

**ASSESSMENT OF ELDAS AND WAJIR NORTH BOUNDARY CONFLICT
CONSEQUENCES ON SERVICES DELIVERY BY THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
WAJIR, KENYA**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD MASTER'S DEGREE IN GOVERNANCE AND
ETHICS OF
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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University or for any other award.

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Approval by the Supervisor

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Dr. Solomon P.K. Muhndi



DEDICATION

This project was dedicated to my family members and close friends. To supervisor at work, thank you for encouraging me to take up part time learning despite my duties at work.



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I would want to express my gratitude to everyone who has continued to provide me with support and assistance during this process of study development. In particular, I would want to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Solomon Muhindi, for the significant sacrifices he made in mentoring me and providing me with helpful recommendations that enhanced my thesis. Furthermore, I would want to express my gratitude to the members of the Mount Kenya University faculty who consistently bolstered my morale while I was working on the project.



ABSTRACT

The prevalent and occurrence of competition, aggressive mentality, antagonism and hostility among different communities are of indicators of conflict. The demarcation of many parts of the world in the post 2nd World War especially in Africa, disregarded the social, political and economic set-up of these areas. As a result, many inter and intrastate border conflicts particularly boundary disputes have been witnessed and some persists to date both in first and third world countries. The study posits that contemporary boundary disputes in the focal area (Wajir North and Elda's sub-counties) are largely associated with territorial struggles motivated by the quest for the control of geostrategic and economic resources on the affected borderlines and frontiers. The current study,

therefore aimed at establishing the effect of boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir north sub-county on access to public services in Wajir North (Sub-County). Specifically, the study sought to establish the influence of boundary border resource factors, border entry and exist points control and borderline position on public service access. A descriptive research design was adopted. The study targeted a total population of 830 comprising village elders, chiefs, elected leaders, sub-county administrators and civilians from the sub-counties. Random, stratified random sampling, snowballing and purposive sampling were used to select a sample size of 83. Collected through semi-structured questionnaires data was analyzed using of SPSS software v.21's descriptive and inferential statistics. Qualitative data was analyzed by use of content analysis and a prose form presentation. The findings were presented in tables, diagrams and charts which evolve conclusion and recommendations to address the persistent border disputes between North and South Wajir sub-counties. The study established that unclear ownership, sedentary and nomadic livelihood user rights voluntary and mutually beneficial exchanges and resource straddling/overlapping a border contributed significantly to border resource conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Also, it was established that granting crossing/passage, levy collection, patrols enforcement and designing of passage rules/conditions accounted for entry and exist border points conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. It was also found out that borderline position conflicts were caused by unclear borderlines, no fixed boundaries, borders that keeps shifting based on relations, war, nomadic livelihood complicated ownership, incompatible ethnic groups fusion, claim on rivals' land as ancestral land, as well as proximity, kinship, common loyalty to a king defined society not boundary in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. The study recommends streamlining unclear ownership, sedentary and nomadic livelihood user rights voluntary and mutually beneficial exchanges and resource straddling/overlapping a border to solve border resource conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Also, it is recommended engaging warring factions to address granting crossing/passage, levy collection, patrols enforcement and designing of passage rules/conditions to mitigate entry and exist border point's conflicts. Further, the study recommends comprehensive streamlining unclear borderlines, no fixed boundaries, relations, war, nomadic livelihood, incompatible ethnic group's fusion, and claim on rivals' land as ancestral land, proximity, kinship, or common loyalty to a king in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMES

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AU | Africa Union |
| EU | European Union |
| ICRM | Indigenous Conflict Resolution Mechanisms |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IGR | Inter-Governmental relations |
| KIARA | Kenya Inter Agency Rapid Assessment |
| KNCHR | Kenya National Commission on Human Rights |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| NGEC | National Gender and Equality Commission |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| SPSS | Scientific Package for Social Sciences |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| UN | United Nation |



CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Boundary conflicts have been prevalent worldwide, impacting various aspects of societal development, including service delivery. In the United Kingdom (UK), historical boundary disputes between regions such as England and Scotland have occasionally hindered efficient service provision. For instance, differences in healthcare policies and funding between these regions have led to disparities in healthcare access and quality (Smith et al., 2018). The devolution of powers to Scotland and Wales has further complicated service delivery, as each region develops its policies and allocates resources differently. This decentralization has sometimes resulted in variations in the availability and quality of services across different parts of the UK.

In the United States (US), border disputes between states like Texas and New Mexico have posed challenges to service delivery. Conflicting jurisdictional claims have sometimes resulted in delays or inefficiencies in the delivery of public services such as emergency response and law enforcement (Jones & Brown, 2017). Issues such as tax revenue sharing and infrastructure development along state borders have also influenced service provision. The lack of standardized

policies across states has led to inconsistencies in service accessibility and quality, particularly in regions adjacent to state boundaries.

Canada, with its vast territorial expanse, has encountered boundary conflicts between provinces such as Quebec and Ontario. These disputes have affected services like education and transportation, as differing regulatory frameworks and infrastructure investments along the borders have impacted accessibility and quality (MacDonald & Tremblay, 2019). The division of responsibilities between provincial and federal governments further complicates service delivery, as each level of government may prioritize different areas for funding and development. This can lead to disparities in service provision, particularly in regions where provincial boundaries intersect.

In Israel, boundary conflicts with neighboring territories like Palestine have had profound implications for service delivery. Disputes over control of resources and infrastructure have led to interruptions in essential services such as water supply and healthcare, particularly in border regions (Shamir & Arian, 2016). The security situation along disputed borders also affects service accessibility, with checkpoints and border closures impeding the movement of people and goods. This has significant ramifications for the health and well-being of populations living in these areas, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

Beyond these nations, boundary conflicts and their consequences on service delivery are evident in various other countries. For example, in Africa, border disputes between Ethiopia and Eritrea have hindered cross-border trade and access to basic services such as education and healthcare (Tadesse & Teklu, 2018). The militarization of disputed border areas and the deployment of troops have disrupted civilian activities, including the provision of essential services. This has resulted in humanitarian crises, with populations in border regions facing shortages of food, water, and medical supplies.

In Asia, territorial disputes between India and Pakistan have resulted in challenges to service delivery, particularly in regions near the disputed borders (Gupta & Khan, 2017). The militarization of these areas and the frequent exchange of fire along the Line of Control have disrupted civilian life, making it difficult for governments and aid organizations to provide essential services. The security situation also deters investment in infrastructure and development projects, further exacerbating the lack of access to basic services for affected populations.

Latin America also grapples with boundary conflicts, with disputes between countries like Brazil and Bolivia affecting service delivery along shared borders. Inadequate infrastructure and security concerns in border areas have hindered the provision of services such as transportation and healthcare (Garcia & Rodriguez, 2020). The presence of informal settlements and marginalized communities in border regions exacerbates these challenges, as governments struggle to reach these populations with essential services. This perpetuates social inequalities and exacerbates tensions between neighboring countries.

A boundary is significant because it determines the confines of a community's sovereignty and identity by delineating its territorial and jurisdictional scope under one entity with lifestyles, culture, language, destiny, privileges among others (Boone, 2017). Implicitly, a boundary constitutes self-preservation of a community or state, guarantees peaceful coexistence, social and economic activities as well as larger society' stability (Issa-Salwe, 2016). However, border has generated ethnic-based conflicts which antagonize coexistence. This study attempts to infer that boundary induced changes in diversity are associated with various levels of ethnic-engineered conflicts.

Boundary disputes can be defined as negative attitude, antagonism, rivalry, disagreements between neighbors over their rights and duties with respect to adjacent, or nearby, real property owners (Martin-Shields & Stojetz, 2018). Conflict mostly arises when warring groups also have contrasting propositions about borders between them (Bazzi & Gudgeon, 2017). Boundary conflicts take different forms namely territorial, position, functional, superimposed, antecedent, resources and cultural border disputes among others. However, this current study focuses on resources, functional and borderline position disputes.

There is a possibility of positional conflicts occurring when natural features, such as river borders, alter as a consequence of erosion and deposition, causing one side to gain land while the other side loses territory. Differences in perceptions of the purpose of the border and the distribution of resources across the boundary and border area are the root cause of functional border disputes (Oduntan, 2015).

Increasing population and rising needs for particular resources, such as surface water, subterranean groundwater, or oil and gas, may lead to a variety of border conflicts within a single conflict

scenario (Ibid). This is because resource conflicts rise as population grows and as the demand for specific resources increases.

Conflicts between adjacent ethnicities, groups, or governments may be sparked by a variety of circumstances, including the shortage of resources, geographical characteristics, internal politics, geopolitical rivalry, and cultural differences. According to Posner and Cvitanovic (2019), these conflicts take place in both developed and developing environments. They are impacted by socio-economic and political situations that are defined by unstable governance and weak economies, which ultimately results in more disagreements. Border disputes has resulted in dire socio-political, socioeconomic such as arms proliferation, mortality and morbidity, displacements and destruction of houses, crops, food stores, shops, are torched, vandalized as well as stealing or killing livestock besides interrupting transport system (OECD/FAO, 2015).

There are now around 150 border disputes that are still continuing, according to Human Rights Watch (2021). The majority of these conflicts are located in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific area, but they are also present in Europe and the Americas. Taiwan (ROC), North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Bhutan, India, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei are all parties involved in boundary conflicts with the People's Republic of China. However, the People's Republic of China stands apart among the others.

China and Japan are engaged in a territorial boundary dispute that is the most serious of these disputes. The disagreement is over China's oil and gas activities in the East China Sea at Chunxiao and Tianwaitian, which has resulted in interference with oil operations in China. China asserts the right to claim a continental shelf that extends up to 350 nautical miles in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), whereas Japan argues the right to claim an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that extends 200 nautical miles from its coast (Morelli & Rohner, 2015).

The Rock and Black Hills land claim, the Country Club Dispute, Ellis Island, and the Erie Triangle are all examples of disputes that have arisen in Latin America. Other examples include the disagreement between Alabama and Georgia over border entrance and departure points, the controversy over Carter Lake in Iowa, and the struggle between New York and Connecticut. There have also been disagreements between Green and Biddle, as well as between Georgia and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and Georgia and Georgia. According to Posner (2017), severe

disputes have arisen in Afghanistan as a consequence of attempts to exploit border resources along river banks. These include the Panj and Amu Darya rivers, which are located between the countries of Uzbekistan and Takistan.

According to Baskaran, Min, and Uppal (2015), persistent border conflicts in the North-East area of India, which includes the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim, have caused disruptions in the access to public services in these states.

More than 200,000 people lost their lives as a result of the civil wars that took place in Burundi, Liberia, and Sierra Leone between the years 1990 and 2004. These conflicts have the potential to have terrible repercussions. According to Castro (2018) and McMichael (2016), Sudan has been engaged in one of the most protracted and expensive civil conflicts on the African continent. It is believed that over two million people have lost their lives as a result of the conflict.

To the local communities in Kenya, present borders administrative and electoral boundaries not harmonized with pre-colonial social-cultural dynamics, created confusion and worsened friction among clans. The North-East Nomadic with border dispute history, borders as colonials' strategy to divide them from their kin, hinder their mobility for pasture and rule hence attempt to rethink the borderlines (van Baalen & Mobjörk, 2018). Clans respecting boundaries and operationalize cross border engagement.

Manifestation of such disputes includes ancestral claims by both the Garre and Degodia on Malka Mari National Park along the River Dawa (Salad (2015) same way Garre-Murulle conflicts over ancestral claim of the East of the B9 road to El Wak Police Station belongs with most recent Alango and Alungu administrative locations conflict (Muigua, 2016). IEBC's elective Wards created conflict between the Garre and Degodia clans (de Groot, Bozzoli, & Brück, 2015) as well as Corner Tribes and Murulle clan border war over newly created DarAl-Salaam Ward (Akoth, 2018). Areas administratively placed under one area, while politically affiliated to a different area, attract border disputes such as Garre-Murulle over Eres Teno location, Lafey and El Wak, Quramadow and Tinja locations, (Rohwerder, 2015). Other boundary disputes include Kamba and Taita over the control of Mtito Andei Town (Klaus, 2017, Linke, et al. 2018) are just a few examples of how boundary delimitation constitutes an impediment to peace between the clans in Kenya.

Like other nomadic pastoralism clans, the Degodia and Ajuran who form the majority of the population in Wajir County, depend on livestock for their livelihood besides mining, trading and limited small scale crop farming due to the aridity of the county (Mwita, 2017). Severe aridity escalating high stake for water and pasture, explains long-standing boundary dispute between Degodia (Eldas) and Ajuran (Wajir North) clans over ownership of the disputed land besides new electoral units. Boundary demarcations broadly determine ownership of resources and ease of access to government services (Grimm & Weiffen, 2018).

