PERCEIVED COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS AND MANAGEMENT OF BANDITRY AND CATTLE RUSTLING MENACE IN BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA

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A Research Project Submitted In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Award Of The Degree Of Master Of Arts In Monitoring And Evaluation In The Department Of Business Of Africa Nazarene University

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for an academic award in any other university.

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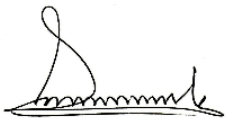
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This research was conducted under our supervision and is submitted with our approval as university supervisors.



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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family for offering me continual support and encouragement during my educational journey. Also, for withstanding the length of times that I spent away from home.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It has been an exciting, challenging, and informative study period at the African Nazarene University and I am fortunate to have had the opportunity to carry out this study as a demonstration of the knowledge gained during the period I studied for my undergraduate degree.

I am grateful to my family who stood with me in prayers throughout this duration.

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ABSTRACT

Banditry and cattle rustling activities is mostly prevalent in the North–western region of Kenya. This involved stealing cattle of the highest breed or replenishing animals lost through disease outbreaks and drought. These raids have had negative effects to the communities such as loss of lives, living in fear and destruction of properties. Consequently, various measures are being put in place to manage banditry and cattle rustling menace. This study, therefore, sought to review management of banditry and cattle rustling menace by fulfilling the following objective; a review of the perceived community livelihood on managing banditry and cattle rustling in Baringo County. The theoretical foundations of the study comprised of Opportunity Theory and the theory of Change. To achieve this objective a descriptive survey and correlational research design was employed. The population for the study comprised of 316 Moran group leaders. This included County Commissioners, District Peace Committees, village head elders, chiefs, and leaders of the Moran groups, Moran group leaders. Questionnaires was used to gather information from a sample of 168 respondents while interview guide was issued to County Commissioners, District Peace Committees, village head elders, chiefs, and leaders for qualitative data. The data was collected through drop and pick method which is a convenient and time saving mode of administering questionnaire. The narrative data to be obtained through open ended questions was qualitatively analyzed through content analysis. While quantitative data was analyzed through correlation analysis and descriptive statistics with the help of SPSS tool. Descriptive data was presented in the form of tables and figures. Pre–testing was conducted and the questionnaire was found to be valid and reliable. The study concludes that cultural practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (β1=0.364, p value= 0.000). In addition, the study concludes that economic practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (β1=0.305, p value= 0.001). Further, the study concludes that social practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (β1=0.294, p value= 0.002). From the findings, this study recommends that the community elders in Baringo County should uphold some cultural practices like marriage and fight practices of female Genital Mutilation. In addition, the study recommends community elders in Baringo County to uphold economic practices like livestock farming, crop production, bee keeping, livestock basic care and bull raising to help with the management of banditry and cattle rustling. From the results, the study therefore suggests further studies on the influence of perceived community livelihoods on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. In addition, the study found that the independent variables

(cultural practices, economic practices and social practices) could only explain 83.0% of banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. This study therefore suggests further research on other factors affecting banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

This section provided simple definitions of key terms as used in the study.

Conflict resolution mechanism refers to the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution.

Cultural practices these are values and beliefs exercised by a particular community. In this case, values and beliefs are marriage, female genital mutilation, and herding culture.

Economic practices are activities by the community used to generate income or a source of livelihood. They include livestock farming, crop production, bee keeping, livestock basic care, and bull raising.

Livestock rustling is a cultural practice of testing a person's bravery and prowess. It also refers to the armed attacks by one group of people on another to steal livestock. It involves the theft of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. It is usually accompanied by rape, abductions, torching of houses and food, banditry, clashes over water and pastures, and indiscriminate killings.

In Baringo County, livestock rustling is usually characterized by livestock theft, banditry and abductions, indiscriminate killings, guns and

small arms proliferation, and disputes over grazing land and water points. Livelihoods are the sum of ways in which people make a living.

Pastoralism is a form of farming that involves animal husbandry and includes caring, tending, and using animals such as camels, goats, cattle, yaks, llamas, and sheep. It also contains a mobile element, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water.

Pastoral livelihoods depend on access to assets, such as pasture, water, animal health services, markets, credit, and education, and the environment where these assets are combined for production and consumption purposes, namely political, organizational, institutional infrastructure. The most critical support determining pastoral livelihoods is their livestock because livestock perform a multifunctional role that combines economic, social, and ecological needs.

In the region of study, locals derive their livelihoods majorly from livestock. This has been negatively affected by livestock rustling leading to food insecurity, environmental degradation, loss of property and lives, displacement of large sections of the population, and pressure on land/congestion, which has led to increased spread of HIV/Aids, among other effects.

Social practices are day–to–day activities conducted by a community. It includes intermarriages, family set–up, and community relationships.

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
U.S	United States
SSPS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter described the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and research hypotheses. The chapter also described the limitation of the study, delimitations of the study, the scope of the study, and basic assumptions.

1.2 Background to the Study

Banditry and cattle rustling activities entail forceful raiding and theft of cattle among communities by deploying weapons that lead to loss of life and property destruction (Said, 2020). In Kenya, the practice is prevalent in the northwestern regions where nomadic pastoralists reside. Banditry and cattle rustling activities in these regions occur in relation to livestock raiding and scarcity of water, pasture, and land resources (Melil, 2018). Traditionally, raiding livestock would involve stealing cattle of the highest breed or replenishing animals lost through disease outbreaks and drought. The raids had minimal impact on the involved communities. However, the current form of raids is hostile, with communities employing forceful measures of obtaining cattle from their neighbors. Therefore, the situation necessitates deploying measures to manage the banditry and cattle rustling menace among nomadic pastoralist communities in Kenya.

1.2.1 Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Banditry and cattle rustling is a system of predatory exploitation of community resources that have gained ground in some regions within the country. The situation in Kenya has necessitated measures to curb the menace to restore peace and stability in the area (Melil, 2018). The steps of managing the hazard comprise; government intervention through deployment, effective investigating policing, educating the communities on peaceful living, and disarming members with firearms. Among the efforts that the government has tried to resolve the problem is through organizing peace meetings through Kenya National Cohesion and Integration Commission. It has also deployed security personnel in these regions, but it has also not eliminated the problem in this region. The government has also used infrastructure development in trying to resolve the issue. It has built schools hoping to encourage boys in this region to study instead of growing to become cattle rustlers.

1.2.2 Perceived Community Livelihoods

Community livelihood refers to practices essential to daily life that communities and individuals partake. The practices aid in securing basic needs of life, such as clothing, shelter, water, and food (Lomoywara, 2018). Perceived community livelihoods relate to the economic, social, and cultural practices of the communities which reside in Baringo County. Economic practices are how communities obtain and manage their monetary, labor, and material resources. Social practices are the customary and typical daily practices that communities engage in their society. Cultural practices are the

traditions or customs that are associated with a particular community.

1.2.2.1 Cultural Practices

Cultural practices entail the exhibition of traditions or customs that are associated with a particular community. The cultural practices reflect the beliefs and values that members of a specific community have held for generations. The cultural traditions of the communities in Baringo County comprise banditry and cattle rustling activities (Kipng'ok, 2017). The communities believe in heroism, and thus, the Morans engage in violent cattle rustling and banditry activities to portray themselves as heroes by defeating members of other communities. By becoming heroes, individuals who participate in banditry and cattle rustling are praised and respected. The aim of the cultural practices of the communities is to enhance their social and economic well–being.

1.2.2.2 Economic Practices

Economic practice entails how people obtain and manage their monetary, labor, and material resources. The economic practices involve earning income through production activities and utilizing the proceeds to satisfy wants and needs. In the Kenyan Baringo communities, rampant banditry and cattle rustling, animal keeping, crop production, and beekeeping are vital economic activities (Melil, 2018). The economic value placed on owning livestock is part of the reason for the problem. The economic practices of the communities that reside in Baringo are thus a source of income that satisfies their needs and wants.

1.2.2.3 Social Practices

Social practices entail the typical and habitual daily practices that the Baringo communities engage in their society. The social courses of Baringo County communities comprise marriage and dowry payment (Kipng'ok, 2017). The communities engage in traditional marriage ceremonies governed, negotiated, entered into, and celebrated through unwritten customary laws. The groom pays dowry to the bride's family during the marriage ceremony. In the Baringo County communities, men are allowed to marry more than once; this necessitates the increased need for more livestock to cater for the various brides' dowries. The grooms yearn to pay the highest dowry by giving many animals attained through cattle rustling activities.

1.2.4 Profile of Baringo County

Baringo County is situated in the Rift Valley Region and shares borders with 8 counties namely, West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin–Gishu Counties to the South West, and Elgeyo–Marakwet to the West. The County is divided into 6 Sub–Counties, namely Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty. The map of Baringo county is shown in Appendix III.

The County occupies an area of 11,015 square kilometers and had a population of 555,561 people in 2009 and projected to be 723,411, 853, 515 in 2017 and 2022 respectively. The main ethnic communities inhabiting Baringo County are the Tugen, Pokot and Ilchamus with minority groups such as the Endorois, Nubians, Ogiek, Kikuyu and Turkana.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Cattle rustling are a significant issue of concern among pastoralist communities. They do subsistence agriculture but have poor yields since most depend on traditional seeds instead of advanced seeds that can withstand the climate. As observed in the background information comprised of small–scale violence, the conventional form of cattle rustling had fewer deaths and destruction of properties (Lokamar et al., 2020). It was not a security threat since the communities had no small arms found illegally with the community members today, and there was no commercialization of cattle. However, the new cattle rustling in Kenya has amplified violence, loss of life, and commercialization of the process. There is also mention of politics in the banditry and cattle rustling in Baringo County, complicating this issue further. Well–structured and managed cartels have organized more intense and frequent cattle raids on pastoralists. Due to such eventualities, pastoralists have resorted to the sale of livestock as insurance against the commercialization of cattle rustling (Amene, 2009). There are political and law enforcers in the area who have had policies to help curb the menace.

Questions on balance between livelihood and management and implementations to curb banditry and cattle rustling have gone unanswered. The Kenyan government, the local community, and the civil society have employed measures to deal with banditry and cattle rustling. The measures include mopping illegal arms, deploying more police officers, peacebuilding and restoration, and cutting off illicit arms and livestock trade, among other strategies (Amene, 2009).

There are growing concerns on how the cultural, social, and economic activities practices by communities within the regions where the nomadic pastoralists reside negatively influence the management efforts for banditry and cattle rustling. Adamu & Ekere (2020) did a study concerning the security threat that banditry and cattle rustling brought to the country. The research design of the study was content analysis. The study concluded that the livelihood practices of cattle rustling among the nomadic pastoralists had negative impacts on efforts to manage hostility and conflicts in the region and were a threat to national security. Said (2020) conducted a study to establish the effectiveness of mitigation strategies for cattle rustling among pastoral communities. The research methodology was descriptive, employing both quantitative and qualitative measures. The study findings were that violent and constant raids for the acquisition of cattle as a source of livelihood negatively impacted cattle rustling mitigation strategies.

There were high expectations that the devolved government would help settle issues and help community members settle their differences, reduce conflict and violence contributed by cattle rustling, and solve the security issue. The involvement of politics in the process has complicated the process of coming up with a solution, minor literature on how livelihood and policy monitoring relates to cattle rustling menace in the County. An extensive study on the two subjects can help resolve the menace, which has led to the loss of lives and adverse effects on the County's economic vitality. Studies to illustrate how banditry and cattle rustling management is crucial in embarking on positive community livelihoods. The study sought to address this research gap by assessing perceived community livelihoods on

managing banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following objectives;

(i) To establish how cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya.

(ii) To determine how economic practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya.

(iii) To assess the extent to which social practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

1.6 Research Hypothesis

H_1: There is no significant relationship between cultural practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

H_2: There is no significant relationship between economic practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

H_3: There is no significant relationship between social practices on

banditry and cattle rustle menace.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study is significant since it may contribute to the body of knowledge regarding community livelihoods, policy monitoring, banditry, and cattle rustling in Baringo County, Kenya. The study may answer the following research question: What is the perceived means of livelihood among Communities in the County, and the relationship between community livelihoods and policy monitoring in managing banditry and cattle rustling in the area. The study would benefit researchers; it would inform them on the menace of banditry and cattle rustling in the County. It would thus, establish the extent to which it has occurred and the negative impacts and inform on the culture of the Baringo communities and its influence on cattle rustling activities in Baringo County.

The study would also benefit the Baringo community. It would inform the community on the negative results of criminal activities in the area and illustrate the importance of peaceful co–existence. The study may benefit policymakers. It would inform the policymakers on the effectiveness of the policies and strategies employed to manage banditry and cattle rustling in Baringo County and achieve the desired goal. It would also suggest improvement in areas whereby the guidelines have not effectively achieved the desired goal. Academically, the study may formulate a thesis report and research papers to document the research findings.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to Baringo County due to the recent cattle raiding activities, my familiarity and its accessibility. This was narrowed down to three communities: The Tugen, Illchamus, and Pokot communities. The area of study, Baringo County, is the most affected County in banditry and cattle rustling issues. The three communities the research sought to focus on are the most affected; hence their focus can help solve the menace.

In the academic scope of the study, the research looked at policies suggested by different leaders in the targeted region to end banditry and cattle rustling. For example, pastoralism continues to survive and remain productive within the rangelands amid environmental stresses such as droughts and floods through various actor roles, institutions, and knowledge systems that showcase pastoral resilience. The research assumed other factors such as political interferences and the influence of the media and focus on the perceived livelihood among the three communities and policy monitoring strategies and how they affect the cattle conflict.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

One of the primary limitations of the study was security. The communities targeted by this study possess illegal small arms, which pose security threats to the researcher, primarily due to the sensitivity of the research subject. Since there are many perceptions concerning an outsider looking for information, there are threats that some individuals can rise against the researcher. To counter the challenge, there would be employment of strategies such as liaising with the county security office to provide escort services. The sampling areas would also be determined by

looking at places with less risk of security. Other challenges that would limit the study include the language barrier, lack of cooperation by respondents, and unwillingness to share some of the information they may perceive as private. Respondents would be explained to on the importance of the study and that it is for information purposes and not for spy purposes. Someone can use some of the information from one community to attack the rival community. To counter this limitation, respondents would also sign an informed consent form and agree with the researcher on the information to give. Such aspects that form part of criminal networks pose a significant challenge. The study examined the assertion that state officials turn a blind eye or collaborate with criminals. Another limitation was the COVID–19 pandemic which limits interactions with older members of the communities who are vulnerable to the disease. The researcher would ensure they adhere to COVID–19 social distancing guidelines and regularly put on masks when interacting with the elderly.

1.10 Delimitation of the Study

The study was delimited to Baringo County. The delimitation of Baringo County is informed by the rampant insecurity cases that have been witnessed in the region regarding banditry and cattle rustling activities. The perceive community livelihoods of the communities in the region also have an influence on banditry and cattle rustling. In the region, there has also been deployment of management strategies for the management of banditry and cattle rustling which are subject to monitoring and evaluation.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

There are three assumptions to this study. Firstly, the researcher assumes that the respondents would be willing to discuss banditry and cattle rustling frankly in the region. The second assumption is that the participants would be able to explain the causes of such acts eloquently. Lastly, the respondents would be willing to discuss the effects of policymakers on solving the issue.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The study also deployed two theories which include opportunity theory and the theory of change.

