focused on assessing the contributions of insecurity to the community development, it was necessary to

understand the demographic nature of the respondents. The presentation of demographic data is shown in different sections.

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

The study was interested in understanding the gender distribution as presented in table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Gender Distribution

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	65	75.6%
Female	21	24.4%
Total	86	100%

Table 4.2 indicates that the responds rate of male was higher than female. The study recorded 65.5 percent representation of male compared to 24.4 percent of female. Commonly, in pastoral community, men are the most vocal and recognized on matter insecurity. Men are usually engaged in community development programs as well as in insecurity matters but women and children remain the victims of insecurity.

Gender is very critical aspect of insecurity because during the time of conflicts and violence, the most affected victims remain women and marginalized groups. In insecure environments, women are important in care giving and most strained. However, men are the directly involved in the conflicts hence partaking in stress and pressure due to their role. Also, the reconciliations are always controlled by the elders and men in the community to ease the development of projects. Most pastoralists communities have had insecurity disruptions in economic activities deepening gender inequalities as men are solely endowed with resources while women are limited to credit and ownership of lands restricting their involvement in the community development projects.

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

The study sought to determine the age distribution of the respondents. It is presented in table 4.3 below.

Table 4. 3: Age distribution

Age category	Frequency	Percent
18-28	24	27.9%
29-39	28	32.6%
40-50	26	30.2%
above 50 years	8	9.3%
Total	86	100

The findings indicate that 27.9% of the respondents were in the age bracket of 18-28 years and 32.6 percent were between 29-39 years. Also, the study shows that the distribution of age between 40-50 years was at 30.2 percent and above 50 years were 9.3 percent. The study targeted most of the youth because they are the frequent culprit of the insecurity matters in the region. Mostly, the distribution of age in the three sub-locations were youth, indicating that the victims of insecurity in the areas are elderly people who are less mobile and have high risk of physical harm and neglect during the period of conflicts.

4.3.3 Education of the respondents

The research determined the educational backgrounds of the participants to gain insight into the socio-economic factors influencing insecurity within the pastoralist groups in Marigat sub-county.

To explore the educational profiles of the Endorois community respondents, the data is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Education distribution

Education		
category	Frequency	Percent
KCPE	8	9.3%
KCSE	33	38.4%
Certificate	9	10.5%
Diploma	23	26.7%
Degree	13	15.1%
Total	86	100%

The findings show that 9.3 percent of the respondents attained KCPE in the three locations of Marigat Sub County. It was also established that most of the population had obtained KCSE with a representation of 38.4 percent. The study revealed that 10.5 percent of respondents had obtained a certificate, 26.7 percent had obtained a diploma while 15.1 percent had obtained a degree in the level of education. The overall results show that the academic qualification was below secondary level in pastoralists region. This can be attributed to most time spent looking for pasture and water compromised by insecurities in the region.

The results are relevant to Kipngok (2017) who established that morans are involved cattle rustling and counterattack having limited time for education. In addition, Abdi (2020), found that people have limited time for education because they are nomads, making it difficult for education in Mandera county. This makes the study relevant to the other findings in pastoral communities. Also,

the respondents indicate that diploma was significant level of education because of security officers deployed in the region to maintain law enforcement.

4.3.4 Occupation of the respondents

In understanding the socio-economic contribution of the respondents, the study established the occupation backgrounds of the respondents. The occupational distribution of the respondents is presented in table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Occupation distribution

Occupation category	Frequency	Percent
Asst/chief	9	10.5%
Council of elder	15	17.4%
Herder	24	27.9%
Religious leaders	10	11.6%
Security officers	12	14.0%
Teachers	16	18.6%
Total	86	100

From table 4.5, it was established that most of the respondents were herders; they were common victims of insecurity in the region. Herders were recorded at 27.9 percent as they are identified as the majority players of security and community development in the community. The Council of elders and teachers were recorded at 17.4 percent and 18.6 percent respectively as they are involved in daily community dispute resolutions, and they are central players in ensuring that the community development projects are conducted with the interest of the communities in the region.

In addition, the respondents of religious leaders and security leaders were recorded at 11.7 percent and 14 percent respectively. Their contribution in dispute resolutions and agitation for community development is always significant. The provisional administration was all conducted in the three-sub location with the responds of three chiefs and six assistant chiefs. These respondents give an overall picture of how insecurity affects community development among the Endorois community in Marigat sub-county, Baringo County.

4.4 Effects of insecurity on the utilization of the local development initiatives

The study established the effects of insecurity on the utilization of the community development projects among the Endorois community in Marigat sub-county in Baringo County. In determining the first objective, the study used the Likert's rating to understand that effect. Different questions concerning insecurity and utilization of community development and presented in table 4.6 below.