Clan conflicts in Wajir County have been substantially exacerbated by the fact that there is a lack of knowledge and agreement over the definition of borders. There are disagreements between the Degodia and Ajuran tribes about the boundary boundaries between the Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. There is a lack of understanding about the true boundary line, which is the root reason of the clan strife that exists amongst its members. Both the Ajuran and the Degodia say that the border territory is theirs, and that they are the rightful owners of it. Conflict arises as a result of this misunderstanding, particularly around election times. Accordingly, the purpose of this research is to analyze this matter and the impact it has on the availability of public services.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties in Kenya presents a significant challenge to service delivery in Wajir County headquarters. Despite being administrative centers, these sub-counties face ongoing disputes over border resources, entry and exit controls, and the positioning of borderlines. These conflicts have the potential to impede access to essential public services for residents in both sub-counties and exacerbate existing social and economic disparities. The problem arises from the uncertainty and instability created by the boundary conflict, which affects the equitable distribution and quality of services in the region. Resource allocation and service provision may be influenced by political considerations related to the border dispute, leading to inefficiencies and inequities in service delivery. Moreover, the lack of clear delineation of boundaries and control mechanisms can contribute to a sense of insecurity among residents, further complicating efforts to ensure effective service provision. The boundary conflict may disrupt the movement of people and goods between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, affecting access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. Restrictions on border crossings and checkpoints established as a result of the conflict may hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid and

emergency assistance to affected populations. This can have detrimental effects on the health and well-being of residents, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly. The boundary conflict may strain intergovernmental relations and hinder collaboration between local authorities in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Disputes over jurisdiction and resource ownership may lead to administrative bottlenecks and delays in decision-making processes related to service provision. This can undermine efforts to address pressing development needs and perpetuate a cycle of conflict and underdevelopment in the region.

Despite its crucial implications for community sovereignty, identity, self-preservation, resource control, and access to public services, the dimension of border disputes has not received adequate scholarly attention. Over the past four decades, Wajir North and Eldas sub-counties have been recurrently plagued by sporadic ethnic conflicts, particularly between the Degodia and Ajuran clans. Remarkably, of the estimated over one hundred chieftain and ethnic disputes across the county, Wajir North and Eldas sub-counties alone account for 70 percent (Horowitz & Klaus, 2018). The interruption of social as well as economic activities, robs households their fundamental rights. Inability by residents of the Wajir North Sub-County to access healthcare and government service offered in public offices located in Eldas sub-county, was the worst effect of the conflicts (KIARA, 2018). As a result, residents lack basic medical services, veterinary drugs and other related supply to their livestock, speedy registration of persons, land issues among others (Danish Refugee Council, 2018). Despite these challenges, most studies in this field are contextually done in other countries while local studies have conceptually examined other type of conflicts or examined conflict in broad context. There exists little empirical evidence on both Eldas and Wajir North boundary conflict and its effect on public service access in Wajir County, Kenya. This study therefore, fills this gap by narrowing to effects of boundary conflict on public service access.

1.3 Research Objectives

The section below presents a discussion of the general objectives and specific objectives.

1.3.1 General Objective

The core purpose of the current study is to assess the determining factors and effects of boundary conflicts between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties on public service access.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the influence of border resource conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya.
- ii. To assess the contribution of border entry and exit control conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya.
- iii. To investigate the role of borderlines position conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the present study:

- i. To what extent does border resource conflict affect access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties?
- ii. What is the relationship between border entry and exit control conflict and access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties?
- iii. To what extent does borderline position conflict effect on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties?

1.5 Significance of the Study/Rationale

The findings of this study can serve as a basis for advocacy and capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities living along disputed borders. By raising awareness of the challenges posed by boundary conflicts and building local capacities to address them, this study can empower communities to participate actively in conflict resolution processes and contribute to the sustainable development of the region. Equally, other counties facing similar challenges such as Baringo, Laikipia, Mandera and Garissa among others are expected to benefit from the knowledge about boundary conflict resolution. Likewise, academicians are expected to use this as reference to stimulate further research work in this area. Also expected to benefit are other stakeholders such as donor agencies working in the area to use the recommendations from the study worthwhile to inform the policy formulating process.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to advance knowledge and understanding of the complex dynamics of boundary conflicts and service delivery in Eldas and Wajir North sub-

counties, Kenya. By providing evidence-based insights and actionable recommendations, this study has the potential to contribute to positive social change, promote peace and stability, and improve the well-being of communities living along disputed borders.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Conceptually and contextually, this research project confined itself to the effects of boundary conflict on access to public services in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Wajir County. The National Government, Sub- County Development Fund NG-CDF (2018) report that Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties have a population of 112,575 with the majority of the population being pastoralism with small scale. The study targets local administrators, politicians, religious, civil society and elders who are understand matters of ethnic conflict. The study was conducted between June to December in 2020.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Like all surveys, the present study has all the preliminary undertakings to ensure the objectivity, authenticity and enduring nature of the examination, yet some limitations are anticipated. Accessing the sample respondents in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, might prove difficult since they might not be at a stationery point and thus finding them might prove cumbersome. To overcome this limitation, two research assistants was recruited who understand the terrain of the study site from the two areas to help in this process. In addition, an earlier appointment was booked with the relevant authorities in order to schedule the time of meeting. The research assistants may also require an automobile for access and convenience.

The findings from the study may not be generalize to different regions/counties since varying society rehearses impact between ethnic strife in an unexpected way. In any case, the basic hypothetical presumptions and system of this examination, just as the discoveries of this investigation ought to be of help to different zones. Moreover, the study might encounter geographical constraint while covering a vast topographical territory, language barrier and poor communication with the community members in the area. Nevertheless, that should be the basis for future projects/ recommendations and further research in the field of conflict management.

1.8 Delimitation's of the Study

Delimitation's are areas that the study did not examine typically for the point of brevity, maintain objectivity, reliability or external validity and relevance in relation to population, variables,

statistical analysis and focus of the research. The current study focused on border resource, border entry and exit operations control and borderline position conflicts common in the two areas rather than territorial, cultural and other ethnic based conflicts. The decision to exclusively include closed-ended Likert scale responses in the survey, without incorporating additional open-ended responses, aims to streamline data collection and analysis processes. Closed-ended Likert scale questions provide structured response options, allowing for efficient quantification and comparison of participants' opinions or attitudes.

While open-ended responses may indeed offer valuable insights and perspectives, they also introduce complexity in data processing, as they require manual coding and interpretation. By focusing solely on closed-ended Likert scale responses, the survey aims to enhance the ease of analysis and facilitate the extraction of clear, quantifiable findings. An all-inclusive population approach has been adopted due to the ramifications on all diverse segments of the society. Typically, descriptive design is preferred for collection of larger data and convenient data analysis as opposed to other research designs.

1.9 Study Assumptions

This research assumes that Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties experience highest number of ethnic border conflicts and that past and previous resolution mechanisms have borne dismal fruits. Equally, it is expected that prospective respondents gave honest and frank information as desired by the current study and return duly filled questionnaires. Further, it is assumed that the research team would not be affected by the security issues in the study area during data collection.

1.10. Operational Definition of Terms

A boundary: is vertical plane that cuts through the airspace and ground to determine ownership.

Boundary disputes: can be defined as negative attitude, antagonism, rivalry, misunderstanding, disagreements between neighbors over their rights and duties with respect to adjacent, or nearby, real property owners (Martin-Shields & Stojetz, 2018).

Antecedent boundaries: are boundary lines that existed before human cultures developed into their current form.

Functional border disputes : are dispute over how both sides of boundary operate differently.

Position borderline dispute: Resource disputes increase as populations expand and demand more and more of certain resources such as surface water that flows from one territory or another, or hidden ground water that migrates underground, or oil and gas.

Service delivery: A business framework that supplies services from a provider to a client. It includes the constant interaction between the two parties.

Border resource conflict: A long term incompatibility between two states about a border and its resources

Borderline Position Conflict: Is a long term incompatibility between countries about where the border between them should be drawn.



CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Basically, this second chapter of the study attempted to examine theoretical background underpinning the variables unto focus. Also, comprehensive discussion of previous studies in terms of concept, methodology, findings and recommendations to give insights of the main theme of the present study, was given attention. Further, summary reviewed and critical analysis of the studies reviewed meant to evolve scholarly gaps, are discussed. Finally, a conceptual framework giving premium to the pictorial display of the study concepts and their relationships, is considered.

2.2 Empirical Review

This section discusses the empirical literature review in an alignment to the objectives of the study and emerging research gaps. Relevant literature review, citing related scholars is discussed in this section in regards to the main objectives of the study.

2.2.1 Border resource Conflict

The modern problems that arise on the African continent regarding the distribution of resources are largely attributable to the arbitrary colonial classification of African boundaries. During the process of indiscriminately splitting African territory, it was common practice to divide the same ethnic groupings into distinct areas while simultaneously combining other ethnic groups into the same territories. This has resulted in a great number of disputes inside the state, which have had far-reaching implications. In the Central African Republic, for instance, conflicts have their origins profoundly established in past failures of government, inequities, and unequal allocation of resources (Jennings, 2015). In addition, ongoing confrontations between pastoral communities over grazing property further increase tensions, which makes attempts to construct peace difficult owing to limits in the ability of the government and the exclusion of some groups for participation in the peace process, such as refugees.

As an additional point of interest, Linke et al. (2018) state that differences in property rights systems, in conjunction with climate-induced migrations of both humans and animals, lead to increased conflicts between transhumant, sedentary, and nomadic ways of making a living. There is a correlation between climate change and disputes over land usage, and this correlation suggests that rural communities that are facing substantial rainfall shortages are more likely to be confronted with violent acts. According to the findings of this research, environmental conditions and uneven property rights arrangements contribute to the escalation of conflicts over scarce resources, notably land. Consequently, in order to solve these difficulties, it is necessary to implement environmental interventions as well as changes in the legislation governing property rights.

Furthermore, migratory and mobility patterns, whether rural-rural or rural-urban, affect land disputes in Kenya. These patterns alter existing fights over finite resources such as land (Mwita, 2017). This is the case regardless of whether the patterns are rural-rural or rural-urban. Although climate change is not the only factor that causes migrations, population moves to other areas often result in overpopulation, which has the potential to exacerbate socioeconomic tensions both within specific groups and across populations as a whole. It is noted by Van Baalen and Mobjork (2018) that resource-dependent groups adapt to rising resource scarcity by moving to places with sufficient resources or other livelihood possibilities, including urban areas. This is one of the ways that they examine the shifting patterns of pastoral migration in East Africa. The sustainability of

conventional movement patterns among permanent migrants, such as livestock herders, is also disrupted by changes in the environment.

When the Turkana are the aggressors, van Baalen and Mobjork (2018) discover that violence connected to livestock is more common and severe in wetter locations on plateaus and high rising ridges in the Turkana district of Kenya. This is the case when the Turkana are the source of the violence. Additionally, they point out that the "slow and continuous" in-migration of the Purko Maasai has made it more difficult for adjacent Maasai communities in the Lolita Forest in southern Kenya to work together. This is a challenge that has gotten increasingly difficult to overcome. The discourse on the role that environmental and climatic change play in land conflict, in general, places an emphasis on concerns pertaining to mobility, migrations, and fights over limited resources such as water and grazing pastures.

There is a growing body of work that focuses on resource extraction and uneven rent-sharing (Abuya, 2017). This literature is occurring along with environmental reasons. The disagreement over who owns, uses, or profits from resources derived from certain territory, which are often viewed as belonging to particular people, is at the heart of these debates. Conflicts over ownership and control of land where mining operations take place often, according to Abuya (2017).

Narratives of rent seeking and rent sharing, the question of displacement closely tied to natural resource extraction also emerges as a significant factor contributing to conflicts over land. Studies conducted by Klaus (2017) on compensation programs for residents living in the Titanium-rich coastal strip of Kenya revealed that forced resettlement schemes in non-mineral areas actually increased conflicts among local residents. This is attributed to the fact that socioeconomic opportunities and livelihood practices are often intricately linked to natural resource extraction.

Mining activities may bring about positive socioeconomic benefits to societies and communities in proximity to mining areas, there are also undesirable social impacts, as noted by Klaus (2017). These include the loss of cultural cohesion, breakdown of cultural norms and traditions, increased crime, and disease prevalence, all of which contribute to the evolving dynamics of land conflicts in Kenya.

The pursuit of natural resource rents for urban development and agricultural commercialization, particularly by a few political elites, has intensified the value of land and led to what is commonly

referred to as "land grabs" (Mwita, 2017). These land grabs are not only prevalent in urban areas like Nairobi and Mombasa but also in rural regions such as the Rift Valley, Central, and Coastal areas. The historical problem of land ownership in Kenya is intertwined with the involvement of ethnic entrepreneurs and political brokers who have played a significant role in instigating violence.

