

**ASSESSMENT OF BANDITRY IMPLICATIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN BARINGO SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student

I declare that this research project is the result of my own original work and no part of it has been presented for an examination or award in any university or elsewhere.

Signed

Date 05 March 2024

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Approval by the Supervisor

This research project has been submitted by the candidate with my approval as Supervisor.

Signed **Date** 05 March 2024

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my lovely family. Special thanks go to my dear wife, Joan Jepkoech Ng'eno and my sons Stephen Lemayian, Joshua Kipchirchir and Enock Lempiris. I bestow gratitude to my caring and wise parents Chemase ole Kibilion and Paulinah Tamining who despite not going to formal school, they ensured that I went to school by paying school fees and providing all necessary education support for a successful life. Without their critical contributions in various ways, this research would not have been possible.



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ABSTRACT

Banditry incidents have affected locals in various ways like displacement from homes, poor health concerns, closure of schools, increase of poverty, low literacy levels, and unfavourable business environment in some parts of the Sub-County. The researcher was concerned that insecurity was perceived to be a factor in slow socio-economic development because people cannot engage in meaningful developmental activities in an area where they fear for their lives due to crime threat. Addressing banditry issues require integrated collaboration from all stakeholders. This is evident in various efforts put by several leaders aimed at stopping banditry. Both national and County governments have put in place significant measures to enhance security, but challenges still exist. Therefore, this research studied the influence of banditry to socio-economic development in Baringo South Sub-County. The study investigated causes of banditry, assessed the implications of banditry to average income levels, implications of banditry on literacy levels and identified possible solutions to banditry. Theoretical review of banditry in relation to socio-economic development is extrapolated to enhance understanding of the document readers. The study findings can assist in informing governments and communities on ways of curbing banditry through prevention, mitigation, or both measures. Purposive and stratified random sampling techniques were used in selecting sample for the study. The sample size was 364 residents. Chiefs, Assistant chiefs, Assistant County Commissioners (ACCs) and Deputy County Commissioner (DCC) of Baringo South Sub-County were included as key informants for the study. Mixed research methods of combining quantitative and qualitative were used in the study, with instruments for data collection being closed ended questions questionnaires and open-ended structured interview schedules. To test validity and reliability of research instruments, a pilot study was carried out at Baringo North Sub-County, which is a location that had similar environment and banditry challenges just like the study area. The study found that there are various causes of banditry with pasture and water disputes, cultural beliefs and attachment to livestock, commercial interests and access to small arms and light weapons being the most significant causes. The study also found that banditry has significant consequences on income levels of residents. Banditry affects average income levels of locals through its significant effect on aspects such as poverty; destruction of business activities, displacements from home, creating an unfavorable climate for investors, unemployment, and employees' willingness to work in the area. Further, the findings of the study demonstrated that banditry has significant implications on literacy levels through its effect on closure of schools, instilling fear in teachers, parents and learners, school dropouts, learners walking long distances to access schools and late entry to schools by children. As a result of the effect of banditry on average income levels and literacy, there are various mitigation and prevention measures identified that can be enhanced to contain banditry and its effect on the communities. The study recommends that communities in banditry prone areas should be empowered and enlightened in diversified economic activities so as to stop overreliance on livestock farming. Future research should focus on evaluating gender variation on the social-economic effect of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. The assessment will bring differences on how men and women are affected by banditry and provide effective humanitarian support to all genders.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

GOK: Government of Kenya

DCC: Deputy County Commissioner

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

WFP: World Food Programme

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

OCS: Officer Commanding Station

OCPD: Officer Commanding Police Division

SAT: Situational Action Theory

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

MKU: Mount Kenya University

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization

SALW: Small Arms and Light Weapons

PWD: Persons With Disabilities

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Banditry is a global problem. In United States of America (USA), bank robberies are the common reported banditry notably in North Carolina and Tennessee. Armed assailants often attack several banks and steal money (Jouvenal, 2016). In United Kingdom (UK) banditry is found mostly in the cities of London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Other banditry affected locations are West Midlands region, South Coast and Northern England. According to Grierson (2016), the crime involves robbery that target high value goods. Bandits steal from warehouses, banks, jewellery shops, safe deposit boxes and homes. Kidnappings of family members is also part of the organized criminal's strategy. Organized crime is a concern in Athens, Greece. Assailants target valuables, especially in public places, taking advantage of foreign visitors in tourist attraction areas and cities. The following items can easily be stolen in concentrated tourist areas: bags, passports, and wallets. One of the hotspot areas is on the metro in Central part of Athens. Sexual assaults and serious bodily injuries may also occur (Pappas, 2016).

Boko Haram in North-West Nigeria have attacked residents of Zamfara, Kaduna, Niger, Sokoto, Kebbi and Katsina. Ofoma (2023) and Akinyetun (2004), points out that banditry has negative impact to socio-economic development. They added that bandits have strong capability to confront government security forces. In July 2019, the bandits shot at one of its military aircrafts, but the pilot was able to eject safely (Akinyetun, 2004). Another incident occurred in 2019, when bandits breached safety and security of the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna, killing soldiers (Ofoma, 2023). Governments of South Africa and Lesotho in efforts to contain banditry, deployed Police officers at Maseru (border of South Africa and Lesotho) to control insecurity, but banditry continued. Similarly, at Nabilatuk District in Uganda, suspected Karamoja bandits steal livestock, kill, and seriously injure people including Police officers (Akinyetun, 2004).

In Kenya, there are Counties affected by instability because of banditry incidents. These are Marsabit, Isiolo, Baringo, Samburu, Laikipia and Turkana. All of them have slow development growths mainly due to crime. According to Koech (2023), in six months, 100 civilians and 16 Police officers were killed in the banditry prone areas of Kenya. Cattle rustling which is a form of banditry is vice supported by some communities' cultural practices. They groom young boys for

the task during early childhood with rewards whenever they execute skills of raiding neighbouring communities successfully.

Some banditry trainees do not attend formal education offered in schools, they dedicate their time to skills of herding and banditry. Therefore, on the other side, the right to education to these young people is denied. Akeno (2020) explains that most of the bandits dropped out of school in lower primary classes level to join this illegal practice. The assailants use sophisticated weapons (Melil, 2018), like Assault rifles, including AK-47, M16 and G3 amongst others. These weapons find their way to civilian hands because of proliferation of small arms through porous borders which ensure supply of firearms and ammunitions to bandits. Majority of the armed criminals do not apply to acquire national identity cards, making it difficult to trace or identify them. This is done ostensibly to avoid proper identification by authorities in case they are arrested. Lack of official identity documents disqualify a person from employment in many countries. This will hinder one from doing legitimate business. Therefore, the bandits would not participate in constructive socio-economic development activities of their areas.

It is important to note that bandits have a cultural support from some communities (Rutto, 2022). They receive blessings from ordained elders who guide them on best routes to use during raids. For the mission to be successful, they receive instruction from respected elders, including community seers and magicians (Akeno, 2020). Women from the community adore the practice by praising boys who had conducted successful raids and brought livestock home. In the contrary, unsuccessful bandits are ridiculed.

Baringo South Sub-County is one of the six Sub-counties of Baringo County. The others are Baringo Central, Baringo North, Mogotio, Tiaty and Eldama Ravine. The Sub-County is rich in natural resources and has high potential of development because of its geographic positioning. It is home to Ilchamus, Tugen, Turkana, Ndrois, Pokot and other communities of Kenya. Livestock husbandry, crop farming and beekeeping are key economic activities. Banditry in Baringo South has been a prolonged problem. Attacks between pastoralist communities often occur in the area. Livestock theft is the main cause of inter-communal attacks. Others are competition for pasture, water, and boundary disputes. Community land border dispute has also been the salient issue said to be contributing to insecurity in this area (Mulu and Ichani, 2023). The rapid increase of small arms and cattle rustling for trade and profit has resulted to deadly conflicts, causing death, serious injuries, and livestock theft.

Livestock is an important economic resource and is a significant source of livelihood. Almost every family keep cattle, sheep, and goats. Reports indicate that in 2016, Baringo had a total of 505,771 cattle. Residents use livestock and their products for food and get money from selling them. Koech (2023) and Rutto (2022) agree that socially, camel, cows, goats, and sheep are indicators of riches and are used to pay bride-price in marriage. Violent livestock raids occur daytime or at night and is perpetrated by armed assailants who besides robbing victims of their livestock, they kill or inflict serious bodily injuries.

Development had been negatively impacted by livestock robbery, slowing down economic and social development. Due to insecurity, various schools closed, malnutrition increased, and infrastructural development hampered in banditry prone areas (Rutto, 2022). Several peace meetings have been conducted to promote cohesion, integration and peaceful co-existence in the area by leaders, churches, and non-Governmental organizations (NGOs). The government of Kenya (GOK) deployed Police officers and Military personnel in March 2023 to restrain insecurity. Parts of Baringo South Sub-County was mapped out for security operation dubbed 'Operation Maliza Uhalifu North Rift' by the Government of Kenya to tame banditry. Some areas were put under dawn to dusk curfew and declared disturbed with no authorisation to civilian access. Selected roads had roadblocks in the operation that included recovery of stolen livestock (Koech, 2023).

Security operations made it possible to flush out indignant armed bandits. The multi-agency security operation in Baringo enabled return to normalcy in some areas with successful disarmament exercise targeting return of unauthorized firearms in the hands of civilians (Kiptoo, 2015). However, banditry incidents continued to be reported in Baringo resulting to human injuries and death with livestock theft. There are areas of the Sub-County that are in an escarpment and deep valley, hence difficult to access (Melil, 2018). Livestock raiders took advantage of the difficult terrain to escape pursuits by security teams not familiar to the terrain.

It is important to understand that banditry had evolved over time. Kaprom (2013) points out that in the 80's and 90's motivation for banditry used to be mainly livestock for dowry and killings by bandits was rare. Unfortunately, the contemporary banditry is now driven by commercial interests and seems to be well co-ordinated, making it difficult to recover stolen livestock and other properties. The other major change in banditry dynamics is the use of sophisticated weapons like

assault rifles (Kaprom, 2013) compared to ancient bandits who are known to use traditional weapons including spears, bows, and arrows.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There is high insecurity in Baringo South Sub-County due to banditry incidents. The crime has existed for more than two decades. According to Redcross data, 591 households were displaced in Baringo South following cattle rustling situations. In July 2014 in Marigat, bandits torched several houses at Ramacha village. In February 2022, five people were killed and two injured at Arabal, Yatia, Mochongoi, Bartabwa and Kapndasim villages in Baringo County. According to reports banditry attacks cumulatively left more than 50 people dead and thousands displaced from their homes in the County. Lives have been lost and many seriously injured including sexually assaults, following livestock armed robbery incidents. This has led to loss of livelihoods too. Increased low literacy levels, increase of widows and orphans, poverty, and malnutrition in areas of the Sub-County due to banditry has also been observed. This problem denied children social protection such as basic education, food, and healthcare that is necessary for achievement of their full potential. During banditry incidents, teachers, students, and parents are attacked. This caused significant low infrastructure development in banditry prone areas and property is stolen or destroyed by the assailants when they raid an area. Consequently, GOK deployed in the area Police officers and Military personnel in March 2023 to contain insecurity. Kiptoo (2015), Melil (2018), Chebotibin, et al. (2018), Rutto (2022) and Mulu and Ichani (2023), conducted research about the influence of crime on socio-economic development in Baringo, but their findings did not apply to the banditry problem in Baringo South Sub-County. The scholars omitted to look at implications caused by banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. This research help to inform on the influence of banditry to socio-economic development and recommend mitigation and preventive measures. The researcher purposed to fill the gap of understanding about relationship between banditry and socio-economic development in Baringo South Sub-County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine implications of banditry to socio-economic development of Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This research was conducted according to the following research objectives:

- i) To investigate the causes of banditry implications in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.

- ii) To assess the consequences of banditry to the average income levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.
- iii) To examine the implications of banditry on literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.
- iv) To explore mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

This research aimed to give answers to the following questions:

- i) What are the causes of banditry implications in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya?
- ii) What are the consequences of banditry to income levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya?
- iii) What are the implications of banditry on literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya?
- iv) What are mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will add to the available information about banditry and how it affects social-economic development. It may help the readers of this research to appreciate need of prevention and mitigation of banditry crime incidents. This study will also be a foundation to conduct further research on implications of crime to the residents of Baringo County. Significant unique contribution of this research study is to identification of banditry root causes, explanation of how it affects populations and possible solution recommendations to prevent or mitigate the vice. Revealed causes of banditry, how it affects populations and solution prevention and recommendations made will assist to prevent or mitigate banditry. The study may also be used by security actors, development stakeholders, humanitarian agencies, and leadership of Baringo County to enhance security management for peace and development.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The influence of banditry on socio-economic development in Baringo South Sub-County is the main purpose of this study. The study covered a duration between 2018 to 2022. Independent variable indicators used are Cattle Rustling, Theft, Assault, Murder, robbery, and destruction of property incidents. Dependent variable indicators of the study are education/literacy levels, average household income levels, social status, employment status and fear of personal harm by

residents. The study was conducted at Ilchamus, Mukutani, Marigat and Mochongoi Wards of Baringo South Sub-County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Several limitations were encountered. First, some respondents were afraid to comment about banditry in Baringo South Sub-County due to sensitivity of the subject and fear of victimization as a major concern. Secondly, some participants for various reasons required longer period to complete answering questionnaires. Thirdly, a few areas for data collection were not easily accessible to the researcher due to road conditions greatly affected and made impassable by heavy rains resulting from El-Nino and insecurity.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The study was delimited in terms of concept to implications of banditry crime on socio-economic development and is geographically delimited to Baringo South Sub-County. The researcher assured participants that data provided was confidential and was meant for academic purposes only. Participants of the research were taken through a short orientation on how to answer questionnaires. This enhanced understanding and made it easy for respondents when answering questions.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The study presumed that respondents would provide correct information when answering the questionnaire questions. It was also assumed that chosen sample size accurately represented the study population. The researcher's assumption was that respondents would be available and willing to respond to study questions. It also assumed that assurance of privacy and confidentiality of information provided by respondents led to frankness from the participants.

1.11 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Crime-Is what you did or failed to do that amount to unlawful act and is felonious.

Banditry-Is an arranged crime carried out by assailants, customarily involving the use of intimidation or use of brutality. It is committed with the goal to steal and motivated by a desire to accumulate wealth. The crime is carried out by armed individuals who operate outside the law and target vulnerable communities such as herders, farmers, and small business owners.

Bandit-Is a robber and commonly rob at gunpoint, the individual is an outlawed gangsters who exploits others.

Social Development- Social development is about improving the wellbeing of people. It is to enable individuals to deliver their complete capacity in dignity. It includes provision of education, health services, training to enter workforce and can make a decent wage which equips one to meet own basic needs and be successful.

Economic Development- Economic Development is the activity whereby money-making and standard of living of a nation, community or persons are made better through increase of income, reducing poverty, and enhancing opportunities, according to targeted goals and objectives.

Employment level-Employment level means the average number of occupation positions in the society. It is the number of people that are working or engaged in income generation activities within a population.