Table 4. 6: Effects of insecurity on the utilization of community development projects

Response	Not at all F (%)	Small extent F (%)	Medium extent F (%)	Large extent F (%)	Very Large extent F (%)	Total %
Political affiliations contribute to insecurity in utilization of community development projects	7(8.2)	29(33.7)	12(13.9)	25(29.1)	13(15.1)	100
Loss of confidence in the community leadership leads to insecurity on utilization of community development projects	8(9.3)	14(16.3)	25(29.1)	26(30.2)	13(15.1)	100
Political ceremonies contribute to insecurity on utilization of community projects	22(25.6)	14(16.3)	28(32.6)	13(15.2)	9(10.5)	100
Administrative boundaries lead to insecurity in utilization of community development projects?	0	7(8.2)	34(39.5)	13(15.1)	32(37.2)	100

The results of the study shed light on various factors contributing to insecurity in the utilization of community development projects. Political affiliations indicate that it has significant effects in utilization of community development projects. Most of the respondents reveal that political affiliations contribute to insecurity to a moderate or very large extent. The findings indicate that political affiliation has no effect and small effect on community development projects at 8.2 and 13.9 percent. In addition, the study indicates that the contribution of political affiliations on insecurity in utilization of community development projects has medium to large extent with 13.9, 25.1 and 15.1 percent of the respondents respectively. Similarly, loss of confidence in community leadership was seen as a key contributor to insecurity in utilization of community development projects, with 44.4% of respondents showing that it has a moderate to very large impact. This

suggests that trust in leadership is essential for ensuring effective project implementation among the Endorois community.

While political ceremonies were seen as less critical than political affiliations or leadership issues, they still contribute to insecurity, with 58.3% of respondents viewing them as moderately to very large factors. In contrast, 35.6 percent and 16.3 of the respondents indicated that political ceremonies had no effect to a small extent in contributing to insecurity on utilization of community development projects. This indicates that political events may distract proper usage of community resources, though their overall effect is less pronounced.

In analyzing administrative boundaries, it was an evident contributor to insecurity, with 54.3% of respondents agreeing that these boundaries contribute significantly to the challenges faced in utilizing community development projects. This suggests that territorial divisions and jurisdictional issues often lead to confusion, competition, and delays in project implementation.

These findings point out the need for political and administrative reforms to address the impact of these factors. Strengthening leadership accountability, reducing political interference, and simplifying or clarifying administrative boundaries could help mitigate the insecurity surrounding community development projects and enhance their effectiveness.

When a region is affected with levels of insecurity, especially armed conflicts, widespread crime and political instability, there are tendencies of disruptions of the social norms and economic implications of the community. This often makes it cumbersome and retaliatory in the engagement of community projects development. Insecurity contributes to the destruction of the infrastructures, including roads and schools, therefore limiting access to service and resources. In addition, the uncertainties also discourage investments of long-term projects as development partners would be unable to invest in unstable environments. Insecurity diminishes the potential of community

development projects to achieve their intended outcomes and hampers the progress of local communities.

4.5 Causes of insecurity on community development projects

Insecurity poses a significant challenge to the successful implementation of community development projects among the Endorois community. Insecurity has been pronounced as a multifaceted in combining political, economic and social aspects of the community derailing the community development projects. For instance, when it comes to political instability, there shall be weak governance and rule of law therefore encouraging conflicts and violence that disrupt development initiatives in the community. Ethnic tensions, cattle rustling, marginalization, and economic disparities result to violence, impeding the progress of development in communities. In most of the regions, the issues of infrastructures underdevelopment make communities vulnerable to insecurity, these factors pressures the resurgence of instability among the members of the community inhibiting development progress.

Various factors were identified to contribute to insecurity cases, undermining stability and progress of such initiatives. The common factors analyzed in the study included arm trade, proliferation of light weapons, pasture and water, mineral resources, cattle rustling, cultural practices and management and construction of these projects by non-community members. Insecurity among the Endorois community of Marigat sub county has been established to undermine cooperation and trust among the community members as well as making it difficult for the implementation of community development projects in the region. Table 4.7 presents the results.