International actors, including foreign governments, are increasingly influencing the dynamics of land access rights in Kenya, as exemplified by the Kenya-Qatar deal leasing 40,000 hectares in Kenya's River Tana Delta (Klaus, 2017). Such deals, aimed at increasing food security and addressing the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs), are met with mixed feelings. In 2012, clashes over water sources and pastures in the Tana Delta and parts of Northern Kenya, coupled with cattle rustling and localized political violence among pastoralist communities, resulted in numerous casualties and over 118,000 people displaced.

2.2.2 Control of Border Entry and Exit Points Conflict

According to Watson (2019), the continuing conflict in the Southern Border Provinces of Patani, Jala, and Menara in South Thailand, which started in 1948 in the ancient Malay Patani Region, has gotten more intricate and progressively more violent since the early 2000s. While sporadic separatist violence has been present in the area for many years, the intensity of the campaign increased significantly after 2001, with a resurgence in 2004. Furthermore, there have been infrequent incidents that have spread to neighboring provinces, including Bangkok and Phuket. The persistent ethnic conflict around border control has resulted in the loss of more than 6000 lives between 2004 and 2018.

Gurr (2015) contends that discriminatory policies are used by dominant groups to encourage the assimilation of minorities. However, in reality, ethnic groups suffering significant legal, structural, or cultural discrimination, such as the Tamils of Sri Lanka, tend to see an increase in in-group solidarity. The marginalized groups, whose disadvantaged position is maintained by oppression, may first hesitate to take action against the dominating groups. However, they undoubtedly harbor profound resentments against them. Ultimately, these complaints may materialize into confrontation when circumstances are conducive to ethnic mobilization.

The Yemeni Civil War is a continuing, complex conflict that started in late 2014. It primarily involves two factions: southern separatists who support the Yemeni government, and the Houthi armed movement, along with their respective supporters and allies. The root causes of this conflict are the unequal distribution of resources and the mismanagement of boundary operations (Lai & Chau, 2018). The death toll in Yemen exceeds 100,000, with over 12,000 of them being civilians. Additionally, it is estimated that more than 85,000 people have died from starvation caused by the continuing battles. The conflict was of such magnitude that it resulted in the toppling of a duly constituted government. The civil war began in September 2014 when Houthi troops seized control of the capital city Sana'a, subsequently leading to a swift Houthi takeover of the government. The conflict is commonly seen as a continuation of the Iran-Saudi Arabia proxy conflict and a strategy to counter Iranian influence in the area.

Sudanese nomadic conflicts refer to non-state conflicts that occur between competing nomadic tribes inside the territories of Sudan and, since 2011, South Sudan. Frequent clashes occur among nomadic tribes in Sudan due to competition for limited resources such as grazing pasture, livestock, and potable water. The battles have featured the Messiria, Maalia, Rizeigat, and Bani Hussein Arabic tribes in Darfur and West Kordofan, as well as the Dinka, Nuer, and Murle African ethnic groups in South Sudan (Schomerus & Aalen, 2016).

Conflicts in the same areas have been exacerbated by other significant conflicts, namely the Second Sudanese Civil War, the War in Darfur, and the Sudanese conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Over time, confrontations between competing ethnic militias have led to a significant number of fatalities and forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes. Violent conflicts occurred in several regions over certain time periods. In 1993, intense fighting erupted between Jikany Nuer and Lou Nuer in Upper Nile. From 2009 to 2012, similar violence occurred between Lou Nuer and Murle in Jonglei. Additionally, from 2013 to 2014, confrontations took place between Maalia, Rizeigat, Messiria, Salamat, and Bani Hussein in Darfur and West Kordofan (Justin & van Leeuwen, 2016).

The Central African Republic conflict is a continuing civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR) that involves the government, rebels from the Séléka alliance, and anti-balaka militias (Venkatasawmy, 2015). During the previous conflict known as the Central African Republic Bush War (2004–2007), President François Bozizé's administration engaged in combat with rebel forces

until a peace accord was reached in 2007. The present conflict emerged when a novel alliance of several insurgent factions, referred to as Séléka, accused the government of noncompliance with peace accords and seized many cities in late 2012. In March 2013, the rebels captured the capital, causing Bozizé to flee the nation. Subsequently, the rebel leader Michel Djotodia proclaimed himself as the president. Hostilities resumed between the Séléka and anti-balaka groups.

In September 2013, President Djotodia dissolved the Séléka coalition, which had been fragmented after assuming office, and in January 2014, Djotodia stepped down from his position. However, despite the replacement of the individual in question with Catherine Samba-Panza, the conflict persisted. In July 2014, former factions of the Séléka group and leaders of the anti-balaka movement reached a ceasefire deal in Brazzaville. By the conclusion of 2014, the nation was effectively divided into two halves, with the anti-Balaka faction in control of the southern and western regions, from where the majority of Muslims had relocated, and ex-Seleka forces in control of the northern and eastern regions.

According to Debrah, Alidu, and Owusu-Mensah (2016), the Northern Region of Ghana has seen intermittent ethnic clashes with a significant frequency since 1992. For example, out of the projected total of over one hundred conflicts between chieftains and ethnic groups in the nation, the Northern Region alone is responsible for 70 percent of them. The conflict over the Nawuri-Gonja border crossing control was particularly violent, resulting in the loss of more than 400 lives, the relocation of nearly 15,000 families, and the damage of properties. Prior to the restoration of democratic governance in 1992, the Northern Region had many inter-ethnic confrontations, including the Kokomba-Bimoba battles of 1984, 1986, and 1989, resulting in a death toll of over 97 individuals.

The 1994 Rwandan ethnic violence is widely recognized as the most destructive and lethal ethnic conflict in African history. It led to the tragic death of about 800,000 Rwandans (Lederach, 2017). One of the most egregious instances of colonialism leading to ethnic animosity and subsequent violence is the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda, marked by the systematic elimination of the Tutsi and moderate Hutu populations in the nation. The purposeful actions of the colonizer (Belgium) resulted in the creation of a hierarchical relationship between the two ethnic groups, serving the colonizer's self-interest. The widening gaps hindered communication and mutual understanding, ultimately leading to a devastating genocide carried out by the Hutu against the Tutsi as an act of

retribution (ibid). The loss of a significant number of lives was a direct consequence of the limits established during colonial times.

2.2.3 Borderlines Position Conflict

The bulk of ethnic wars experienced worldwide may be attributed to the establishment of political entities that both separated ethnic groupings in some situations and united competing groups in others. Currently, the borders of several states were created in a haphazard manner, without considering ethnic and cultural similarities. Occasionally, borders compelled distinctly contrasting and competing civilizations to coexist inside the limits of a solitary nation. The effects of these boundaries were experienced to different extents throughout many countries, particularly in Africa.

In Indonesia, Bazzi and Gudgeon (2017) found that the establishment of new borders effectively reduced ethnic conflicts in regions such as Aceh and Papua, communal violence in Maluku and Central Sulawesi, and political violence in West and Central Kalimantan. Nevertheless, it was observed that the establishment of numerous new boundaries often leads to increased polarization. These new districts typically consist of two or three politically significant groups, none of which are allocated their own distinct area. Consequently, redistricting can result in unforeseen outcomes, thereby generating new motivations for groups to engage in violent struggles for local authority.

Mbah (2016) states that Nigeria is a country with arbitrary boundaries and different interests in social, political, and economic dimensions. The colonial authority intentionally and methodically separated the Nigerian population, creating a favorable atmosphere for the emergence of ethnic tensions between the Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, and Ibo groups, specifically between the northerners (Boko Haram) and non-northerners. The implementation of the divide and rule strategy, particularly in the northern region, led to several fatalities, displacements, property damage, and disruptions in public service access.

An further prominent instance of intrastate conflict resulting from the unwise merging of two incompatible ethnic groups is the conflict in Sudan (Adam, Pretzsch & Darr, 2015). The inadequately delineated border between the two groups, which failed to account for the sharing of oil resources, has resulted in a devastating conflict in Sudan, with the loss of almost 2 million lives. Sudan was subjected to British colonial administration, during which the two separate ethnic groups were merged and governed in a manner that prioritized and favored one group over the

other, in order to maintain effective control. The colonizer's discriminating policy resulted in significant discrepancies between the two populations.

Consequently, the area endured a protracted and deadly civil conflict until the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan in the recent past. The government of Khartoum, led by the northern Muslim ethnic minority, used its authority to forcibly impose a fundamentalist form of political Islam on the southern black population. The religious hegemony led to a prolonged era of civil strife. The Republic of South Sudan was formed as a result of a brutal civil war between these two ethnic/religious groupings. Therefore, the tensions are mostly driven by the enduring impact of the ex-colonizer's oppressive and prejudiced governance.

Baskaran, Min, and Uppal (2015) propose that redistricting may generate powerful motivations for group mobilization and violence. In situations characterized by weak institutions, such acts of violence may play a role in determining the level of control that a particular group exercises over newly established institutions responsible for public goods, or in influencing the distribution of resources when another group takes charge. In addition, mayors possess substantial discretionary authority in determining the distribution of resources across villages (Aspinall & Asad, 2015; Pal & Wahhaj, 2016). Overall, this indicates the potential for competition among communities in obtaining this public resource, and in reality, publicly-provided energy is a contributing cause to several of the recorded violent occurrences. The delineation of political competitions substantially determines the manner in which distinct groups engage and vie with one other.

Bekalu (2017) notes that the process of transforming Ethiopia into a federal government necessitated the establishment of borders that, in principle, align with ethnic groups. Nevertheless, this process was not uniform, since there is no complete correspondence between ethnicity and territory owing to a significant level of movement of ethnic groups in all directions. Consequently, this led to many confrontations between ethnic groups residing in the same or adjacent areas, such as the Guji and Gedeo in southern Ethiopia. These communities formerly inhabited the Sidamo province before the implementation of ethnic federalism. The government's policy, which granted significant recognition to ethnic identity and rights, as well as fostering a growing sense of ethnic self-awareness, has had a transformative effect on inter-ethnic relations across the majority of the nation. Currently, an ongoing ethnic conflict persists between the Amhara militia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in the Sanja area of the Amhara region.

According to the principles of ethnic regionalization, the Guji people, who are members of the Oromo ethnic group, were included in the Oromia region. Similarly, the Gedeo people became part of the Southern region under the new structure (Berhane & Tefera, 2018). The primary catalyst for the conflict is from the fact that the regional nations' territorial borders are not exclusively inhabited by homogenous populations. In the majority of situations, ethnicity transcends these geographic limits. As a result, every regional state has a minority ethnic group that has been subjected to the dominance of the majority for an extended period of time. In this particular instance, the Guji community residing in the Gedeo zone and the Gedeo community residing in the Borana zone are considered minority groups.

The Gedeo and Guji disputes are not anomalies in this sense. In 2018, the conflict led to the displacement of more over 800,000 individuals, culminating in the highest number of internally displaced persons in the nation. The implementation of ethnic-based federalism resulted in the establishment of an asymmetrical federal system, whereby bigger ethnic groupings like as the Oromia and Amhara regional governments were granted their own designated ethnic areas. The smaller ethnic groups in the Southern area, Gambella region, and the Benishangul-Gumuz region were consolidated to form multi-ethnic regions. Inter-ethnic conflicts in these diverse areas were widespread, mostly caused by disagreements over the distribution of political authority and resources (Tenaw, 2016).

2.3 Theoretical Review

The theoretical underpinning this study is the recognition theory to explain the many border conflicts among different communities the Somali sub tribes in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties in Kenya. Essentially, this theory attempts to develop the sub-themes being examined namely resource border conflicts, operational border conflicts and superimposed border conflicts. Further, the theory strives to link these conflicts to public service access in the two sub-counties.

2.3.1 Resource Dependency Theory

Resource Dependency Theory (RDT) offers a valuable framework for understanding the dynamics of boundary conflicts and their implications for service delivery. According to Pfeffer and Salancik (1978), RDT posits that organizations seek to minimize dependence on external resources to maintain autonomy and control. In the context of the Eldas and Wajir North boundary conflict, this theory elucidates how the availability and control of resources along the border shape the

behavior of stakeholders and influence the delivery of public services. As stated by Scott (2003), parties involved in the conflict may strategically manipulate access to resources such as land, water, and infrastructure to gain leverage in negotiations or assert territorial claims.

RDT highlights the importance of power dynamics in resource allocation and utilization. According to Emerson (1962), organizations or entities with greater control over critical resources have a stronger bargaining position and can influence decision-making processes. In the case of the boundary conflict, this implies that the party that controls key resources along the border may exert significant influence over service delivery in the region. For instance, if one sub-county controls a vital water source or transportation route, it may leverage this resource to extract concessions or prioritize service provision to its residents over those of the neighboring sub-county (Johnson & Tushman, 1987).