Income Status-Income Status is the amount of money a person receives in exchange to their labour or products.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In chapter two, banditry and employment, banditry in relation to income levels, banditry consequences to literacy levels are discussed in detail. Additionally, the researcher investigated causes of banditry in society. The impact of banditry to social and economic development conditions of residents is explained by the researcher, focussing on correlation between banditry and socio-economic development. Two theories; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory and Situational Action Theory (SAT) have been highlighted because they are relevant to socio-economic development.

2.2 Empirical Review

This section underscore and critique work done by other researchers which is related to this report. It reviews literature of other scholars on the implications of banditry to socio-economic development. The review expounds on causes, prevention, and mitigation measures of banditry. Additionally, consequences of banditry on employment and income levels are included. Empirical literature review is explained according to this study's objectives below.

2.2.1 Causes of Banditry Implications

It is not easy to pinpoint why an individual decides to join banditry. Forensic Psychologists can provide help by shedding light, guiding on the genesis, clearing up on delinquency reasons and why people commit crime (Goldstein, 2006). According to Kiptoo (2015) and Said (2020), the main causes of banditry in Kenya are historical, ethnic tensions, land disputes, political interests, poverty, and unemployment. Proliferation of Small Arms and Light weapons (SALW) is a major enabler of banditry. Baringo County borders areas where illegal firearms are easily available through black market. Rapid increase of SALW is illegal trade (Joubert, 2001) and is conducted by both state and non-state actors, which continues to cause danger in different locations globally (Adamu et al., 2023). The wide circulation of small arms is a catalyst to localized insecurity incidents globally. Kaprom, (2013) adds that developmental marginalization is part of the causes of banditry. The researcher noted that many areas with banditry challenges are in arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) locations and little infrastructural development has been done. For some reason, little socioeconomic development has been done in the areas. Other triggers of banditry are governance gaps, security actors' incapacity, Political instability, and climate change. Governance gaps occur in banditry areas when leaders do not prioritize the needs of residents. Citizens are left

to suffer with various challenges. Unmanned forests, unoccupied land, valleys, and caves provide convenient criminal's hiding places where they attack and escape without being arrested by authorities. In other situations, there is no unity amongst political and National government leadership. When banditry incident happens, leaders blame each other for failing to perform preventive and mitigative roles. Security actors' deployment in many banditry-prone areas is not adequate. The few Police officers at times are outnumbered by armed bandits and may not be able to fight back or even protect the residents from assailants' attack. Climate change influence on banditry result from environmental hardship emanating from unpredictable changed weather patterns which have affected farmers food production, shrinking pasture and water resources. As a result of hard life experienced by people, others chose to be part of banditry to meet their needs as opposed to persevering hard life. Mulu and Ichani (2023) adds that pastoralist compete for insufficient grass and water points for their livestock. Grassland and water become scarce due to erratic rain patterns caused by climate change. Such competition has been potential of igniting conflict. The two scholars agree that other causes of banditry include unemployment, poverty, a lack of social purpose, lucrative meat market in urban places in Kenya, political influence, and illiteracy.

Rogers (2009) explained reasons for criminality using Self-Control Theory by Michael and Travis Hirschi (1990), which states that a low self-control behaviour in an individual is the cause of crime and deviance. He added that the cause of low level of self-control in a person, may occur due to poor parenting when one was below the age of eight years. Lack of Self Control is also regarded as the main factor behind criminal behaviour. Gary and Joshua (2016) agree with Rational Choice theory idea by Adam Smith (1723-1790), which states that decisions made by an individual will collectively produce aggregate social behaviour. Therefore, an individual decides based on preferences of choice set they face. Rationality can be used to determine an individual's behaviour. For example, an individual can decide to steal or not to steal a bull from a nearby village, even when an opportunity is perfectly presented to do so. Stevens and Cloete (1996), and Mugwang'a (2023), agree that poverty can be one of the reasons for one to commit crime. Besides striving to meet basic needs, the urge to possess an item through any possible means within reach could be the driving force. Unemployment is another reason. Unemployed individuals, especially youth often contribute to banditry and other crimes. This is because they can easily be recruited into the vice, as they do not have other meaningful employment to engage them and as a source of livelihood. Kipng'ok (2017) believe that retaliatory attacks arose from previous provocations,

competition for land, pasture and water resources which may be reasons why banditry occur. Crimes like robbery, can be committed to get money for political campaign funding. Banditry proceeds may also be used by an individual participating in political contest to gain advantage over other competitors. Therefore, one may conclude that political party candidates could have clandestine roles to play in banditry. Cultural practices by some pastoral communities in Baringo encourage banditry. Crime like cattle rustling is a means of achieving certain goals to fulfil society expectations despite being illegal. For instance, young men may violently steal livestock to pay their bride price. Cattle and goats are the main form of accepted dowry and majority of unemployed young men intending to marry cannot legitimately afford. Therefore, the vice is seen as a method of success. It is also believed in some areas to be a rite of passage for every young man to be culturally complete.

2.2.2 Banditry and Income Levels

Banditry interrupts economic activities. Through economic activities, people get income. Communities in Baringo South depend on livestock for food and money. Consequently, average income of people is significantly affected. This results from inability of businessmen, farmers, and traders to carry out their economic activities. For instance, murder and kidnapping of farmers by bandits, driving away farmers out of their farms, theft, or the destruction of property like livestock, destroying by burning cereal stores, and barricading commercial routes at Katsina in Northwest of Nigeria reduce the average income of people. Following banditry incidents, victims are impoverished and underprivileged (Ojetola et al., 2023). One of the reasons is that the source of income, for instance cattle were stolen by bandits. Livestock to pastoralist is their source of food, wealth reserve and means of marriage through dowry payment. In the affected areas, material bases of pastoralist farmers economy are disrupted (Osamba, 2010). Banditry in Baringo South Sub-County has had negative impact to the residents. It has destroyed sources of income, caused indignity, denied residents access to health care, denied access to education and loss of assets. Property is mischievously destroyed during banditry incidents with a malicious intent to hurt the owner. Targeted properties for destruction are schools, shops, water tanks and dispensaries. Assailants looted shops and destroyed infrastructure like roofs and Solar panels. These results to destruction amounting to millions of shillings and is expensive to repair or replace. Trauma and injuries resulting from banditry cannot be quantified. Evidence from earlier studies show that many victims of banditry are psychologically affected while others suffer permanent injuries, hence cannot get involved anymore in economically productive activities resulting to loss of income.

Talents and human potentials are lost through horrific banditry incidents. The main livelihood of pastoralists is livestock which has led to constant and recurring tribal violence related to livestock robbery. Traditional livestock robbery groups have deep rooted cultural practices in cattle rustling, poaching, and human killing as a ceremony marking childhood to adulthood for young men and symbolize bravery and pride (Kaprom, 2013).

Young men need cattle to pay dowry or restocking. In the past, livestock raids were characterized with a certain level of injuries or deaths and ruled by an informal set of rules that regulated violence (no killing of women, children, and old people) and were undertaken by warriors and raiding parties armed only with traditional crude weapons, for example, spears and arrows. In recent years, intercommunal cattle rustling incidents have frequently turned into armed conflict or roadside banditry attacks. Murder of people during raids has become a priority objective instead of a bad luck side effect of the attacks. Melil (2018) and Kaprom (2013) agree that the higher rates of violence and lethality are attributed to smuggling of Small and Light Weapons (SAWL) and the commercialization of livestock raids. This indicate that as much as vulnerable victims of banditry are thrown into poverty, the beneficiaries of banditry proceeds made a killing from illegal gains. Potter and lyman (2000) found out that banditry is an organized crime perpetrated by assailants by means of threat or use of violence. An individual who engages in banditry activity is called a bandit. Bandits commit crimes including robbery, murder, assault, rape, abduction, and arson. They do these either as individuals or in groups.

Cole and Smith (2011), agree that organized crime is a framework for perpetuation of criminal acts. It can also include stealing of livestock and destruction of property. Briggs & Friedman (2009) explains that it is difficult to fight organized crime because it is a wide network of individuals. If one is arrested, the members of the group continue with the crime activities. Organized crime can include people involved in planning, coordinating, and committing serious offenses, whether individually, in groups or working in collaboration with international networks. Banditry incidents make affected people to relocate from their homes to safer locations. This is because of fear of being attacked again. After bandits attack a place, people involuntarily relocate to safer areas. They leave their homes, businesses and neighbours and migrate to avoid being attacked again and for their life's safety. Besides the dislocation, these unfortunate situations come with disadvantages to the victim's general health and economy. People's lives and the infrastructure built to support them often is limited. Environmental health problems arising from

the harsh weather and disasters pose a threat to human health (Adams & Wisner, 2002). The most affected in communities are children, women, and the elderly. The trend is once assailants attack a place, they are likely to repeat after some time when victims begin to re-settle, exposing victims to endless cycles of suffering.

In new settlement areas, internally displaced persons (IDPs) find it difficult to quickly settle and run businesses they are used to. A times, it may not be easy to start a new business. The impact is worse on women and people living with disability (PWDs). This directly disrupt their employment activities rendering many jobless. On the other side, people who become jobless may easily be attracted to banditry to survive hard economic situations. They could find banditry as an easy alternative to livelihood. Poverty levels and unemployment rates in the population are high, which may have resulted in youth crime involvement out of despair. Therefore, banditry can be an outcome of unemployment in society. Vanderwood (1992), associate joblessness with banditry by giving an example of ex-military or Police personnel who join banditry gangs out of unemployment desperation following failure to secure new employment. Similarly, Britt (1994) and Conklin (2004) agree that increase of unemployment correlates to high crime rate. Banditry and other crimes may be motivated by frustration resulting from lack of employment needed for individuals to maintain and improve their living standards. Therefore, it is expected that more people would be frustrated and engage in crime like banditry as economic conditions deteriorate.

Meyers and Simms (1988) are of the opinion that unemployment is at the centre of banditry, considering that unemployed youth who are the common perpetrators who engage in the crime as a last resort with nothing to lose if arrested and imprisoned by authorities. This is because they are already in poverty and the risk could be contemplated with potential of benefiting from its loot if they survive dangerous raids. Assault victims injured by bandits while in the process of defending their livestock from being taken away, end up with medical complications or permanent disability caused by gunshot wounds and may not be able to be involved in any meaningful employment. The most vulnerable during banditry incidents are women, PWDs and children (Behera 2006). Sexual Assault victims end up facing stigmatization in the workplace affecting their productivity. Rape cases occur directly or indirectly during banditry incidents (Stevens and Cloete, 1996). Coppola (2015) and UNHCR (2023) agree that this heinous crime can be committed by assailants in the process of robbing victims of their property. Indirect form of rape may occur in concentration areas or refugee camps. This is where victims dislocated by insecurity are temporarily

accommodated. In situations where the environment is precarious, victims are exposed to further suffering and additional forms of violence. This happens because of insecurity and vulnerability of the inhabited environment. Akeno (2020) points out that banditry has contributed to high illiteracy levels and general under-development in parts of Kenya.

2.2.3 Banditry and Literacy Levels

Banditry has affected education. Murder cases resulting from banditry impact negatively on educational institutions. Anyango, et al. (2017), posits that household bread winners who lose their lives in banditry incidents meant discontinuation to school fees source for their dependent learners, hence dropping out of school due to lack of school fees. Additionally, loss of manpower occurs when teachers are victims. This translates to low teachers to learner ratio in schools. Poor quality of education, increase on education spending, destruction of infrastructure facilities like classrooms, closure of educational institutions and wastage of learner's academic calendar time happen. Learners get discouraged on educational pursuits due to constant attacks targeting schools. According to Sanchi, et al. (2022), displacement of learners geographically disconnects them from their schools. Insecurity caused by banditry discourage private investors from building more schools hence overcrowding in the few available schools, leading to poor quality education. Consequently, learners walk for long distances to access basic education. Experience shows that some learners drop out of school following banditry displacement. According to United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2019 report, Boko Haram killed 2,300 teachers in Nigeria's North-Eastern region since 2009. The implication is that education is negatively impacted through shortage of qualified teachers. Ichani and Mulu (2023) are of the opinion that banditry is part of the causes of low primary school enrolment in banditry affected areas. After GOK started free public primary school initiative, some pastoralist in North-Rift areas kept their children at home due to banditry incidents. For instance, at Mukutani and Rugus in Baringo South where schools were vandalized by cattle rustlers.

2.2.4 Banditry Mitigation and Prevention Measures

To solve banditry, well-planned and deliberate actions are required. This is because it has adverse implication to various sectors like business, education, tourism, and health (Chebotibin, et al, 2018). For other economic and social related sectors to thrive, adequate security must be at the centre of it. Investors require security to be in place before they put in their capital to do business. It requires patience and good will from leaders and all affected community stakeholders. It is co-operation of concerned parties that will bear fruit to prevent or mitigate the crime. Olaniyan, et. al

(2016) argues that to prevent banditry, state security actors ought to be proactive and not reactive in their response to security incidents. This means that early warnings, security threat information (STI) and analysts outlook reports should be acted on accordingly without doubt. To make this happen, Ofoma (2023) guides that security governance needs to be decentralized for it to be effective in crime management and control. Mitigation focusses on reducing the impact of a banditry occurrence while prevention is aimed at putting measures that will make it difficult for banditry to occur. Olaniyan, et. al (2016) is of the opinion that Police officers be deployed in the forest areas, valleys, and caves which criminals hide. He adds that use of technology will help mitigate on banditry. Micro-chips could be inserted on livestock body part, for example on ear tags to help identify stolen animals' location when they get lost. Use of drones to conduct aerial surveillance on mapped areas will help mitigate banditry. Since banditry is also triggered by climatic changes, which cause conflict of resources, Osamba (2010) posits that state authorities should support pastoralist during drought situation by facilitating sustainable drought mitigation measures, including liaising with neighbouring countries to facilitate peaceful livestock migration across borders. This measure will not only reduce community clashes during migration but will facilitate quick recovery of stolen livestock hence significant loss prevention would be achieved.

According to Kiptoo (2015), diversification of pastoralists economic activities is key. Instead of solely relying on livestock keeping, crop farming should be emphasized and supported by relevant authorities and stake holders. This initiative has reportedly proved practical at Kerio valley in the border areas of Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet. A banditry prone area transformed into one of the best fruits hubs in Rift Valley. Parts of Salawa, Kapluk, Barwessa to Kinyach in Baringo County, embraced fruit farming and other small-scale crops that were not common before, changing the state of a place well known for banditry threat. Another success story is in Tot, Elgeyo Marakwet County, where farmers changed to assorted fruit farming and dairy cows as opposed to nomadic practices and keeping zebu cattle breeds that were targeted by bandits. Infrastructural development like good road network, electricity and water support banditry mitigation and prevention measures. There is need to construct roads in all cattle rustling affected areas. These includes specific security roads. A common characteristic of banditry locations is hard terrain and poor roads which make accessibility to security personnel a challenge when responding to incidents. Examples are Baragoi in Samburu County, Ng'elecha and Rugus in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Building more schools and advocating for mandatory basic education to all children is an effective long-term solution to banditry prevention (Anyango et al., 2017). Therefore, construction of more well

equipped primary and secondary schools in banditry affected places is considered as banditry prevention measure. The reason behind this is change of mind to positive mindset through education and ensuring that there will be no time to practice banditry because youth will be engaged in pursuing further education and formal employment after completing basic education.

2.3 Theoretical Review

Theories explain phenomena by stating the idea and laws that govern its relationships (Flick, 2011). It makes the topic understanding broader and enhances knowledge for the subject's critical evaluation. Although there is no dominating theory on banditry, it is important to look at the following theories for further examination.