Table 4. 7: Causes of insecurity on community development projects

Response	Not at all F (%)	Small extent F (%)	Medium extent F (%)	Large extent F (%)	Very Large extent F (%)	Total %
Arm trade causes insecurity on community development projects	9(10.4)	6(6.9)	14(16.3)	18(20.9)	39(45.5)	100
Proliferation of light weapons causes insecurity in community development projects	7(8.2)	18(20.9)	10(11.6)	24(27.9)	27(31.4)	100
Pasture and water contribute to insecurity on community development projects	2(2.3)	12(13.9)	15(17.5)	19(22.1)	38(44.2)	100
Mineral resources lead to insecurity on community development projects	13(15.1)	8(9.3)	18(20.9)	22(25.6)	25(29.1)	100
Cattle rustling contributes to insecurity on community development projects	4(4.6)	3(3.5)	5(5.8)	16(18.6)	58(67.5)	100
Cultural practices and rite of passage contribute to insecurity on community development projects	28(32.6)	5(5.8)	29(33.7)	14(16.3)	10(11.6)	100
Management and construction of community projects by outsiders contributes to insecurity on community development projects	27(31.4)	27(31.4)	20(23.3)	9(10.5)	3(3.4)	100

The illegal arms trade contributes to insecurity with 45.5% of the respondents indicating it causes insecurity to a very large extent. The availability of weapons often escalates violence, which disrupts development projects. This in line with Kenya National Human Rights (2020) arguing that the availability of small and light weapons (SALWs) in communities exacerbates violent conflicts. The study also established that the spread of light is a significant cause of insecurity in community development projects. The findings show that 31.4% of the respondents indicated that

insecurity to a very large extent is leading to conflicts and violence that undermine the development of community initiatives.

Pasture and water scarcity in the region has been established as a key factor in insecurity with 44.2% of the respondents indicating that it causes insecurity to a very large extent. This is because of competition for scarce resources leading to conflicts and disruption of development efforts. According to Ombari (2021), he concluded that competition over water resources, grazing and arable land often leads to violent conflicts between different communities. This is the case of mineral resources where the respondents concluded at 29.1 percent and 25.6 percent to a very large extent and large extent respectively that disputes over resources control fuels violence and create instability in development of community projects.

Cattle's rustling remains the main contributor to insecurity, with 67.5% of respondents indicating it causes insecurity to a very large extent. The theft of livestock often leads to violent conflicts, making it difficult for community development initiatives to succeed. Some cultural practices and rites of passage, particularly those that involve violence or ritualized conflict, are seen as contributing to insecurity on community development projects. However, opinions are mixed, with 32.6 percent of respondents feeling it contributes to insecurity to a small extent, while 33.7 percent indicate its contribution to a medium extent. While the involvement of outsiders in managing or constructing community development projects, its effect is insignificant as 31.4 percent of respondents conclude that it contributes to insecurity to a small extent while 31.4 percent believe it is an issue to a medium extent. This may involve mistrust or resentment from local communities toward external actors.

The cause of insecurity was rooted to a range of activities in the community including proliferation of small arms and light weapons, cattle rustling, cultural practice and pasture and water. This has

made it difficult for the county, national government and development partners to efficiently conduct the community development projects in the region. Additionally, economic factors such as poverty has had been a key factor in fueling insecurity. Especially, the feeling that the community has been marginalized in terms of development conducted by the relevant institutions. The present of insecurity has contributed to loss of trust, reducing the ability and willingness of external developers to conduct investments in disrupted areas of Baringo county limiting their progress in terms of development. This has undermined the sustainability and success of community development projects in the region.

4.6 Strategies to handle insecurity on implementation of community development

For successful implementation of the community development projects in the region, there are need to put in place strategic measure that are suitable for addressing insecurity in Marigat sub county. Strengthening local governance and institutional performance remains critical for effective implementation of community development. Also, building trust and stability in the region portrays potentiality of stabilizing insecure environments and enhancing community developments projects in the region. Most of the region has been affected with poverty, whereby empowering such communities with their leaders navigates ownership of projects allowing for adaptability of community needs. Several measures were considered for the successful implementation of insecure community development projects. The study sought to establish strategies to encounter insecurity in development of community projects among the Endorois community in Marigat sub-county. The results are presented in table 4.8

Table 4. 8: Strategies to handle insecurity on implementation of community development

Response	Not all F (%)	at Small exten t F (%)	Medium extent F (%)	Large extent F (%)	Very Large extent F (%)	Total %
Community education can reduce insecurity on development of community projects	5(5.8)	2(2.3)	4(4.6)	31(36.1)	44(51.2)	100
National and County government intervention on provision of resources such as water can manage the insecurity on development projects in the community	2(2.3)	9(10.5)	19(22.1)	22(25.6)	34(39.5)	100
Traditional conflict management practices can reduce insecurity on community development projects	15(17.4)	17(19.8)	7(8.2)	23(26.7)	34(39.5)	100
Shunning political functions would reduce insecurity on community development projects	19(22.1)	25(29.1)	27(31.4)	11(12.8)	4(4.6)	100
Deployment of security operations can reduce insecurity on community development projects	3(3.5)	12(13.9)	14(16.3)	16(18.6)	41(47.7)	100
Collaboration of government with other organization e.g NGOs and CBOs can reduce insecurity on community development projects	2(2.3)	5(5.8)	8(9.3)	36(41.9)	35(40.7)	100