RDT emphasizes the role of interdependence among stakeholders in resource exchange relationships. As noted by Pfeffer and Salancik (1978), organizations rely on a network of interdependent relationships to access the resources they need. In the context of the boundary conflict, this suggests that cooperation and collaboration between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties are essential for ensuring equitable access to public services. However, competition over scarce resources may lead to conflict and undermine efforts to address the needs of the entire community (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983).

Additionally, RDT underscores the vulnerability of organizations to external influences and environmental uncertainties. According to Astley and Fombrun (1983), organizations may face risks and challenges when they rely heavily on external resources beyond their control. In the case of the boundary conflict, factors such as changes in government policies, shifts in resource availability, or fluctuations in funding sources may impact service delivery in unpredictable ways. This highlights the importance of developing adaptive strategies to mitigate the risks associated with resource dependence and promote resilience in the face of conflict (Hillman et al., 2009).

RDT suggests that organizations may engage in various strategies to reduce dependence on external resources and enhance their autonomy. For instance, organizations may diversify their resource base, develop alternative sources of supply, or establish strategic alliances with other actors (Pfeffer & Salancik, 1978). In the context of the boundary conflict, this implies that Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties may explore collaborative approaches to resource management and

service delivery to reduce their dependence on external actors and promote mutual benefit. By leveraging their collective resources and expertise, the sub-counties can build resilience and enhance their capacity to address the needs of their populations amidst the conflict (Zajac & Olsen, 1993).

2.3.2 Social Identity Theory

Social Identity Theory (SIT) provides a valuable lens through which to examine the impact of group identities on the dynamics of boundary conflicts and service delivery. According to Tajfel and Turner (1979), SIT posits that individuals derive a sense of self-esteem and belonging from their membership in social groups, and they tend to favor members of their own group over out-group members. In the context of the Eldas and Wajir North boundary conflict, this theory elucidates how group identities based on ethnicity, nationality, or local affiliation influence attitudes and behaviors towards the conflict and its consequences on service delivery.

Group identities play a significant role in shaping perceptions of the boundary conflict and determining support for particular courses of action. As noted by Tajfel and Turner (1979), individuals may identify strongly with their own community and perceive members of the opposing community as a threat to their group's interests. This in-group favoritism can fuel tensions and contribute to the escalation of the conflict, making it difficult to achieve consensus or cooperation between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties (Ashforth & Mael, 1989).

It highlights the role of social categorization in shaping intergroup relations and attitudes. According to Turner et al. (1987), individuals categorize themselves and others into social groups based on shared characteristics or affiliations. In the context of the boundary conflict, residents of Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties may perceive themselves as distinct social groups with competing interests and priorities. This social categorization can lead to ingroup biases and outgroup discrimination, exacerbating tensions and hindering efforts to foster collaboration and reconciliation (Hogg & Abrams, 1988).

SIT emphasizes the importance of social comparison in shaping group dynamics and intergroup relations. According to Festinger (1954), individuals engage in social comparison processes to

evaluate their own worth and identity relative to others. In the context of the boundary conflict, residents of Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties may engage in comparative judgments to assess the relative status and legitimacy of their respective communities. Perceptions of injustice or unfair treatment may arise if one group feels disadvantaged or marginalized compared to the other, further fueling animosity and conflict (Leach et al., 2008).

It underscores the role of social identity salience in influencing behavior and attitudes towards intergroup relations. According to Turner et al. (1987), individuals' identification with their social group becomes more pronounced in situations where group boundaries are salient or threatened. In the context of the boundary conflict, heightened tensions or incidents of violence may increase the salience of ethnic or regional identities, leading individuals to prioritize loyalty to their own group over cooperation with the opposing group (Ellemers et al., 2002).

SIT suggests that intergroup relations can be influenced by the perception of intergroup competition or threat. As noted by Tajfel and Turner (1979), individuals may perceive out-group members as competitors for resources or threats to their group's status or identity. In the context of the boundary conflict, residents of Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties may perceive each other as competitors for scarce resources or as threats to their territorial integrity. This perception of intergroup competition can exacerbate tensions and undermine efforts to build trust and cooperation between the communities (Stephan et al., 1999).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual model in Figure 1 hypothesizes (tries to imagine or predict) the relationship between the independent (boundary conflicts; resource-based, running/controlling of entry and exist border points and borderline positioning) and dependent (public service access) variables. In this study, independent variables are border resource conflict, entry and exist border points control conflict and borderlines positioning conflict while dependent variable is public service access. Border resource conflict was conceptualized as borderline Geo-strategic and economic resources control,

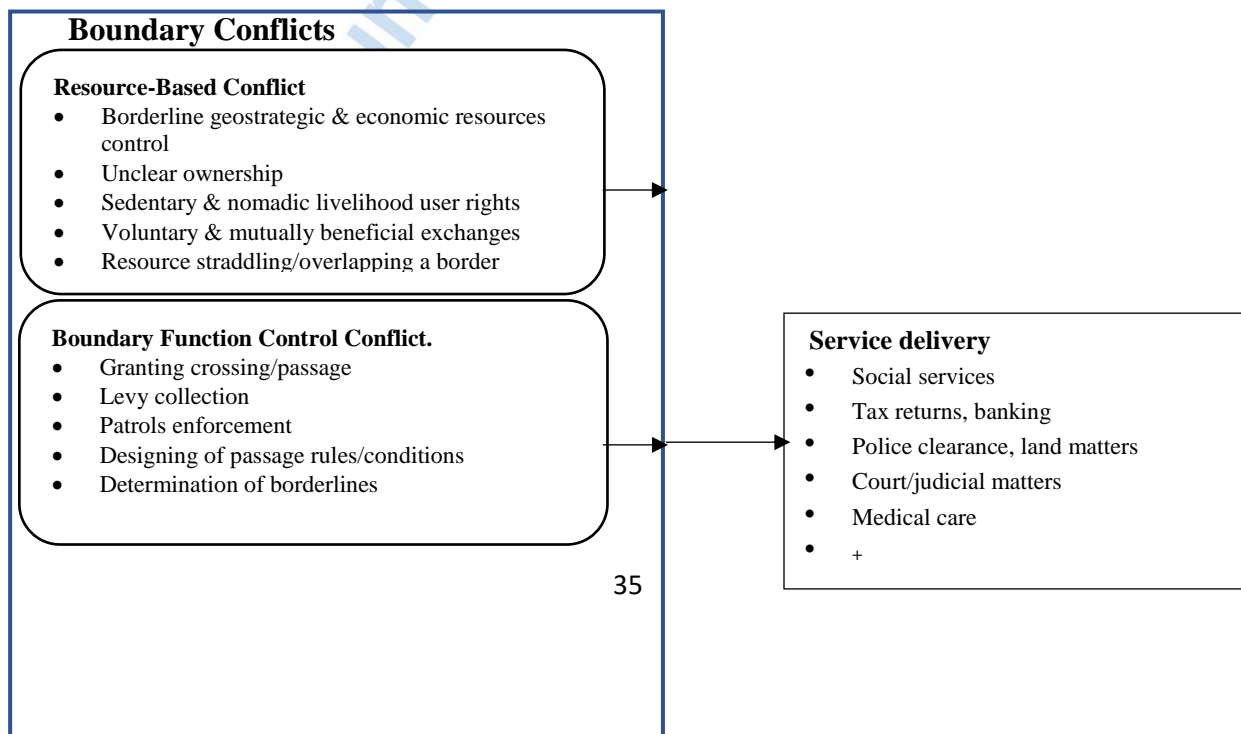
unclear ownership, sedentary and nomadic livelihood user rights, voluntary and mutually beneficial exchanges and resource straddling/overlapping a border.

Boundary crossing control conflict constituted granting crossing/passage, levy collection, patrols enforcement, designing of passage rules/conditions and determination of borderlines. Borderlines position conflict of housing was measured by proxies such as unclear borderlines, no fixed boundaries, borders shifted based on relations, war, conquest, nomadic livelihood complicated ownership, claim on rivals' land as ancestral land, kingship was organized and legitimized around people but not boundary, and proximity, kinship, common loyalty to a king defined a community not boundary



Independent Variables

Dependent Variables



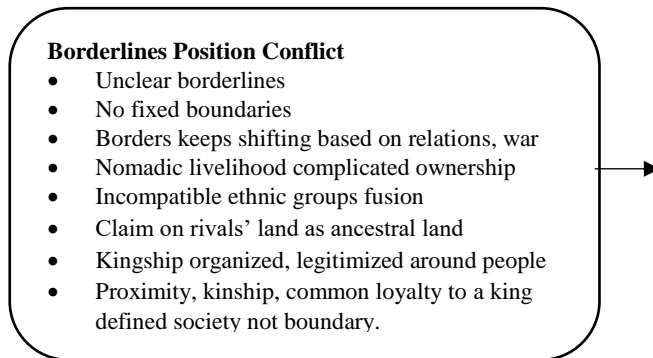


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: (Author, 2022).

2.5 Recap of Literature Review and Gap

Ethar Al-Saraf 2022 defines a research gap as a fundamental level, an unaddressed inquiry or unsolved issue in a particular discipline, indicating a dearth of current research in that domain. Therefore, the study aims to analyze border disputes and provide methods to resolve, change, and develop management plans for them. Nevertheless, his analysis of conflicts was very broad, perhaps resulting in the omission of crucial conflict dynamics. This research reveals the many issues related to the disputes between the Degodia and Garre communities in the sub-counties of Eldas and Wajir North. In addition, the author neglected to acknowledge any agreement between the conflicting parties, which is also a crucial aspect of this research. Furthermore, his study was conducted in the Central Africa Republic, while our research was performed in the sub-counties of Eldas and Wajir North.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the methods that was used to carry out the study and comprises the research design, the section also presents the ethical issues considered in the course of this study.

3.2 Research Methodology

This study used a mixed research strategy that combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to gather, analyze, and present data. The collection of both qualitative and quantitative data was conducted simultaneously via the use of a questionnaire. Open-ended questions were used to acquire qualitative data, while closed questions was utilized for quantitative data. The integrated design, which incorporates both possibilities throughout the review process, aims to enhance the depth of knowledge. Therefore, the purpose of the hybrid approach is to enhance the data by using qualitative methods to uncover difficulties or gather information on characteristics that cannot be gained by quantitative surveys. By including both qualitative and quantitative data, the review process may be enhanced as the weaknesses of one kind of data are offset by the advantages of the other (Stage & Manning, 2015).

3.3. Research Design

The study utilized a descriptive research design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The quantitative method will serve as the primary approach. This design is crucial for

the study as it enables comprehensive data collection regarding the intricacies of inter-clan conflicts between the two sub-counties of Wajir County, capturing people's narratives, opinions, attitudes, and feelings in depth. The dependent variable will interact with quantitative data while the dependent variable will interact with the independent variable.

3.4 Location of the Study

The study was conducted in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties of the seven sub-counties of Wajir County. According to the county latest demographic data Eldas sub-county with a population of 4,077.8 is made by four wards which include Eldas, Della, Lakoley south/Basir and Elnur. On the other hand, Wajir North sub-county comprises Gurar, Bute, Korondille, Malkagufu, Batalu, Danaba and Godoma wards with a total population of 8,554.5 people. The stud seeks to obtain data on the chronic ethnic border conflicts.

3.5 Target Population

The study aims to encompass a comprehensive population, including various stakeholders such as local administrators (village elders), members of the county assembly, imams, personnel from civil organizations working in the affected region, police officers, and recently affected conflict victims. According to demographic data from the County Government of Wajir in 2020, the population targeted for the study consists of 83 village elders, 4 members of the county assembly, and 10 imams in the two sub-counties. Additionally, there are 30 civil organizations personnel working in the affected region, 150 police officers, and 523 most recently affected conflict victims in the sub-counties, totaling 830 individuals as summarized in Table 1.

The study specifically target clan elders, religious leaders, chiefs, and senior administrators among others for information gathering. These individuals are crucial sources of information as they hold important insights into the causes, nature, and changing trends of the inter-clan conflicts between the Garre and Degodia communities, which are the focus of this study. They are situated within the communities under study and are likely to possess valuable knowledge regarding the dynamics of the conflicts.

Table 1: Target Population

| Population Stratum/Category | Population Characteristics | Target Population Distribution |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Village elders | Local administration | 83 |
| Members of County Assembly | Political leaders | 4 |
| Imams | Religious leaders | 10 |
| Civil organizations personnel | Civil society | 30 |
| Police officers | Security | 150 |
| Recent conflict Victims (Worst Hit) | victims | 523 |
| Total | | 830 |

Source: (Wajir County Government, 2020)

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

The selection of the sample size for the research is accomplished by the use of a variety of sampling methods, such as random sampling, stratified random sampling, snowball sampling, and purposive sampling strategies. The selection of random sampling is made because it ensures that every member of the population being studied has an equal opportunity to be selected, hence reducing the likelihood of bias.