1.12.1 Opportunity Theory

Opportunity theory is the core theory anchoring the study. Ohlin and Cloward developed the theory in (1960). The theory establishment is on three factors: routine activities, rational choice, and criminal subcultures. The foundational idea is that people search for wealth and opportunities in ways that may be legitimate or illegitimate to acquire what they desire. The opportunity theory also focuses on crime and criminal activities of obtaining a livelihood. The theory assumes that economic deprivation causes disorganization and strain, encouraging individuals to deploy offensive survival and wealth acquisition mechanisms. The theory also suggests that criminals often make rational decisions and select targets to obtain vast gains with little effort but high risk.

The theory is relevant to the study since it aided in understanding cattle rustling as a source of livelihood in Baringo, County of Kenya.

Opportunity theory suggests that opportunities present an essential source of livelihood to people in Baringo County. People in Baringo County do not employ legitimate ways of obtaining their wealth, and thus their wealth is acquired through banditry and raids of different communities against others. Cattle raids are usually a cycle among the communities whereby they take turns in attacking each other. Cattle rustling is thus a livelihood opportunity for people in this area since it is the primary way they acquire wealth in the form of cattle.

Kelly et al. (2019) propose that financial strain on individuals and inability to repay debt is a critical factor contributing significantly to engagement in crime. Poverty is, therefore, the main propagator of criminal activities; individuals who participate in criminal acts are often struggling to survive economically. The criticism of opportunity theory results from its limitations: the victimization of some community members. It does not explain the reality of criminal dispositions and encourages participation in crime as a source of obtaining livelihood (Wilcox and Cullen, 2018).

1.12.2 Theory of Change

Weiss (1990) formulated the theory of change. The development of the idea was to analyze initiatives promoting political and social change. The concept of change is a method employed in planning, participation, and evaluation to encourage societal social change. The theory of change focuses on observing and explaining how a program or project activities contribute to achieving the intended intervention activity. It defines the objectives and identifies the required preconditions.

The theory was relevant to the study since it aided in evaluating policy monitoring and the management of banditry and the cattle rustling menace in Baringo County of Kenya. Cattle raiding and banditry in the region have significantly led to the loss of lives, injury, and migration of some communities out of the area. Formulation of policies and taking actions aids in managing banditry and cattle rustling activities in Baringo County. The procedures and measures promote the peaceful co–existence of communities in Baringo County. The theory of change aided in evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness of the strategies for managing banditry and cattle rustling in the area and achievement.

The theory of change allows an evaluator to comprehend actions being enacted and makes connections between interventions and outcomes (Reinholz & Andrews, 2020). Criticism of the idea of evolution follows its limitations; for instance, the theory assumes that inputs yield outputs and outputs yield outcomes. The approach also has difficulty articulating aspired goals and limits logistical and practical challenges (Armitage et al., 2019). The assumption is not viable since this may not always be the observed case. However, the theory's limitation improvements are gathering adequate information on the assumption status to establish whether the assumptions are valid.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows the diagrammatic relationship between community–led livelihood evaluation and governance of cattle rustling menace. The independent variable is represented by assessing

livelihoods, while the government of cattle rustling menace defines the dependent variable. The conceptual framework showing the relation between the variables under investigation is shown in figure 1.

The perceived economic livelihood practices of the communities; the social, cultural, and economic practices are independent variables and thus exert an influence on the management of banditry and cattle rustling, which is a dependent variable. Monitoring and evaluating practices that are the moderating variable strengthens the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

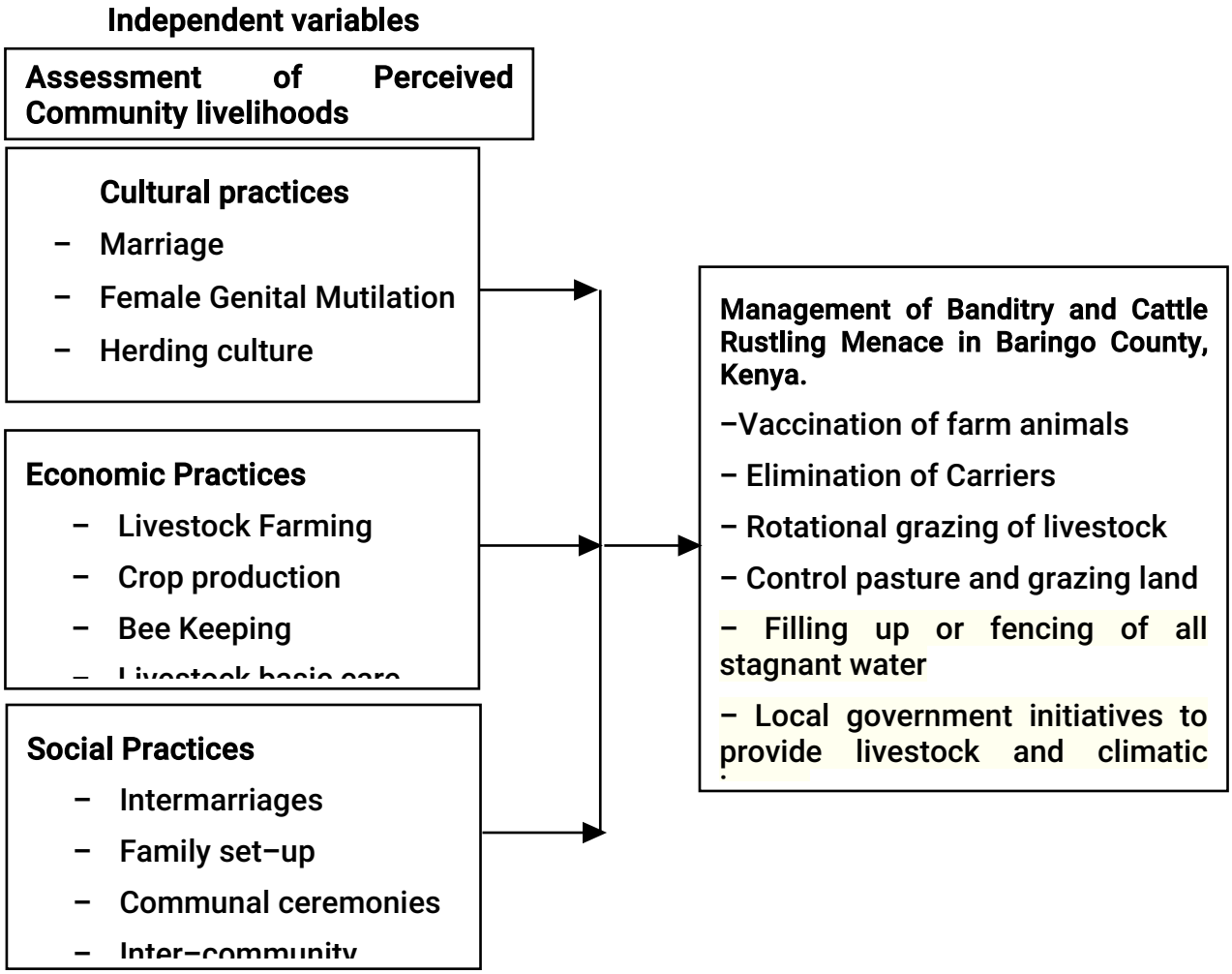


Figure 1. 2: Conceptual framework of perceived community Livelihood and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace in Baringo County, Kenya

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher focused on empirical literature review, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework. In the helpful literature review, the chapter reflected on all the study variables, including managing banditry and cattle rustling, cultural, social, and economic factors propagating banditry and cattle rustling, among other aspects of cattle rustling. In the theoretical framework, the study expands on two theories reflected in chapter one: opportunity theory and the theory of change. The chapter concluded with a look at the summary of the literature review and literature gaps.

2.2 Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling

Bashir et al. (2018) conducted a study to assess existing preventive approaches for cattle rustling in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study employed the descriptive research methodology. Conduction of in–depth interviews was among herders, community members, security agents, and vigilante members. The study's findings reveal that the management of cattle rustling in Kaduna state was through the civil defense, police force, and local vigilante groups. Traditional institutions and disarmament were also some strategies for curbing cattle rustling in Kaduna state. The study, however, did not illustrate whether the methods were effective in reducing the menace.

Filipová and Johanisova (2017) conducted a study to evaluate the changes in pastoralist commons management and their implications in

Karamoja, Uganda. The study adopted a mixed methodology research design with observation, focus group discussion, and semi–structured interviews. The study's findings revealed that cattle raids were violent and by with their conduction being by the young armed men in a quest to secure livestock. Management of the cattle raids was through arresting the culprits, disarmament, and sending soldiers to the areas where the attacks were prevalent. The study, however, did not establish the effectiveness of the cattle rustling and banditry methods for curbing the menace.

Wamuyu (2017) conducted a study to establish a conceptual framework for implementing a cattle–based recovery system in cattle rustling areas of Kenya. The research methodology applied was content analysis, where the researcher concluded and found from other researchers' published work. The study findings revealed that cattle recovery was managing the cattle rustling menace by recovering stolen cattle. Ear notching, branding, and ear tags were techniques employed in tracking stolen cattle. The study, however, did not reveal the effectiveness of the strategies used in managing cattle rustling.

In Kenya, communities like Pokot and Turkana often clash due to cattle rustling. They are said to have practiced Banditry and Cattle Rustling over time, something that arose war amid them. Since its start in 2013, there is sending of police to rescue those abducted. The farmers have taken risks as they operate in these regions on Turkana despite the take. In Pokot, there have been administrative police and Anti–Stock Theft Unit, but they have regularly been blocked by over 200 Pokot men armed, claiming the place was under their jurisdiction.

2.3 Perceived Community Livelihood

Various scholars have conducted research relating to community livelihood and Management of banditry are based on various scholars. Bashir. & Mustapha. (2021) carried out a study on Farmers–herdsmen conflict, cattle rustling, and banditry: The dialectics of insecurity in Anka and Maradun Local Government area of Zamfara State, Nigeria. The study investigated the impact of farmer–herdsman conflicts on cattle rustling and banditry, as well as vice versa. Exploratory research was done to acquire primary data from respondents using focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KII). The shortage of natural resources and the frustration–aggression theory were used in this investigation. The study's findings demonstrated that farmer–herder conflict leads to livestock rustling and banditry. It also indicated that cattle rustling and banditry exacerbated the farmers–herders conflict in Zamfara State's local government region. The study discovered that the convergence of farmer–herder conflicts, cattle rustling, and banditry poses a severe threat to people's safety and security. However, the study was limited since it did not indicate how monitoring and evaluation activities contributed to the management of cattle rustling in the livestock rearing region in Zamfara State's local government region.

Ferse et al. (2012) conducted a study to establish the livelihoods of ornamental coral fishers in Indonesia. The study population comprised the coral fishermen of Indonesia. The coral fishermen were dependent on collecting live coral from the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean. The study's findings revealed that fishermen engaged in maritime roving banditry through excessive exploitation of coral reeves to depletion to earn a

livelihood. The banditry contributed to the lack of the resource. Marine roving banditry presented challenges to the management of marine resources. However, the study was limited since it did not illustrate how perceived community livelihood contributed to banditry management.

Olaniyan and Yahaya (2016) conducted a study intending to understand cattle rustling in Northern Nigeria. The study's research design was content analysis since it deployed and analyzed previous research findings on the same topic and concluded. The study was months between 2013 and 2014, whereby there was the rustling of 7000 cattle on herders and livestock farms in the Northern Nigerian region. The study findings revealed that the communities in Northern depended on cattle as a source of livelihood. Cattle rustling activities were a threat to this livelihood source. Management of the cattle rustling was through the government initiative of deploying security forces in the Northern Nigeria region. The study, however, did not reveal the connection between community livelihood and the management of cattle rustling.

Masys and Lin (2017) who conducted a study intending to assess the Asia–Pacific security challenges. The study methodology was on content analysis, whereby the findings of different researchers were subject to integration and analysis for conclusions. The study's findings revealed that in India, banditry was a significant security challenge through dacoit crimes. The Asia–Pacific security leaders committed to ensuring the curbing of banditry in the region was the management of the banditry challenges. However, the study was limited since it did not consider how evaluation and monitoring aid in managing banditry in the area.

Kaprom (2013) conducted a study on the effects of cattle rustling on economic development in Kasol Location, West Pokot County, Kenya. The target population of the study was pastoralists and young herders, who totaled up to 323 individuals. A sample of 175 was from the target population. The findings of the study revealed that the West Pokot communities derived their livelihood from livestock. The main economic activity of the communities was nomadic pastoralism. The pastoralists thus engaged themselves in cattle rustling in an effort of economic survival. However, management of cattle rustling in the regions was through government initiatives through the deployment of armed forces to curb the menace in the area. The study, however, did not reveal the link between community livelihoods and cattle rustling and banditry management.

Lomoywara (2018) conducted a study to evaluate the transformation of cattle rustling in West Pokot County of Kenya. The target population for the survey was households in West Pokot, which had a sample of 12 key respondents. The study was considering 15 years, between 1985 and 2000. Conflicts were management for the promotion of peace in the cattle rustling region of West Pokot. The study's findings revealed that the National Steering Committee and IGAD monitored and evaluated conflict management and peacebuilding effort in the cattle rustling region of West Pokot. However, the study did not reveal how the monitoring and evaluation led to the enhancement of cattle rustling and banditry management in West Pokot.

2.3.1 Cultural Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling

Research on cultural practices and management of banditry and cattle

rustling include Alemika (2013) who studied cattle rustling and banditry management have taken a Cultural dimension. His study involved states in Plateau in Nigeria. The explanatory model was generally predominant before the 1990s related dairy cattle theft with pastoralists' cultural customs or the impacts of environment on pastoralism. As of now, cow assaulting was relatively limited, occasional, and sought after with generally conventional weapons, and there was a low degree of brutality related to it. Although raiding seemed lawless, it was a type of worthy standard guidelines of commitment among the pastoralist’s bunches included (Triche 2014). The writing ascribed the wonder to culture issues connected with the pastoralists' cultural symbolism of grit and warrior custom, generational challenges, or an unforgiving, retribution chasing adventure.

The present status of mobilized cattle rustling addresses a change from the past conventional act of cattle rustling. Fulani has drilled cattle assaulting for a long time as a social example of showing ability and restocking drained stock. It is, for the most part, non–mobilized. The current spate of stirring is intensely mobilized and lethal. Various variables are inferable from this change. In the principal case, contemporary steers stirring exercises work as a type of coordinated wrongdoing, roused by abundance amassing given that continues are never liable to state tax collection. A significant catalyst for the partnered guiltiness is the presence of what Chris Kwaja caught as the "underground economy," which connects to the political economy of some agrarian social orders. An underground economy flourishes with mystery and the collection of untaxed riches. The shadow economy for this situation goes about as a source for taken cows and

acquires a ton of cash.