The study used different indicators to establish the most significant intervention to tackle insecurity in implementation of community projects. The respondents indicated that education remains the key tool to tackle insecurity in the region. A large proportion of the respondents, 51.2percent concluded in a large extent, 36.1 percent concluded to large extent, 4.6 percent concluded to medium extent while the other concluded to small and very small extent that education among the community can tackle the issue of insecurity. This finding is relevant to Oxfam (2021) with the conclusion that, when local populations are educated about resource management, conflict resolution, and civic responsibility, they are better equipped to engage in peaceful dialogue,

therefore reducing the likelihood of violence. A large proportion of respondents (39.5%) agreed that traditional practices are effective in managing conflict related to development projects like Muiruri (2019) who demonstrated that, elders, community leaders, and rituals in resolving conflicts and maintaining peace in rural Kenya are very significant.

Government interventions through the county and national government in provision of scarce resources were found to reduce insecurity and improve community project outcomes. The study found that 39.5 percent of the respondents agreed to a very large extent while 25.6 percent agreed with a large extent and 22.1 percent agreed to the medium extent that government intervention was key in managing security in development of community projects. In elaborating political functions, most of the respondents recorded not at all and 29.1 percent agreed to a small extent that shunning political functions could reduce insecurity on community development projects. With 31.4 percent of the respondents agreeing to a medium extent that shunning political functions can reduce insecurity. Matter (2011) did not identify clearly the contribution of political uncertainty and function on the community insecurity. On the other hand, conflicts are internally and externally generated by the political elites to continue their imperialist lordship over the people (Chinwokwu,2013).

The deployment of security was considered a key intervention to a very large extent as 47.7 percent of the respondents suggested security officers reduce insecurity and facilitate smooth implementation of community projects. Study conducted by Kenya Security Reform Program (2017) found the same, however Nyong'o(2020) highlighted that security interventions must be implemented with sensitivity to local dynamics. Also, collaboration with NGOs and CBOs has had a substantial impact on reducing insecurity and improving community development. The findings indicate that 40.7 percent of the respondents agreed to a very large extent while 41.9 percent agreed

with a large extent of 9.3 percent agreeing to a medium extent. This is a clear indication that the role of Kenya Red Cross interventions in Baringo and West Pokot cannot be underestimated in community development projects.

Results show that insecurity poses a significant challenge to community development implementation, disrupting the process and impeding local resources and services. Therefore, with combination of strategies including fostering community engagement, education, flexibility in designing community development projects, involvement of the community stakeholder in the progress and various security instruments implemented are common measures to mitigate cases of insecurity on implementation of community development projects. Development partners ought to contribute to the development of community; therefore integrating and partnering with such organizations have a significant effect in mitigating insecurity in community development projects. Adoption of comprehensive, adaptive approaches are more suitable for the development of community projects. This enables the implementers to navigate through insecure environments by promoting resilience and fostering social cohesion in achieving development goals of the communities in the region.

4.7 Measures of insecurity on community development projects

Insecurity in community development projects is evident in the three locations of Marigat sub county, significantly affecting the execution, planning and sustainability initiatives of the community development projects in the region. Apart from disruptions of projects caused by insecurities, it has resulted in a reduction in community involvement as most of the residents are prone to fear of attack by cattle rustlers. Also, displacements have been rampant in the community as the attacks are driving the residents away from the insecure areas due to violence that hampers

the developments of community projects. This creates inefficiencies in the livelihood of the residents and the development of projects in the region.

Other scenarios of loss of properties have been frequent in the region, destruction of infrastructures including school and roads have made the region inaccessible during the violence. The study stipulated clear measures that can be on boarded to counter the problem of insecurity in development of community projects. These measures collectively highlight how insecurity poses significant barriers to community development, disrupting both the short-term success and long-term sustainability of projects while identifying the best practices that can be adopted to counter the problems in the region.

The study considered the citizen driven measures of solving insecurity for community development projects in the region. The results are presented in table 4.9

Table 4. 9: Measures of insecurity on community development projects

Response	Not all F (%)	at Small exten t F (%)	Medium extent F (%)	Large extent F (%)	Very Large extent F (%)	Total %
Citizen participation on community development projects can reduce insecurity on community development projects	3(3.5)	15(17.4)	22(25.6)	19(22.1)	27(31.4)	100
Social inclusion on political functions can contribute to measures of determining insecurity on community development projects	3(3.4)	17(19.8)	30(34.9)	33(38.4)	3(3.5)	100

Heritage and consistent ownership of community projects by the community members can reduce insecurity on community development projects	0	19(22)	17(19.8)	33(38.4)	17(19.8)	100
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The findings revealed that most respondents (31.4%) believe that citizen participation in community development projects can to a very large extent reduce insecurity, with 22.1 percent indicating large extent, and 25.6 percent indicating medium extent. This finding suggests that active involvement of the community in decision-making processes was viewed as a key factor in mitigating insecurity and promoting the sustainability of development projects. According to Kamau (2018), participatory governance shows that local populations are more likely to support and sustain development projects, which reduces tensions and insecurity.