Due to the sensitive nature of the research location, snowball sampling is performed. This is especially helpful in situations where clan politics and high degrees of insecurity are present. The participation of people who have insider information, who may be essential for comprehending the dynamics of the conflict, is made possible via the use of this technique.

The selection of clan elders, chiefs, and sub-County administrators is best accomplished via the use of purposeful sampling since these individuals are thought to be in possession of significant information that is necessary for enhancing the research. The researcher's objective was to select people who may give useful insights into the origins, nature, and patterns of inter-clan disputes (Kihn & Ihantola, 2015). This technique is in line with the researcher's intention to target individuals.

3.7 Sampling Population

To realize this, the 830 population was sub-divided (stratified) into subgroups (strata) based on the relevant characteristic (job role, among others). Verme and Gagliarano (2019) recommend a 10% sample of populations between 700 to 5000 is appropriate for reliable findings. As such 830 population yielded an overall sample size of 83 people. From this overall proportions of the

population, 10 per cent people was sampled from each subgroup except groups with less than 10 subjects for equal representation. Thereafter, random sampling was used to select a sample from each stratum as summarized in Table 2. Whenever an ever-increasing number of information are gathered, the level of accuracy of the data likewise increments. Likewise, the outcomes depending on this strategy are less one-sided. The choice of this sampling method is connected with the data gathering activity which was suitable for the study.

Table 2: Sample Distribution

| Population Stratum/Category | Stratum Distribution | Sample size |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Village elders | 83 | 8 |
| Members of County Assembly | 4 | 4 |
| Imams | 10 | 1 |
| Civil organizations personnel | 30 | 3 |
| Police officers | 250 | 25 |
| Civilians | 423 | 42 |
| Total | 830 | 83 |

Source, Researcher, 2022

3.8 Construction of Research Instruments

This research made use of both primary and secondary sources of information. The collection of primary data was accomplished via direct encounters with respondents in the field through the use of a variety of approaches including surveys, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants, and personal narrations. Additionally, archival sources was reviewed in order to collect historical data that is pertinent to the scope of the research. In order to get secondary data, a critical

textual study of a variety of sources, such as textbooks, theses, dissertations, periodicals, newspapers, journals, and reports, was conducted.

As a method for gathering information, we were using questionnaires, which included both open-ended and closed-ended questions. In order to ensure that all respondents get the same surveys, they were standardized with the same phrasing and questions. According to Mary (2019), questionnaires are selected because of their simplicity in administration, their capacity to gather data from a large number of respondents, their potential to save time, and their cost-effective character. In addition, questionnaires are regarded appropriate for this research, supposing that the respondents who are the focus of the investigation are literate.

3.9 Testing of Validity and Reliability

Basically, piloting aims at testing the instrument to test validity and reliability in terms of the question items, how they are they are grouped and laid out. Also, it tests the way the instrument is administered (questionnaire or telephone). Further, piloting seeks to tests the way responses are recorded.

3.9.1 Validity of Research Instruments

To determine whether or not the research instruments are reliable, the researcher first use the triangulation approach to compare the information obtained from various research tools to ensure that it is accurate. After that, the researcher will provide an explanation of the similarities and differences that are present in the data. The research instruments were provided to the departments that are responsive, the research specialists, and the supervisors so that they can verify the accuracy of the papers. This guaranteed that the identification of the research instruments is accurate.

3.9.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

The degree to which a questionnaire or interview schedule generates the same findings on several occasions is the measure of the consistency of the results from the testing of an instrument, also known as the reliability of the instrument. As a component of reliability, the internal consistency of the measurement, also known as homogeneity (Mary, 2019), refers to the degree to which the items on the test or instrument are measuring the same thing. For the purpose of determining whether or not the research tools are reliable, we shall employ internal consistency. Cronbach

alpha was used in order to verify the dependability of the instruments (Cronbach, 1962). This was guaranteed that the devices are reliable. A random distribution of questionnaires was carried out, with twelve respondents coming from two sub-counties.

Codes was then be assigned to the questionnaires, and the replies was entered into SPSS in order to calculate the reliability coefficient. Only if a value of 0.70 or above is attained on a significant sample could a suggested psychometric instrument be employed. This is the only appropriate circumstance. The reliability of the questionnaire was further assured by reducing the random error as much as possible via the use of correct coding and providing the respondents with clear instructions to aid them in completing the questionnaire questions. In addition to the selection of respondents for pilot testing which is accomplished by a process of simple random sampling method, the use of skilled research assistants throughout the data collecting and processing phases also contribute to the enhancement of dependability. Consequently, reliability was ensured by the utilization of Cronbach alpha for the purpose of evaluating the dependability of research instruments and the development of a reliability coefficient.

3.10 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

A request for authority to conduct the study was made to NACOSTI by the researcher, who was then go to the County of Wajir in order to get permission from the administration to carry out the research. Following the receipt of consent for the collection of data, the researcher approached the respondents and provide them with an explanation of the goal of the study. This took place concurrently with the conduct of interviews and concentrate group discussions. For the purpose of preventing the loss of key information, the researcher not only take notes of significance but will also record the sessions on tape. Following that, surveys was distributed to respondents using a procedure known as drop and pick. They were given a sufficient amount of time to reply to the questionnaire questions, and then they were required to drop off the questionnaire at a predetermined location.

3.11 Proposed Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

According to Onwuegbuzie and Combs (2010), mixed analysis is a method that comprises the use of both quantitative and qualitative analytical tools within the same framework. In this sense, the analysis included the examination of qualitative and quantitative data in order to improve features of triangulation and complementary analysis. It is noted by Creswell and Plano (2007) that the

process of data analysis in mixed methods research involves examining the quantitative data through the use of quantitative techniques and the qualitative data through the use of qualitative methods. It is for this reason that data analysis started in the field in order to avoid the loss of critically important data. Transcribing and coding the material that was captured on tape was done in accordance with the themes that were stated in the goals. A critical textual investigation was performed on secondary data in order to determine whether or not they are accurate. The data that has been studied was provided in the form of narrative, which was followed by a quote from the primary sources that they were taken from. Taking this into consideration, content analysis was implemented.

The descriptive statistical measures of standard deviation, mean, and percentages was used in the analysis of quantitative data. Inferential methods, notably multiple regression, was utilized in the analysis of the quantitative data. On a scale ranging from one to five, with one being the lowest and five being the greatest, each parameter was evaluated. To clarify the level of relationship between the factors (boundary conflicts and public service access, regression as follows

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon \dots\dots\dots(1);$$

Where;

Y = Public service access.

β_0 = Constant explains performance value in the absence of independent variables.

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Beta regression co-efficient of variables; measured the rate of change of dependent variable as a function of changes in the independent variable.

X_1 = Boundary Border resource conflict

X_2 – Boundary operations control conflict.

X_3 – Borderlines position conflict

ϵ – Error term reflecting (other factors that influence loan performance) Error term that represents the total variance that is not unexplained by the variables above forms the difference coefficient not accounted for by the three factors.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

No responder was subjected to coercive interviewing, nor will they be recorded on tape without their prior agreement. In order to protect the privacy of responders who would prefer not to have their identities revealed, the information obtained from interview schedules was handled with the highest confidentiality. The researcher provided an honest submission of the findings and recognized the sources that were utilized in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This ongoing chapter presents the findings of the study, data analysis as well as interpretation. Data is presented in form of tables, figures as well as graphs). The response rate, demographic data of the interviewees, as well as findings on the effect of boundary conflict on public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties is discussed. The entire findings are analyzed in consideration of 95% confidence level while the error margin is 5%.

The given back questionnaires formed an essential base for data analysis for the present chapter. Before feeding the data into an SPSS program, the questionnaires were coded as well as tallied while taking into account the objectives of the study. The data was statistically analyzed through an SPSS program. A five-point Likert scale was employed to interpret the data with values 1= Strongly Disagree; 2= Disagree; 3= Uncertain; 4= Agree; 5= Strongly Agree.

Regression analysis approach was used in order to verify the level of significance of effect of boundary conflict on public service access. In each sub-part, feedback of the entire classes of interviewees is analyzed and a report generated. As well an explanation of the information is performed in order to derive significance of the findings and draw inferences. The objectives of the research are considered in a sequential manner as listed in the introductory chapter.

4.2 Response Rate

In the perspective of Ravitch and Riggan (2017) response rate refers to extent in which the ultimate data set considers all sample units and is arrived at as the aggregate number of persons who take

part in an interview and then divided by the aggregate number of persons in the whole sample and also considering declined to participate and the unavailable persons. For the present work, 83 interviewees comprised the sample out of which 73 effectively responded and gave back the questionnaires. Therefore, there was 88% and 12% non-response rate for the 10 unreturned questionnaires as evidenced in Table 3.

Table 3: Response Rate

| Population Stratum/Category | Sample size | Responded | Declined |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Village elders | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| Members of County Assembly | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Imams | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Civil organizations personnel | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Police officers | 34 | 25 | 0 |
| Recent conflict Victims (Worst Hit) | 47 | 34 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 73 | 10 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

Rubin and Babbie (2016), hold that 50% return rate is suitable for study, 60% good while more than 70% very good for a study and also to publish the work. For the present research, 88% response rate is very good and appropriate to derive significant conclusions. The above achievement can be attributed to the effective issuing of the questionnaire and dedication to link with the interviewees.

4.3 Demographic Information

The interviewees were requested to indicate their gender, age bracket as well the highest level of education. Moreover, they were requested to indicate their positions and the duration they have been working in their current institutions. Occupation of the interviewees was conceived important as it reflected their understanding of boundary conflict and the public service access dynamic.

4.3.1 Analysis of Respondents' Age

The age of a population was an important factor for this particular study; thus, the age of the interviewees was required and it featured as provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Age

| Age Bracket of Respondents (years) | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Between 36-45 | 9 | 8.2 |
| Between 46-55 | 26 | 35.6 |
| 55 and above | 41 | 56.2 |
| Total | 73 | 100.0 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

The statistics in Table 4 show that 56.2% are aged 55 years and above, 33.6% have between 46-55 years and those aged between 36-45 years recorded 8.2%. It can be deduced that a bigger percentage of the workers are in the old age group and they have been in the area long enough to understand the effects of boundary conflict on public service access and give appropriate information on the same. However, the young people are not represented which points on the uncertainty on the progress of boundary conflict as anticipated in mentorship of the young people.

4.3.2 Gender of Respondents

The findings as provided in Table 5 indicate the participant's gender.

Table 5: Gender

| Respondent's Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 62 | 86 |
| Female | 10 | 14 |

| | | |
|-------|----|-----|
| Total | 73 | 100 |
|-------|----|-----|

Source: (Author, 2021)

The statistics show that 86% of the participants were males and only 14% female. This depicts a non-sensitive gender equality boundary conflict terrain in the sub-county. Gender balancing is key for this particular study; according to Fesenko, Shahov and Fesenko (2017) organizations that consider both genders are able to make balanced decisions and for this particular work better boundary conflict decisions.

4.3.3 Education Level

Education is necessary towards the attainment of social, economic and political development of a country. These cannot be achieved without peaceful co-existence among communities such as Wajir which is possible with more people receiving high educational standards. Therefore, an adequately educated local leadership spearheading media is necessary. For this matter, consideration of the level of education of the interviewees is important to know its contribution on boundary and public service access. The data on Table 6 shows the participants' education level.

Table 6: Educational Level

| Educational Level | Frequency | Valid Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Primary and below | 5 | 7 |
| Secondary | 26 | 36 |
| Madrassa | 35 | 48 |
| Diploma | 1 | 1 |
| Bachelor Degree | 4 | 5 |
| Post Graduate | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 73 | 100.0 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

From the Table 6, majority (48%) of the participants had acquired Madrassa education followed by 36% of the respondents with secondary level of education. The low education levels prevalent among respondents reflected low education levels in ASAL. However, this never compromised their response to instrument as the later (questionnaire) was designed in very simple manner for

anyone who could write and read, was able to provide required information. Besides, respondents easily identified or resonated with boundary conflict issues in the questionnaire as they play core role in peace-making efforts.

4.3.4 Respondents' Occupation

Occupation of respondents in research has significant indication and relevance in relation to issue under consideration. This is due to fact that occupation helped to determine the role of the level of education on boundary in connection to public service access. Thus, it was imperative for the participants to state their occupation. The results are reflected in Table 7.

Table 7: Respondents' Occupation

| Educational Level | Frequency | Valid Percent |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Village elders | 7 | 10 |
| Members of County Assembly | 3 | 4 |
| Imams | 1 | 1 |
| managers | 3 | 4 |
| Police officers | 25 | 34 |
| Livestock & crop farmers, traders | 34 | 47 |
| Total | 73 | 100.0 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

As provided in Table 7 majority of participants comprising 47% were livestock and crop farmers and traders followed by police officers at 34%. From the above data, it is possible to infer that the participants from the findings, it can be deduced that the respondents' occupation placed them in vantage position privy to understand the boundary conflict practiced and the effect of boundary conflict on public service access.