2.3.1 Situational Action Theory

Situational Action Theory (SAT) by Olof Wikström (2004), explain what causes people to commit crime. SAT states that crime is motivated by an individual's morality and the prevailing situation. People are responsible for their actions, but the causes of their actions are situational. Strength of this theory is that it focusses on the perception choice process that includes the relevant aspects of a person and the environment that leads to action (Opp 2016). Private moral values and moral norms of the setting, along with the interaction of people are causes for this perception. Opp (2016) posits that crime like banditry will only be committed if it is perceived as an action alternative. This theory is applicable to the study, in the sense that an act of crime like banditry is product of a choice made after considering various alternative scenarios and stimuli presented by a particular situation. Thus, banditry is committed when it is perceived as a worthwhile and suitable alternative given prevailing situation, which is the unemployment, harsh climatic conditions, and poverty with strong cultural believes or when a person fails to apply moral restraint. The weakness of SAT is that it does not in particular specify which kind of desires, beliefs and intentions leads to which kind of behaviour.

2.3.2 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory states that people are motivated to acquire the next higher-level of needs after low level needs are met. This theory is appropriate because it means that if a person is struggling to meet for instance, security and safety needs they are unlikely to prioritize development, belongingness, love, esteem, and self-actualization needs at that point. It argues that one must achieve basic needs first before thinking about development. This is one reason to explain why people struggling with insecurity challenge may not be able to prosper in socio-economic

development. The weaknesses of Maslow's theory are that it fails to acknowledge that humans come from different cultural and social backgrounds and that people can be motivated by native rewards (McLeod, 2018). This means that different people can be motivated differently depending on their backgrounds. However, this theory is critiqued for not taking into consideration change that may arise due to special situation. For example, during emergencies like a pandemic outbreak, people's priority of needs change. For instance, during Covid-19 period, survival was key to all, as opposed to other needs like education. This shows how human priorities can change in different situations.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework assists the reader to easily observe proposed relationships between the study's variables and shows interaction of variables diagrammatically (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). It is an analytical tool which organizes ideas and bring out overall picture clearly to the reader. In this study, theoretical review of banditry in relation to socio-economic development is discussed and using conceptual framework, understanding of the relationship between banditry and socio-economic development has been made easy. Todaro (1994), opine that development could mean differently to different people. In this research, development is defined as multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes, and institutions, as well as acceleration of economic growth, inequality reduction and eradication of absolute poverty. In figure one below, independent variable is banditry. The independent variable is displayed by measurable indicators which include cattle rustling, loss of life, displacements, rape cases, defilements, and fear of personal harm. Dependent variable in this study is socio-economic development shown by measurable indicators which are controlled significantly by the changes of independent variable. These include education, employment status and income levels. This research has shown that independent and dependent variables interrelate on each other. Changes that occur to independent variable, has direct or indirect consequences to dependent variables. The changes that happen could be positive or negative in nature.

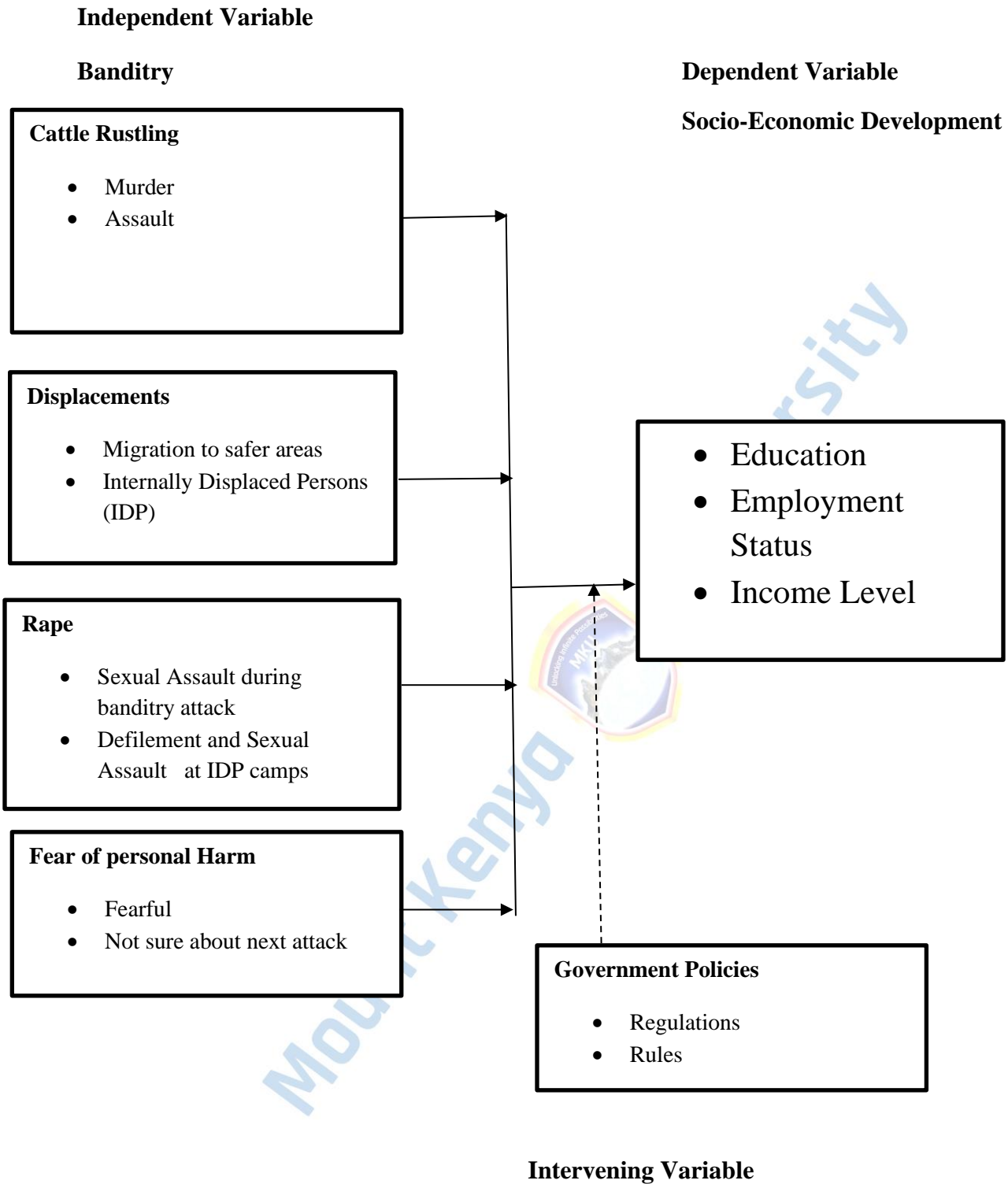


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework on the Relationship between Banditry and Socio-Economic Development (Researcher, 2023)

2.5 Research Gap

Kiptoo (2015), Mulu and Ichani (2023), conducted research on cattle rustling impact to development in Baringo County, Kenya. Similarly, Mugwang'a (2023) and Graycar (2000) researched on banditry implications. The studies showed how crime affected economic development in Kenya. The researcher in this research used two different theories that were not used by researchers of this topic namely Maslow's Hierarchy of needs Theory and Situational Action Theory (SAT) by Olof Wikström. These theories organized and accommodated isolated findings from different research studies. The identified uncovered area is knowledge gap on implications of banditry to socio-economic development, which this study filled in. In a summary table below, the researcher collated different conducted research documents on banditry and noted findings found as secondary source data. However, gaps of knowledge were identified and addressed in this research study. This research has built on the work of different researchers on the topic of banditry. The unique part is that it came with additional new knowledge regarding implications of banditry to socio-economic development by filling in the missing information and areas that were scantily addressed, specifically with a focus to Baringo South sub-County.

Table 1: Main Literature Review Summary

Author and Year	Objective	Findings	Research Gaps
Ichani and Mulu (2023)	To examine cattle rustling and banditry as a significant hazard to security in the Northwest Kenya region and propose strategies to mitigate its impact.	The study findings showed the following causes of banditry: -Ungoverned spaces, proliferation of SALW. -lack of infrastructure -Commercialization of banditry and -Ethnocentrism	The research, however, did not cover the implication of banditry to income levels of residents in Baringo South Sub-County.

Kiptoo (2015)	To assess the impact of cattle rustling to development in Baringo.	The study recorded slow development growth as a situation that may occur due to banditry.	However, the study did not cover prevention and mitigation measures for banditry.
Rutto (2022)	To study Management of banditry in Baringo	The study findings revealed that there is a correlation between banditry with social-cultural practices and management of banditry.	The study did not reveal how banditry affected socio-economic development in Baringo South Sub-County.
Melil (2015)	Examining reasons why cattle rustling has become rampant.	The research finding showed the causes of banditry which included: resources competition and proliferation of small and light weapons.	The research did extensive analysis of banditry but did not give implication of banditry to income levels of residents in Baringo South Sub-County.
Chebotibin, et. al (2018)	To assess the influence of cattle rustling on tourism development in Baringo County.	The study found out that cattle rustling had a negative effect on tourism development in Baringo County.	The research assessed the influence of cattle rustling but did not cover its implication to socio-economic development in Baringo Sub-County.
Olaniyan, et. al (2016)	To understand Cattle Rustling in Nigeria.	The study revealed that Cattle rustling is a security, psychological, cultural, political, and socio-economic challenge.	The research analysed cattle rustling but did not address a solution to it. For instance, prevention and mitigation measures.

Anyango, et. al (2017)	To find out Socio-Economic Effects of Cattle-Rustling in Borabu Sub-County, Nyamira County, Kenya	The study found that banditry has negative impact to literacy levels. It also provided recommendations to curb the vice.	The research found the impact of banditry to development but did not discuss banditry implications to household income levels.
Kaprom (2013)	To determine the effects of cattle rustling on the economic development of Masol Location of West Pokot County	The study showed that banditry is caused by developmental marginalization.	The researcher addressed widely the cause of banditry but did not dwell on the vice implications to literacy levels.
Ofoma (2023)	To investigate various forms of banditry and their impact on socioeconomic development in the Northwest geopolitical region of Nigeria.	The research revealed how banditry can impact negatively to development of a nation.	The study focussed on socio-economic impacts of banditry but did not analyse its implications on literacy levels.
Kipngok (2017)	To investigate factors causing conflict in Baringo South.	The researcher found out the causes of banditry in Baringo South as competition for resources, cultural practices, and retaliatory attacks.	The study contributed information on causes of banditry but missed to inform on implications of banditry to income levels in Baringo south Sub-County.
Said (2020)	To understand factors that prevent successful implementation of	The study found factors that hinder mitigation of cattle	The researcher investigated on hindrances to banditry mitigation

	mitigation efforts of violent cattle rustling.	rustling as: political gain, traditional values, and commercialization of the vice.	but did not find its implication to income levels of the residents.
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Source: Researcher (2023)



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter encompasses the research design used, the targeted population size of the selected research sample, technique and procedure of sampling, data validity testing and analysis. It also contains guidelines of the research ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed in this research, with Quantitative Mixed methodology being dominant. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) are of the view that qualitative research approach brings convergence and synergism to research by giving a chance and voice to all groups including the disadvantaged in society, Matovic and Ovesni, (2023) agree that whereas quantitative is also useful as it uses numbers, tables and charts which are more convincing and easier to understand. Quantitative research method was dominant in the study, by use of questionnaires. Qualitative research methods are also included by use of interviews. According to Creswell (2009), the use of mixed method research produces a better understanding of research problem compared with just using one method.

3.3 Research Design

To enable easy understanding by the users, this research used descriptive design. Questionnaires (closed and open questions) and interview schedule developed will be guided by the research questions. The researcher ensured that the questions in the questionnaire answered the study research questions and are relevant to the research objectives. This was distributed to the sample population. Upon collection of data, statistical analysis was done and presented using the design. The study used stratified random sampling technique and participants grouped in strata. This design is suitable because it makes the study achieve desired representation from various sub-groups of the population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

3.4 Location of the Study

The study was conducted in Baringo South Sub-County. The location is a banditry affected area in Baringo. The Sub-County is a semi-arid area, 1000 meters above sea level and is 250km Northwest of Nairobi in Kenya. It covered the following administrative wards namely, Marigat, Mukutani, Mochongoi and Ilchamus. As per 2019 national census reported by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the Sub-County had a population of 90, 955 people (KNBS, 2020).

This location is chosen as the most suitable for the study because it meets scope of the research objectives, is accessible and affordable to the researcher.

3.5 Target Population

Target population is part of entire inhabitants in the research scope, where sample is taken to represent the rest. The study targeted 3,640 out of the 90,955 people of Baringo South Sub-County. The researcher visited churches, markets, schools, farms and common livestock grazing areas. The following key and knowledgeable participants were also reached out in the study: The Deputy County Commissioner, two Police commanders, four chiefs and 15 village elders.

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Techniques

The researcher employed purposive sampling technique to get knowledgeable members of the population, who can adequately understand and can provide information that is about the objectives of the study. These are targeted leaders in Baringo south Sub-County. They include: DCC, ACCs, chiefs, Assistant chiefs and household heads. Study also applied stratified random sampling method, where the samples were divided into strata and Purposive sampling by identifying knowledgeable leaders in the community (Mugenda, 2013).

3.7 Sample Population

The sample population is 364 and was obtained within four administrative wards of Baringo South Sub-County, namely: Ilchamus, Marigat, Mochongoi and Mukutani. 3,640 participants were the target of entire population which had approximately 91,000 people. Samples were selected from several members of accessible population, representing the whole population (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This study applied simple random sampling technique on residents, chiefs, assistant chiefs, DCC, ACC, OCS and OCPD in the study area. According to 2019 census (KNBS, 2020). Isaac and Mitchel (1983) point out that general recognized sample estimation is computed around a ratio of 1:250 for the sample versus population. Considering an estimated population of 91,000 people and using 1:250 ratio, a sample of 364 respondents is accurate.

3.8 Construction of Research Instruments

Both primary and secondary data was gathered for the study. Information obtained from the field, was sourced from sample participants. Questionnaires were given to farmers, traders, religious leaders and household heads. Data was in form of values of the study variables. Questionnaires was established using five-pointed Likert scale ranging from “strongly Disagree, to strongly Agree”. There is closed and open-ended questions in the questionnaire. Unstructured questions

were put in use to allow freedom of expression by the respondents. Focus groups was used to collect information for the study, where there was need to get in-depth information on perceptions, insights and beliefs. Additionally, Interview Schedule Guide was developed to guide during interviews of identified key knowledgeable respondents (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The interview schedules were administered to chiefs, assistant chiefs, DCC, ACC, OCS and OCPD.

3.9 Testing for Validity and Reliability

A pilot study was successfully carried out in Baringo North Sub-County to test research instruments before real data collection exercise. Baringo North Sub-County has similar characteristics with the neighbouring Baringo South Sub-County. It has been targeted by bandits with lives and livelihoods lost, affecting development of the area. The researcher used 25 residents and 10 key informants selected from the population with similar characteristics of the study samples.

3.10 Data Collection Methods and Procedures

Questionnaires, interview schedules and Focus groups were used to collect data in this research. The questionnaires will be in English and was distributed to participants' residents of Baringo South Sub-County. Interviews were organized for the DCC, ACC, chiefs, assistant chiefs, and village elders who are the key informants in the study. The researcher sought a letter of introduction from MKU school of Post graduate studies and authorization to collect data from NACOSTI.

