



UNIVERSITY of  
RWANDA

**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**PROLIFRATION OF ILLICIT FIREARMS AND CATTLE  
RUSTLING IN TIGANIA EAST SUBCOUNTY**

**A DESERTATION SUBMITTED TO UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER'S DEGREE  
IN PEACE STUDIES AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION**

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**Musanze, June 2019**

## **DECLARATION**

I, Charles Kipkoech KOSKEI, do hereby declare that this Dissertation is my original work and has not been submitted by any other person for any academic award in any other institution of higher learning, college or university.

Signature.....

Date.....

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

NPR.....	National Police Reserve
CP.....	Community Policing
SALWA.....	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SSO.....	Service Standing Orders
KNFP.....	Kenya National Focal Point
ASAL.....	Arid and Semi-Arid lands
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organizations
KHRC.....	Kenya Human Rights Commission
IEBC.....	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
OCPD.....	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS.....	Officer Commanding Police Station
SCSIC.....	Sub county security intelligence committee
CDF.....	Constituency development funds
IDPs.....	Internally displaced persons
CPA.....	County Policing Authority..

## ABSTRACT

Although many African countries have adopted regional and global policies on arms control, the continued illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons is an indication of wider transnational organized crime on the continent that calls for more attention. The arms have been used to claim the lives of many soldiers as well as innocent civilians. The objective of the study will be to examine security challenges resulting from proliferation of illicit arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling in Tigania East sub county, Meru County. Study population consists of 105 respondents composed of opinion leaders, security personnel, administrators, community members and herders. The populations have been affected in one way or another by the proliferation of illicit firearms and cattle rustling, thus relevant to the research topic. The study employed convenient sampling of 105 respondents out of the targeted 210. Survey design was used in this study. It is the best method of collecting original data for the purpose of describing population which is too large. Data was collected using both questionnaires and structured interview schedule. Descriptive method was used in analyzing qualitative data. The frequencies and proportions were used in interpreting the respondent's perceptions of issues raised in the questionnaires to answer the research questions in tables and pie-chart format. The quantitative data was entered, coded and analyzed using Statistically Package for Social Scientists (SSPS) computer programme. The research revealed that there is a strong link between proliferation of illicit arms and cattle rustling, that porous borders, corruption and need to safeguard ancestral community boundaries and grazing fields has impacted negatively on the general security of the region. The study recommends that disarming the civilian alone is not a solution to cattle rustling, but would include sensitization on negative effects of illicit arms, addressing the administrative and community boundary dispute, stamping out corruption, securing porous borders and cross border trade in arms, incorporating community policing and appealing for the intervention of the political class, amending laws to make cattle rustling a capital offence, diversifying the economic activities, and registering (up taking) illicit arms, sorting out the land tenure and the use of the trust land, opening up

of infrastructure in the region and employing a retrained NPR with proper accountable and supervisory procedures, and deployment of modern surveillance technology (bolas and drones) A summary of the Written report will be disseminated to the relevant authorities for consideration and implementation of the recommendations.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The aim of this research is to examine security challenges resulting from proliferation of illicit fire arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling among three pastoralist communities (Meru, Turkana, and Borane) living in northern side of Tigania East Sub county (Isiolo Triangle) Meru county. This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, research general and specific objectives, scope and, justification of the study,

### **1.2 Background**

Although many African countries have adopted regional and global policies on arms control, the continued illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons is an indication of wider transnational organized crime on the continent that calls for more attention (Nganga 2008).

Criminal networks exploit gaps in the regulatory systems, porous borders and weak law enforcement procedures to continue with the illegal trade. Proliferation of illicit arms and small weapons(SALW)is a major challenge facing most of the war torn regions of the world such as the middle east as well as much of African continent claiming the lives of many soldiers as well as innocent civilians, Alusala, (2018). Findings shows that proliferation of SALW has had and continues to have devastating consequences not only in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lake Regions, but in the entire Sub-Saharan Africa and many other parts of the world,(Nganga2008).

Many African countries have adopted a number of regional and global policies on arms control. Despite this, arms destined for conflicts continue to be trafficked in Africa in defiance of these measures. These have caused social-economic and political instability in many developing countries. Nganga argues that proliferation of SALW impact negatively on the economic development of the Sub Saharan African and the Lake Region countries as high levels of insecurity continue to deter economic development sustenance initiatives and cause increased security spending, which divert state resources from critical areas. According to (Muchai2005) Kenya for many years has struggled with the problems concerning the spread of SALW within its borders and the impact on the security of the country at large. This applies to the area of study whereillicit arms has been used to commit crimes like robberies and cattle rustling .According to (Wepundi et, al 2012) Kenya has experienced the effects of small arms

availability and misuse for many years, but the unprecedented violence that erupted after the December 2007 general elections placed the issue of small arms reduction higher on the security agenda.