4.4 Reliability Test Results

A pilot survey was performed in the neighbouring Wajir West Sub-County to experiment the questionnaire's reliability. 8 participants as asserted by Fletcher, De Massis and Nordqvist (2016)

was considered and given the questionnaires. They were provided with the questionnaires in order to respond to it and gave a 100% response rate. As well, a Cronbach's Alpha test was performed in the entire study variables where the results were as indicated in Table 8.

Table 8: Reliability Test Results

| Variable | Number of items | Cronbach's Alpha |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| border resource-based conflict | 8 | .785 |
| borderline position conflicts | 8 | .775 |
| border entry and exist point conflict | 8 | .785 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

Evidently, Table 8 gives Cronbach's Alpha numerals greater than 0.7. A Cronbach coefficient which is more than or approximately 0.7 is considered valid (Galvan, 2015). For that matter the Cronbach's Alpha values are statistically significant for the task. The interviewees who participated in the pilot survey were not considered in the final data gathering activity.

4.5 Diagnostic Test for Regression Assumptions

It was necessary to use parametric tools to carry out data analysis more so if the data gathered is discreet and continuous; in this regard, linearity test was important. As such, linearity test was performed in order to establish whether there was linearity between the predictor and dependent variables. The rule holds that once the value significance diverges from linearity >0.05 , the connection between the predictor variables is linearly dependent. On the other hand, once the value

significance variation from linearity is more than 0.05, the link between the predictor variables is not linearly dependent. The alternative and null hypotheses are as put below-

H0: There is linearity between boundary conflict and public service access .

H1: There is no linearity between boundary conflict and public service access . Table 9 shows the linearity test results.

Table 9: Linearity Test Results

| Variables | Linearity | Sum of Squares | Mean Square | F | Significance |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|------|--------------|
| border resource-based conflict Project initiation processes | Deviation from Linearity | 111.038 | 8.541 | .734 | .726 |
| border entry and exist point conflict Price Rationalization Strategy | Deviation from Linearity | 194.943 | 12.184 | .999 | .463 |
| borderline position conflict | Deviation from Linearity | 130.985 | 10.915 | .906 | .543 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

In the above table, the entire variables displayed linearity thus significant for the fact that their probability values are more than 0.05. Thus, the null hypotheses that asserted there is no significant connection between boundary conflict and public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties was considered. In this regard, the data was appropriate for performing data analysis. The diagnostic test established the necessity to employ parametric statistics for analyzing the data for the fact that the data gathered was discreet as well as continuous.

4.6 Descriptive Analysis of Boundary conflict and Public service access

Profoundly, the work endeavored to establish the influence of boundary conflict on public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Three dimensions of boundary conflict were examined, namely, border resource-based conflict, border entry and exist point conflict and borderline position conflict. Data was gathered using semi-structured questionnaire of a five-point Likert scale design. Both frequencies and percentages were used for descriptive statistics. The percentages and frequency distribution marked the number of occurrences a score took place and the degree of occurrence of a certain observation accordingly. Lastly the inferential statistics (regression analysis) established the nature as well as the connection existing between boundary conflict and public service access.

4.6.1 Border Resource-Based Factors Causing Conflict in Eldas and Wajir North

The initial research objective sought to determine the contribution of resources-related to the boundary conflict between the Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. To get some background to the issue under investigation, respondents were asked if pasture, water, veterinary centers or animal market were sources of disagreement leading to the border conflict. The statistical outcome generated are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Conflict over Pasture, Water, Veterinary Centers or Animal Market Among Clans

| Rating | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 73 | 100 |
| No | 0 | 00 |
| Total | 73 | 100 |

Source: (Author, 2021)

As reflected in the Table 10, all respondents represented by 100% responded in the affirmative that pasture, water, veterinary centers or animal market were sources of border conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

Table 11: Contribution of Resources to Eldas and Wajir North Border Conflict (n = 73)

| | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|---|
| Proxies | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---------|--|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|------|------|------|
| Wrong separation of related people or fusion of unrelated people. | F | 38 | 33 | 2 |
| | % | 52.1 | 45.1 | 2.7 |
| Conflict in g user rights between sedentary & nomadic livelihood | F | 36 | 32 | 5 |
| | % | 49.3 | 43.9 | 6.8 |
| Lack of voluntary & mutually beneficial exchanges | F | 29 | 33 | 11 |
| | % | 39.7 | 45.2 | 15.1 |
| Unclear ownership of resource straddling/overlapping the border | F | 32 | 34 | 7 |
| | % | 43.8 | 46.5 | 9.6 |

*1= Low Extent; 2= Moderate extent; 3= Great Extent; F=Frequency; %=Percentage

Source: Author, 2021

Statistics in the table above report 52% of the respondents attributed the conflict over boundary resource to a great extent to the faulty separation of culturally related people or fusion of culturally unrelated people in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties who initially shared resources before sub-division. Moreover, 45.2% of the respondents were of the opinion that that the conflict in g user rights between those who embraced sedentary and those cherishing nomadic livelihood was to the moderate extent the cause of border conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

More so, 45.2% of the respondents and 46.5% of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that lack of voluntary as well as mutually beneficial exchanges and unclear ownership of resource straddling/overlapping the border, were to blame for continued boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties respectively. This observation is in conformity with the resource based conflict theorist, for instance, Karl Marx postulated that a society gets into a state of conflict due to the competition for limited resources as the data above reveals.

4.6.2 Factors Contributing to Border Entry and Exit Points Control Conflict

Other than the role of resources on border conflict, the current study equally attempted to explore the linkage between the competition to control entry and exit points along borders separating and boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Summaries of the processed responses are presented in Table 12 and Table 13.

Table 12: Conflict over Control of Border Entry and Exit Points

| Rating | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 73 | 100 |
| No | 0 | 00 |
| Total | 73 | 100 |

Source: Author, 2021

Evidently, 100% rejoined in confirmatory that there was indeed conflict over the control of entry and exit points along borders between the two sub-counties.

Table 13: Conflict over Control of Border Entry and Exit Points (n = 73)

| Proxies/Cause of boundary Entry and Exit Points conflict | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|---|------|------|------|
| There is rivalry over granting crossing/passage | F | 21 | 32 | 20 |
| | % | 28.8 | 43.9 | 27.4 |
| The two clans compete over border levy collection management | F | 36 | 32 | 5 |
| | % | 49.3 | 43.1 | 6.8 |
| Disagreements on patrolling of the border exist | F | 29 | 33 | 11 |
| | % | 39.7 | 45.2 | 15.1 |
| There exist sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions between the two clans | F | 36 | 28 | 9 |
| | % | 49.3 | 38.4 | 12.3 |

*1= Low Extent; 2= Moderate extent; 3= Great Extent; F=Frequency; %=Percentage

Generated statistics in the immediate table above show 43.9% and 49.3% of the respondents revealed that rivalry over granting crossing/passage and the two clans compete over border levy collection management respectively fueled to a moderate extent and great extent the conflict over the control of the entry and exit points along the boundary between Eldas and North Wajir.

Further, 45.2% and 49.3% of the respondents expressed themselves that the conflict over the control of the entry and exit points along the boundary between Eldas and Wajir North was caused by disagreements on patrolling of the border exist and there exist sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions to a moderate extent and great extent respectively.

4.6.3 Factors Fueling Borderline Position Conflict Between Eldas and North Wajir

Further, the contribution or role of risk factors on the conflict over the exact position of the borderline between the Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, was the other key concern the study endeavoured to determine as summarized in Table 14 and Table 15. First, an introductory question item was posed to the respondents on the possible existence of a borderline position conflict between the two turned sub-counties and results are diagrammed as below.

Table 14: Conflict over Borderline Positioning

| Rating | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 73 | 100 |
| No | 0 | 00 |
| Total | 73 | 100 |

When asked on whether a conflict over borderline position existed between the Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, the whole sampled population was in total agreement, implying there was indeed a boundary conflict necessitating further comprehensive inquiry. According, specific issues were presented to the respondents as possible contributing factors to the aforementioned borderline conflict between the two clans and a summarized statistical outcome of the processed data is presented in Table 16.

Table 15: Factors contributing to Conflict Borderline Position in Eldas and Wajir North

| Proxies/Causes of borderline conflict | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|---|------|------|-----|
| Unclear borderlines | F | 29 | 38 | 6 |
| | % | 39.7 | 51.1 | 8.2 |
| No fixed boundaries | F | 32 | 37 | 4 |
| | % | 43.8 | 50.7 | 5.5 |
| Borders keep shifting based on nomadic livelihood, relations or war | F | 38 | 33 | 2 |
| | % | 52.1 | 45.2 | 2.7 |
| Incompatible ethnic groups fusion | F | 37 | 32 | 4 |
| | % | 50.7 | 43.8 | 5.5 |
| Claim on rivals' land as ancestral land | F | 37 | 35 | 1 |
| | % | 50.6 | 47.9 | 1.4 |
| Kinship, proximity & common loyalty to a king defined society not boundary. | F | 39 | 30 | 4 |
| | % | 53.5 | 41.1 | 5.5 |

*1= Low Extent; 2= Moderate extent; 3= Great Extent; F=Frequency; %=Percentage

The findings demonstrate that 51.1% and 50.7% of respondents indicated that unclear borderlines and no fixed boundaries contributed to a great extent to the conflict over the borderline position between the communities in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties respectively. Also, 52% of the respondents specified that the borderline position conflict between the communities in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties was attributed to the ever-shifting borders occasioned by the nomadic livelihood life, relations among the communities or war.

Similarly, 50.7% of the respondents held the view that the incompatible ethnic groups fusion played a substantial role to the conflict occurrence over the exact position of the borderline boundary between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties to a great extent. Further, 50.6% and 53.3% of the respondents were of the view that claim on rivals' land as ancestral land and kinship, proximity as well as common loyalty to a king defining society but not boundary, was to a very great extent a major motivation for the conflict over borderline position in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. The above data indicates well that natural resource conflicts are incompatibility that

culminates into disagreements and disputes over access to control over and use of natural resources. This could be useful in helping a community to clarify interests and needs and in reducing related injustices and inequalities in resource distribution.

4.6.4 Effect of Border Conflict on Service Access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties

Finally, after exploring the determining factors causing boundary conflict between the two sub-counties, it was then necessary to determine the status of access to public services in the two sub-counties with a hind sight equating ramifications of conflict causative factors to the prevailing state of the public public service access and access as summarized in the presentation in Table 16.

Table 15: Border Conflict Effect on Service Access in Eldas and Wajir North

| | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|
| Proxies/Indicators border entry and exist point conflict | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Birth, marriage, death & society registration | F | 10 | 49 | 14 |
| | % | 13.7 | 67.1 | 19.2 |
| Licenses, bills payments i.e., tax returns, | F | 33 | 39 | 1 |
| | % | 45.2 | 53.5 | 1.4 |
| Police clearance, land & Court matters | F | 34 | 38 | 1 |
| | % | 46.6 | 52.1 | 1.4 |
| Healthcare, education, stipends & sports | F | 38 | 31 | 4 |
| | % | 52.1 | 42.5 | 5.5 |
| Veterinary & other extension services | F | 38 | 29 | 6 |
| | % | 52 | 39.7 | 8.2 |
| Governance participation; Barazas etc | F | 13 | 55 | 5 |
| | % | 17.8 | 75.3 | 6.8 |

*1= Low Extent; 2= Moderate extent; 3= Great Extent; F=Frequency; %=Percentage

Tabulated statistics above report 67.1% of the respondents indicated public access to birth, marriage, death and society registration were affected to a moderate extent by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Equally, 53.5% and 52.1% of the respondents expressed their opinion that citizen seeking various licenses as well as intentions of making payments for bills such as tax returns, and police clearance, land and court matters were inconvenienced by boundary conflicts to a moderate extent respectively in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

Additionally, 52.1% and 52% of the respondents agreed that access to public healthcare, education, stipends and sports, and veterinary and other extension services was hampered by boundary conflicts to a great extent in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties respectively. Finally, results show 75.3% of the respondents agreed that civilians with intentions of participating in decision making process of national and county governance such as budget making, political gatherings among others, are hindered to a moderate extent by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

4.7 Inferential Statistics

Establishing the quantifications of the factors contributing to boundary conflict between the two sub-counties was not adequate in supplying the statistical influence of boundary conflict on access of public services. Therefore, there was need to scientifically prove by what percentage does each of the three main factors individually and the synergetic combination of the three factors account for the denied or delayed public service. To achieve this, a multi-regression approach was utilized where the collected data was subjected to the SPSS software application that contains the regression model to run the data and generate the quantification referred to as coefficients (quantities) expressed in a measurement format called beta.