3.11 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

The researcher used statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) to analyse collected data. The tool coded data organized it and generated quantitative report. SPSS version 22 was used because it is widely used in analysis of survey data and is easy to use. Both inferential and descriptive statistics was applied. The researcher employed tables and charts for data presentation. Chi-Square test was used to show the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

This research prioritized ethical consideration. The researcher requested for permission from the school of post-graduate studies, which offered a letter of introduction to National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI). NACOSTI is the authority that issue permit for data collection. Additionally, the researcher looked for consent from the study participants, by

informing them the truth about goals of the study and ensure collected data confidentiality. The research respected rights of the respondents by upholding cultural sensitivity and ensure that they give information voluntarily without coercion and respondents identity well protected. There were no embarrassing questions to the respondents, no pressure in answering questions which participant may not be comfortable to respond to and no threatening statement was used aimed at pushing people to say what they do not like. Participants were given an opportunity to ask any question before they consent on participation in the study. The researcher will ensure that outcome of this research is disclosed once completed. All referred sources of information for this research will be cited and references recorded accordingly. The questionnaires used in this research omitted names of all participants. The researcher did not include names to guarantee confidentiality. This action increased confidence of the participants, covering them from the risk of victimization about their response to research questions. Freedom for the participants to willingly withdraw at any part of the research was emphasized to bring fairness and independence to them.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, findings of the study are provided and arranged as per the objectives of the study. A discussion is also provided for each objective based on the literature reviewed.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 364 questionnaires were issued in the study. Out of these issued questionnaires, 352 were returned from which 3 were discarded for having not been fully filled. Therefore, 349 questionnaires were adequately filled and considered for final analysis. This represented a response rate of 95.9%.

4.3 Demographic Information

The questionnaire had a section in which the respondents indicated their demographic information. The findings are as discussed herein.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents' responses on gender indicated that 60.5% (211) were male while 39.5% (138) were female. Despite a difference in representation by gender, both male and female genders were well represented in the study. The opinions represented in this study therefore reflect that of both male and female residents of the study area.

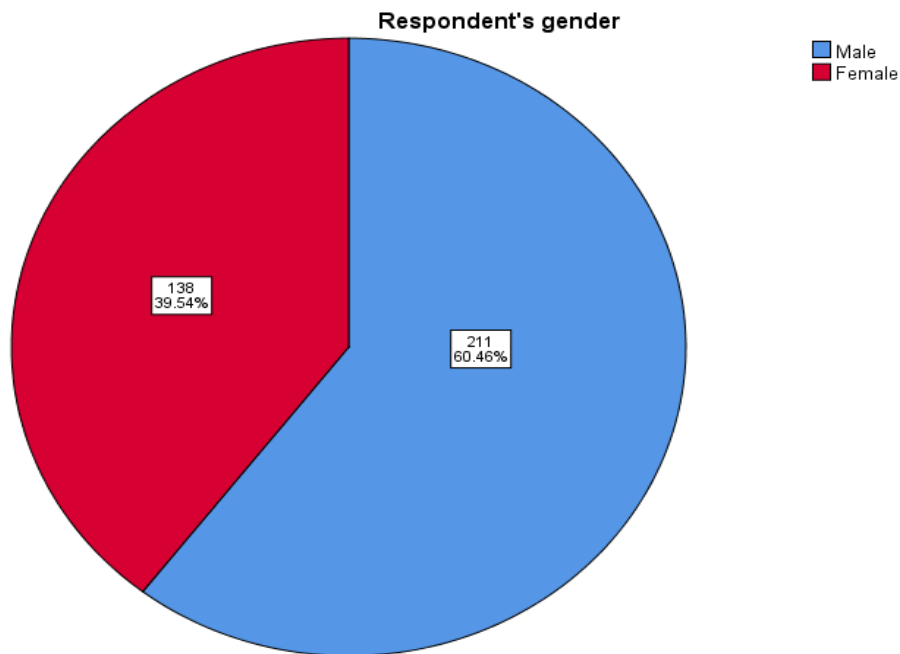


Figure 2: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Source: Research Data (2023)

4.3.2 Years Lived in Baringo South Sub-County

Respondents also indicated the number of years they have lived in Baringo South Sub-County. The results demonstrate that 48.7% (170) had lived in the study area for above 15 years, 22.4% (78) indicated having lived in the study area for 11-15 years, 16.3% (57) had lived in the study area for a period below 5 years and 12.6% (44) indicated to have lived in the area for 5-10 years.

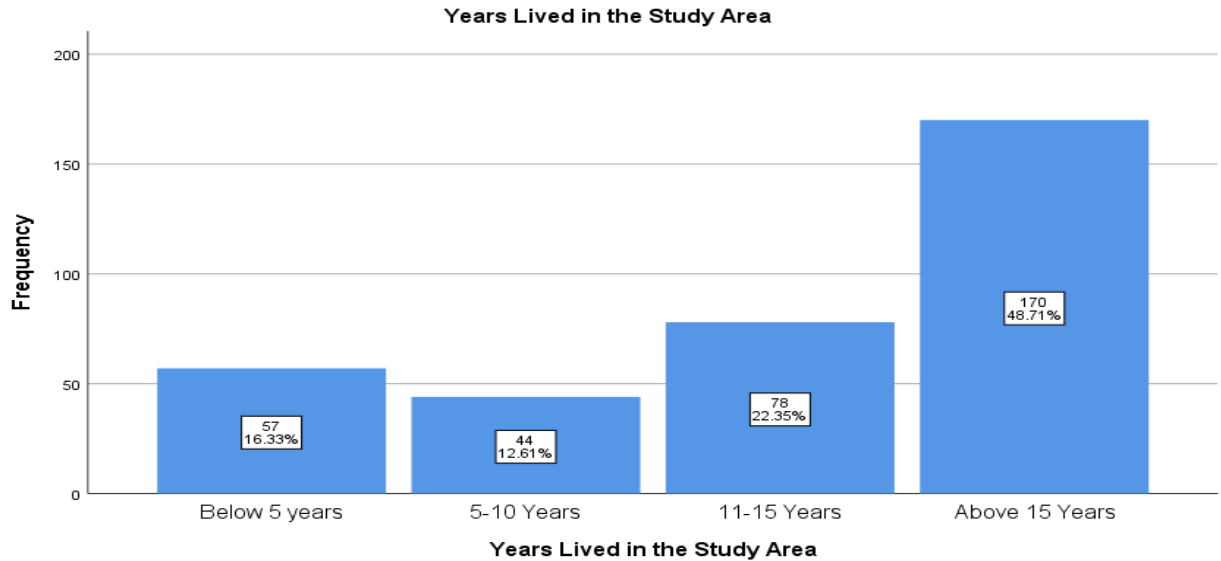


Figure 3: Distribution of Respondents by Years Lived in Baringo South Sub-County

Source: Research Data (2023)

4.4.4 Occupation of the Respondents

The findings on occupation of the respondents revealed that 37.5% (131) of the respondents were farmers, 22.9% (80) were businesspersons, 12.6% (44) were administrators, 11.2% (39) were into other occupations, 8.0% (28) were teachers and 7.7% (27) were political leaders.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Businesspersons	80	22.9
Farmers	131	37.5
Administrator	44	12.6
Teachers	28	8.0
Political Leaders	27	7.7
Other	39	11.2
Total	349	100.0

Source: Research Data (2023)

4.4.5 Highest Level of Education

Respondents further indicated their highest level of education. The findings are clear that 41.8% (146) of the respondents had a certificate, 36.7% (128) were diploma holders, 15.8% (55) had a

university degree, 1.7% (6) had a master’s degree, 2.9% (10) had other education credentials and 1.1% (4) were PhD holders.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Highest Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	146	41.8
Diploma	128	36.7
Degree	55	15.8
Masters	6	1.7
PhD	4	1.1
Others	10	2.9
Total	349	100.0

Source: Research Data (2023)

4.4.6 Age of the Respondents

The results on the age of the respondents indicated that 30.7% (107) were aged 41-50 years; another 30.7% (107) were aged 31-40 years, 27.22% (95) were aged 21-30 years, 6.3% (22) were over 50 years and 5.2% (18) were aged 20 years and below.

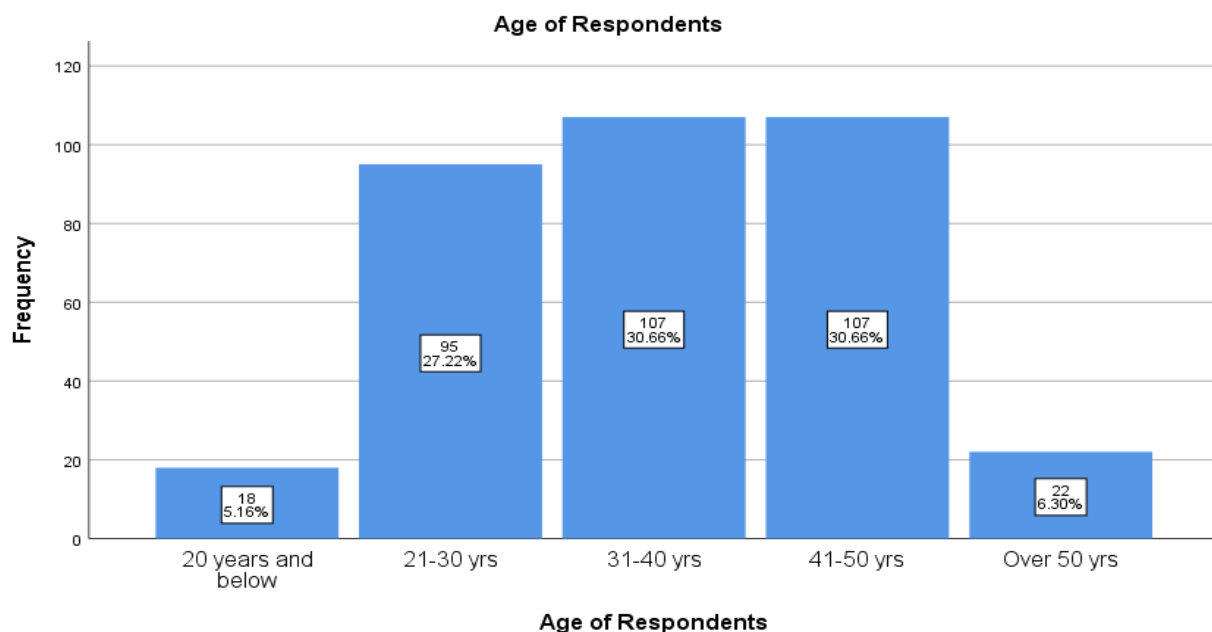


Figure 4: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Source: Research Data (2023)

4.5 Extent of Banditry Attacks in Baringo South Sub-County

Respondents were also required to indicate if their household ever experienced a banditry attack.

The results are illustrated in the table below:

Table 4: Level of Banditry Attacks in Baringo South Sub-County

	Frequency	Percent
To a little extent	59	16.9
To some extent	52	14.9
To a great extent	134	38.4
To a very great extent	104	29.8
Total	349	100.0

Source: Research Data (2023)

The results show that every household had experienced banditry to some extent with 38.4% (134) of the respondents indicating that they had experienced banditry to a great extent; 29.8% (104) indicated that they had experienced banditry to a very great extent, 16.9% (59) to a little extent and 14.9% (52) to some extent.

4.6 Causes of Banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya

The study's first objective evaluated the causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Questionnaires had Likert scale statements where respondents indicated their level of agreement on the causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. The findings are as shown below.

Table 5: Likert Scale Responses on Causes of Banditry Attacks

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Banditry is partially caused by pasture and water disputes in the Sub-County	50 (14.3%)	91 (26.1%)	17 (4.9%)	58 (16.6%)	133 (38.1%)
Boundary disputes are causes of banditry in the Sub-County	44 (12.6%)	40 (11.5%)	24 (6.9%)	86 (24.6%)	155 (44.4%)
Community cultural believes is a cause of banditry in the Sub-County	53 (15.2%)	46 (13.2%)	26 (7.4%)	80 (22.9%)	144 (41.3%)
Commercial interests are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County	25 (7.2%)	39 (11.2%)	45 (12.9%)	115 (33.0%)	125 (35.8%)

Small arms and light weapons (SALW) access is a cause of banditry in the Sub-County	68 (19.5%)	20 (5.7%)	19 (5.4%)	99 (28.4%)	143 (41.0%)
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Source: Research Data (2023)

The responses show that majority of the respondents as demonstrated by 54.7% (191) strongly agreed and agreed that banditry is partially caused by pasture and water disputes in the Sub-County; 40.4% (141) disagreed and strongly disagreed while 4.9% (17) were neutral. Boundary disputes are causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County as indicated by 69.0% (241) who strongly agreed and agreed; 24.1% (84) strongly disagreed and disagreed and 6.9% (24) were neutral. According to a total of 64.2% (224) of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed, community cultural beliefs are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County; 28.4% (99) were in disagreement while 7.4% (26) were neutral. Most of the respondents, as shown by 68.8% (240) were in agreement that commercial interests are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County; 18.4% (64) were in disagreement and 12.9% (45) were neutral. Another cause of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County was small arms and light weapons (SALW) access as shown by 69.4% (242) of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed; 25.2% (88) were in disagreement while 5.4% (19) were neutral.

Chi-square test statistics was used to evaluate the significant causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. From the Chi-Square findings, pasture, and water disputes (chi-square=48.563, p-value<0.00001), community cultural believes (chi-square=22.462, p-value=0.033), commercial interests (chi-square=21.636, p-value=0.042) and small arms and light weapons (chi-square=43.562, p-value<0.00001) were found to be statistically significant causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. Boundary disputes (chi-square=19.797, p-value=0,071) had a p-value greater than 0.05 and was not therefore a statistically significant cause of boundary.

Table 6: Chi-Square Test of Association on the Relationship between Causes of Banditry Attacks and Level of Banditry Attacks

State if your household has ever experienced banditry attacks?					Chi-Square (p-value)
To a little extent	To some extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent		

Banditry is partially caused by pasture and water disputes in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	5	8	17	20	48.563
	Disagree	14	19	36	22	(p-value<
	Neutral	4	3	6	4	0.0000
	Agree	27	4	16	11	1)**
	Strongly Agree	9	18	59	47	
Boundary disputes are causes of banditry in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	7	8	13	16	19.797
	Disagree	11	9	9	11	(p-value=
	Neutral	5	4	7	8	0.071)
	Agree	20	11	34	21	
	Strongly Agree	16	20	71	48	
Community cultural believes is a cause of banditry in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	13	9	18	13	22.462
	Disagree	11	8	10	17	(p-value=
	Neutral	5	4	5	12	0.033)
	Agree	14	10	39	17	**
	Strongly Agree	16	21	62	45	
Commercial interests are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	8	5	3	9	21.636
	Disagree	5	5	17	12	(p-value=
	Neutral	6	12	19	8	0.042)
	Agree	15	12	49	39	**
	Strongly Agree	25	18	46	36	
Small arms and light weapons (SALW) access is a	Strongly Disagree	18	18	18	14	43.562
	Disagree	6	5	2	7	(p-value<
	Neutral	2	4	7	6	

cause of banditry in	Agree	22	14	39	24	0.0000
the Sub-County	Strongly	11	11	68	53	1)**
	Agree					

** Factor is a significant cause of banditry at 0.05 level of significance

Source: Research Data (2023)

From the key informants, it is also notable that causes of banditry include resources scarcity, boundary conflicts, cultural values attached to livestock, commercial value of livestock, accessibility to small arms and light weapons, marginalization, and unfavorable climatic changes. In terms of resource scarcity, the key informants referred to competition for available pasture and water for the animals which lead to banditry. For instance, Key Informant 3 noted the following: “Livestock is kept in large stocks thus competing for the few pastures and grass that is available. This brings conflicts related to banditry especially due to the fact that the land is communally owned.”