The Pokot are the most delicate part of the Kalenjin social gatherings. Generally, their identification is with the Maasai bunch and the Atelier. Concurring to the 1989 populace registration, the Kalenjin numbered 2.5 million, 220,000 were Pokot. Because of northern Kenya's semi–parched and delicate eco–arrangement, no one but pastoralism can be successfully polished. The peaceful networks to adapt to the ecological burdens that intermittently happen have received different systems.

A business opportunity for the fast removal of stock animates the flood of non–pastoralist entertainers into the cattle–rustling venture. Rousing of cattle robbery was by the rationale of "stock rearrangement" among taking an interest in pastoralist networks and the training assumption of a translocational and transnational person. Dairy cattle stirring turned into a "ruthless undertaking" with a "vent for excess," transforming into profoundly popularized and benefit situated endeavors. Subsequently, stirring turned out to be essential for a coordinated crook "hidden world establishment."

Baringo County is a potential cultural diversity region (Mkutu, 2010). The numerous communities, including the Pokot, Ilchamus, Tuyen, and a large group of other Kenyan people, have discovered a home in Baringo County, making Baringo the perfect meaning of social and diverse culture (CBK, 2008). Although Baringo is known for cultural diversity, there is by and large a threat of cultural tourism researches being item–based instead of market–based in the perspective of tourism advancement evaluation (CBK,

2008). With expanding supply of cultural attractions in Baringo, there is intense competition among attractions at all destination levels (Ipsos, 2013).

2.3.2 Economic Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling

From a global perspective, The Toronto Sun reports that Canada has more than 6,000 cattle theft a year, a rising number. In light of the expanding number, the Alberta Western Stock Growers' Association is expanding, by up to 5,000 percent, the prizes given for the captures of steers rustlers. In Australia, such taking is regularly alluded to as duffing and the culprit as a Duffer. In North America, particularly in Cowboy culture, dairy cattle burglary is tricked stirring, and a person who participates in it is a rustler. In the American Old West, stirring was a real offense, and it did regularly bring about lynching by vigilantes. Struggle over supposed stirring was a significant issue in the Johnson district battle in the U.S territory of Wyoming (UIS Fact Sheet, 2011). The change from open reach to fenced touching progressively decreased the act of stirring in North America. In the twentieth century, supposed —suburban stirring' became more regular, with rustlers anesthetizing dairy cattle and taking them straightforwardly to sell. It frequently happens around evening time, presenting issues for law authorization because, on massive farms, it can require a few days for the loss of cows to be seen and announced. Conviction is uncommon to nonexistent.

Regionally, issues of cattle rustling are in South Sudan, where a high dowry and economic pressure amid societies bearing the blame. The BBC News states that more than 200 individuals have passed on, and many dairy

cattle taken in the most recent cows' assaults in South Sudan (BBC, 2016). Tanzanian police detailed those 4,422 instances of cows stirring were accounted for last year (2015), contrasted with 11,855 animals taken in 2010 (Toronto Sun Report, 2015). As per Behnke (2008), the domesticated animal is a significant type of peaceful capital, other than working as a creation, stockpiling, transport, and movement of food and abundance. Pastoralists dwell in beyond 21 nations across the African mainland. Clashes influence many of these peaceful networks by conflicts through cows stirring, with possible related effects on their jobs.

In Kenya, the material bases of the pastoralists' economy have been disturbed, and they can presently do not stay alive from their crowds. Social connections can, at this point, not keep up with the customary frameworks. In other words, the conventional profound quality has fallen after a burst in the design of social relationships on which individuals' lives were pivoted (Markakis, 1993). The businesspersons and traders who are said to so much benefit from this Banditry and Cattle Rustling. They can easily access the low –cost animals sold by the pastoralists that translate to many cash on selling them in urban areas. This problem has been relooked broadly in East Africa, with the acquisition of markets and a project like the Mifugo project that is significant in dealing with the issue.

2.3.3 Social Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling

On social practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling Anyango et al (2017) conducted a study on Socio–Economic Effects of Cattle –Rustling in Borabu Sub–County, Nyamira County, Kenya. A parallel

convergent mixed method was adopted. The study targeted 90 youths, 97 cattle herders, 13 county education directors and school heads and 50 community members including elders and religious leaders of Borabu Sub–County. The study revealed that cattle rustling in Borabu Sub–County was propagated by traditional practices, economic gains, illiteracy, marginalization and poor governance tendencies. The study concluded that cattle rustling had crippled various forms of development. For instance, the right to life was being violated by the raiders who stole, killed and destroyed people and property.

Onwuzuruigbo (2020) conducted a study on ungoverned forest spaces and cattle rustling in Northern Nigeria. The study deployed a content analysis research design in which data analysis from previous studies led to obtaining research findings. The research findings established that cattle rustling activities in Northern Nigeria resulted were majorly conducted for political and commercial gains. In this study, a social practice of populations in Northern Nigeria was nomadic pastoralism. Management of cattle rustling in this region was by a task force established to combat cattle rustling and associated activities. Another management technique was implanting micro –chips on cattle for tracking purposes. The study, however, did not reveal the link between social practices and cattle rustling management.

Said (2020) studied the effectiveness of cattle rustling mitigation strategies among pastoral communities in Loima Sub–County of Turkana sub–county Kenya. The target population for the survey was informants and members of the youth group. The sample for the study comprised 27 informants and 112 youth group members. The study was conducted based

on a five–year duration (2009–2013). The study's findings revealed that the social practices of communities who engaged in cattle rustling entailed capturing cattle for dowry payment. The local community elders managed cattle rustling who discouraged the vice and government intervention through peace works. The study, however, did not reveal the link between social practices and cattle rustling management.

2.4 Summary of Literature Review

Table 2.1: Summary of Relevant Studies and Gaps

Author and year	Objective	Methodology	Findings	Research gaps
Bashir et al. (2018)	To assess existing preventive approaches for cattle rustling in Kaduna State, Nigeria.	descriptive research methodology	The study's findings reveal that the management of cattle rustling in Kaduna state was through the civil defense, police force, and local vigilante groups	The study, however, did not illustrate whether the methods were effective in reducing the menace.
Filipová and Johanisova (2017)	To evaluate the changes in pastoralist commons management and their implications in Karamoja, Uganda	Mixed methodology research design	The study's findings revealed that cattle raids were violent and by with their conduction being by the young armed men in a quest to secure livestock. Management of the cattle raids was through arresting the culprits, disarmament, and sending soldiers to the areas where the attacks were prevalent.	The study, however, did not establish the effectiveness of the cattle rustling and banditry methods for curbing the menace.
Wamuyu (2017)	To establish a conceptual framework for implementing a cattle –based recovery system in cattle rustling areas of Kenya	Content analysis	Revealed that cattle recovery was managing the cattle rustling menace by recovering stolen cattle. Ear notching, branding, and ear tags were techniques employed in tracking stolen cattle.	The study, however, did not reveal the effectiveness of the strategies used in managing cattle rustling.
Bashir.B & Mustapha.M.A (2021).	Study on Farmers–herdsmen conflict, cattle	Exploratory research	Farmer–herder conflict leads to livestock rustling and banditry. Convergence of farmer–herder	However, the study did not show how social behaviors influenced

	rustling, and banditry: The dialectics of insecurity in Anka and Maradun Local Government area of Zamfara State, Nigeria.		conflicts, cattle rustling, and banditry poses a severe threat to people's safety and security	banditry management. The report did not address livestock rustling operations in the Zamfara State, Nigeria
Ferse et al. (2012)	To establish the livelihoods of ornamental coral fishers in Indonesia.	Descriptive research design	The study's findings revealed that fishermen engaged in maritime roving banditry through excessive exploitation of coral reeves to depletion to earn a livelihood. The banditry contributed to the lack of the resource.	However, the study was limited since it did not illustrate how perceived community livelihood contributed to banditry management.
Olaniyan and Yahaya (2016)	Study intending to understand cattle rustling in Northern Nigeria.	Content analysis	The study findings revealed that the communities in Northern depended on cattle as a source of livelihood. Cattle rustling activities were a threat to this livelihood source. Management of the cattle rustling was through the government initiative of deploying security forces in the Northern Nigeria region.	The study, however, did not reveal the connection between community livelihood and the management of cattle rustling.
Masys and Lin (2017)	To assess the Asia–Pacific security challenges.	Content analysis,	The study's findings revealed that in India, banditry was a significant security challenge through dacoit crimes. The Asia–Pacific security leaders committed to ensuring the curbing of banditry in the region was the management of the banditry challenges.	The study was limited since it did not consider how evaluation and monitoring aid in managing banditry in the area.

Kaprom (2013)	The effects of cattle rustling on economic development in Kasol Location, West Pokot County, Kenya	A descriptive survey design	The findings of the study revealed that the West Pokot communities derived their livelihood from livestock. The main economic activity of the communities was nomadic pastoralism. The pastoralists thus engaged themselves in cattle rustling in an effort of economic survival.	The study, however, did not reveal the link between community livelihoods and cattle rustling and banditry management.
Lomoywara (2018)	To evaluate the transformation of cattle rustling in West Pokot County of Kenya.	Mixed research design,	The study's findings revealed that the National Steering Committee and IGAD monitored and evaluated conflict management and peace building effort in the cattle rustling region of West Pokot.	The study did not reveal how the monitoring and evaluation led to the enhancement of cattle rustling and banditry management in West Pokot.
Anyango et al (2077)	Socio–Economic Effects of Cattle–Rustling in Borabu Sub–County, Nyamira County, Kenya	A parallel convergent mixed method was adopted	Cattle rustling in Borabu Sub–County was propagated by traditional practices, economic gains, illiteracy, marginalization and poor governance tendencies. Cattle rustling had crippled various forms of development	The study did not, however, reveal how social behaviors influenced banditry management. The report made no mention of livestock rustling in the area.
Onwuzuruigbo (2020)	Ungoverned forest spaces and cattle rustling in Northern Nigeria.	Content analysis research design	Cattle rustling activities in Northern Nigeria resulted were majorly conducted for political and commercial gains. In this study, a social practice of populations in Northern Nigeria was nomadic pastoralism. Management of cattle rustling in this region was by a task force established to combat cattle	The study did not reveal the link between social practices and cattle rustling management.

			rustling and associated activities.	
Said (2020)	The effectiveness of cattle rustling mitigation strategies among pastoral communities in Loima Sub–county of Turkana sub–county Kenya	A cross–sectional descriptive survey	the effectiveness of cattle rustling mitigation strategies among pastoral communities in Loima Sub –county of Turkana sub–county Kenya	The study, however, did not reveal the link between social practices and cattle rustling management.

Source: Author (2021)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter contained the research methodology of the study, which comprised the following sections: research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, pilot testing of instruments, the validity of instruments, reliability of instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and operationalization of the variables.

3.2 Research Design

Research design provided an appropriate framework for study and establishes how vital study information was obtained (Sileyew, 2019). An essential factor to consider in the research design process is the decision concerning the research approach because it determined how vital information was gained (Sileyew, 2019). It specified methods and procedures to be used to collect data, measurement, and analysis (Ongwae, 2016). Descriptive research design was helpful as it displays the actual profile and relevant aspects of the situation of interest from an institution–oriented perspective (Sileyew, 2019). The descriptive survey and correlational research design. Descriptive survey involved quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, for instance, key informant interviews and questionnaire administration, which the study was employ. The selection of the research design was due to its capability of

describing practices, attitudes, beliefs held, ongoing processes felt effects, and developing trends that prevail. While correlational research design was used to test hypotheses and running regression analysis.

3.3 Target Population

Target population definition is persons of interest who are the focus of a study's research and from a sample was drawn (Allen, 2017). The target population of the survey connotes to the actual people to which the findings was generalized. The target population for this research comprised of communities that are residents of Baringo. However, the study's target respondents comprised households, County Commissioners, District Peace Committees, village head elders, chiefs, and leaders of the Moran groups in Baringo County. Selection of the chiefs, village head elders, Assistant County Commissioner, and District Peace Committees is on the basis of the belief that they are critical participants in managing banditry and cattle rustling in the region and the economic, social–cultural practices of communities on Baringo County. The Moran group leaders are key community leaders who participated in organizing raids and are therefore knowledgeable on the nature of banditry and cattle rustling conflicts in the region. The target population was therefore 116 chiefs, 100 Moran leaders, 100 village elders, the chairpersons of five district peace committees, and the assistant county commissioner. The distribution of study target population was as shown in Table 3.1.

The target population was selected based on their ability to provide us with the best information on management of cattle rustling and banditry

activities. It was assumed that chiefs, being representatives of the government, and village elders, receive and record cases of banditry and cattle rustling. Moran leaders on the other hand, have knowledge of banditry, either, through being victims or taking part in banditry activities.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Areas of Jurisdiction	Position of Leadership	No. of Leaders
Locations	Chiefs	116
Moran	Moran Leaders	100
Villages	Village elders	100
Total		316

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Sampling refers to selecting an aggregate upon which a researcher makes inference of the totality. A sampling procedure is a technique of drawing out individuals or a subset of a population to make statistical conclusions from them and therefore estimate features of the whole population (Taherdoost, 2017). The sampling technique for key informants (County Commissioners, District Peace Committees, village head elders, chiefs, and leaders of the Moran groups in Baringo County and police. Selection of the chiefs, village head elders, Assistant County Commissioner, and District Peace Committees) that the study employed purposive sampling. Purposive sampling entails identifying and selecting information–rich respondents with essential information regarding the

phenomenon of interest (Palinkas et al., 2015). For the household population, random sampling was conducted. This technique targeted specific members of a population based on their availability. The sampling process entails drawing samples that are representative of the target study population.

A sample is a portion of a study's statistical target population that represents the whole (Allen, 2017). A sample is a portion of a study's statistical target population that represents the whole (Allen, 2017). The sample is the individual whom the researcher selected for data collection purposes. The sample size that comprised the study's respondents was 10% of the entire population. The study used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) proportionate formula for sample size determination to obtain the study sample. With a population of 316 our sample size was 175.