At this juncture, we can tell how much percent of access to public service situation in Eldas sub-county is either hindered by each individual factor as well as sum total percentage of three factors. From the coefficients generated, the study makes interpretations conventionally known as inferences. In this study, it can then confidently be concluded that each of the factor hinders access to public service by such percentage and therefore answering the research questions posed at the start of the study in chapter one. This is what this section referred to as inferential statistics detailed

in the sub-sections below sought to achieve. Although there are multiple inferential techniques, the current study adopted regression due to its suitability.

4.7.1 Regression Analysis

For testing the effect of boundary conflict on public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, regression analysis was performed. Boundary conflict was the predictor variable against the dependent variable public service access. The regression model displays the effect of the predictor variable on the dependent variable. The analysis was necessary in order to produce statistical values to replace the model elements as it was earlier proposed (Chapter 3): $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$

Y= Public service access

β_0 =constant

β_1, β_2 and β_3 = Beta coefficients

X1= Border resource-based conflict

X2= Border entry and exist points conflict

X3= Borderline position conflict

ϵ =Error Term

The regression model was substituted as $PSA = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BRC + \beta_2 BEEC + \beta_3 BPC + \epsilon$. In the above case PSA is public service access. BRC is the border resource-based conflict; BEEC is border entry and exist points conflict and BBP is borderline position conflict; these three compose the independent variables for study. The other elements of the model are as follows:

β_0 = regression constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = model coefficients for the independent variables; BRC, BEEC and BPC correspondingly

ϵ is the error term.

Table 16: Regression Coefficients Testing Influence of Boundary Conflict on Public Service Access in Eldas and Wajir North

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | 27.246 | 10.993 | | 2.478 | 0.015 |
| BRC | 0.613 | 0.215 | 0.012 | 2.851 | 0.005 |
| BEEC | 0.823 | 0.413 | 0.199 | 1.993 | 0.049 |
| BPC | 0.847 | 0.408 | 0.052 | 2.076 | 0.041 |

* Dependent Variable: PSA - Public service access: Predictors: (Constant), BRC =Border resource-based conflict; BEEC =Border entry and exist points conflict; BPC =Borderline position conflict.

Source: Author, 2021

The data in Table 17 shows the regression coefficients of the regression model; it is a relationship between boundary conflict (independent variables) and public service access (dependent variable). On processing the data through the SPSS program, the model was produced as; $PSA = 27.246 + .613X_1 + .823X_2 + .847X_3$. In this case; Y (Public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties) = 27.246+.613 (BRC = border resource-based conflict in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties) + .823 (BEEC =border entry and exist points conflict in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties) + .847 (BPC =borderline position conflict in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties).

The regression equation is substituted as follows:

$PSA (Y) = 27.246 + .613X_1 + .823X_2 + .847X_3$. The regression coefficients of the regression model indicate a strong relationship between boundary conflict and public service access. From the study if the entire independent variables are held constant, then public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties was 27.246 which is significant since $p=0.015$ is less than 0.05.

On the first study variable, the regression coefficients post a significant and negative (B=0613, $t=2.478$, $p=0.015$) relationship between border resource-based conflict and public service access

in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. As such, public service access, the regression coefficients demonstrate a negative effect of border resource-based conflict on public service access in the sub-county. Implicitly, a unit change in border resource-based conflict would result in a unit change in public service access by a value of 0.613 in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

In other words, an increase in border resource-based conflict would lead to a decrease in public service access by a value 0.613 (61.3%) in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Specifically, an increase in border resource-based conflicts namely unclear ownership, sedentary and nomadic livelihood user rights, voluntary and mutually beneficial exchanges and resource straddling/overlapping a border would lead to a decrease in public service access by a value 0.613 (61.3%) in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

On the second study variable, the regression statistics ($B=0.823$, $t=1.993$, $p=0.049$) demonstrated a significant and negative relationship between border entry and exist points conflict and public service access. Specifically, a unit an increase in the border entry and exist points conflict (granting crossing/passage, levy collection, patrols enforcement, designing of passage rules/conditions) would result in decrease in public service access by a value of 0.823 in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

In regard to the last study variable, the regression outcome ($B=0.847$, $t=2.076$, $p=0.049$) demonstrated a significant and negative relationship between borderline position conflict and public service access. Specifically, a unit decrease in the borderline position conflict (unclear borderlines, no fixed boundaries, borders shifted based on relations, war, conquest, nomadic livelihood complicated ownership, claim on rivals' land as ancestral land, kingship, proximity, kinship, common loyalty to a king defined a community not boundary) would result in a unit decrease in of public service access by a value of 0.847 in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Undeniably, the regression statistics demonstrates borderline position conflict leads to negative effect on public service access.

4.7.2 Model Summary

The data in Table 18 provides the strength of the entire connection between the dependent and independent variables but it is not predicting on specific variables on how an explanatory variable is connected with the dependent variable (public service access. R connotes the correlation coefficient which demonstrated the relationship between the variables involved in the study. The

R squared (coefficient of determination) showed how the regression line forecasts the approximations of the mean and establish distance from the real values. As well, the R squared explicates the variation of the dependent variable as a result of a change of the predictor variables.

Table 17: Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|----|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df | Sig. F Change |
| | 0.887 | 0.787 | 0.778 | 0.507 | 0.062 | 1.401 | 73 | .000 |

Predictors: (Constant), BRC =Border resource-based conflict; BEEC =Border entry and exist points conflict; BPC =Borderline position conflict

Source: Author, 2021

In Table 18, the adjusted R value found that the predictive strength of the model is 0.778. As such 77.8% of public service access in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties is affected by boundary conflicts; 22.2% is explained by other variables not considered in this task.

CHAPTEER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Primarily, this final chapter delineates summary of major findings generated on the relationship between boundary conflicts and access to public services in Eldas and North Wajir. Equally discussed in this segment are ensuing conclusions which eventually evolves pertinent recommendations for policy and practice to relevant stakeholders for possible consideration in addressing a wide range of conceptual as well as contextual concerns in the field investigated.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Essentially, the synopsis of the findings that thematically examine boundary conflicts namely boundary resourced-based conflicts, border entry and exit control conflict as well as borderline position conflicts. Concerning resource-linked conflict, the study established that conflict over boundary resource to a great extent to the faulty separation of culturally related people or fusion of culturally unrelated people. As well, the conflict in g user rights between those who embraced sedentary and those cherishing nomadic livelihood, lack of voluntary as well as mutually beneficial exchanges and unclear ownership of resource straddling/overlapping the border, were to blame for continued boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties respectively.

On the second research objective, it was established that rivalry over granting crossing/passage and competition over border levy collection management fueled borderline position conflict between Eldas and North Wajir. Also, disagreements on patrolling of the border exist and existence of sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions along the boundary accounted for the borderline conflict between Eldas and North Wajir.

Further, to determine the final research specific objective, the study found out that unclear borderlines and no fixed boundaries, the ever-shifting borders occasioned by the nomadic livelihood life, relations among the communities or war. Similarly, it was established that the incompatible ethnic groups fusion played a substantial role to the conflict occurrence over the exact position of the borderline boundary between Eldas and Wajir North. Further, it was determined that the claim on rivals' land as ancestral land and kinship, proximity as well as common loyalty to a king defining society but not boundary, was a major motivation for the conflict over borderline position in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

In conclusion, the study documented effects evolving from the above discussed summarized border conflicts. First, it was revealed that public access to birth, marriage, death and society registration were affected by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Equally, results show that citizen seeking various licenses as well as intentions of making payments for bills such as tax returns, and police clearance, land and court matters were inconvenienced by boundary conflicts to a moderate extent respectively in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

Additionally, it was observed that access to public healthcare, education, stipends and sports, and veterinary and other extension services was hampered by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir

North sub-counties. To end, results show that civilians with intentions of participating in decision making process of national and county governance such as budget making, political gatherings among others, are hindered by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

5.3 Conclusions of the Study.

Concerning resource-linked conflict, the study concludes that conflict over boundary resource is ascribed to the faulty separation of culturally related people or fusion of culturally unrelated people. As well, it is concluded that the conflict in g user rights between those who embraced sedentary and those cherishing nomadic livelihood, lack of voluntary as well as mutually beneficial exchanges and unclear ownership of resource straddling/overlapping the border, were to blame for continued boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties respectively.

In answering the second research question, the study concludes that rivalry over granting crossing/passage and competition over border levy collection management fueled borderline position conflict between Eldas and North Wajir. Too, it is concluded that disagreements on patrolling of the border exist and existence of sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions along the boundary accounted for the borderline conflict between Eldas and North Wajir.

Furthermore, the responds to the third research question by concluding that unclear borderlines and no fixed boundaries, the ever-shifting borders prompted by the nomadic livelihood life, relations among the communities or war, had massive bearing on the borderline conflict in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Similarly, it is concluded that the incompatible ethnic groups fusion played a substantial role to the conflict occurrence over the exact position of the borderline boundary between Eldas and Wajir North. Further, it is determined that the claim on rivals' land as ancestral land and kinship, proximity as well as common loyalty to a king defining society but not boundary, was a major motivation for the conflict over borderline position in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

On the effects of border conflicts on access to public services, it was revealed that public access to birth, marriage, death and society registration were affected by boundary conflicts in Eldas and

Wajir North sub-counties. Equally, it is also concluded that citizens seeking various licenses as well as intentions of making payments for bills such as tax returns, and police clearance, land and court matters were inconvenienced by boundary conflicts to a moderate extent respectively in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

Above and beyond, the study concludes that access to public healthcare, education, stipends and sports, and veterinary and other extension services was hampered by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Besides, a conclusion is reached that civilians with intentions of participating in the decision-making process of national and county governance such as budget making, political gatherings among others, are hindered by boundary conflicts in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions made beforehand, the current study confidently makes major suggestions aimed at addressing boundary conflicts between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties as well as other regions in the country and over experiencing similar challenges. Admittedly, boundary conflicts have had far-reaching social, economic and political ramifications on society both directly and indirectly hence the current study being a first in this area locally, is a welcome addition to those sharing the urgency of this phenomenon.

Undeniably, the effects of border conflicts on access to public services are grave and massive. It is therefore imperative for both effective intervention and prevention measures to be proposed to arrest the issue. This will improve access to public services such as birth, marriage, death and society registration, licenses, bills payments, police clearance, land and court matters healthcare, education, stipends and sports, and veterinary and other extension services and participation in the decision-making process of national and county governance in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

To that end, the study recommends re-examination of the faulty separation of culturally related people or fusion of culturally unrelated people with the aim of correcting wrongly amalgamating unrelated people as well as re-uniting once one people wrongly separated. It is imperative to streamline unclear ownership, sedentary and nomadic livelihood user rights voluntary and

mutually beneficial exchanges and resource straddling/overlapping border issues. These measures will mitigate boundary conflict between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

To address the borderline position conflict between Eldas and North Wajir, the study recommends that rivalry over granting crossing/passage and competition over border levy collection management that fuels borderline position conflict between Eldas and Wajir North be looked into. Too, it is recommended that relevant stakeholders engage warring factions to resolve disagreements on patrolling of the border exist and existence of sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions along the boundary.

Furthermore, the study recommends comprehensive streamlining unclear borderlines and no fixed boundaries, the ever-shifting borders prompted by the nomadic livelihood life, relations among the communities or war, to solve the borderline conflict in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties. Similarly, it is recommended that the incompatible ethnic groups fusion played a substantial role to the conflict occurrence over the exact position of the borderline boundary between Eldas and Wajir North. Further, it is recommended re-engineering proper borderline demarcation to address the claim on rivals' land as ancestral land and kinship, proximity as well as common loyalty to a king defining society but not boundary in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Participation consent Form

I understand that the purpose of this study on the topic
ASSESSMENT OF ELDAS AND WAJIR NORTH BOUNDARY CONFLICT

CONSEQUENCES ON SERVICES DELIVERY IN WAJIR COUNTY HEADQUARTERS, KENYA

The specific objectives was to examine the influence of border resource conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya; To assess the contribution of border entry and exit control conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya; To investigate the role of borderlines position conflict on access to public service in Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties, Kenya.

I acknowledge that my involvement is optional, and even if I provide my approval at this moment, I retain the right to withdraw at a later time if I become uncomfortable and no longer choose to continue.

I acknowledge my entitlement to hold my own viewpoint and the privilege to maintain anonymity if I deem some subjects too delicate for my personal and professional well-being. Additionally, I may reach out to the study team for additional direction or information, if necessary.

I am aware that my involvement in this political debate on state creation and survival does not result in any immediate advantages for me. However, there is a possibility of encountering hazards since my opinions may not be well-received by the parties being studied in this study. If I disclose to the researcher that either a participant or myself is in danger, they have the authority to report it to the appropriate authorities after consulting with me or the other participant.