On scarcity of resources, Key Informant 8 opined that:

“The community relies entirely on pasture for their livestock. This pasture is scarce since the area is normally dry. Competition for such pasture results to banditry attacks”

Key Informant 12 while supporting competition for resources stated that:

“Banditry also results from territories invasion by neighbouring communities for water and pastures.”

According to Key Informant 14:

“Competition for pasture and water resources fuels banditry conflicts in this area”

Another notable cause of banditry as seen from the interview responses was boundary disputes. This is notable from the following comment by Key Informant 1:

“There are a lot of conflicts as a result of boundaries which are misrepresented by the political and community leaders.”

Further, Key Informant 5 opined that:

“Some communities have engaged in banditry attacks to reclaim their boundaries that they allege have been deliberately moved into the territories of other communities.”

On boundaries as causes of banditry, Key Informant 18 noted the following:

“Some communities extend boundaries into other communities’ territories so as to claim areas covered with pasture and water resources. This leads to banditry as the communities engage in conflict to claim ownership of the land.”

Key Informant 9 adds the following:

“Herdsmen cross into neighbouring lands which snowballs into banditry attacks and theft of livestock.”

Key Informant 11 also states the following while arguing that boundaries lead to banditry:

“There are disputed sections such as watering areas and special reserved areas where communities are continuously fighting for so as to gain control of.”

From the interviews, it was also notable that cultural values, especially attachment to livestock led to banditry. For example, Key Informant 2 while stating on the influence of culture on banditry stated the following:

“The community values livestock too much as compared to other economic activities. Banditry therefore arises so as to aid in theft of livestock which is a source of wealth for the community.”

Also notable from Key Informant 15 is that culture causes banditry based on the following comment:

“There is a belief in the community that livestock is a sign of wealth which leads to banditry so as to acquire livestock from other communities.”

Key Informant 6 also supports that culture leads to banditry as noted from the following comment:

“Most significant and important cultural activities such as dowry payments are accomplished through livestock awards. Livestock is therefore valued too much by the community due to its use in such events. As a result, banditry attacks do occur so as to amass livestock for use in such events.”

The interview responses also noted that livestock has high value in urban areas, mostly Nairobi and other established towns. Thus, the commercialization of livestock in established towns has led to banditry in order to acquire livestock for sale to middlemen who then transport the animals to the nearby towns for slaughter. For instance, Key Informant 3 stated the following:

“Livestock business is a lucrative business in urban areas. This high demand for cattle has led to increase in banditry so as to acquire livestock to sell to middlemen and in urban areas.”

On the same issue of livestock commercialization, Key Informant 19 stated that:

“Livestock business is a thriving business due to the high demand for meat in urban areas such as Nairobi and neighbouring towns. Banditry results from this demand since the

bandits use it to acquire livestock such as goats and cattle for sale. Bandits prefer to acquire livestock from other communities rather than sell their own.”

Also notable from the interviews is that access to small arms and light weapons lead to banditry. This is notable from the following comment by Key Informant 10:

“Baringo South Sub-County borders areas where illegal weapons and firearms are accessed easily by the bandits thus increasing likelihood for banditry attacks.”

Key Informant 16 added the following:

“The Northern region of Kenya has porous borders where illegal firearms easily cross over from neighbouring countries experiencing conflicts. There are spillovers of these weapons to Baringo South Sub-County which help in banditry attacks.”

According to Key Informant 22:

“Banditry attacks have escalated, and I can say that has been fueled by infiltration of small arms that are smuggled in this area from neighbouring countries such as South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia with internal conflicts.”

Marginalization was also noted from the interviews to fuel banditry as noted from the following comment by Key Informant 1:

“This area is marginalized with poor road network and rock terrains. This makes it hard for the security personnel to track down the bandits. The feeling that the security personnel will not be able to catch up with them fuels banditry attacks.”

According to Key Informant 10, the following comment illustrates that banditry results from marginalization:

“The area is much marginalized, with no access to amenities such as electricity, roads, water, education facilities and other government services. Such marginalization leaves the community backwards with no other alternative other than relying on livestock for livelihoods. This leads to banditry as communities seek to acquire more livestock for survival.”

Key Informant 10 adds the following on marginalization:

“Lack of roads makes it hard for the police to access banditry prone areas. This is unlike the bandits who understand the terrain well. They can easily carry attacks without being confronted or traced by the police.”

From the interviews, unfavorable climate change and patterns were also noted to lead to banditry. For example, Key Informant 11 stated the following:

“Climate change has led to increased competition among the communities in Baringo South Sub-County for dwindling pasture and water resources.”

Key Informant 5 also noted the following on the relationship between climate patterns and change on banditry:

“Climate change and patterns have led to drought resulting to loss of livestock. To replenish for the dead livestock due to drought, communities engage in banditry attacks.”

The findings agree with Kiptoo (2015) who noted that the main causes of banditry in Kenya include land disputes, poverty, political interference, and unemployment. Adamu *et al.*, (2023) also noted that proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a major enabler of banditry. This is in agreement with SAT theory which claims that crime occur depending on a person’s morality and prevailing circumstances together with existing opportunity. Baringo South Sub-County is neighboring regions where illegal weapons and firearms are easily accessible. Therefore, there is wide circulation of small arms which are catalysts to banditry attacks in the area.

The results of the study are also in agreement with Kaprom (2013) who added that developmental marginalization also causes banditry. Most areas experiencing banditry are arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) locations with little infrastructure done. For instance, marginalization in terms of road network has made it difficult for the security personnel to deep in the terrains in such of the bandits. Further, the bandits have a clear understanding of the rough terrain as compared to the security personnel which makes it easier for them to organize their attacks without the fear that the security personnel will catch up with them.

Kaprom (2013) also noted that other banditry triggers include climate change, a claim that aligns with the study’s findings. Climate change influence on banditry is as a result of environmental hardship due to unpredictable weather patterns which affect pasture growth and water resources. The shrinking pasture and water resources lead to intense competition for them which ignites banditry attacks. This is in agreement with Hierarchy of Needs theory and also the claim by Mulu and Ichani (2023) who indicated that as a result of environmental hardship, the communities experience hardships due to loss of livestock making some members of the community chose banditry so as to meet their needs.

The findings of the study that competition for pasture and water resources result to banditry also agree with Mulu and Ichani (2023) who added that as pastoralists compete for scarce pasture and water for their livestock due to erratic rain patterns there is a very high likelihood that conflicts

will arise leading to banditry. Further, Mulu and Ichani (2023) agree that lucrative meat market in Kenya is another potential cause of banditry in Kenya.

4.7 The Consequences of Banditry to the Average Income Levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya

The second objective evaluated the consequences of banditry to the average income levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Through Likert scale responses, respondents indicated their agreement level on the consequences of banditry on income of residents in Baringo South Sub-County. The results are as shown below.

Table 7: Likert Scale Responses on the Consequences of Banditry on Income of Residents

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Banditry is one of the causes of poverty in the Sub-County	31 (8.9%)	17 (4.9%)	24 (6.9%)	66 (18.9%)	211 (60.5%)
Banditry has resulted to destruction of business activities in the Sub-County	36 (10.3%)	54 (15.5%)	17 (4.9%)	96 (27.5%)	146 (41.8%)
Banditry has made it unfavorable for investors to do business in the Sub-County	10 (2.9%)	21 (6.0%)	20 (5.7%)	187 (53.6%)	111 (31.8%)
There is decrease in rearing livestock by residents due to banditry in the Sub-County	15 (4.3%)	22 (6.3%)	10 (2.9%)	136 (39.0%)	166 (47.6%)
Injuries caused by banditry incidents have hampered some people from engaging in economic activities in the Sub-County	51 (14.6%)	49 (14.0%)	34 (9.7%)	83 (23.8%)	132 (37.8%)

Source: Research Data (2023)

From the findings, 79.3% (277) strongly agreed and agreed that banditry is one of the causes of poverty in Baringo South Sub-County; 8.9% (31) strongly disagreed, 6.9% (24) were neutral and 4.9% (17) disagreed. In total, 69.3% (242) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that banditry has resulted in the destruction of business activities in the Sub-County; 25.8% (90) were in disagreement and 4.9% (17) were neutral. It is also clear from the Likert scale responses that 53.6% (187) and 31.8% (111) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that banditry has made it unfavorable for investors to do business in the Sub-County; 6.0% (21) disagreed, 5.7% (20) were neutral and 2.9% (10) strongly disagreed. Also clear from the Likert

scale responses is that 47.6% (166) and 39.0% (136) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that there is a decrease in livestock rearing by residents due to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County; 6.3% (22) disagreed, 4.3% (15) strongly disagreed and 2.9% (10) were neutral. Another effect of banditry on income as noted from a total of 61.6% (215) of the respondents who were in agreement was that injuries caused by banditry incidents have hampered some people from engaging in economic activities in the Sub-County; 28.6% (100) disagreed on this statement while 9.7% (34) were neutral.

The questionnaires also comprised of Likert scale items on the effect of banditry on employment. The responses are as indicated in the table below:

Table 8: Likert Scale Responses on Consequences of Banditry on Employment of Residents of Baringo South Sub-County

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Banditry is one of the causes of unemployment in the Sub-County	34 (9.7%)	37 (10.6%)	79 (22.6%)	128 (36.7%)	71 (20.3%)
Banditry has impacted negatively to businesses in the Sub-County	24 (6.9%)	38 (10.9%)	64 (18.3%)	141 (40.4%)	82 (23.5%)
Some employees are reluctant to work in the Sub-County due to banditry	21 (6.0%)	28 (8.0%)	40 (11.5%)	119 (34.1%)	141 (40.4%)
Due to illiteracy levels in banditry prone areas youth employability is affected in the Sub-County	21 (6.0%)	29 (8.3%)	72 (20.6%)	123 (35.2%)	104 (29.8%)
Employment opportunities are low in banditry prone areas due to lack of investors in the Sub-County	23 (6.6%)	33 (9.5%)	64 (18.3%)	124 (35.5%)	105 (30.1%)

Source: Research Data (2023)

From the findings, 57.0% (199) of the respondents agreed that banditry is one of the causes of unemployment in Baringo South Sub-County; 22.6% (79) were neutral and 20.3% (71) disagreed. A total of 63.9% (223) of the respondents were in agreement that banditry has impacted negatively to businesses in the Sub-County; 18.3% (64) were neutral and 17.8% (62) were in disagreement. Based on majority of the respondents, 74.5% (260) of the respondents who strongly agreed and

agreed, some employees are reluctant to work in Baringo South Sub-County due to banditry, 14.0% (49) disagreed and 11.5% (40) were neutral. Another majority as shown by 65.0% (227) were in agreement that due to illiteracy levels in banditry prone areas youth employability is affected in the Sub-County; 20.6% (72) were neutral and 14.3% (50) were in disagreement. Lastly, 65.6% (229) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that employment opportunities are low in banditry prone areas due to lack of investors in the Sub-County; 18.3% (64) were neutral and 16.1% (56) were in disagreement.

To evaluate whether banditry had a significant effect on income activities in Baringo South Sub-County, Chi-square test of association was used. Banditry was found to be a significant cause of poverty (chi-square=32.490, p-value=0.001). Banditry was also found to be significantly associated with destruction of business activities (39.665, p-value<0.00001). Further, banditry was also found to be significantly associated with creating an unfavorable climate for investors (57.280, p-value<0.00001).

Table 9: Chi-Square Test on Relationship between Banditry and Income of Residents

		State if your household has ever experienced banditry attacks?				Chi-Square (p-value)
		To a little extent	To some extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent	
Banditry is one of the causes of poverty in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	9	4	16	2	32.490 (p-value=0.001)
	Disagree	4	3	4	6	
	Neutral	5	1	8	10	
	Agree	19	12	20	15	
	Strongly Agree	22	32	86	71	
Banditry has resulted in destruction of	Strongly Disagree	5	4	12	15	39.665 (p-value<0.00001)
	Disagree	21	6	11	16	
	Neutral	0	1	7	9	

business activities in the Sub-County	Agree	12	23	40	21	0.0000
	Strongly Agree	21	18	64	43	1)
Banditry has made it unfavorable for investors to do business in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	2	1	2	5	57.280
	Disagree	7	2	9	3	(p-
	Neutral	14	3	1	2	value<
	Agree	26	25	76	60	0.0000
	Strongly Agree	10	21	46	34	1)
There is decrease in rearing livestock by residents due to banditry in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	2	2	6	5	18.414
	Disagree	2	5	5	10	(p-
	Neutral	3	4	3	0	value=
	Agree	28	15	53	40	0.104)
	Strongly Agree	24	26	67	49	
Injuries caused by banditry incidents have hampered some people from engaging in economic activities in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	7	8	16	20	13.266
	Disagree	4	7	19	19	(p-
	Neutral	10	6	11	7	value=
	Agree	16	10	37	20	0.350
	Strongly Agree	22	21	51	38	
** Has significant association with banditry at 0.05 level of significance						

Source: Research Data (2023)

Chi-Square test was also used to test the association between banditry and some employment aspects. Banditry was found to significantly affect unemployment (chi-square=21.436, p-value=0.044), businesses (chi-square=22.659, p-value=0.031), employees' willingness to work in the area (chi-square=42.867, p-value<0.00001) and employment opportunities (chi-square=23.033, p-value=0.027).