Table 3. 2: Sample size

Respondent	Target Population	Proportion		Sample Size
Chiefs	116	116/316 0.36	=	0.36*175 = 42
Moran leaders	100	100/316 0.32	=	0.32*175 = 37
Village Elders	100	100/316 0.32	=	0.32*175 = 37
Total	**316**			**175**

3.5 Research Instruments

Data collection instruments are tools for data acquisition for a study. The study employed structured questionnaires and interview schedules for data

collection. They are handy tools that enable easy testing of large populations while providing meaningful results (Jones et al., 2013). The structured questionnaire was deployed since it is easier for the respondent to comprehend considering that some of the respondents may have low levels of education. The researcher administered questionnaires to the sampled individuals who comprised the chiefs, Moran leaders, and the village head elders. The researcher was assisted by two research assistants who guided the respondents at a personal level on how to respond to the questions and collect them. The questions were structured to enable the respondents to respond to the question with ease (Jones, 2013). The open–ended questions were administered to key informants namely: Assistant County Commissioner of Baringo and the chairpersons of five District Peace Committees of Baringo County.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of Instruments

A pilot study refers to a small–scale preliminary test of the study procedures and methods to aid in modifying and planning the main research (Fraser et al., 2018). A pilot done entails engaging a small group of respondents who may be the target respondents or volunteer individuals similar to the target respondents. The pilot study was done in Kabarnet, Baringo Central Sub–County. The study conducted the pilot test on 10% of the respondents as advocated for by Baker (1994) by administering the initial questionnaires and interview schedules. It was also conducted two months before the actual data collection process of the study. Once the conduction of the pilot study is through, the

researcher analyzed the responses and recording to obtain feedback regarding the clarity of questions, time taken to respond to each question, range of responses received. The analysis aided in improving the data collection instruments.

3.5.2 Validity of Instruments

The validity of data collection instruments is vital in determining the truthfulness, credibility, and exhaustiveness of the research data obtained (Bashir et al., 2008). The study maintained the validity of data collection by ensuring that the sampling of respondents comprised all the respondents who would give critical information for the analysis. The research also ensured that it employed adequate, suitable, and relevant questions for data collection for the study to ensure the exhaustiveness in data collection by pilot testing the questions two months before administering them for interviewing purposes. The validity of research instruments used in the study was ensured by reviewing and discussing them with the supervisor. The supervisor was able to advice on the most appropriate indicators that measured variables of the study.

3.5.3 Reliability of Instruments

The reliability of data collection instruments is how they produce consistent results every time they are employed to collect data. Reliability of the data collection instruments was estimated using Cronbach Alpha coefficient which assessed the internal consistency or homogeneity among the research instruments items. The alpha coefficients range from 0 to 1 with a high

coefficient implying that the items correlate highly among themselves. As a rule of thumb Cronbach alpha values that are above 0.7 are considered good and acceptable and indicate internal consistency. Values that are less than 0.7 are considered questionable and poor. The table 3.3 below presents the Cronbach Alpha value for all the sections of the questionnaire.

Table 3.3: Cronbach Alpha

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
Cultural Practices	0.703	Reliable
Economic Practices	0.713	Reliable
Social Practices	0.778	Reliable
Management of banditry	0.791	Reliable
Average Reliability	0.763	Reliable

From the findings it was deduced that all the sections of the study had a Cronbach alpha value that was above 0.7 and the overall Cronbach alpha was established to be 0.7626 which is greater than 0.7. Thus, it was concluded that the questionnaire utilized by the study to collect data was consistent and thus reliable for data collection.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The data collection procedure is determined to a great extent by objectives and research questions. Through these, respondents can give written or oral responses vital for research purposes and crucial for learning since they contribute to the body of knowledge (Canals, 2017). The study employed open–ended questionnaires and semi–structured interviews for the collection of data

from the respondents. The researcher administered the questionnaires to the respective locations of the selected respondents with the help of two trained and qualified research assistants. The research assistants were conversant with the local dialect and helped respondents with low educational levels correctly interpret and respond to the research questions. One–week period was adequate for the respondents to respond to the questionnaires. The research assistants followed up on the questionnaires and collect them for analysis once the respondents are through. Administration of the semi–structured interviews was on an online platform through either email due to the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic that limits visitation to offices. The interview adopted flexible time schedules to enable respondents who are relatively busy to participate with ease. The collected data drew inferences.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis entails cleaning, transforming, organizing, summarizing, and modeling collected research data to meaningfully organize, synthesize, and characterize information obtained from the data collection tool (Franzosi et al., 2009). Checking and editing of questionnaires ensured correct filling of all questions. The analysis of data was through standard deviation, inferential statistics, means, and frequencies. Descriptive statistics showed the general characteristics of the target population findings. The descriptive statistics are easy to comprehend suitable for summarizing the views of the respondents. Qualitative data gathered through open ended questions were analyzed through content analysis.

Quantitative data from questionnaires were analyzed descriptively by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS) software through percentage frequencies, mean, and standard deviation. Inferentially, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and multiple regression analysis were used as tools of analysis to test for significance among the variables. Qualitative data from questionnaires were subject to content analysis.

Once the data from questionnaires has undergone analysis, the presentation of the results were through, percentages, and tables. Recordings from the interviews was transcribed, collated, edited, coded, and reported.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The research depends on information from people, and therefore, it put ethical considerations in place. Ethical considerations symbolize the standards for which proper conduct of research ought to be aligned. It contains reviews of acceptable and unacceptable behaviours throughout the research process (Gajjar, 2013). The researcher obtained consent from the respondents and maintain the confidentiality of the respondents' details, such as names and anonymity for respondents who might not be comfortable sharing their personal information. The process should also be voluntary; the researcher should not coerce respondents to give out information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presented results on data analysis, interpretation and discussion, specifically on the reliability and validity. The chapter covers response rate, pilot test results, demographic information and descriptive statistics. The chapter also encompasses inferential statistics which included correlation analysis and regression analysis

4.2 Response Rate

The sample size of the study comprised of 175 respondents. The questionnaires were dropped off and picked up later after they were filled by the respondents. Out of 175 questionnaires which were distributed, 168 were duly filled and returned. The drop–off and pick–up–later method yielded the high response rate of 96%. According to Babbie (2017), a response rate of 75 per cent is adequate for analysis as well as making conclusions and inferences about a population. In addition, Kumar (2019) indicates that a response rate of 60% and above is acceptable for analysis. Further, Egbert (2015) indicates that a response rate of 50% should be considered average, 60% to 70% considered adequate while a response rate of above 70% should be regarded as excellent. The results are as presented in table 4.1. This implies that the response rate of 96% was adequate for analysis, drawing conclusions and reporting.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Questionnaire	Frequency	Per cent
Returned	168	96
Un–returned	7	4
Total	**175**	**100.0**

4.3 Pilot Test Results

A pilot study was used to check if the questionnaire used was effective in collecting the relevant data. For the purpose of this study, the questionnaire was pre–tested with 18 respondents from the sample study who were asked to respond to the questions in the research instrument with the purpose of pre–testing it, in order to improve the data collections. These respondents comprised of chiefs, moran leaders and village elders.

4.3.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

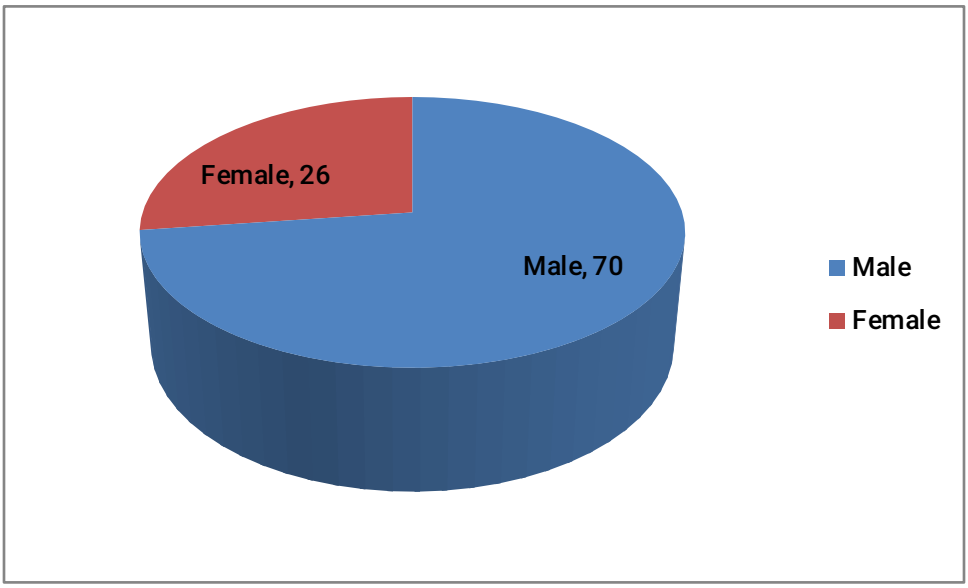
The validity of research instruments used in the study was ensured by reviewing and discussing them with the supervisor. The supervisor sought to check the extent to which operationalization of the constructs measured the variables. The supervisor was able to advice on the most appropriate indicators that measure variables of the study. From the input provided by the supervisor, the questionnaire was found to be valid. The study therefore proceeded to test for reliability of the questionnaire.

4.3 Demographic Information of the Respondents

The demographic information comprised of gender of the respondents, age bracket, highest level of education and leadership position. These are further discussed in the following subsequent sub–themes:

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The respondents were requested to indicate their gender. The gender of the respondents is essential to the study since it shows the number of male and the number of female who participated in the study. The results were as shown in Figure 4.1.



From the results, 70% of the respondents were male while 26% were female. This implies that most of the respondents were male.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of respondents by Gender

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age Bracket

The respondents were requested to indicate their age bracket. The information on the age bracket of the respondents helps to show how age can enhance management of banditry and cattle rustling menace The results were as shown in figure 4.2.

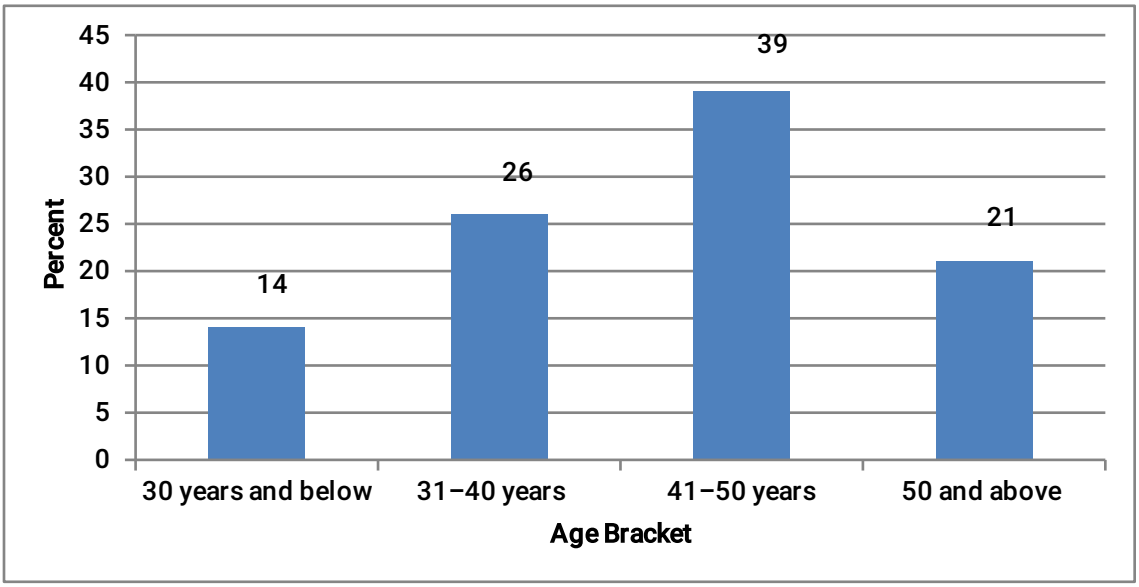


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Age Bracket

From the results, 39.0% of the respondents indicated 41–50 years as their age bracket, 26% indicated 31–40 years of age, 21% indicated over 50 years while 14% indicated 30 years and below as the age bracket. This implies that most of the respondents were aged between 41 years and 50years.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Highest Level of Education

As part of the background information the respondents were requested to indicate their highest level of education. The information on the highest level of

education the respondents help to show how education can enhance management of banditry and cattle rustling menace The results were as depicted in Figure 4.3.

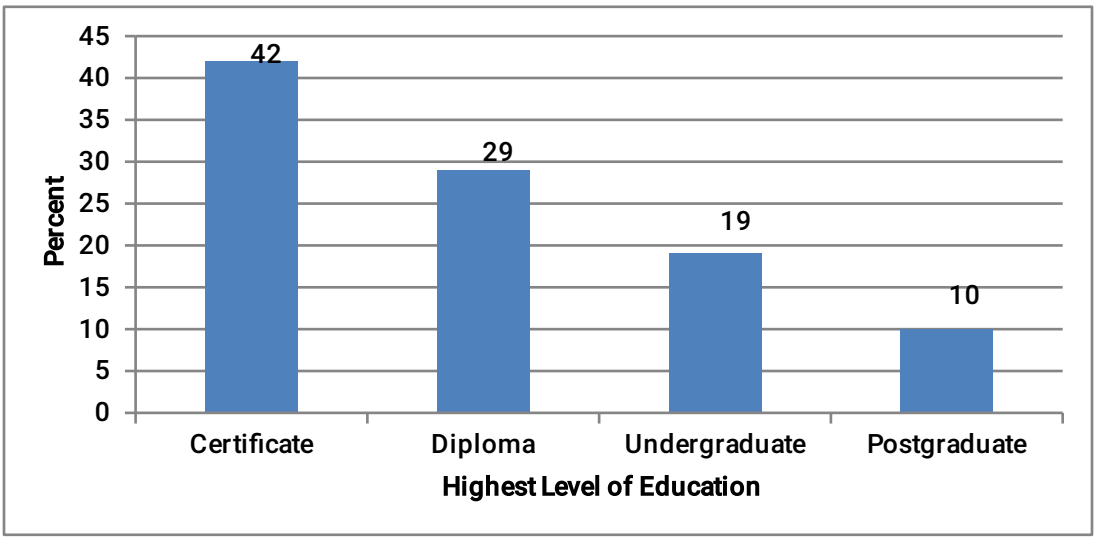


Figure 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Highest Level of Education

From the results, 42% of the respondents indicated certificate as their highest level of education, 29% indicated diploma, 19% indicated undergraduate while 10% of the respondents indicated postgraduate degree as their highest level of education. This implies that most of the respondents had certificate as their highest level of education.

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by Position of Leadership

The respondents were requested to indicate their position of leadership. The information on the leadership position of the respondents helps to show how power can enhance management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. The results were as shown in Figure 4.4.