In addition, findings indicated that social inclusion of political functions play a significant role in reducing insecurity, with 38.4 percent of respondents indicating it could contribute largely to reducing insecurity, and 34.9 percent supporting the contribution to a medium extent. A small proportion of respondents (3.5%) believed that social inclusion had a very large effect, while others felt its impact was very limited. Kimenyi&Mbiti (2019) found that decentralization of power and the inclusion of marginalized groups in local governance structures help to reduce inter-community conflict.

In addition, heritage and consistent ownership of community projects by the community members are very significant in reducing insecurity on community development projects. Respondents' distribution shows that 38.4 percent believe to a large extent, 19.8 percent believe to very large extent, and 19.8 percent believed to medium extent that community involvement reduces security

tensions on projects. A study by Mbogo (2020) and Hassan (2019) demonstrated that in areas like TaitaTaveta, Kwale, and Meru, the community's strong sense of ownership over projects such as agriculture and water resource management has led to greater peaceful coexistence, with reduced insecurity linked to the project's success.

As insecurity syndicates the various consequences to the community development projects through disruptions, delays and loss of assets. Community driven interventions have been identified as the solution to the problems. Citizen participation in community development projects, heritage and consistent ownership of community projects by the community members have been concluded to be the most efficient intervention for controlling insecurities on community development projects as the community members are readily available in defending their community. Also, in addressing the root cause of insecurity, it gives an avenue to foster security and resilience in the implementation of community development projects in Marigat sub county.

4.8 Community development projects

Being initiatives that are designed to improve the well-being of the community, various development projects focus on different areas including roads and schools. Community development projects typically involve participation of the relevant institutions and societies for the benefit of the members of the community. Community always plays a critical role in ownership of these projects, aligning to the priorities, evaluating and utilization of the projects. With the cases of insecurity, the optimal utilization of these projects may not be achieved, ascertaining that security in the region is very significant in implementation of the community development projects in Baringo county.

Additionally, the success of these projects depends on effective leadership, community engagement, adequate funding, and the ability to shift upon the circumstance. These enhance

sustainability in implementation of the community projects despite the odds of insecurity in the region. Targeting on the infrastructure, including schools and roads, the community development projects seek to build resilience and improve the standards of living for the communities faced with challenges.

The objective on community development projects, the study revealed that the most targeted community development projects included schools and roads as indicated in table 4.10

Table 4. 10: Community development projects

Response	Not at all	Small extent	Medium extent	Large extent	Very Large extent	Total
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	
						%
The insecurity on community development projects targets more on the development of	15(17.4)	8(9.3)	20(23.3)	24(27.9)	19(22.1)	100

schools in the region

The insecurity on community 12(13.9) 11(12.8) 14(16.3) 31(36.1) 18(20.9) 100

development projects targets

more on development of roads

infrastructures in the region

From table 4.10, it was established that the responds on the target to schools were at a very large extent with 22.1 percent of the response, large extent with 27.9 percent of the response and medium extent with 23.3 percent of the response. Also, the target on infrastructure was recorded at a very large extent with 20.9 percent of the response, a large extent with 36.1 percent of the response and a medium extent with 16.3 percent of the response. This was supported by the incidents recorded recently in Baringo schools and the attack of teachers in Garissa County.

4.9 Discussions of the findings

The section discusses the findings of factors that contribute to insecurity on community development projects. The study explored the effects of insecurity on the utilization of community development projects within the Endorois community in MarigatSubcounty. Findings revealed several key factors contributing to insecurity and the subsequent challenges in utilizing community development initiatives. Political affiliations were identified as a significant contributor, with many respondents indicating that political divisions contribute to insecurity to a medium to a very large extent. Similarly, loss of confidence in community leadership was seen as a major barrier, with over 44 percent of respondents agreeing that it severely impacts project utilization. Political ceremonies, while less impactful than political affiliations or leadership issues, still contributed to insecurity, with 58.3 percent of respondents agreeing that they exacerbate the problem.

Administrative boundaries were also found to contribute significantly to insecurity, with 54.3 percent of respondents agreeing that territorial disputes complicate project implementation. Furthermore, several factors were identified as causes of insecurity in the region, including the illegal arms trade, proliferation of light weapons, competition over resources like pasture and water, and cattle rustling, with the latter cited by 67.5 percent of respondents as a major contributor to insecurity. Cultural practices, including rites of passage, were also seen as contributing to instability, albeit to a lesser extent.