Table 10: Chi-Square Test on Relationship between Banditry and Employment of Residents

		State if your household has ever experienced banditry attacks?				Chi-Square (p-value)
		To a little extent	To some extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent	
Banditry is one of the causes of unemployment in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	3	4	15	12	21.436
	Disagree	7	12	15	3	(p-value=
	Neutral	17	9	31	22	0.044)
	Agree	24	15	47	42	**
	Strongly Agree	8	12	26	25	
Banditry has impacted negatively businesses in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	3	4	11	6	22.659
	Disagree	7	8	9	14	(p-value=
	Neutral	16	14	18	16	0.031)
	Agree	23	10	62	46	**
	Strongly Agree	10	16	34	22	
Some employees are reluctant to work in the Sub-County due to banditry	Strongly Disagree	2	2	8	9	42.867
	Disagree	4	5	11	8	(p-value<
	Neutral	17	11	2	10	0.0000
	Agree	16	19	44	40	1)**
	Strongly Agree	20	15	69	37	
Due to illiteracy levels in banditry prone areas youth employability is	Strongly Disagree	2	3	8	8	10.959
	Disagree	1	5	13	10	(p-value=
	Neutral	18	12	24	18	0.532)

affected in the Sub-County	Agree	19	18	47	39	
	Strongly Agree	19	14	42	29	
Employment opportunities are low in banditry prone areas due to lack of investors in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	3	3	8	9	23.033
	Disagree	6	5	16	6	(p-value=
	Neutral	13	6	24	21	0.027)
	Agree	13	22	40	49	**
	Strongly Agree	24	16	46	19	
** The association is significant at 0.05 level of significance						

Source: Research Data (2023)

Evident from the interviews is that banditry affects income levels of the community through destruction of businesses and property, creation of unconducive environment for doing business and investors, loss of livelihoods in form of livestock, loss of lives, injuries, and displacement of persons to other areas. On the aspect that banditry affects income levels through destruction of businesses and property, Key Informant 7 was of the opinion that:

“During the banditry raids businesses and property such as houses are destroyed. This affects income from such businesses and houses”

Key Informant 4 adds the following:

“A lot of businesses are destroyed which has an effect on the income of residents directly through the sales and indirectly through employment in such businesses”

Business activities are also destroyed and disrupted as noted from the following comment by Key Informant 20:

“Whenever there are banditry attacks, market days are disrupted, and people cannot sell their merchandise and livestock. In such cases, their income levels go down”

Income levels are also affected due to the unfriendly environment for business that is created by banditry. For instance, Key Informant 18 claims the following:

“Banditry creates an insecurity feeling which chases investors away from this area. This affects income levels in different ways such as through reduced employment opportunities. Opportunities for the local people to access a platform where they can sell their products also diminish”

Key Informant 12 added the following:

“Banditry makes investors and businesspeople feel insecure towards investing in this area. This comes with missed opportunities for employment and other forms of income from exchange of goods and services with the investors”

As noted from the interview responses, banditry also affects income levels through loss of livelihoods such as through loss of livestock that is the main source of income for the inhabitants of the area. For instance, this was notable from the response by Key Informant 8 who stated that:

“As a result of banditry, livestock is lost which means a loss of source of income for the community”

Key Informant 13 further reiterated that:

“The community relies too much on livestock as their main source of income. When banditry attacks occur, the livestock is taken away meaning that their main livelihood is lost”

Through banditry, the interviews demonstrate that there are injuries which hinder people from engaging in income generating activities. This noted from Key Informant 21 who stated that:

“In the event of a banditry attack, people are left with serious injuries some of which leave them disabled. The once independent people can no longer go to work, and they become a burden to the families”

This is also noted from the claim by Key Informant 1 that:

“During banditry attacks, there are extreme injuries. In some cases, amputation of arms and legs take place making the energetic members of the community disabled. They cannot engage in income generating activities which affects the overall household income”

Income level is also affected through loss of breadwinners and energetic persons in the community/family. This is notable from the following claim by Key Informant 14:

“Banditry attacks lead to loss of lives of the energetic persons in the community. In most instances, the breadwinners are also lost as they maintain security and go after the bandits to reclaim their livestock. Loss of breadwinners affects the overall income levels for the household”

The claim by Key Informant 5 is that loss of lives also distorts income levels as noted from the following comment:

“When bandits attack, it is the breadwinners who engage them so as to chase them away. The breadwinners, more so the fathers and the elder brothers also go after the bandits to recover the stolen cattle and goats. Some lose their lives when confronting the bandits. When families lose the breadwinners, income that was generated by them is lost”

It was also notable that banditry leads to displacement of persons to other places which has an effect on their income levels since they abandon their daily livelihoods and businesses. This was notable from Key Informant 16 who state that:

“People are displaced from their homes and places of work during bandit attacks. They leave their business and daily livelihoods behind. Their employment and business activities are also disrupted which has a significant effect on their income”

Key Informant 19 further adds that:

“When people are displaced from the places of work and homes by the bandits, it becomes difficult and challenging to start business elsewhere. It is also difficult to settle in a new area especially for the aged and once established persons. Such scenarios leave their income levels affected”

The findings are in agreement with Conklin (2004) who noted that banditry interrupts economic activities owing to situations where community members are kidnapped, people are driven away from their homes, property is destroyed or stolen and environment where businessmen and traders are inhibited from carrying out their business activities. Further, businesses are destroyed, and commercial routes are barricaded (Ojetola *et al.*, 2023). The findings also agree with Osamba

(2010) who noted that livestock that is the main source of income for pastoralists is stolen. Bandits also loot shops and destroy infrastructure which creates an environment that is not business friendly.

The results of the study are also in agreement with Kaprom (2013) who showed that banditry victims are psychologically affected as others suffer permanent injuries and cannot be involved anymore in activities that are economically productive thus leading to income loss. Through banditry, Kaprom (2013) added that talents and human potentials are lost. According to Melil (2018), incidents of banditry make affected persons to relocate from their homes to safer places due to fear of being attacked again. They leave their homes, businesses and neighbours and migrate to avoid being attacked again and for their safety. Apart from the dislocation, there are also disadvantages to the victim's general healthy and economy. In the new settlement areas, displaced persons find it difficult to settle quickly and run the businesses they were used to. At times, it is not easy to start new business. Therefore, their employment activities are disrupted rendering them jobless.

4.8 The Implications of Banditry on Literacy Levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya

The third objective was to examine the implications of banditry on literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Respondents were required to give their opinion by rating statements on banditry and literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County. The results for these responses are demonstrated in the table below.

Table 11: Likert Scale Responses on the Implications of Banditry on Literacy Levels

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral	Strongly Agree	
Schools have been closed due to banditry incidents in the Sub-County	16 (4.6%)	18 (5.2%)	62 (17.8%)	149 (42.7%)	104 (29.8%)
Teachers, learners, and parents are in fear of banditry attacks that may occur in their school area within the Sub- County	16 (4.6%)	17 (4.9%)	39 (11.2%)	142 (40.7%)	135 (38.7%)
There are school dropouts in the Sub-County caused by banditry	21 (6.0%)	33 (9.5%)	90 (25.8%)	123 (35.2%)	82 (23.5%)

Due to banditry in some areas of the Sub-County, learners walk for long distances to access education	25 (7.2%)	35 (10.0%)	87 (24.9%)	117 (33.5%)	85 (24.4%)
Many children begin school late due to banditry in the Sub-County	32 (9.2%)	54 (15.5%)	76 (21.8%)	115 (33.0%)	72 (20.6%)

Source: Research Data (2023)

The Likert scale responses show that a total of 72.5% (253) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that schools have been closed due to banditry incidents in Baringo South Sub-County; 17.8% (62) were neutral while 9.8% (34) were in disagreement. Majority of the participants as indicated by 79.4% (277) of the respondents were in agreement that teachers, learners, and parents are in fear of banditry attacks that may occur in their school area within Baringo South Sub-County; 11.2% (39) were neutral and 9.5% (33) were in disagreement. More than half of the respondents, 58.7% (205) were in agreement that there are school dropouts in Baringo South Sub-County caused by banditry; 25.8% (90) were neutral while 15.5% (54) were in disagreement. Further, 57.9% (202) of the respondents were in agreement that due to banditry in some areas of Baringo South Sub-County, learners walk for long distances to access education; 24.9% (87) were neutral while 17.2% (60) disagreed. Respondents exceeding half, 53.6% (187) were in agreement that many children begin school late due to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, 21.8% (76) were neutral while 24.7% (86) were in disagreement.

Chi-square test was used to test whether there was a significant association between banditry and various aspects of education/literacy. Chi-square results show that banditry has a statistically significant effect on closure of schools (chi-square=39.832, p-value<0.0001), instilling fear in teachers, parents and learners (chi-square=54.600, p-value<0.00001), school dropouts (chi-square=29.848, p-value=0.003), learners walking long distances to access schools (chi-square=54.592, p-value<0.00001) and late entry to schools by children (chi-square=21.359, p-value=0.045).

Table 12: Chi-Square Test on the Association between Banditry on Education/Literacy

State if your household has ever experienced banditry attacks?	Chi-Square
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		To a little extent	To some extent	To a great extent	To a very great extent	(p-value)
Schools have been closed due to banditry incidents in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	6	5	1	4	39.832
	Disagree	8	3	2	5	(p-value<
	Neutral	16	9	15	22	0.0001
	Agree	19	20	64	46)**
	Strongly Agree	10	15	52	27	
Teachers, learners, and parents are in fear of banditry attacks that may occur in their school area within the Sub- County	Strongly Disagree	3	2	8	3	54.600
	Disagree	3	6	2	6	(p-value<
	Neutral	17	7	4	11	0.0000
	Agree	8	15	72	47	1)**
	Strongly Agree	28	22	48	37	
There are school dropouts in the Sub-County caused by banditry	Strongly Disagree	2	5	12	2	29.848
	Disagree	3	9	13	8	(p-value=
	Neutral	26	11	22	31	0.003)
	Agree	19	13	51	40	**
	Strongly Agree	9	14	36	23	
Due to banditry in some areas of the Sub-County, learners walk for long distances to access education	Strongly Disagree	2	6	14	3	54.592
	Disagree	16	7	2	10	(p-value<
	Neutral	24	11	27	25	0.0000
	Agree	11	15	51	40	1)**
	Strongly Agree	6	13	40	26	

Many children begin school late due to banditry in the Sub-County	Strongly Disagree	8	6	7	11	21.359
	Disagree	5	8	26	15	(p-value=
	Neutral	15	11	25	25	0.045)
	Agree	14	15	44	42	**
	Strongly Agree	17	12	32	11	

** Significant association at 0.05 significance level

Source: Research Data (2023)

The findings are further supported by the key informants who cite closure of schools due to banditry, creation of an environment of fear, school dropouts and proximity to schools. On closure of schools, the key informants cite destruction of school facilities and insecurity resulting from banditry to result to closure of schools. For instance, the following claim by Key Informant 3 emphasizes on closure of schools:

“When bandits attack, schools are not spared. The bandits destroy classrooms and other school facilities leading to closure of schools in the area which affects learning.”

Key Informant 3 adds the following:

“Banditry also results to insecurity in the area leading to schools being closed for fear of the learners and teachers being attacked.”

Key Informant 8 notes that there is also partial closure of schools which affects quality of learning as noted from the following comment:

“When banditry occurs, schools are temporarily closed until calm returns. Temporary closure of schools means that learners spend less time in schools which affect quality of learning.”

Due to banditry, there is also an environment of fear making learners miss school and teachers fail to attend their duties in schools for fear of being attacked. This is notable from Key Informant 12 who stated that:

“As a result of banditry, parents fear taking their children for fear of being attacked in schools and while on their way to and from school.”

Teachers also fear attending to learners as noted from the following the following claim by Key Informant 5:

“Teachers face insecurity fears and prefer not to attend work for fear of being killed by the bandits. The learners do not have teachers to teach them.”

Due to fear, teachers from other areas do not prefer to work in banditry hit areas and those already employed are relocated to safer places. This is noted from the following comment by Key Informant 14:

“Learning is affected since teachers from other regions do not want to work in this area due to insecurity fears. Teachers from other regions who are employed here are relocated by the government to safer places. This has led to shortage of trained teachers to teach our children.”

The interviews also showed that banditry results to low enrollment in schools and increased school dropouts as shown by the following response by Key Informant 2:

“Banditry leads to loss of livestock which means that livelihoods are lost. Families lack income to enroll their learners in schools. There is also no income to pay school fees for continuing learners which make them drop out of school.”

Key Informant 9 also emphasizes livelihoods which makes children drop out of school based on the following comment:

“When banditry occurs businesses and daily economic activities are disrupted which distorts income earned by households. There is therefore no money to pay school fees for learners which leads to dropping out of schools.”

Literacy is also affected through disruption of learning resulting from displacement of families. This is notable from the following remark by Key Informant 1:

“Banditry leads to displacement of families to safer regions. This disrupts school attendance. In some cases, displaced children drop out of school as they find it challenging to settle and enroll in schools in their new areas.”

Displacement also affects learning as noted from the following remarks by Key Informant 21:

“Due to banditry families are displaced to urban centers where life including education is expensive. Parents, having lost their livestock through banditry, cannot afford paying for higher fees in urban centers.”

Increased dropouts also result from banditry owing to loss of breadwinners. This is clearly noted from the following remark by Key Informant 6:

“During banditry, breadwinners especially fathers and older siblings lose their lives. Families are therefore deprived of the income from the breadwinners leading to school-going children dropping out of schools. For those who have not joined school, they are incapable of doing so since the family has no income to enroll them.”

Learning is also affected due to cultural attachment to livestock. Boys prefer to engage in banditry to acquire wealth in the form of livestock. On the other hand, households prefer to marry off the girls in exchange for cattle rather than educating them. This is noted from the following assertion by Key Informant 18:

“The community values livestock too much as a sign of wealth. Boys’ preference is to own cattle rather than attending school. Boys give preference to banditry so that they can acquire livestock.”

This is also noted from Key Informant 4 who indicated that:

“Boys are engaged in banditry to acquire livestock for the family so that they appear wealthy.”

Key Informant 10 noted the following:

“Banditry affects education especially that of girls. When households lose livestock through banditry, girls are married off in exchange with cattle in form of dowry so as to replenish the stolen ones.”

Banditry also affects education as noted from the following remarks by Key Informant 22:

“Education is not valued by the community too much. More value is on livestock ownership. Therefore, children are not enrolled in schools but are trained to engage in banditry so as to acquire livestock.”

These findings are in agreement with previous researchers. For example, Anyango *et al.*, (2017) asserted that murder cases arising from banditry negatively impact on education. Household breadwinners lose their lives in banditry incidents which means discontinued source of school fees for the dependent learners. This leads to learners dropping out of schools due to lack of school fees. Anyango *et al.*, (2017) added that there is loss of manpower especially when teachers are the banditry victims. This leads to a low teacher to learner ratio in schools. Further, education facilities are destroyed leading to closure of schools while learners get discouraged on pursuing education due to continuous attacks that target schools.

Further, the findings of the study agree with Sanchi *et al.*, (2022) who found that families are displaced due to banditry. This means that learners are geographically disconnected from their schools. Sanchi *et al.*, (2022) further found that banditry leads to closure of schools making learners walk long distances to access education facilities. This makes access to basic education a challenge for the learners. Ichani and Mulu (2023) are of the opinion that banditry is part of the causes of low primary school enrolment in banditry affected areas since the community prefer to own livestock rather than educated children. Despite the introduction of free primary education, some pastoralist in North-Rift of Kenya areas kept their children at home to engage in banditry and livestock rearing.

4.9 Mitigation and Prevention Measures to Banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya

The fourth objective was to evaluate the mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Respondents indicated their extent of agreement on the mitigation and prevention measures that should be put in place towards minimizing banditry and its effects in Baringo South Sub-County. The results are illustrated in the table below.