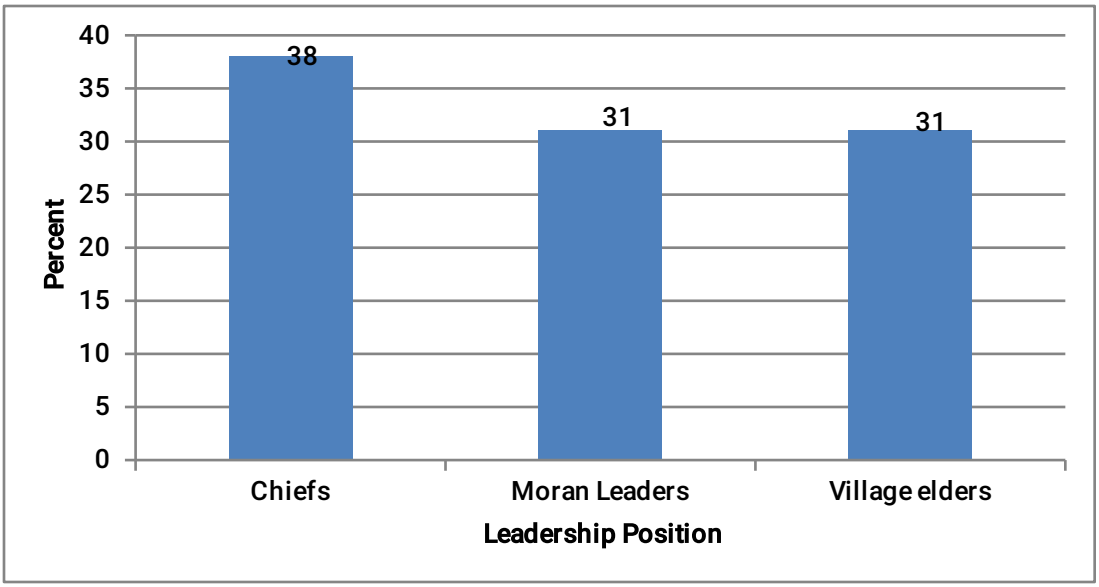


Figure 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Position of Leadership

From the results, 38% of the respondents were chiefs, 31% were Moran leaders while 31% were village elders. This implies that most of the respondents were chiefs. This implies that most of the respondents were chiefs

4.4 Cultural Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Cultural practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the first objective the study sought to achieve, therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of cultural practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item

4.4.1 Marriage and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Respondents were asked to indicate their opinion on whether marriage influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. Figure 4.5 presents the findings obtained.

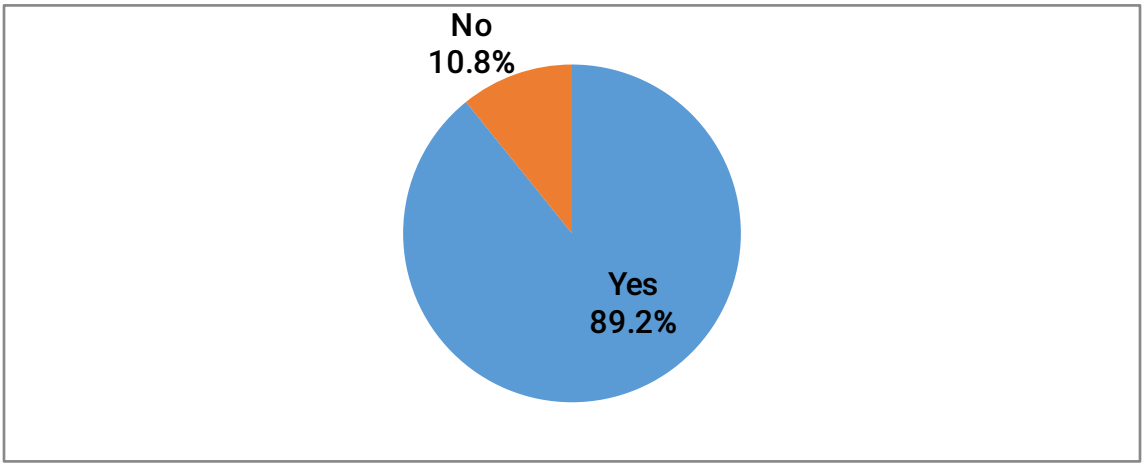


Figure 4.5: Marriage and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

From the findings, 89.25 of the respondents agreed that marriage influence cattle rustling and banditry menace while only 10.8% disagreed. This implies that marriage plays a significant role in the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace since it enhances community relationships.

For those who agreed, they were asked to indicate to what extent cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management. From the findings presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.2: Extent to which Marriage Influence Cattle Rustling and Banditry

Extent	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	18	10.7
Little extent	13	7.9
Moderate extent	36	21.7
Great extent	45	26.9
Very great extent	55	32.8
Total	**168**	**100.0**

From the results 32.8% indicated that the influence was to a very great extent, 26.9% were of the opinion that the influence is to a great extent, 21.7% indicated the influence was to a moderate extent and 7.9% was to a little extent. They also gave the reasons how cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling practices. The respondents explained that payment of high bride prices during marriages has become a major trigger of cattle rustling. Some of their responses were;

"Most parents tend to impose a high bride price on the marriage of their daughters because they consider girls as their prime source of wealth,"

The minimum number of cattle acceptable in any traditional marriage is 45.

Therefore, it is seen that the number of cattle required for marriage is too high and therefore, the poor resort to cattle raids to meet the marriage demand

4.4.2 Female Genital Mutilation and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Respondents were asked whether female genital mutilation influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. From the findings in Figure 4.6

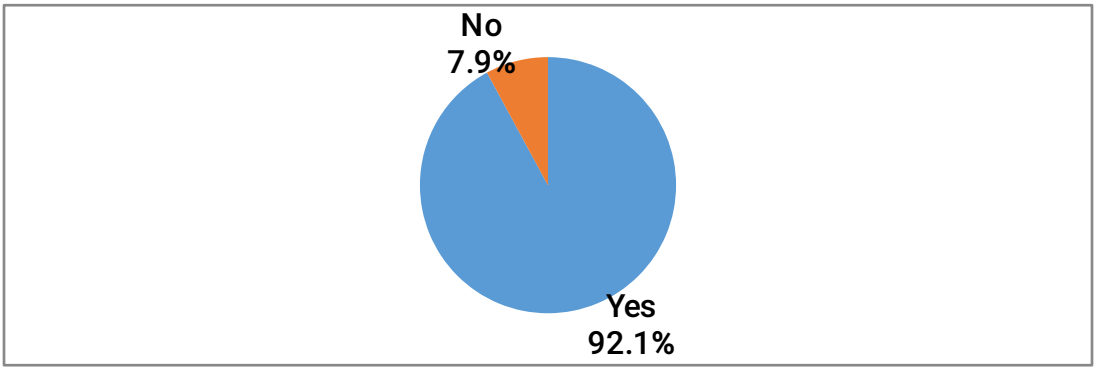


Figure 4.6: Female Genital Mutilation and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the results, 92.1% majority of the respondents disagreed that there is no relationship between female genital mutilation and banditry and cattle rustling menace. They explained that the two events have no relationship; despite there being a decrease in female genital mutilation, the rate of cattle rustling has continued to be on the rise. This implies that abolition of the female genital mutilation would enhance the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

4.4.3 Hierarchy and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Respondents were asked to indicate whether Hierarchy does influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 4.7

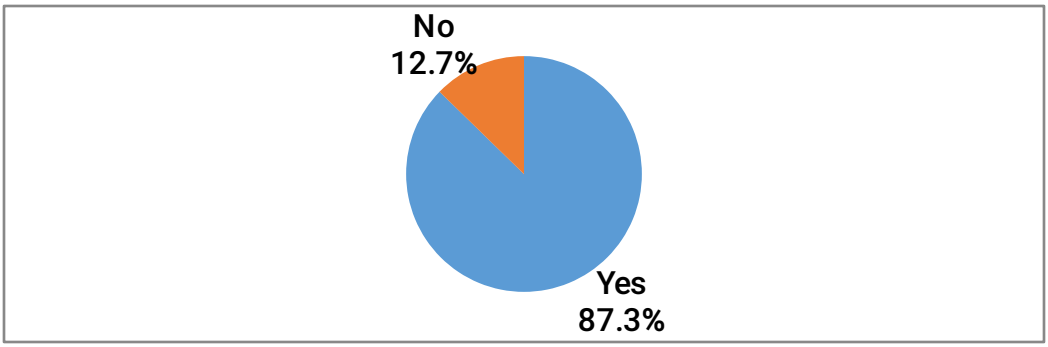


Figure 4.7: Hierarchy and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the results, 87.3% of the respondents agreed that hierarchy affects cattle rustling and banditry. They explained that;

Cattle–raiding is motivated by a competition for political power and resources: political barons use organized attacks to drive out their political rivals and extend their business interests

"The [2010] constitution heavily devolved power and resources to the grassroots and this has in turn increased competition for political power and resources in formerly marginalized areas and, as such, issues like cattle–rustling have transformed from being cultural to a tool to perpetuate power and violence,"

With devolution, the power struggles between pastoralists have become common.

Therefore, it is seen that those in power are the main facilitators of cattle rustling and banditry. They use cattle rustling as a political weapon. The erosion of traditional governance structures has led to a power vacuum that is increasingly filled by political leaders and other power brokers who grasp the opportunity to renegotiate boundaries and access to land. People in power have realized that on the national level ethnic mobilization has played a major role in

political struggles, and they carry these dynamics even into the remotest pastoralist areas, where the struggle for land is progressively ethicized. In this context, livestock raiding emerges as a specific form of violent regulation: a well –adapted, dangerous, and powerful political weapon.

4.4.4 Herding Culture and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The study also sought to determine whether herding culture influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 4.8.

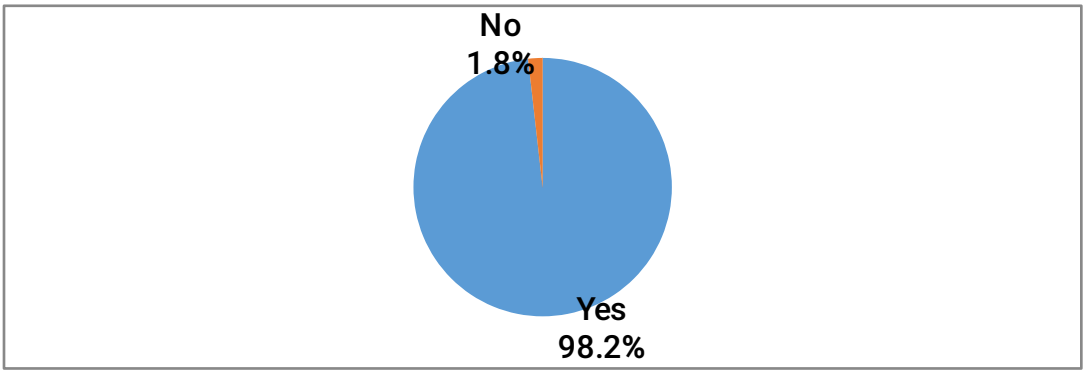


Figure 4.8: Herding Culture management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

From the results, 98.2% of the respondents agreed that herding culture influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. They explained that since pastoralism revolves around livestock, the conflicts are predominantly about livestock and its related productive assets – water, land and pasture. These resources closely tie conflicts to the violent theft of livestock, which is a contributing factor and an articulation of conflict. They also explained that pastoralist communities have used raiding and violence to restock herds, expand grazing lands, gain access to water and pasture resources and increase

social status.

4.5.5 Herd Size and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The study further sought to determine whether herd size influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The findings were as shown in Table 4.9.

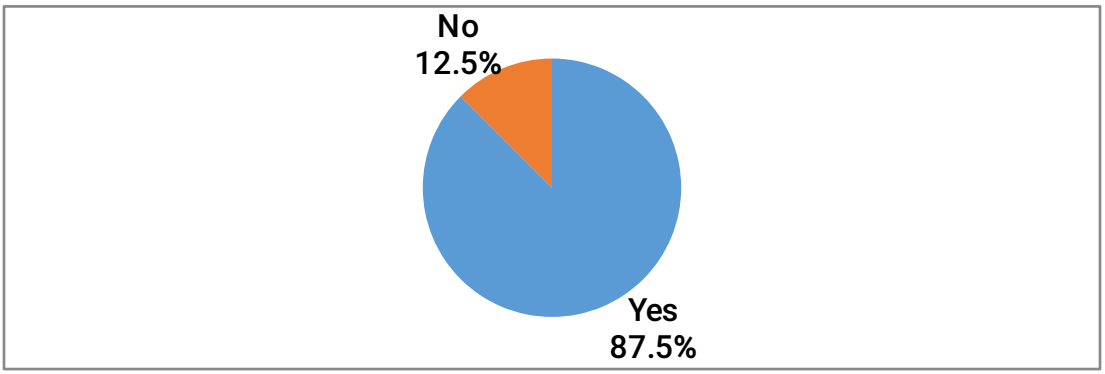


Figure 4.9: Herd Size management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

From the results, 87.5% of the respondents agreed that herd size influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. They explained that there is an inverse relationship between the heard size and number of cattle rustlings. The higher the rate of cattle rustling the smaller the herd size and therefore the higher the chances of recording frequent conflicts– they elaborated that herder that have lost livestock in previous attacks are more likely to retaliate to recover their lost animals. Respondents said;

The intensity and frequency of cattle rustling inversely affects the herd size of pastoralists, as it often leads to loss of livestock.

Cattle rustling often involve theft of the best livestock to replace animals lost through drought or disease

4.5.6 Cultural Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Cultural practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the first objective the study sought to achieve, therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of cultural practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.3: Descriptive Statistics on Cultural Practices

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree		Mean
Cultural practices influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	8.6%	84	50.0%	70	41.4%	4.33
Marriage plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county.	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	13	7.73%	84	50%	69	41.1%	4.30
Female genital mutilation also influences banditry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	8.6%	84	50.0%	70	41.4%	4.33

and cattle rustling activities											
Herding culture influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	8	4.8 %	8	51.6 2%	74	44.0%	4.39
Hierarchy plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	2	1.1 %	4	2.3 %	8	4.8 %	8	48.2 8%	72	42.9%	4.29
Total											21.6
Average											4.33

From the findings, 41.4% of the respondents strongly agreed and 50.0% agreed with the statements about the influence of cultural practices on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya as shown by a mean of 4.33. Further 41.1% of the respondents strongly agreed and 50.0% agreed that Marriage plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as shown by a mean of 4.30. In addition, 41.4% of participants strongly agreed and 50.0% agreed that Female genital mutilation also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities as supported by a mean of 4.33. With a mean of 4.39 the respondents were in agreement that Herding culture influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county with 44.0% of participants strongly agreeing and 51.2% agreeing. The respondents agreed that Hierarchy plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County

as supported by a mean of 4.29 % and 42.9% of participants strongly agreeing and 48.8% agreeing.