However, I argue that this research would enhance our comprehension of the conflict dynamics afflicting Wajir County, Kenya.

The interview may be recorded using either audio or audiovisual devices for future reference. The recordings, along with the signed consent form, was kept by the researcher in Wajir. The researcher will have exclusive access to the recordings, and if necessary, their supervisors will also have access. Access to the recordings will only be granted until the report is approved by the University.

I am informed in writing of that the researcher is ABDIKADIR MOHAMED SHABELO, a student of a student pursuing a **MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN GOVERNONCE AND ETHICS** of Mount Kenya University, supervised by Dr. Solomon Muhindi of Mount Kenya University.

Signature of research participant: Date:

I, ABDIKADIR MOHAMED SHABELO, as the researcher, believe the participant is giving informed consent to participate in this study.

Signature of researcher: Date:

For more information, please contact:

Chairperson,

MKU IREC, P.O Box 342-01000, Thika.

Appendix II: Research Instrument: Questionnaire

You are humbly requested to fill in this questionnaire with an open, free and sincere mind to provide information this study is seeking in order to determine **“Boundary Conflicts between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties and their Effects on Public service access”**. Primarily, this study conjectures or theorizes three boundary-based issues causing conflict between the two communities of the two constituencies namely competition to control resources, operations of the border entry points and exact borderlines demarcating boundaries. By responding to this question, you would be assisting me fulfil the mandatory research precondition for the completion of a master’s degree in governance and ethics of Mount Kenya University.

Any information, opinion and views provided in this questionnaire was treated with strict confidentiality and was used for the sole purpose of this study. The confidentiality of both your identity and data filled in the tool is guaranteed through non-disclosure of any information identifying you and linkage of your individual responses to data processed into findings. To that end, you are discouraged from giving your name or any information that leads to your personal identification. In case you encounter any difficult in the course of filling in this questionnaire, do not hesitate to conduct the study on cell no **+254721 255 998** for clarification.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

In order to ensure data given and processed is from the relevant (targeted population) people, (valid and reliable), introductory information ensuring there is gender balance, inclusive of required age brackets, educational level as well as occupation is sought. As it is common in every composition of people engaged in any social, economic or political activity, as a participant, you are required to identify yourself by introducing yourself in terms of age, gender and educational level by placing a tick (✓) or choosing 1,2,3,4 or 5 on the introduction option which best describes you in the spaces provided.

Part A: Demographic Information of the Respondent

| | Respondent Characteristics | Characteristic Details | Response |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Gender | 1. Male | |
| | | 2. Female | |
| 2 | Age | 1. 18-35 | |
| | | 2. 36-45 | |
| | | 3. 46-55 | |
| | | 4. 56-65 | |
| | | 5. Above 65 | |
| 3 | Education level | 1. Secondary 7 Below | |
| | | 2. TVET | |
| | | 3. Diploma | |
| | | 4. Bachelor & Above | |
| | | 5. Any other (specify) | |
| | | 2. 9 to 11 years | |
| | | 3. 12 to 15 years | |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | 4. 16 to 19 years | |
| | | 5. More than 19 years | |

For the questions in sections “B” to “E” choose 1, 2, or 3 or place (√) or (X) in the spaces provided with the option or statement which best describes your opinion or view (where: 1= Low Extent; 2= Moderate extent; 3= Great Extent).

Section B: Border Resource Conflict

1. Does the pasture, water, veterinary centers or animal market a source of disagreement leading to disagreement, enmity and fighting? Yes No

If “Yes” above, kindly rate at which each of the factors in the box below contribute to boundary conflict among the Eldas and Wajir North clans.

| Border Resource Conflict | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Wrong separation of people who initially shared resources before sub-division. | | | |
| Conflict in g user rights between sedentary & nomadic livelihood | | | |
| Lack of voluntary & mutually beneficial exchanges | | | |
| Unclear ownership of resource straddling/overlapping the border | | | |

In opinion, what other factors related to resources do you think contribute to the border conflict the Eldas and Wajir North clans?

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Section C: Border Entry & Exit Control Conflict

Are there disagreements over the control of entry and exit points of the border between the two clans? Yes No

If “Yes”, kindly rate the contribution of the aspects in the box below to the border conflict resulting from competition to control border entry and exit entry operations.

| Cause | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|
| There is rivalry over granting crossing/passage | | | |
| The two clans compete over border levy collection management | | | |
| Disagreements on patrolling of the border exist | | | |
| There exist sharp differences on the designing of passage rules/conditions between the two clans | | | |

In your own understanding, what other factors do you think influence the conflict resulting from the competition to control border entry and exit entry operations?

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Section D: Borderlines Position Conflict

Has there been differences and disagreements over borderline position between the Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties? Yes No

If “Yes”, kindly rate at which each of the factors in the box below contribute to conflict emanating from the struggle to establish the exact borderline point of the boundary between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties.

| Cause | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unclear borderlines | | | |
| No fixed boundaries | | | |
| Borders keeps shifting based on nomadic livelihood, relations or war | | | |
| Incompatible ethnic groups fusion | | | |
| Claim on rivals’ land as ancestral land | | | |
| Kinship, proximity & common loyalty to a king defined society not boundary. | | | |

What are other factors do you think contribute the conflict over the exact borderline point of the boundary between Eldas and Wajir North sub-counties?

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Section E: Effect of Border Conflict on Service Access

| Border Conflict Effects on Public Service Access | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Birth, marriage, death & society registration | | | |
| Licenses, bills payments i.e., tax returns, | | | |
| Police clearance, land & Court matters | | | |
| Healthcare, education, stipends & sports | | | |
| Veterinary & other extension services | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Governance participation; Barazas etc. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

What other services do border conflict affect their access in the two sub-counties?

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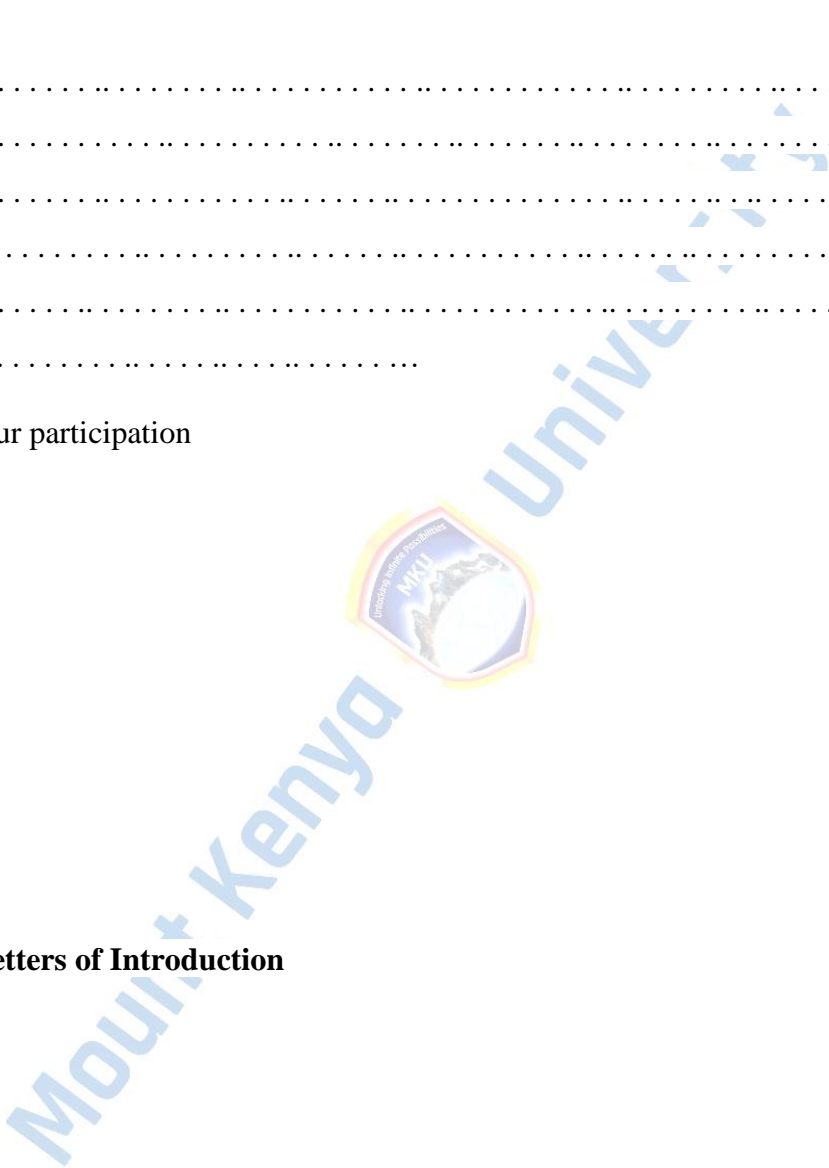
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Thank you for your participation



Appendix III: Letters of Introduction

Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MGE/2018/32566

3rd November, 2023

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,

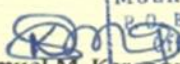

RE: ABDIKADIR MOHAMED SHABELO - REGISTRATION NO. MGE/2018/32566

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing Master of Arts in Ethics and Governance in the department of Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics in the school of Social Sciences

The title of the thesis is "Assessment of Eldas and Wajir North Boundary Conflict Consequences on Services Delivery in Wajir County Headquarters, Kenya." It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between November, 2023 and January, 2024.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



Dr. Samuel M. Kasenga, Ph.D.
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Appendix IV: Ethical Clearance



Mount Kenya University



REF: MKU/ISERC/3315

Date: 02 November 2023

TO: ABDIKADIR MOHAMED SHABELO

REG: MGE/2018/32566

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ASSESSMENT OF ELDAS AND WAJIR NORTH BOUNDARY CONFLICT CONSEQUENCES ON SERVICES DELIVERY IN WAJIR COUNTY HEADQUARTERS, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2359**. The approval period is **02/11/2023 - 01/11/2024**.

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,

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 312 - 0100, Thika

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

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika. Tel: +254 67 2820 000.


Cell: +254 720 790 796, 0709 153 000

Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke

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Appendix V: Approval Letter from MKU


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

RefNo: 242492 **Date of Issue: 10/November/2023**


RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Mr. Abdikadir Mohamed Shabelo 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 Wajir on the topic: ASSESSMENT OF ELDAS AND WAJIR NORTH BOUNDARY CONFLICT CONSEQUENCES ON SERVICES DELIVERY IN WAJIR COUNTY HEADQUARTERS, KENYA for the period ending :10/November/2024.

License No: NACOSTIP/23/31335

242492
Applicant Identification Number


Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VI: Similarity Index

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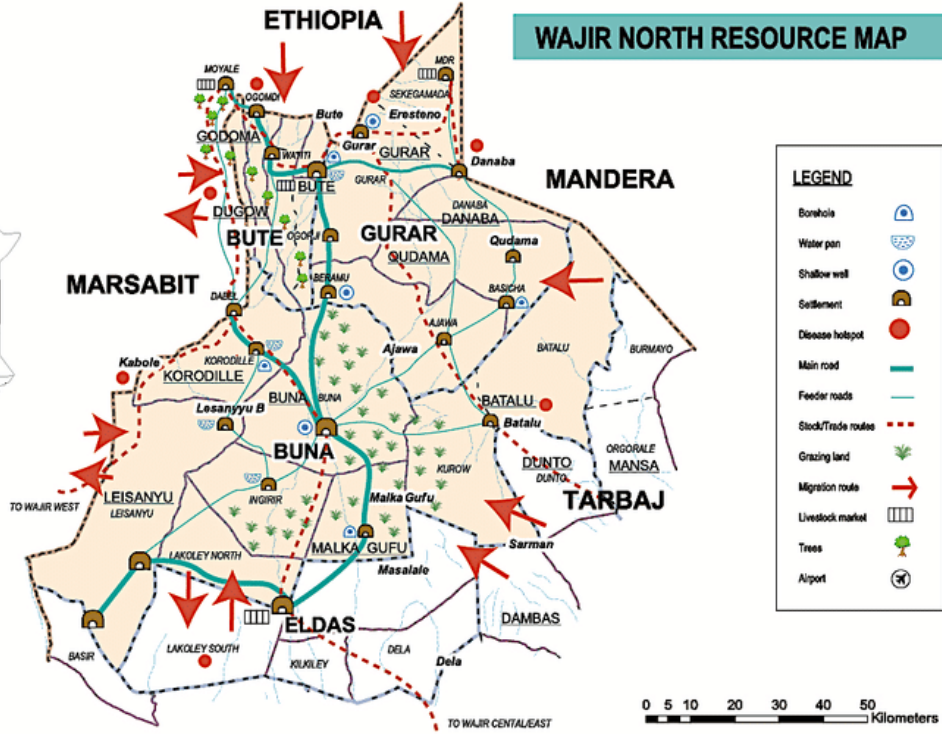
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