Table 13: Likert Scale Responses on Mitigation and Prevention Measures to Banditry in Baringo South Sub-County

	Strongly				Strongly
	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree
Deployment of sufficient security officers in the Sub-County	43 (12.3%)	33 (9.5%)	34 (9.7%)	126 (36.1%)	113 (32.4%)
Use of technology such as drones to conduct aerial surveillance on banditry hit areas	62 (17.8%)	26 (7.4%)	46 (13.2%)	106 (30.4%)	109 (31.2%)
Supporting pastoralists during drought situations to ensure that their livestock survive	53 (15.2%)	26 (7.4%)	36 (10.3%)	92 (26.4%)	142 (40.7%)
Create awareness and support pastoralist communities on diversification of economic activities in the Sub-County	18 (5.2%)	10 (2.9%)	22 (6.3%)	90 (25.8%)	209 (59.9%)
Infrastructural development such as good road network, electricity and water	41 (11.7%)	34 (9.7%)	47 (13.5%)	72 (20.6%)	155 (44.4%)
Construction of more schools and advocating for mandatory basic education for all children in the Sub-County	63 (18.1%)	20 (5.7%)	36 (10.3%)	54 (15.5%)	176 (50.4%)
Create education awareness on cultural mind-sets that promote too much valuation/overreliance of livestock	70 (20.1%)	22 (6.3%)	30 (8.6%)	68 (19.5%)	159 (45.6%)

Source: Research Data (2023)

Based on the results, 68.5% (239) of the respondents were in agreement that there should be deployment of sufficient security officers in Baringo South Sub-County; 21.8% (76) were in disagreement and 9.7% (34) were neutral. Another mitigation measure towards banditry as shown by 61.6% (215) of the respondents is the use of technology such as drones to conduct aerial surveillance on banditry hit areas; 25.2% (88) disagreed and 13.2% (46) were neutral. In total, 67.1% (234) of the respondents agreed that pastoralists should be supported during drought to ensure that their livestock survive, 22.6% (79) disagreed and 10.3% (36) were neutral. According to a total of 85.7% (299), there should be awareness creation and support to pastoralist communities in Baringo South Sub-County so as to enable them to diversify their economic activities; 8.1% (28) were in disagreement and 6.3% (22) were neutral. Further, 65.0% (227) of the respondents agreed that there should be infrastructural development such as good road network, electricity, and water, 13.5% (47) were neutral, 11.7% (41) strongly disagreed and 9.7%

(34) disagreed. A cumulative total of 65.9% (230) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that there should be construction of more schools and advocating for mandatory basic education for all children in the Sub-County, 18.1% (63) strongly disagreed, 10.3% (36) were neutral and 5.7% (20) disagreed. Lastly, 65.1% (227) were in agreement that education awareness should be created in the community on cultural mind-sets that promote too much valuation/overreliance of/on livestock; 26.4% (92) were in disagreement and 8.6% (30) were neutral.

From the interviews various mitigation and prevention measures against banditry were notable. Among the notable measures noted from the interviews included deployment of security officers, development of infrastructure, education and awareness on other economic activities, supporting the communities to engage in other income generating activities, create awareness on change in mindset by the communities and construction of more schools and encouraging the community to educate their children. The mitigation and prevention measure on deployment of more security officers was notable from Key Informant 15 who stated that:

“The government should deploy specially trained security officers who understand the terrain so as to contain the bandits.”

Key Informant 4 also asserted the following on security officers:

“Special camps for well-trained security officers should be established in this area. The security officers should also be well-equipped with advanced weapons and technology to be able to fight back the bandits who at times have sophisticated weapons.”

According to Key Informant 3:

“More security officers should be brought here so as to deal with the bandits.”

Another mitigation measure notable from the interviews was infrastructure development. For instance, Key Informant 7 was of the opinion that:

“The government should invest more on roads development so as to open up the area for other businesses. This will enlighten the community on other income generating activities thus discourage banditry.”

On infrastructure development as a mitigation measure, Key Informant 11 stated the following:

“Good road network will enable the security officers to easily pursue the bandits who understand the rocky terrains and bushy areas. If these terrains are replaced with good roads, it will be easier for the security personnel to track down the bandits.”

Also demonstrated by the interviews was that there should be full disarmament targeting all communities. This is notable from Key Informant 16 who claimed that:

“The government has been conducting disarmament. However, it has been partial and has not been yielding the desired results. The disarmament process has been marred with favoritism with some communities not being disarmed. There should be comprehensive disarmament process targeting all communities without any form of favoritism.”

Key Informant 22 was of the following opinion on disarmament:

“There should be well planned disarmament by the government so as to recover weapons used by the bandits.”

The interviews also recognized that there should be awareness and education on other forms of economic activities so as to avoid overreliance on livestock. Further, the communities should be supported to engage in other forms of income generating activities such as through grants and subsidized loans. This was prominent from the following assertion by Key Informant 19:

“The community places too much value on livestock. If they are educated on other forms of economic activities such as entrepreneurship, crop farming and bee keeping, the overreliance on livestock will diminish thus reduce banditry incidences.”

Key Informant 4 stated the following:

“There should be awareness campaigns encouraging the communities in this area to engage in other income generating activities such as fruit farming so as to move away from the tradition of livestock keeping that encourages banditry.”

On supporting the communities to engage in other forms of economic activities, Key Informant 20 stated that:

“The communities in Baringo South Sub-County should be supported through grants and cheap loans so as to raise capital for businesses and crop farming so as to make them avoid relying only on livestock as their only source of income.”

Also demonstrated by the interviews is awareness creation on cultural mindset that relies too much on livestock when conducting their cultural activities such as initiation ceremonies and dowry payments. To support this Key Informant 3 stated that:

“The community should be educated on other ways of conducting their cultural activities such as dowry payment other than using livestock only. This will help reduce banditry that is promoted by a high demand for livestock for such events.”

For Key Informant 17:

“Initiation and dowry ceremonies are conducted using livestock, especially cattle and goats. When such livestock is not available, then banditry is encouraged so as to acquire the livestock from neighbouring communities. If the communities in this region are encouraged to use other forms of payment for such ceremonies, banditry would reduce drastically.”

The communities should also be encouraged to educate their children so as to help change their mindset that the only way to become successful and rich is through livestock ownership. This was noted from the interviews especially the following comment by Key Informant 11:

“More schools should be constructed. Community should also be enlightened and encouraged to educate their children. This will help them become literate and get skills that can gain them employment and leave livestock rearing and banditry related activities.”

Key Informant 6 also emphasized on education by stating the following:

“Illiteracy has been a leading cause of banditry in this region. If the government encouraged the communities to educate their children, they would change their mindset on relying too much on cattle which promotes banditry.”

The results on mitigation and prevention measures to banditry are in agreement with Chebotibin *et al.*, (2018) who stated that security should be beefed up so as to control banditry. More security

personnel should be deployed in banditry prone areas so that the menace is contained. The issue of deploying security is also anchored in Olaniyan *et al.*, (2016) who argued that state security officers should be deployed in insecurity hit areas. Police officers should be deployed in forest areas, valleys and caves where bandits hide. Further, Olaniyan *et al.*, (2016) added that the police officers should be equipped with good weapons and technology such as drones to be able to conduct surveillance when bandits attack.

The findings also demonstrate that communities should be supported to engage in other income generating activities. This agrees with Osamba (2010) who posits that pastoralist communities should be supported to engage in other sustainable income generating activities. Kiptoo (2015) also added that the communities should be supported to diversify into other economic activities so as to avoid sole reliance on livestock keeping. Other economic activities as cited in Kiptoo (2015) that should be encouraged include crop farming especially fruit farming that has been deemed a success in other areas that were prone to banditry such as Kerio Valley.

Another mitigation measure noted from the findings was infrastructural development. This supports the finding by Anyango *et al.*, (2017) who noted a need to construct roads in all cattle rustling affected areas. This will enable accessibility to security personnel when responding to banditry incidents. A common characteristic of banditry regions is the hard terrain and poor road networks that make it difficult for security personnel to pursue the bandits. Anyango *et al.*, (2017) also agrees with the study's findings that more schools should be built and that there should be advocating for mandatory basic education to all children in banditry regions. This will provide a long-term solution to banditry due to the fact that when educated there will be change of mind to positive mindset. Through education and engaging in other income generating activities, there will be no time to practice banditry. The youth will be engaged in education and formal employment after education completion while the community will be engaged in businesses and other less risky economic activities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an outline of summary for major findings of the study, conclusions drawn from the research report and recommendations for proposed action. The chapter also provides an outline for suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

Based on study objectives the study established that typical characteristics of respondents were that the majority were male, married, middle aged and practicing mainly pastoralism and farming. In this research, it was found out that there is significant relationship between banditry and people's situation of economy and their literacy development levels in Baringo South Sub-County.

5.2.1 Causes of Banditry Implications

The study's first objective evaluated causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. With regard to the first objective of establishing causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, the study found that banditry assumes inter-clan and inter-ethnic dimensions. It was observed that communities in Baringo region have had to live with fairly frequent conflicts. The majority of the respondents reported that they had experienced banditry about three times in the past one year, (that is 2022). They also reported that conflict tended to recur every three years. Participants in the study reported that the main causes of conflict included theft of cattle, access to and control of pasture and water. The Likert scale responses show that majority of the respondents supported that banditry is partially caused by pasture and water disputes in the Sub-County. More than three fifths of the respondents indicated that boundary disputes are causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. Another majority of the respondents were in agreement that community cultural beliefs are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County. Close to seven tenths of the respondents stated that commercial interests are a cause of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. Another cause of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County was easy civilian access to small arms and light weapons (SALW). Through Chi-square test statistics pasture and water disputes, community cultural beliefs, commercial interests and small arms and light weapons were found to be statistically significant causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. From the key informants, it was notable that causes of banditry include resources scarcity, land boundary conflicts, cultural values attached to livestock, commercial value of livestock, easy civilian accessibility to small arms and light weapons, marginalization, and unfavorable climatic changes.

5.2.2 Banditry and Income Levels

The second objective evaluated consequences of banditry to the average income levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. In pursuit of addressing objective two of this study which sought to establish how social conflicts impacted on income levels, the study established that social conflicts have negatively affected the lives and livelihoods of the studied communities in many ways. Participants in the study reported that conflicts had led to, among other things, disrupted human lives, destroyed livelihoods, loss of household income when livestock which is the main source of family income, is stolen by raiders. Conflicts had also led to loss of lives of family members or injuries; strained relationships among family members as they are forced to live far from each other; underdevelopment of the region as investors shy away from investing in projects that could have employed so many young people and local farmers; loss of marketing opportunities as during conflict crops and livestock cannot reach the market, and indeed there are cases where markets are closed. Respondents exceeding three quarters indicated that banditry is one of the causes of poverty in Baringo South Sub-County. Close to seven tenths of the respondents were of the opinion that banditry has resulted in the destruction of business activities in the Sub-County. Slightly more than four tenths of the respondents demonstrated that banditry has made it unfavorable for investors to do business in the Sub-County. Approximately three quarters of the respondents noted there is a decrease in livestock rearing by residents due to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. Another effect of banditry is on income as noted by the majority of the respondents, was that injuries caused by banditry incidents have hampered some people from engaging in economic activities in the Sub-County. The findings also show that most of the respondents agree that banditry is one of the causes of unemployment in Baringo South Sub-County. Further, the findings show that banditry has impacted negatively to businesses in the Sub-County and that some employees are reluctant to work in Baringo South Sub-County due to banditry. Another majority agreed that due to illiteracy levels in banditry prone areas youth employability is affected in the Sub-County. Most of the respondents also agreed that employment opportunities are low in banditry prone areas due to lack of investors in the Sub-County. Chi-square test statistics found that banditry was a significant cause of poverty; banditry was significantly associated with destruction of business activities and with creating an unfavorable climate for investors. Chi-square test statistics further found that banditry significantly affected unemployment, businesses, employees' willingness to work in the area and employment opportunities in Baringo South Sub-County.

5.2.3 Banditry and Literacy Levels

The third objective was to examine the implications of banditry on literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. Banditry has impacted on lowering of education achievement, as schools are frequently closed, candidates do exams in other schools far from their homes when conflict occurs, and qualified teachers always seek transfer from the region hence compromising education standards. Closure of schools due to conflicts is an indication of disruption of academic calendar, lives and by extension livelihoods as life in the community comes to a standstill. Additionally, there is constant intimidation and fear of danger by learners following frequent gunshots in the area including during national examinations. The Likert scale responses showed that close to three quarters of the respondents indicated that schools have been closed due to banditry incidents in Baringo South Sub-County. The majority of the participants were in agreement that teachers, learners, and parents are in fear of banditry attacks that may occur in their school area within Baringo South Sub-County. More than half of the respondents asserted that there are school dropouts in Baringo South Sub-County caused by banditry. Respondents exceeding half were in agreement that due to banditry in some areas of Baringo South Sub-County, learners walk for long distances to access education. Another portion of respondents exceeding half stated that many children begin school late due to banditry incidents in Baringo South Sub-County. Chi-square results showed that banditry had a statistically significant effect on closure of schools, instilling fear in teachers, parents and learners, school dropouts, learners walking long distances to access schools and late entry to schools by children.

5.2.4 Banditry Mitigation and Prevention Measures

The fourth objective was to evaluate the mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. The study established that various stakeholders have undertaken interventions to mitigate the challenges of conflict, as well as lay foundation for addressing drivers of conflict in the community. Some of the interventions undertaken include diversification of livelihoods through introduction of irrigated agriculture and agro-processing; intensification of security interventions, by especially posting of special Assistant County Commissioners in charge of security, setting up of peace committees, and opening up of what has come to be known as security roads so as to enhance response by security officers in the event of any conflicts. To mitigate and prevent banditry, adequate security personnel need to be deployed in banditry hotspots within Baringo South Sub-County. This will deny criminals loopholes to stage attacks. Security roads should be done and maintained in all banditry prone areas. Roads will open these

areas to development through commerce and facilitate movement of investors. All weather roads will enable deterrent security patrols, surveillance and quick Police response to incidents that occur. When security actors respond swiftly to cattle rustling incidents, there will be high recovery rate of stolen livestock and banditry victims' lives would be saved. Most of the injured casualties die due to heavy bleeding from gunshot wounds. Casualty evacuation would be facilitated to the appropriate nearest medical facilities. Based on the results from Likert scale responses most of the respondents were in agreement that there should be deployment of sufficient security officers in Baringo South Sub-County, especially in banditry-prone areas. Another mitigation measure towards banditry as shown by most of the respondents is the use of technology such as drones to conduct aerial surveillance on banditry hit areas. The majority of respondents agreed that pastoralists should be supported during drought to ensure that their livestock survive. More than four fifths of the respondents noted that there should be awareness creation and support to pastoralist communities in Baringo South Sub-County so as to enable them to diversify their economic activities. Further, more than three fifths of the respondents agreed that there should be infrastructural development such as good road network, electricity, security roads and water. Most of the respondents indicated that there should be construction of more schools and advocating for mandatory basic education for all children in the Sub-County. Lastly, the majority of the respondents were in agreement that awareness should be created in the community on cultural mind-set change to slow-down on norms that promote too much valuation/overreliance on livestock. Among the notable mitigation and prevention measures noted from the interviews included deployment of security officers, development of infrastructure, education, and awareness of other economic activities, supporting the communities to engage in other income generating activities, creation of awareness on change in mindset by the communities and construction of more schools and encouraging the community to educate their children.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

From the findings of the study, the following conclusions were made:

That there are various causes of banditry with pasture and water disputes, cultural beliefs/attachment to livestock, commercial interests and access to small arms and light weapons being the most significant causes.

That banditry has significant consequences on income levels of residents. Banditry affects average income levels of residents through its significant effect on aspects such as poverty; destruction of

business activities, creating an unfavorable climate for investors, unemployment, and employees' willingness to work in the area.

That banditry has significant implications on literacy levels through its significant effect on closure of schools, instilling fear in teachers, parents and learners, school dropouts, learners walking long distances to access schools and late entry to schools by children.

As a result of the effect of banditry on average income levels and literacy, there are various mitigation and prevention measures that should be enhanced to contain banditry and its effect on the communities.