The study also explored strategies to mitigate insecurity, with respondents highlighting community education as the most effective tool, followed by government interventions, traditional conflict management practices, and the deployment of security operations. Additionally, collaboration between the government and NGOs was deemed crucial in reducing insecurity and fostering successful project implementation.

Citizen participation, social inclusion in political functions, and community ownership were also found to be significant measures for addressing insecurity, with active involvement in decision-making processes being seen as key to reducing tensions and promoting the sustainability of projects. The study also revealed that insecurity tends to target the development of schools and infrastructure, with respondents indicating that these sectors are more vulnerable to disruption due to insecurity.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents a summary of the study's findings, draws conclusions, and offers recommendations. The research aimed to investigate how insecurity affects the use of local development initiatives among the Endorois community in Marigat Sub-County. Additionally, this chapter provides proposals for future research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This section outlines the study's results regarding how insecurity impacts the use of community development initiatives. The response rate of the study was 92.5 percent with most of the respondents recorded in Chebinyiny location and the least from Mochongoi and Sandai sub location with 90 percent response rate. The target population was made up of security officers,

herders being the majority at 27.9 percent while the least respondents were religious leaders with 10.5 percent of the response rate. The sample population involved 75.6 percent of male and 24.4 percent of female with most being within the age of 29-39 years. Male were the majority as they are always involved in security matters in the region. It also emerged that most of the respondents had basic education with the majority having secondary education and above. This indicated that most of the respondents had a clear understanding of the study and prior knowledge of community development matters.

Objective 1: To assess the effects of insecurity in the utilization of community development projects within the Endorois community.

The study established those political affiliations had a significant impact on community development projects in the community, with most respondents indicating they contribute to insecurity to a very large extent. Loss of confidence in community leadership was also seen as a major factor, with 44.4 percent of respondents acknowledging its significant impact on project success. Political ceremonies, while less critical, still played a role in distracting people from utilizing community development projects. In addition, administrative boundaries were found to have had insecurity effects on community development projects, with 54.3 percent of respondents noting that territorial disputes and jurisdictional issues complicate project implementation.

Objective 2: To examine the main causes of insecurity affecting the implementation of Community development projects.

Various factors contributed to insecurity and disrupted community development projects in the Endorois community. The illegal arms trade was identified as a main driver of insecurity, with 45.5 percent of respondents stating it has a very large impact. The availability of small and light weapons exacerbates violence, hindering development efforts. Also, competition for scarce

resources such as pasture and water contributed to insecurity in community projects, with 44.2 percent of the respondents acknowledging its significant role, which leads to conflicts. Disputes over mineral resources were found to contribute to insecurity, as 54.7 percent of respondents linked resource control to violence. Cattle's rustling was highlighted as a particularly severe issue, with 67.5 percent of respondents identifying it as a major cause of insecurity. Cultural practices, especially those involving violence, were seen as contributing to insecurity by some respondents, though to a lesser extent. The involvement of outsiders in managing or constructing community projects was also seen as a minor factor, with mixed opinions on its impact.

Objective 3: To assess the strategies put in place to handle effects on insecurity and implementation of community developments

The study found that education was the most effective tool, with 51.2 percent of respondents believing it plays a large role in tackling insecurity by equipping communities with skills in resource management, conflict resolution, and civic responsibility. Traditional conflict management practices were also seen as valuable, with 39.5 percent of respondents recognizing their importance. Government intervention, particularly through resource provision, was viewed as essential, with 39.5 percent agreeing it significantly reduces insecurity. The deployment of security forces was deemed crucial, with 47.7 percent of respondents stating it facilitates smoother project implementation while collaboration with NGOs and CBOs was found to have a substantial positive impact, with 40.7 percent of respondents acknowledging its role in reducing insecurity.

The study highlighted the importance of citizen participation, social inclusion, and community ownership in reducing insecurity on community development projects. A significant 31.4 percent of respondents believed that active community involvement in decision-making could greatly mitigate insecurity, with 22.1 percent seeing it as a key factor in promoting project sustainability.

Social inclusion of political functions was also seen as an important factor in addressing community insecurity, with 38.4 percent of respondents noting its potential to reduce insecurity. Additionally, the sense of ownership and heritage in community projects was identified as crucial, with 38.4 percent believing it plays a large role in reducing insecurity. These findings align with studies suggest that participatory governance, decentralization, and community ownership lead to greater peaceful coexistence and more successful development projects.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that political affiliation was a key effect in utilization of community development projects 34 percent of the respondents indicated that, political affiliations ignite tensions on the projects developed in the community, leading to insecurity. It was established that loss of confidence among the political leaders, political ceremonies and administrative boundaries leads to insecurity in utilization of community projects in the region.