The study findings are in agreement with the findings of CBK, (2008) that although Baringo is known for cultural diversity, there is by and large a threat of cultural tourism researches being item–based instead of market–based in the perspective of tourism advancement evaluation. It also agrees with Ipsos (2013) that with expanding supply of cultural attractions in Baringo, there is intense competition among attractions at all destination levels

4.4.2 Correlation Analysis of Cultural Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to assess the relationship between cultural practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between cultural practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace at a significance level of 0.05. The correlations results obtained are represented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Correlation between Cultural Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

		Banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Cultural Practices
Banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2–Tailed)		
	N	168	
Cultural Practices	Pearson Correlation	.741**	1
	Sig. (2–Tailed)	.000	
	N	168	168

**. Correlation Is Significant at The 0.05 Level (2–Tailed).

From the results, correlation coefficient for cultural practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace was found to be r= 0.741, p –value=0.000<0.05, implying that there is a significant relationship between cultural practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace; thus, rejecting the null hypothesis (1. H_0: There is no significant relationship between cultural practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace) and accepting alternative hypothesis, hence the study findings conclude that there is significant relationship between cultural practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

4.4.2 Regression analysis between Cultural Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

Simple linear regression was adopted to investigate how cultural practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. The rational of using the simple linear regression model was to establish how Cultural Practices as a predictor significantly or insignificantly predicted management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. These are further discussed in the following sub–sequent subthemes:

4.4.8 Model Summary of Cultural Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model summary was used to determine the amount of variation in the dependent variable that could be explained by changes in the independent variable. This study sought to determine the amount of variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya that could be explained by changes in cultural practices. The results were as shown in Table

4.6

Table 4.5: Model Summary for Cultural Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.669[a]	.448	.443	.26099

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural Practices

From the findings in Table 4.6, the value of R^2 was 0.448; this is an indication that at 95% confidence interval, 44.8% variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya could be explained by changes in cultural practices. The remaining 55.25 suggest that there are other factors other than cultural practices that can be used to explain management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. R is the correlation coefficient which shows the relationship between the study variables. Therefore, the findings show that there was a strong positive relationship between the study variable as shown by correlation coefficient value of 0.669.

4.5.9 ANOVA of Cultural Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to establish if the regression model is best fit for predicting management of banditry and cattle rustling menace after use of cultural practices. The results of regression ANOVA statistics are represented in Table 4.7

Table 4.6: Analysis of Variance on Influence of Cultural Practices

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.637	1	0.637	9.362	.000[b]
	Residual	3.808	166	0.068		
	Total	**4.445**	**167**			

a. Dependent Variable: management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

b. Predictors: (Constant), Cultural Practices

From the findings in Table 4.7, the study found out that the regression model was significant at 0.000 which is less than the selected level of significance (0.05). Therefore, the data was ideal for making a conclusion on the population parameters. The F calculated value from the table was greater than the critical value from f–distribution table (9.362>3.898), an indication that cultural practices is a significant predictor of management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. The significance value was less than 0.05 indicating that the model was significant.

4.4.10 The Regression Coefficient of Cultural Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The coefficients table was used to fit the regression model. From the findings in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Coefficients for the Influence of Cultural Practices on Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.988	.219		9.062	.000
	Cultural Practices	.486	.058	.451	8.328	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The following univariate regression model was fitted;

$Y = 1.988 + 0.486 X_1$

The above regression equation revealed that holding cultural practices to a constant zero, management of banditry and cattle rustling menace will be at a constant value of 1.988. The findings also show that cultural practices is statistically significant in explaining management of banditry and cattle rustling menace ($\beta = 0.486$, $P = 0.000$). This indicates that cultural practices positively and significantly relate with management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. The findings therefore suggest that a unit improvement in cultural practices would lead to an increase in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya by 0.486 units. The findings agree with Alemika (2013) that pastoralists' cultural customs or the impacts of environment on pastoralism related with dairy cattle theft.

4.5 Economic Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Economic practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the second objective the study sought to achieve,

therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of economic practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item

4.5.1 Inter–Marriages and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The respondents were asked to indicate whether livestock farming influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 4.10.

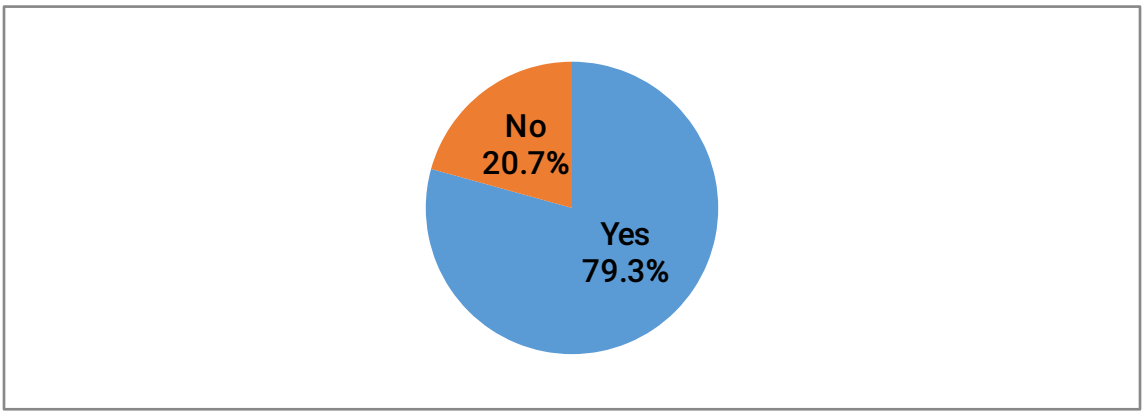


Figure 4.10: Livestock Farming and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the results 79.3% of the respondents agreed that livestock farming influence cattle rustling and banditry. Therefore, as indicated by majority of the respondents it was clear that livestock farming influenced cattle rustling and banditry menace. Respondents also gave their views on how the livestock farming contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace. They explained that

conflict mostly arise from headers and farmers;

Many of the herders have been allowing their cattle to overgraze on our farmland. They allowed destruction of the farmland by the cattle and thereby making farming activities to be difficult. Therefore, the continuous conflicts between farmers and herders can be attributed to the destruction of farmland, contamination of water, overgrazing and indiscriminate defecation by the cattle

Many of the conflict that exist between the livestock farmers and the herdsmen has to do with the action of the farmers who mostly engage in bush burning as well as blocking the water point route that are meant for the cattle. There is no other means but for the cattle to enter the farmland

The herdsmen have serious disregard for the traditional authority of their host communities. They have no respect and they usually assumed that every land belongs to them. They enter peoples' land with their cattle and cause various destruction.

The herdsmen do not respect the authority, they don't believe in it and they want to control at will. The hosts communities expect them to do their grazing in harmonious coexistence, however, the lack of respect usually make them to go beyond their limit, to the extent of entering people's farm without any fear

This is a clear indication that conflict arises more between headers and livestock farmers because of disagreements mainly on land and other resources use. This can be resolved maybe by having policies capable of enhancing

herders' transformation from traditional to the modern method of animal husbandry.

4.5.2 Crop Production and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study also sought to establish whether crop production influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 11.

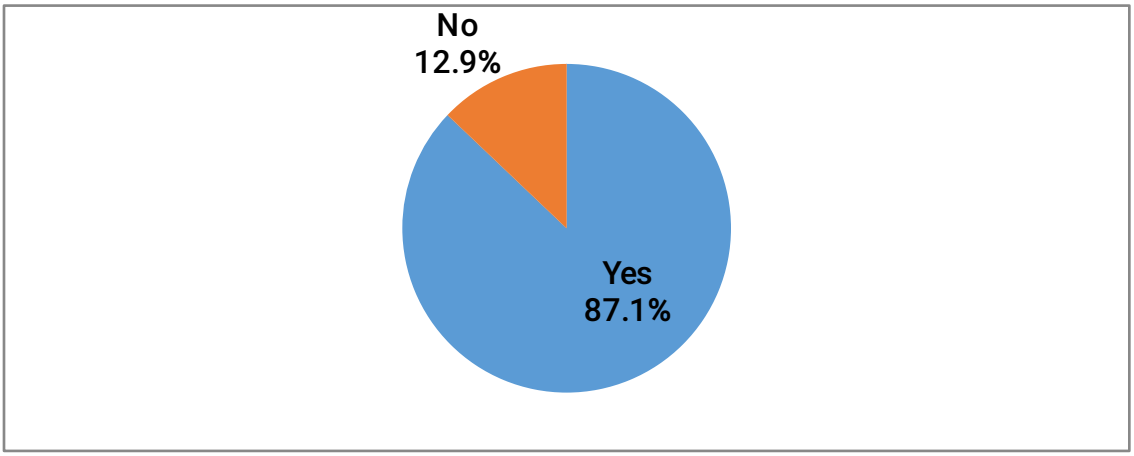


Figure 4.11: Crop Production and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the results, majority (87.1%) of the respondents were in agreement that crop production influences cattle rustling and banditry menace. They explained that the people of Baringo county practice crop production and keeping of animals and therefore banditry mainly happens because of disagreements between these two groups of people.

The farmers usually complained of herders entering their farm land, however, there are paths specifically meant for the herders." These paths have been covered with plantation by the farmers, thereby, making the herders to have no any other option than to enter their plantation. The farmers are into

serious and incontrollable bush burning and blocking the water point route meant for the cattle.

There is "Long–Standing Disagreements" between the farmers and the herdsmen, which is mostly as a result of the conflict between the farmers and the herdsmen, as such cattle rustling and banditry usually comes up as a reprisal from the both sides. Farmers–herdsmen conflicts have influence on cattle rustling and banditry and vice versa. This is because cattle rustling and banditry are mostly consequences of daily occurrence farmers–herdsmen

4.6.3 Economic Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Economic practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the second objective the study sought to achieve; therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of cultural practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item. The results are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.8: Economic Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree		Mean
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Economic practices influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	14	8.3%	18	10.7%	13	7.7%	68	40.5%	55	32.7 %	3.78
Livestock farming plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	10	6 %	16	9.5 %	13	7.7 %	69	41.1%	60	35.7 %	3.91
Crop production also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities	16	9.5%	10	6 %	11	6.5%	67	39.9%	63	37.5 %	3.88
Beef keeping influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	16	9.5%	17	10,1%	13	7.7%	64	38.1%	57	33.9 %	3.75
Bull raising is widely practiced in our community	17	10.1 %	20	11.9%	13	7.7%	65	38.7%	53	31.3 %	3.69
Livestock basic care plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	15	8.9%	18	10.7%	6	3.6%	69	41.1%	60	35.7 %	3.84
Total											22.85
Average											3.81

From the findings, 32.7% of the respondents strongly agreed and 40.5% agreed that economic practices influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county as shown by a mean of 3.78. In addition, 35.7% of the participants strongly agreed and 40.5% agreed that Livestock farming plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county as supported by a mean of 3.91 while 35.7% of the respondents strongly agreed and 39.9% agreed that crop production also

influences banditry and cattle rustling activities.

From the outcomes, 33.9% of the respondents strongly agreed and 38.1% agreed that Beef keeping influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as supported by a mean of 3.88. In addition, 31.3% of the participants strongly agreed and 38.7% agreed that Bull raising is widely practiced in the community supported by a mean of 3.69. Further 35.7% of the participants strongly agreed and 41.1% agreed that Livestock basic care plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as shown by a mean of 3.84.

The study findings agree with Melil (2018) that in the Kenyan Baringo communities, rampant banditry and cattle rustling, animal keeping, crop production, and beekeeping are vital economic activities. The economic value placed on owning livestock is part of the reason for the problem. The economic practices of the communities that reside in Baringo are thus a source of income that satisfies their needs and wants

4.5.2 Correlation Analysis of Economic Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to assess the relationship between economic practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between economic practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace at a significance level of 0.05. The correlations results obtained are represented in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Correlation between Economic Practices and of Management Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

		Banditry and cattle rustling management	Economic Practices menace
Banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2–tailed)		
	N	168	
Economic Practices	Pearson Correlation	.725**	1
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.000	
	N	168	168

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2–tailed).

From the results, correlation coefficient for economic practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace was found to be r= 0.725, p –value=0.000<0.05, implying that there is a significant relationship between economic practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace; thus, rejecting the null hypothesis (2. H_0: There is no significant relationship between economic practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace) and accepting alternative hypothesis, hence the study findings conclude that there is significant relationship between economic practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

4.5.3 Regression Analysis between Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

Simple linear regression was adopted to investigate how economic practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. The rational of using the simple linear regression model was to establish how economic Practices as a predictor significantly or insignificantly predicted management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. These are further discussed in the following sub–sequent subthemes:

4.5.4 Model Summary for Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model summary was used to determine the amount of variation in the dependent variable that could be explained by changes in the independent variable. This study sought to determine the amount of variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya that could be explained by changes in economic practices. The results were as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.10: Model Summary for Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.725[a]	.526	.520	.24844

a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic Practices

From the findings in Table 4.11, the value of R^2 was 0.526 which suggests that 52.6% variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya can be attributed to changes in economic practices. The remaining 47.4% suggest that there are other factors that can explain management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya which were not included in this model. The findings further show that the variables being studied are strongly and positively related as indicated by correlation coefficient (R) value of 0.725.

4.5.5 ANOVA of Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The study sought to establish if the regression model is best fit for predicting management of banditry and cattle rustling menace after use of economic practices. The results of regression ANOVA statistics are represented in Table 4.7

Table 4.12: ANOVA for the Influence of Economic Practices

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.663	1	0.663	10.701	.000[b]
	Residual	10.292	166	0.062		
	Total	10.955	167			

a. Dependent Variable: management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

b. Predictors: (Constant), Economic Practices

From the findings in Table 4.12, the model was significant since the p–value (0.000) was less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significance in determining the influence of economic practices on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Further, the F–calculated (10.701) was found to be more than the F–critical (3.898) which shows that the models were fit in predicting influence of economic practices on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

4.5.7 The Regression Coefficient of Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The coefficients table was used to fit the regression model. The results were as shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Coefficients for Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.820	.195		9.327	.000
	Economic Practices	.525	.051	.427	10.232	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The following univariate regression model was fitted;

$Y = 1.820 + 0.521X_2$

The above regression equation revealed that holding economic practices to a constant zero, management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya will be at a constant value of 1.820. The findings also show that economic practices is statistically significant in explaining management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya ($\beta = 0.521$, $P = 0.000$). This indicates that economic practices positively and significantly relate with management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Therefore, a unit improvement in economic practices would lead to an increase in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya by 0.521 units. The findings are in line with the findings of Brown (2015) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between economic practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

4.6 Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Social practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the second t objective the study sought to achieve; therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of social practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item

4.6.1 Social Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The respondents were asked their opinion on whether inter–marriages influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 12.

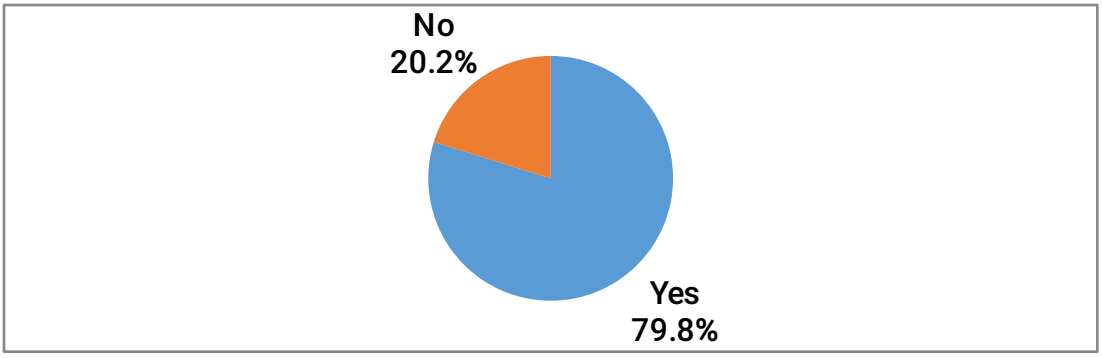


Figure 4.12: Inter–Marriages and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the findings presented in Figure 4.12, 79.8% of the respondents

agreed that inter–marriages influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. They were therefore requested to give their views on how the inter–marriages contribute to banditry and cattle rustling menace. They explained that argue here that intermarriages as described create enabling spaces for coexistence, interdependence and conflict management, especially where disputes over land are handled with due respect for inherent ties. More importantly, one can argue that intermarriage tends to deconstruct ethnic and identity formations and rather neutralize notions of 'we' versus 'them'. The sharing of norms, values and institutions makes people engage in dialogue and appreciate cultural diversities. Ethnic diversity decreases the likelihood of ethnic armed conflict. They explained that;

Inter–marriages reduce prejudice and violent behavior toward other groups.