5.4 Recommendations for Policy

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- a. Diversification of livelihoods – communities should be mobilized and engaged by County and national governments relevant sectors on the need to diversify livelihoods, especially from livestock keeping to uptake of high value crops through irrigated agriculture. The study recommends that the community should be empowered into diversifying their economic activities. Further, the community should be enlightened on alternative sources of income and alternative ways that they can conduct their cultural activities. This will stop overreliance on livestock which is a major cause of banditry. Diversification of income activities will also improve the income of households. This means that there will be more resources to be dedicated to education thus minimizing the negative effects of banditry on schooling. With diverse sources of income, more parents and guardians will be able to support children's education by paying school fees and cater for other learning requirements.
- b. There should be plans to enhance infrastructure development by national and County government– existing roads should be improved while new access roads should be opened up by development stakeholders so as to ease movement of people and their produce as well as quicken the response time by security agencies in the event. Schools destroyed in banditry incidents to be re-built and operationalized. Additional security measures to be put in place to prevent another banditry destruction occurrence.
- c. Disarmament operations - The study also shows that accessibility to small arms and light weapons is a significant cause of banditry. The national government should therefore ensure that there are full disarmament operations targeting all communities notwithstanding their political

affiliation and other community interests. Addressing the disarmament issue will help reduce banditry magnitude because unauthorized weapons will be taken out of civilian hands. Further, full disarmament will ensure that businessmen, teachers, and learners do not face threats and also not feel insecure while undertaking their day-to-day activities. This will thus minimize the effect of banditry on literacy and income generating activities in Baringo South Sub-County.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

The current study evaluated the implications of banditry on Socio-Economic development in Baringo South Sub-County. It would therefore be appropriate to conduct future research on other implications of banditry in the area. This will help widen the scope. For instance, future research can evaluate the effect of banditry on governance in Baringo South Sub-County. Future research may focus on evaluating gender variation on the social-economic effect of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County. This will help bring differences on how men and women are affected by banditry.



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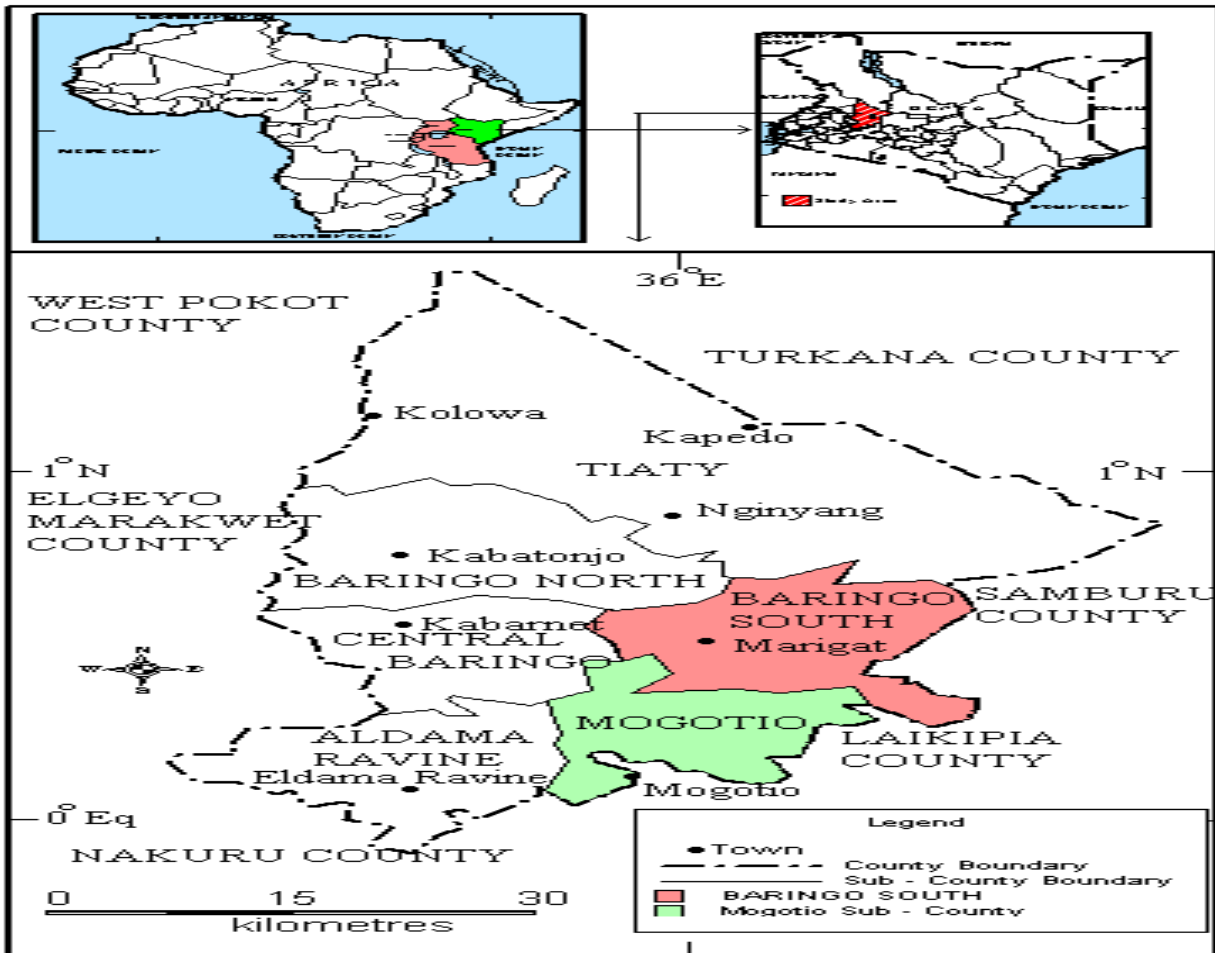
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Appendix II: Map of Baringo County



Source: Researchgate.net

Mount Kenya

Appendix III: Interview Schedule for DCC, ACCs, OCPD, OCS, Chiefs & Assistant Chiefs

1. What would you say are some of the causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County?

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.....
.....
.....

2. Do you think banditry has affected development in Baringo South? If yes, please explain

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.....
.....
.....

3. How have the residents been affected directly by banditry? Kindly explain

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.....

4. Regarding employment of the residents, do you think there are consequences of banditry situations in your area? Kindly explain

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5. Is there any change of income levels for households caused by banditry occurrence in your area? Kindly explain

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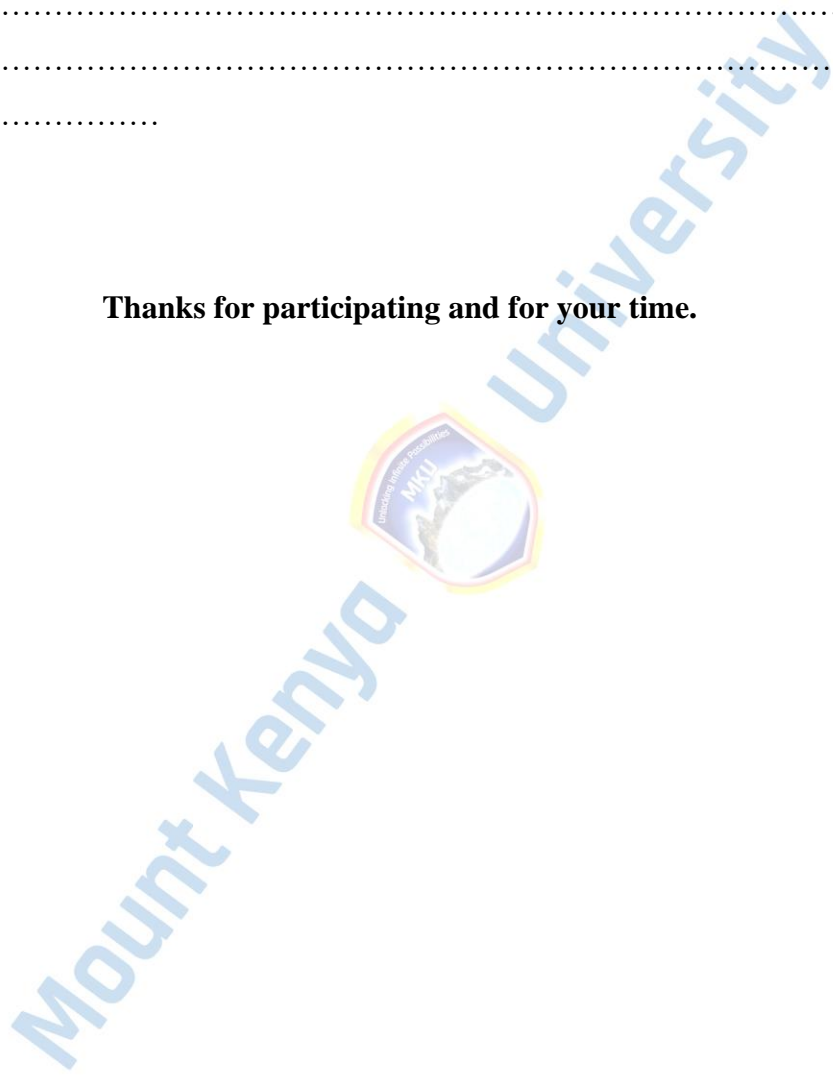
6. Do you think education has been impacted by banditry incidents in your area?

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.....
.....
.....

7. What do you think could be done to stop banditry?

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.....
.....

Thanks for participating and for your time.



Appendix IV: Questionnaire for businessmen, household heads and farmers

Dear Participant,

My name is Dickson Ngutunya Chemase, a student pursuing Master of Arts Degree in Security Studies and Criminology of Mount Kenya University. Kindly give your informed opinion. The collected information is for academic research purposes only.

Kindly indicate your consent of participation by ticking the following boxes.

I CONSENT

I DO NOT CONSENT

This questionnaire statements are about implications of banditry on Socio-Economic development in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya.

Thank you for your participation.



PART A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Kindly indicate your gender. Male () Female ()

2. How long have you been in Baringo South Sub-County?

a. 1-5 years ()

b. 5-10 years ()

c. 11-15 years ()

d. Over 15 years ()

3. What is your occupation? Kindly indicate.

a. Businessperson ()

b. Farmer ()

c. Religious leader ()

d. Village Elder

e. Political Leader

e. Others (Specify).....

4. Please indicate your highest level of education.

a. Certificate

b. Diploma

c. Degree

d. Masters

e. PHD

e. Others

5. What is your age bracket?

a. 20 years and below

b. 21-30 years

c. 31-40 years

d. 41-50 years

e. Over 50 years

PART B: CAUSES OF BANDITRY

Kindly give your opinion by rating the following statement about causes of banditry in Baringo South Sub-County.

Where 1, =Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Banditry is partially caused by pasture and water disputes in the Sub-County.					

Boundary disputes are causes of banditry in the Sub-County.					
Community cultural believes is a cause of banditry in the Sub-County.					
Commercial interests are a cause of banditry in the Sub-County.					
Small arms and light weapons (SALW) access is a cause of banditry in the Sub-County.					

PART C: BANDITRY AND INCOME LEVELS

Kindly give your opinion by rating the following statement about banditry and income levels in Baringo South Sub-County.

Where 1, =Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Banditry is one of the causes of poverty in the Sub-County.					
Banditry has resulted to destruction of business activities in the Sub-County.					
Banditry has made it unfavourable for investors to do business in the Sub-County.					
There is decrease in rearing livestock by residents due to banditry in the Sub-County.					

Injuries caused by banditry incidents have hampered some people from engaging in economic activities in the Sub-County.					
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PART D: BANDITRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Kindly give your opinion by rating the following statement about banditry and employment in Baringo South Sub-County.

Where 1, =Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Banditry is one of the causes of unemployment in the Sub-County.					
Banditry has impacted negatively to businesses in the Sub-County.					
Some employees are reluctant to work in the Sub-County due to banditry.					
Due to illiteracy levels in banditry prone areas youth employability is affected in the Sub-County.					
Employment opportunities are low in banditry prone areas due to lack of investors in the Sub-County.					

PART E: BANDITRY AND LITERACY LEVELS

Kindly give your opinion by rating the following statement about banditry and literacy levels in Baringo South Sub-County.

Where 1, =Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Schools have been closed due to banditry incidents in the Sub-County.					
Teachers, learners, and parents are in fear of banditry attacks that may occur in their school area within the Sub- County.					
There are school dropouts in the Sub-County caused by banditry.					
Due to banditry in some areas of the Sub-County, learners walk for long distances to access education.					
Many children begin school late due to banditry in the Sub-County.					

Part F: Mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County,

Kenya

Kindly give your opinion by rating the following statement mitigation and prevention measures to banditry in Baringo South Sub-County.

Where 1, =Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Deployment of sufficient security officers in the Sub-County					
Use of technology such as drones to conduct aerial surveillance on banditry hit areas					

Supporting pastoralists during drought situations to ensure that their livestock survive					
Create awareness and support pastoralist communities on diversification of economic activities in the Sub-County					
Infrastructural development such as good road network, electricity, and water					
Construction of more schools and advocating for mandatory basic education for all children in the Sub-County					
Create awareness on cultural mind-sets that promote too much valuation/overreliance of livestock					

Part G: Extent of banditry attack in the Households

State if your household has ever banditry attack.

Not at all

To a little extent

To some extent

To a great extent

To a very great extent

Appendix V: Project Research Workplan

S/N	ACTIVITY	DATE
1	Proposal Development writing	June-July 2023
2	Research Seminar Presentation	September 2023
3	Piloting Study	October 2023
4	Field Data Collection	November-December 2023
5	Project Examination	January 2024
6	Making Corrections	February 2024
7	Publication from Project Research Work	March 2024
8	Submission of Final Copy of Project	April 2024



Mount Kenya University

Appendix VI: Introduction Letter



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MASSC/2022/44111

24th 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: DICKSON NGUTUNYA CHEMASE- REGISTRATION NO. MASSC/2022/44111

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Criminology and Security Studies** in the department of **Social and Development Studies** in the **School of Social Sciences**.

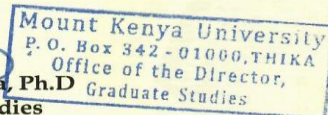
The title of his research is **"Assessing the Implications of Banditry to Socio-Economic Development in Baringo South Sub- County, Kenya."** He has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data for his research between **November, 2023 and January, 2024**.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies

Enc.



Appendix VII: Ethical Review Clearance Certificate



REF: MKU/ISERC/3346

Date: 24 November 2023

TO: DICKSON NGUTUNYA CHEMASE

REG: MASSC/2022/44111

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ASSESSING THE IMPLICATIONS OF BANDITRY TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BARINGO SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

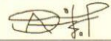
This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2390**. The approval period is **24/11/2023 - 23/11/2024**.

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.




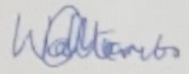

Yours sincerely,



The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD Box 342 - 0100, Thika
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Appendix VIII: Research Licence

 <p>REPUBLIC OF KENYA</p>	 <p>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION</p>
Ref No: 658979	Date of Issue: 15/December/2023
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr.. Dickson Ngutunya Chemase of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Baringo on the topic: Assessing the Implications of Banditry to Socio-Economic Development in Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya. for the period ending : 15/December/2024.</p>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/23/31875	
658979	
Applicant Identification Number	Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
	Verification QR Code
	
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