The causes of insecurity were established, the main cause was cattle rustling with 58.8 percent agreeing to a very large extent while factors like trading of arms (45.2%), scarcity of pasture and water (44.2%) were agreed to large extent that they contribute to insecurity in development of community projects among Endorois community. Limited resources and cultural beliefs have been rampant in causing insecurity on utilization of community projects. Also, proliferation of small weapons results in insecurity on utilization of community projects in the region. Other factors including mineral resources, management of community construction projects and cultural practices were seen to have an insignificant effect on insecurity in utilization of community projects.

In exploring ways to address insecurity during the implementation of local development initiatives, the study found that raising community awareness played a crucial role. Educating the population

on the value of maintaining security was identified as a vital step toward ensuring the successful use of these projects. Most of the respondents, 51.2 percent agreed to a very large extent. Additionally, the intervention of both the county and national government in provision of scarce resources was agreed to a very large extent by 39.5 percent of the respondents while traditional conflict management practices were mentioned as a significant tool by 39.5 percent of the respondents agreeing to a very large extent. Other interventions such as shunning political functions and deployment of security operations were considered to have an insignificant contribution in handling security towards implementation of community development projects. Further, the study established that citizen participation on community development projects and social inclusion in political functions are very significant measures of controlling insecurity on community development projects. Also, heritage and consistent ownership of community development projects was found as a tool to control insecurity targeting the infrastructures including schools and roads in the region.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

It is evident that various factors contribute to insecurity in utilization of community services among the Endorois community in Marigat sub-county. The study recommends the following to address insecurity and improve the utilization of community development projects in the Endorois community in MarigatSubcounty:

Policy interventions

1. Strengthening leadership and governance through enhancing accountability and fostering trust in community leadership. This can be achieved through transparency, responsiveness

to community needs, and leadership training programs focused on conflict resolution and effective project management.

2. Promoting political stability by bridging political unity and fostering inclusive leadership is necessary for the collective welfare of the community.
3. Addressing political and administrative boundaries to prevent territorial disputes that hinder project implementation. Clear and fair administrative boundaries should be established, and dialogue between different administrative divisions should be encouraged to resolve disputes.

Community-Level Recommendations:

1. Combating insecurity from both external and internal threats requires community efforts, such as addressing the illegal arms trade through collaboration with law enforcement.
2. Community awareness programs on the dangers of arms proliferation should be implemented to protect the community and development projects.
3. Active citizen participation in decision-making processes, such as through community forums and participatory planning workshops, helps build trust and ownership of development projects.

Community Based Organizations/Non-Governmental organizations

1. Develop sustainable strategies for resource management, particularly for scarce resources like pasture and water to reduce competition and conflicts.
2. Initiate programs for preventing cattle rustling and promoting peaceful conflict resolution through community-based initiatives.
3. Education and sensitization programs promote peaceful resolutions.

4. Collaboration is critical in addressing insecurity and improving project outcomes. Partnerships with organizations like the Kenya Red Cross can facilitate the smooth implementation of community projects and security interventions.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

During this study, it was concentrated among the locations in Marigat sub county, these areas included Mochongoi, Chebinyiny and Sandai which are centers of insecurity in the region. Further studies can focus on:

1. Investigate the results of insecurity on community projects on the other regions of Baringo and Kenya which have similar scenarios like these of Marigat sub county.
2. Explore factors that contribute to insecurity and find more effective ways of addressing these challenges, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable community development projects in the Endorois community and similar regions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction letter

Mt. Kenya University
School of Social Science
P.O Box 342-0100

Thika.

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA FOR ACADEMIC RESEARCH PROJECT

I am a master student at Mount Kenya University doing a research project entitled “Assessment of the effects of insecurity on implementation of community development projects in Endorois Community, Marigat Sub County, Baringo County Kenya.”.

I am requesting for your permission to allow me administer the questionnaire in your Organization.

Your consideration will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Mr. Pavel KotorKipsoi

Appendix II: Consent Form

Dear Participant,

My name is Pavel Kotor Kipsoi, a Master student in MKU. Currently am doing a study on: Assessing the **effects of insecurity on implementation of community development projects in Endorois Community, Marigat Sub County, Baringo County Kenya**. The drive of this research is only scholarly and I request to engage you in this research on volunteer basis. You may freely choose to leave out of study at will.

The data gathered will be conserved with highest secrecy and info can only be given to the partakers on demand.

Having read and agreed with this assent message, I approve to partake.