Intermarriage reduces the probability of violent conflict among social groups because it acts as a connecting element in a society.

4.7.2 Communal Ceremonies and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Respondents were also asked their opinion on whether communal ceremonies influence cattle rustling and banditry menace. The results were as shown in Figure 13

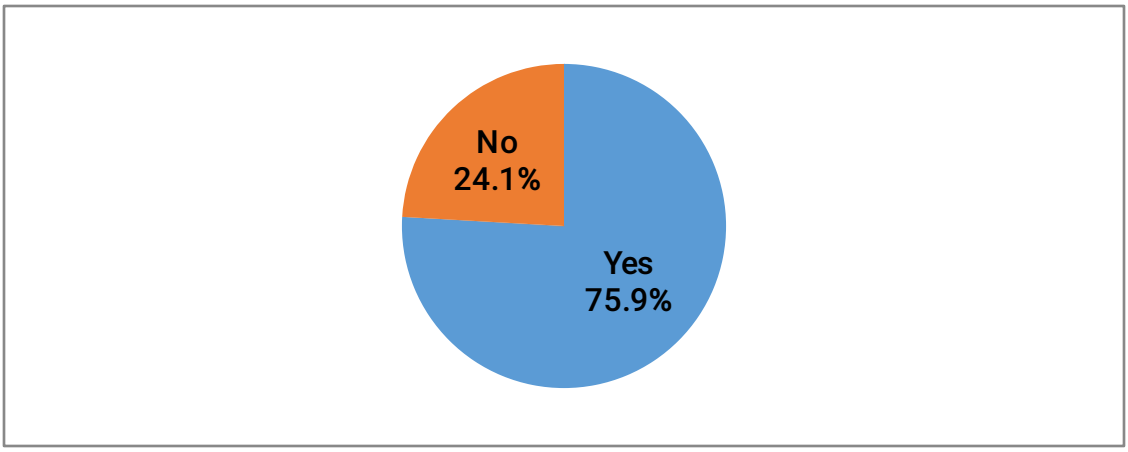


Figure 4.13: Communal Ceremonies and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

From the results, majority (75.9%) of the respondents agreed that it reduces cattle rustling and banditry menace. The explained that the community ceremonies brought people together and therefore they lived in harmony. They stated;

People in the villages across the county employed a wealth of strategies and practices of reconciliation, healing and coming together. These included ceremonies and other forms of ritual, the meanings of which were familiar to those participating in them.

It is clear that community ceremonies were an important resource in people's efforts to reduce cattle rustling and banditry menace. Community development organizations can help prevent conflict by being realistic about which causes of conflict they can address, work hard to research possible solutions, and learn about organizations that mediate disputes.

4.6.3 Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Social practices can influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. This was the second t objective the study sought to achieve; therefore, the respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of social practices on a likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item. The results were as shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Statement	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree		Mean
	f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Intermarriages influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	13	7.7%	20	11.9%	15	8.9%	65	38.7%	55	32.7 %	3.77
Family set–up plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	13	7.7%	17	10.1%	13	7.7%	60	35.7%	65	38.7 %	3.86
Communal ceremonies also influence banditry and cattle rustling activities	18	10.7 %	21	12.5%	9	5.3%	65	38.7%	55	32.7 %	3.7
Intercommunity relationships influence management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	7	4.2%	13	7.7%	7	4.2%	74	44.1%	68	40.1 %	4.11
Social practices play a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county	18	10.7. %	20	11.9%	15	8.9%	60	35.7%	55	32.7 %	3.68
Total											19.12
Average											3.82

From the results, 32.7 % of the study respondents strongly agreed and 38.7% agreed that Intermarriages influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county and supported by a mean of 3.77. In addition, 38.7 % of the participants strongly agreed and 35.7% agreed that family set–up plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, the statement supported by a mean of 3.86. Further 32.7 % of the study respondents strongly agreed and 38.7% agreed that Communal ceremonies also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities as supported by a mean response of 3.7. From the results 40.1% of the study respondents strongly agreed and 44.1% agreed that, Intercommunity relationships influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county with a mean response of 4.11. Further 32.7% of the participants strongly agreed and 35.7% agreed that social practices play a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county and statement supported by a mean of 3.68.

The findings are in agreement with the findings of Dave (2007) that social control and peasant resistance were strategies deployed in managing banditry in the Latin American region. It also agrees with Onwuzuruigbo (2020) that cattle rustling activities in Northern Nigeria resulted were majorly conducted for political and commercial gains. Also, said (2020) observed that social practices of communities who engaged in cattle rustling entailed capturing cattle for dowry payment which increases cattle rustling. The local community elders managed cattle rustling who discouraged the vice and government intervention

through peace works.

4.6.2 Correlation Analysis of Social Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to assess the relationship between social practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between social practices and management of cattle rustling and banditry menace at a significance level of 0.05. The correlations results obtained are represented in Table 4.14

Table 4.14: Correlation between Social Practices and Management Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

		Banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Social Practices
Banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2–tailed)		
	N	168	
Social Practices	Pearson Correlation	.741**	1
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.000	
	N	168	168

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2–tailed).

From the results, correlation coefficient for social practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace was found to be r= 0.741, p –value=0.000<0.05, implying that there is a significant relationship between social practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace; thus, rejecting the null hypothesis (3. H_0: There is no significant relationship between social practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace) and accepting alternative hypothesis, hence the study findings conclude that there is

significant relationship between social practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace.

4.6.3 Regression Analysis between Social Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Simple linear regression was adopted to investigate how social practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. The rational of using the simple linear regression model was to establish how social Practices as a predictor significantly or insignificantly predicted management of banditry and cattle rustling menace. These are further discussed in the following sub–sequent subthemes:

4.6.4 Model Summary for Social Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model summary was used to determine the amount of variation in the dependent variable that could be explained by changes in the independent variable. This study sought to determine the amount of variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya that could be explained by changes in social practices. The results were as shown in Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Model Summary for Economic Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.744[a]	.553	.541	.24599

a. Predictors: (Constant), social practices

From the results, the value of adjusted R^2 was 0.553 which suggest that 55.3% variation in management of banditry and cattle rustling in Baringo County can be explained by changes in social practices. The remaining 44.7% suggest that there are other factors other than social practices that can be used to explain management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. The correlation coefficient value (R) suggests that the variables had a strong relationship as indicated by correlation value of 0.744.

4.6.5 ANOVA of Social Practices and Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to establish if the regression model is best fit for predicting management of banditry and cattle rustling menace after use of social practices. The results of regression ANOVA statistics are represented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: ANOVA of Social Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.748	1	0.748	12.262	.000[b]
	Residual	10.126	166	0.061		
	Total	10.874	167			

a. Dependent Variable: management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Practices

From the findings in Table 4.17, the model was significant since the p–

value (0.000) was less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significance in determining the influence of social practices on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Further, the F–calculated (12.262) was found to be more than the F–critical (3.898) which shows that the models were fit in predicting influence of social practices on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

4.6.6 The Regression Coefficient of Social Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The coefficients table was used to fit the regression model. The results were as shown in Table 4.18

Table 4.18: The Regression Coefficient of Social Practices and management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.779	.192		9.252	.000
	Social Practices	.531	.050	.541	10.595	.000

a. Dependent Variable: management of banditry and cattle rustling menace

The following univariate regression model was fitted;

$Y = 1.779 + 0.531 X_3$

The above regression equation revealed that holding social practices to a constant zero, management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya will be at a constant value of 1.779. The findings also show that social practices are statistically significant in explaining management of

banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya (β = 0.531, P = 0.000). This indicates that social practices positively and significantly relate with management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Therefore, a unit improvement in social practices would lead to an increase in management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya by 0.521 units. The findings are in line with the findings of Perry (2012) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between social practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

4.7 The Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The respondents were requested to give their opinions on their level of agreements or disagreements with the statements of the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace on a Likert scale of 1–5 where: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly agree. The results were analyzed and presented using frequencies, percentage, means and standard deviation for each response in each item. The results were as shown in Table 4.19

Table 4.19: The Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Vaccination of farm animals	3.995	0.967
Elimination of carriers	3.984	0.878
Rotational grazing of livestock	3.994	0.989
Control pasture and grazing land	3.951	0.816
Filling up or fencing of all stagnant water	1.775	0.967

From the results, the respondents agreed that there is effective vaccination of farm animals. This is shown by a mean of 3.995 (std. dv = 0.967). In addition, the participants agreed that there is effective rotational grazing of livestock. This statement is supported by a mean of 3.994 (std. dv = 0.989). As shown by a mean of 3.984 (std. dv = 0.878), the respondents agreed that there is effective elimination of carriers. The respondents agreed that there is effective control pasture and grazing land. This is supported by a mean of 3.951 (std. dv = 0.816). In addition, the participants agreed that there is ineffective filling up or fencing of all stagnant water. This statement is supported by a mean of 1.755 (std. dv = 0.967).

Respondents were also asked to mention other ways or techniques used to manage banditry and cattle rustling menace. They said that animal branding is effective in identifying animals and preventing their theft.

"*As old fashioned and outdated a practice as it seems, branding is still one of the best ways to protect your animals*."

Forceful attempts by the Government in Baringo to wipe out illegal arms have failed and banditry and cattle rustling still thrive. It was decided that a homegrown solution, and not use of force by security forces, is the answer to the rampant insecurity.

"The peace agreement was reached following a meeting between elders from both the Pokot and Baringo communities. Police officers, professionals and chiefs were also present,"

After many failed attempts to end cattle rustling, provincial administrators, elders and the police have come up with homegrown ways to contain the menace. The peace treaty will enable pastoralist communities in the region and across the borders to share available resources without conflict. Some of the rules included punitive measures for those who commit murder or steal livestock. Those found interfering with alternative source of livelihoods being established, like beehives, would also be punished.

The regulations, which are popularly known as the 13 Commandments, have led to the recovery of stolen livestock and deterred unscrupulous individuals who had commercialized cattle rustling. The first rule imposes a fine of four goats for each stolen goat. The number was arrived at basing on the legs of an animal. This applies to all livestock. Murder during livestock expeditions had become a common phenomenon and, in a bid, to avert the incidents, a fine of 40 livestock will be paid by the person responsible for murder while 20 cows are paid for injuries sustained. However, to curb revenge, the rules require that any incident of attack is reported to the area chief's office and elders.

4.7.2 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was used to determine the strength of the relationship while regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between dependent variable (banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya) and independent variables (cultural practices, economic practices and social practices). This research adopted Pearson

correlation analysis determine how the dependent variable (banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya) relates with the independent variables (cultural practices, economic practices and social practices).

From the results, there was a very strong relationship between cultural practices and the banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (r = 0.889, p value =0.001). The relationship was significant since the p value 0.001 was less than 0.05 (significant level). The findings are in line with the findings of Rono (2017) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between cultural practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

In addition, the results revealed that there was a very strong relationship between economic practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (r = 0.818, p value =0.002). The relationship was significant since the p value 0.002 was less than 0.05 (significant level). The findings are in line with the findings of Brown (2015) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between economic practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

Further, the results revealed that there was a very strong relationship between social practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya (r = 0.891, p value =0.000). The relationship was significant since the p value 0.000 was less than 0.05 (significant level). The

findings are in line with the findings of Perry (2012) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between social practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

Table 4.20: Overall Correlation Coefficients

		Banditry Cattle And Rustling	Cultural Practices	Economic Practices	Social Practices
banditry and cattle rustling menace management	Pearson Correlation	1			
	Sig. (2–tailed)				
	N	168			
cultural practices	Pearson Correlation	.889**	1		
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.001			
	N	168	168		
economic practices	Pearson Correlation	.818**	.297	1	
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.002	.060		
	N	168	168	168	
social practices	Pearson Correlation	.891**	.182	.181	1
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.000	.080	.085	
	N	168	168	168	168
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.003	.079	.079	.071
	N	168	168	168	168

4.7.3 Regression Analysis

Multivariate regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between independent variables (cultural practices, economic practices and social practices) and the dependent variable (banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya).

The model summary was used to explain the variation in the dependent variable that could be explained by the independent variables. The r–squared for the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable

was 0.830. This implied that 83.0% of the variation in the dependent variable (cultural practices, economic practices and social practices) could be explained by independent variables (banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya).

Table 4.21: Overall Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.911[a]	.830	.833	.09756

a. Predictors: (Constant), cultural practices, economic practices and social practices

The ANOVA was used to determine whether the model was a good fit for the data. F calculated was 365.27 while the F critical was 2.659. The p value was 0.001. Since the F–calculated was greater than the F–critical and the p value 0.001 was less than 0.05, the model was considered as a good fit for the data. Therefore, the model can be used to predict the influence of cultural practices, economic practices and social practices on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya.

Table 4.22: Analysis of Variance

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	101.145	3	33.715	365.27	.001[b]
Residual	15.141	164	.0923		
Total	116.286	167			

a. Dependent Variable: banditry and cattle rustling menace management

b. Predictors: (Constant), cultural practices, economic practices and social practices

From the findings in Table 4.23, the following multiple regression model was fitted:

$$Y = 0.439 + 0.305X_1 + 0.294X_2 + 0.364X_3 + \varepsilon$$

From the results, findings revealed that cultural practices have a significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya β1=0.364, p value= 0.000). The relationship was considered significant since the p value 0.000 was less than the significant level of 0.05. The findings are in line with the findings of Rono (2017) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between cultural practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

Findings revealed that economic practices have a significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya, β_1=0.305, p value= 0.001). The relationship was considered significant since the p value 0.003 was less than the significant level of 0.05. The findings are in

line with the findings of Brown (2015) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between economic practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

In addition, the result revealed that social practices have a significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya β_1=0.294, p value= 0.002). The relationship was considered significant since the p value 0.002 was less than the significant level of 0.05. The findings are in line with the findings of Perry (2012) who revealed that there is a very strong relationship between social practices and banditry and cattle rustling menace management

Table 4.23: Overall Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.439	0.083		5.289	0.001
	Cultural Practices	0.305	0.071	0.306	4.296	0.001
	Economic Practices	0.294	0.081	0.295	3.630	0.002
	Social Practices	0.364	0.081	0.367	4.494	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study focuses on the discussion of summary of the research findings, conclusion and recommendations. The main objective of the study is to establish the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section discusses the summary of findings regarding the objectives of the study. The section therefore discusses the summary of the findings pertaining to the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya.

5.2.1 Cultural Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The first objective sought to establish how cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. From the results 91.4 % of respondents cumulatively agreed that Cultural practices influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County. In addition, 91.1 % of the participants agreed that Marriage plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County. Further 91.4 % of the study respondents agreed

cumulatively that Female genital mutilation also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities as supported by a mean of 4.33. From the results it was established that 95.2 % of the study respondents agreed that Herding culture influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County. Last 91.7 % of the participants agreed that Hierarchy plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county as supported by a mean of 4.29.

5.2.2 Economic Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The second objective sought to determine how economic practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya .From the results 73.2 % of respondents cumulatively agreed that economic practices influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county. In addition, 76.2 % of the participants agreed that Livestock farming plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as supported by a mean of 3.91. it was also established that 75.6 % of the participants cumulatively agreed that Crop production also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities Further 72 % of the study respondents agreed cumulatively that Beef keeping influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as supported by a mean of 3.88. From the results it was established that 70 % of the study respondents agreed that Bull raising is widely practiced in the community. Last 76.8 % of the participants agreed that Livestock basic care

plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County as supported by a mean of 3.84

5.2.3 Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The third objective sought to to assess the extent to which social practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. From the results 71.4 % of respondents cumulatively agreed that Intermarriages influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County. In addition, 74.4 % of the participants agreed that family set–up plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, the statement supported by a mean of 3.86. Further 71.4 % of the study respondents agreed cumulatively that Communal ceremonies also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities as surpotted by a mean response of 3.7. From the results it was established that 84.2 % of the study respondents agreed that Intercommunity relationships influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county wiith a mean response of 4.11. Last 68.4 % of the participants agreed that Social practices plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county and statement supported by a mean of 3.68

5.3 Discussion of results

5.3.1 Cultural Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The study sought to test the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between cultural practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. The aggregate mean score was 4.33 inferring that majority of the respondents agreed there is a significant relationship between cultural practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County. The correlation analysis to determine the relationship cultural practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace indicated that a significant correlation existed. The correlation analysis to determine the Relationship between cultural practices in the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County indicates a significant correlation existed (r = 0.889). Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation was high suggesting that a strong relationship existed between the two variables.

5.3.2 Economic Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The study sought to test the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between economic practices and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Results indicate that most of the respondents agreed that Economic Practices has influence on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace with the overall mean of 3.81. The correlation analysis to determine the relationship between economic practices

and the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace indicated that a significant correlation existed. The correlation analysis yielded a Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation (r = 0. 818) indicating that a strong significant and positive relationship existed between the two variables

5.3.3 Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

The study sought to test the hypothesis that there is there is no significant relationship between social practices on banditry and cattle rustle menace Baringo County, Kenya, An average mean score of 3.82 indicates that majority of the respondents agreed that Social Practices influence the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace in Baringo County. The correlation analysis to determine the relationship between social practices on banditry and cattle rustle menace indicated that a significant correlation existed. The results of analysis yielded a Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation (r = 0. 891) suggesting that a strong and positive relationship existed between the two variables.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Cultural Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

The study concludes that cultural practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in

Baringo County, Kenya. The study found that practices like marriage, female Genital Mutilation, herding culture and hierarchy affect banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya

5.3.2 Economic Practices and Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace Management

In addition, the study concludes that economic practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. The study found that practices like livestock Farming, crop production, bee keeping, livestock basic care and bull raising affect banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya

5.3.3 Social Practices and the Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling Menace

Further, the study concludes that social practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. The study found that practices like intermarriages, family set–up, communal ceremonies and inter–community relationships affect banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Recommendations for Practice

The study found that cultural practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. This study therefore recommends that the community elders in Baringo

County should uphold some cultural practices like marriage and fight practices of female Genital Mutilation.

In addition, the study found that economic practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. This study therefore recommends that community elders in Baringo County should uphold economic practices like livestock farming, crop production, bee keeping, livestock basic care and bull raising to facilitate banditry and cattle rustling menace management.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Policy issue

The study found that social practices have a positive and significant effect on banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. This study therefore recommends that community elders in Baringo County should encourage practices like intermarriages, family set–up, communal ceremonies and inter–community to facilitate the fight against banditry and cattle rustling.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study focused on establishing the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. Having been limited to Baringo County, Kenya, the findings of this study cannot be generalized to other counties in Kenya. The study therefore suggests further studies on the influence of perceived community livelihoods on the management of banditry and cattle rustling

menace.

Further, the study found that the independent variables (cultural practices, economic practices and social practices) could only explain 83.0% of banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya. This study therefore suggests further research on other factors affecting banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire Issued to Local Chiefs, Moran Elders and Village Elders

This questionnaire seeks to establish the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. The questionnaire will be issued to local chiefs, Moran leaders, and village elders. The information that will be collected will be exclusively for academic purposes and will be confidential. Your valued assistance in completing this questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

Please tick appropriately in the provided spaces.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. What is your Gender? Male ( ) Female ( )
2. Age bracket

Under 30 years ( ) 31–40 years ( )
41–50 years ( ) Over 50 years ( )

3. What is your highest level of education?

Certificate ( ) Diploma ( ) First degree ( )
Masters ( ) PhD ( ) Other ( )
Please specify _____

4. What is your position of leadership?

Chiefs ( )

Moran Leaders ( )

Village elders ( )

SECTION B: COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

Which of the following practices form part of the perceived community livelihoods

Cultural practices [ ]

Economic practices [ ]

Social practices [ ]

5. Do you believe the community livelihoods affect the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

6. If Yes, to what extent does cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management?

1= Not at all [ ]

2= Little extent [ ]

3= Moderate extent [ ]

4= Great extent [ ]

5= Very great extent [ ]

7. Explain how cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling practices

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SECTION C: CULTURAL PRACTICES

8. Does marriage influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the marriage contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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9. Does Female genital mutilation **influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the Female genital mutilation **contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace**

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10. Does Hierarchy **influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the Hierarchy **contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace**

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11. Does Herding culture **influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the Herding culture **contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace?**

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12. Does Herd size **influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the herd size contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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Please use the point scale below to indicate your level of agreement by ticking each one of the given statement.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree

	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural practices influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Marriage plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Female genital mutilation also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities					

Herding culture influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Hierarchy plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					

SECTION C: ECONOMIC PRACTICES

13. Does livestock farming influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the livestock farming contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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14. Does crop production **influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the crop production contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace?

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15. Does bee keeping influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the Bee keeping contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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16. Does Livestock basic care influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the livestock basic care contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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17. Does Bull raising influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the bull raising contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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Please use the point scale below to indicate your level of agreement by ticking each one of the given statement.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree

	1	2	3	4	5
economic practices influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Livestock farming plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Crop production also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities					
Beef keeping influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Bull raising is widely practiced in our community					
Livestock basic care plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					

SECTION D: SOCIAL PRACTICES

18. Does inter–marriages influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the inter–marriages contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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19. Does family set–up influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the family set–up contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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20. Does family set–up influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the family set–up contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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21. Does communal ceremonies influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the communal ceremonies contributes to banditry and cattle rustling menace

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22. Does inter–community relationships influence cattle rustling and banditry menace?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Give your views on how the inter–community relationships contributes to

banditry and cattle rustling menace

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Please use the point scale below to indicate your level of agreement by ticking each one of the given statement.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree

	1	2	3	4	5
Intermarriages influences management of banditry and cattle Rustling menace in Baringo county					
Family set–up plays a significant role on the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Communal ceremonies also influences banditry and cattle rustling activities					
Intercommunity relationships influences management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					
Social practices plays a significant role on management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo county					

SECTION F: MANAGEMENT OF BANDITRY AND CATTLE RUSTLING MENACE

23. How would you rate the effectiveness of the following management techniques in handling cattle rustling menace and banditry? On a scale of 1 –5 where 1 is very ineffective, 2– almost effective, 3– Don't know, 4–Effective and 5 – Very Effective, how would you rate the following aspects of management of banditry and cattle rustling menace?

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Vaccination of farm animals					
Elimination of carriers					
Rotational grazing of livestock					
Control pasture and grazing land					
Filling up or fencing of all stagnant water					
Local government initiative to provide livestock and climatic issues					

24. Mention other ways or techniques used to manage banditry and cattle rustling menace

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25. How would you rate the applicability of techniques for managing banditry

and cattle rustling menace?

Very Easy [ ] Easy [ ] Difficult [ ]

Very Difficult [ ] Don't Know [ ]

Thank you

Appendix 2: Interview Guide for County Commissioner and District Peace Committee of Baringo County

This interview guide will be issued to County Commissioner of Baringo and five District Peace Committees of Baringo County to establish the extent to which perceived community livelihoods influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya. The information that will be collected will be exclusively for academic purposes and will be confidential. Your valued assistance in completing this interview guide will be highly appreciated.

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BANDITRY AND CATTLE RUSTLING MENACE IN BARINGO

COUNTY, KENYA

(i) What is your position ?

(ii) In what ways do cultural practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya?

(iii) How does economic practices influence banditry and cattle rustling menace management in Baringo County, Kenya?

(iv) Explain the how social practices influence the management of banditry and cattle rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya?

Appendix 3: Research Authorization

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telephone. 053-21285
Fax. (053)-21285
E-Mail:
baringocountycommissioner@yahoo.com
baringocountycommissioner@gmail.com

When replying please quote:

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BARINGO COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 1 - 30400
KABARNET.

11TH FEBRUARY,2022

REF. ADM.18/2 VOL. III/54

All Deputy County Commissioners,
Baringo County

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Reference is made to a letter Ref No: 602476 dated **20th January,2022** from **NACOSTI** on the above subject matter.

This is to confirm that **Mr Jeremiah Kasitet Rutto** of Africa Nazarene University has been authorized to carry out research on " Percieved Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Practices on Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling menace in Baringo County" for a period ending **20th January, 2023.**

Please accord him with necessary support.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY
KABARNET

N. KOOJO
For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY

Appendix 4: NACOSTI Authorization Letter

***29th** April, 2021*

E–mail: researchwriting.mba.anu@gmail.com/
monitoringandevaluation@anu.ac.ke NACOSTI:
registry@nacosti.go.ke Tel. 0202711213
Our Ref: **20J01DMME016**
The Director.
National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI),
P. O. Box 30623, 00100
Nairobi. Kenya
Dear Sir/Madam:
RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR: JEREMIAH K. RUTTO

20J01DMME016

JEREMIAH K RUTTO is a postgraduate student of Africa Nazarene University in the Master OF ARTS IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MME) Program.

In order to complete his program, Rutto is conducting research entitled: **PERCEIVED COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS AND MANAGEMENT OF BANDITRY AND CATTLE RUSTLING MENACE IN BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA**

Any assistance offered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,



Dr. Wanjiru Nderitu

MME, Coordinator; School of Business Studies,

Africa Nazarene University.

Appendix 5: Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 602476

Date of Issue: 20/January/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr.. Jeremiah Kasitet Rutto of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research in Baringo on the topic: Perceived Community Livelihoods, Monitoring and Evaluation Practices on Management of Banditry and Cattle Rustling menace in Baringo County, Kenya for the period ending : 20/January/2023.

License No: NACOSTI/P/22/15323

602476

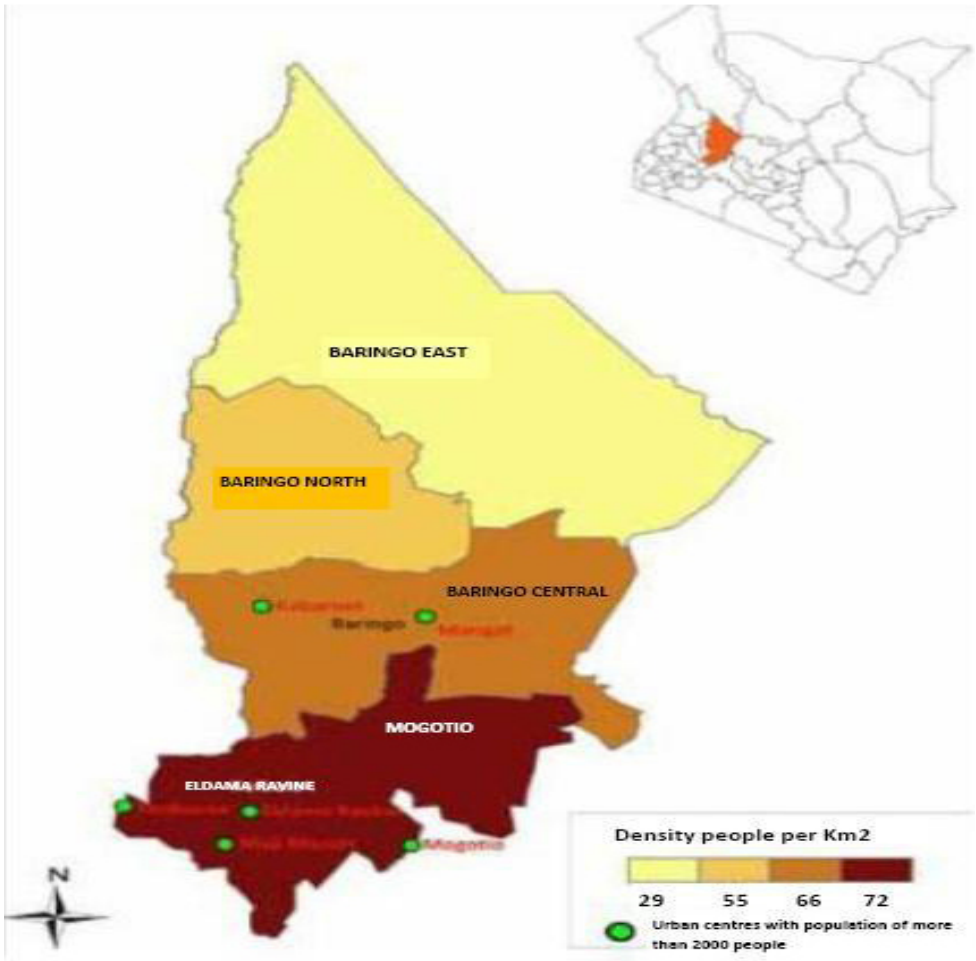
Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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Appendix 6: Profile of Baringo County



Map depicting Baringo County

Administrative and Electoral Units in Baringo County

Sub–County	Area KM sq	Electoral Wards	Locations
Baringo South	1,678	4	17
Mogotio	1,315	3	24
Eldama Ravine	1,003	6	16
Baringo Central	800	5	21
Baringo North	1,704	5	14
Tiaty	4,517	7	24
Total	**11,015**	**30**	**116**

Source: (*KNBS, Baringo 2019).*