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this research aimed at understanding the effects of insecurity on community development projects implementation in the Endorois Community in Marigat Sub County, Baringo County, Kenya. Your responses will be invaluable in providing insights into the challenges faced by the community in executing development projects due to insecurity.

Signature.....

Date.....

Researcher;

Mr. Pavel Kotor Kipsoi

Signature.....



Date.....11/10/2024.

Please note that your participation is voluntary, and all responses will be kept confidential. There is no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your honest opinions and experiences.

Please answer each question by putting a tick (✓) in the corresponding blank spaces provided.7

Appendix III: Questionnaire for Staff

SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHICS

1. How old are you? (Kindly tick)

18-28 { } 19-39 { } 40-50 { } above 50 years { }

2. What's is your gender? (Kindly tick)

Male { } Female { } Not willing to specify { }

3. Highest level of education (Kindly tick)

KCPE { } KCSE { } Certificate { } Diploma { } Degree { } Masters { } others { }

4. What is your role in community (kindly tick)

Teacher { } Security officer { } Herder { } Chief/assistant chief { } Religious leaders { }

Council of elder { }

SECTION 2: Insecurity and utilization of community development projects

5. Please indicate your honest opinion about the following descriptive statements (please tick appropriately) Not at all=1; Small extent=2; Medium extent=3; Large extent=4; Very large extent=5

Descriptive statements	1	2	3	4	5
Does political affiliations contribute to insecurity in utilization of community development projects					
Loss of confidence of the community leadership leads to insecurity on utilization of community development projects					
Political ceremonies contribute to insecurity on utilization of community projects					
Does administrative boundaries leads to insecurity in utilization of community development projects?					

SECTION 3: Causes of insecurity on community development projects

6. Please indicate your honest opinion about the following descriptive statements (please tick appropriately) Not at all=1; Small extent=2; Medium extent=3; Large extent=4; Very large extent=5

Descriptive statements	1	2	3	4	5
Arm trade causes insecurity on community development projects					
Proliferation of light weapons causes insecurity on community development projects					
Pasture and water contribute to insecurity on community development projects					
Mineral resources leads to insecurity on community development projects					
Cattle rustling contributes to insecurity on community development projects					
Cultural practices and rite of passage contributes to insecurity on community development projects					
Management and construction of community projects by outsiders contributes to insecurity on community development projects					

SECTION 4: Strategies to handle insecurity on implementation of community development projects

7. Please indicate your honest opinion about the following descriptive statements (please tick appropriately) Not at all=1; Small extent=2; Medium extent=3; Large extent=4; Very large extent=5

Descriptive statements	1	2	3	4	5
Community education can reduce insecurity on development of community projects					
National and County government intervention on provision of resources such as water can manage the insecurity on development projects in the community					
Traditional conflict management practices can reduce insecurity on community development projects					

Shunning political functions would reduce insecurity on community development projects					
Deployment of security operations can reduce insecurity on community development projects					
Collaboration of government with other organization e.gNGOs and CBOs can reduce insecurity on community development projects					

SECTION 5: Measures of insecurity on community development projects

8. Please indicate your honest opinion about the following descriptive statements (please tick appropriately) Not at all=1; Small extent=2; Medium extent=3; Large extent=4; Very large extent=5

Descriptive statements	1	2	3	4	5
Citizen participation on community development projects can reduce insecurity on community development projects					
Social inclusion on political factions can contribute to measures of determining insecurity on community development projects					
Heritage and consistent ownership of community projects by the community members can reduce insecurity on community development projects					

SECTION 6: Community development projects

9. Please indicate your honest opinion about the following descriptive statements (please tick appropriately) Not at all=1; Small extent=2; Medium extent=3; Large extent=4; Very large extent=5

Descriptive statements	1	2	3	4	5
The insecurity on community development projects targets more on the development of schools in the region					
The insecurity on community development projects targets more on development of roads infrastructures in the region					

Appendix IV:ERC



REF: MKU/ISERC/4507
TO: PAVEL K KIPSOI

Date: 23 October 2024

REG: MDS/2020/63025

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION IN ENDOROIS COMMUNITY, MARIGAT SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY KENYA

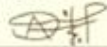
This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3229**. The approval period is **23/10/2024 - 22/10/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.


Yours sincerely,




Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC




Appendix VI:NACOSTI


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

Ref No: **337755** Date of Issue: **04/November/2024**


RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Mr.. Pavel Kotor Kipsoi of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Baringo on the topic: ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION IN ENDOROIS COMMUNITY, MARIKAT SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY KENYA for the period ending : 04/November/2025.

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VI: TurnitinReport

ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF INSECURITY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION IN ENDOROIS COMMUNITY, MARIGAT SUB COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY KENYA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17 %	16 %	7 %	10 %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

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Appendix VI: Map of the Study Location