Despite significant progress, law enforcement efforts to control the proliferation of SALW still face significant challenges. The extent of illicit firearms and their distribution over the Kenyan territory were the object of the 2003 National Mapping for Illicit SALW, carried out by the Kenya national Focal point(KNFP), which informed the development of the Kenya National Action Plan for Arms Control and Management, (KNFP2006).

A special report on SALW by (Wepundi et al 2012) showed that between 530,000 and 680,000 firearms may be in civilian hands nationally and despite an overall perception of a reduction in the number of firearms nationally, some zones, including areas such as Mt Elgon and Rift Valley, where important disarmament initiatives have been carried out, have recorded a significant increase in gun possession since 2003.

Of critical importance was the finding that there was a discrepancy between the views of law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations as regards the effectiveness of current efforts to reduce illicit firearm proliferation and increase security, with the former being more optimistic than the latter.

Following Kenya's presidential elections in December 2007, "the county experienced unprecedented violence, with over 1,000 people killed some by use of illicit arms, and over half a million displaced" (Beswick and Jackson ,2015 p.100)

Kenya has struggled with insecurity for a long time, largely as a result of the proliferation of SALW UN, (2001). Both internal and external factors contribute to the firearms-related challenges facing the country. Domestically, social, economic, and political causes have contributed to the demand for proliferation of small arms, (UNDP,2002)

Wepundi noted that long and continued political instability and armed conflicts in the countries neighboring Kenya have also contributed to the small arms challenges facing Kenya, given its long and porous borders. (Wepundi et al,2012)

(Muchai, 2005) contended that the effects of small arms availability and misuse have long been felt throughout Kenyan society. He argued that pastoralist communities with relatively little police presence and numerous challenges (such as conflict over grazing and water access for their cattle) are greatly affected, especially so for communities in the North Eastern, Upper Eastern, and North Rift areas, which are believed to be suffering excessively from high levels of illicit firearms and insecurity. Policereports are awash of gun-related crimes including banditry and cattle rustling in Meru county, Tigania East sub county, bordering Isiolo and Samburu East, (Isiolo triangle). Statistics reveal that between 1998-2000 In Kenya alone, over 70 police men and 3920 Civilians were killed in gun related incidents. This proliferation of illicit small arms into the hands of civilians is responsible for this record (Egesa et al, 2000)

With the proliferation of SALW, inter-community conflicts have become deadly and accounting for loss of human life. Some individuals even rent their guns for the purpose of cattle rustling and making money, and thereby commercializing cattle rustling, (Manikins et al, (2007). The illicit arms are smuggled through porous borders into the country and finally to the Isiolo triangle from conflict prone neighboring countries such as Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and northern Uganda.

Muhamud alludes that in Africa, pastoralists have become synonymous with high levels of armed violence and severe underdevelopment. Most conflicts are caused by competition over access to land and control of natural resources including water and pasture (MuhamudA&Pkalya R 2005)'This situation has led to insecurity, underdevelopment and poverty among the pastoralist residents of Tigania East

Worth noting is that most deaths in the rural areas, which is the focus of this study go unreported. It is also vital to note that Ak-47, G3 and M16 fire arms mostly used to commit crimes are illegally acquired.

Three communities in the triangle (Merus, Boranas and Turkana) are pastoralists, with the Merus being both pastoralist to the north and mixed farmers to the south. Among these communities, animals, especially cattle, camels, donkeys, goat and sheep occupy a special place. Not only are livestock viewed as a source of livelihood and backbone of local economy, they are also a source of social and cultural pride. The problem of inter-community raids and

cattle rustling is a persistent security issue, despite the government's effort to restore peace and security by deploying Kenya police service security units in the region. The substantial amount of government funds that has been used in security operations to recover stolen cattle and disarmament as not been commensurate with the number of cattle or arms recovered.

To many, this does not come as a surprise because the peace restoration quest has been disjointed, full of conflicting and self-driven agendas, devoid of major strategic and visionary plans, and seldom reflective of the needs of the local people, who are the most afflicted (Mbugua, 2012)

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

It is the government cardinal responsibility to provide security to all its citizens and their property within its jurisdiction.

Chapter one of the National Police Service Act (2011), clearly stipulate its core functions as maintenance of law and order protection of life and property, preservation of peace, prevention and detection of crimes, apprehension and prosecution of offenders as well as enforcement of all laws and regulations to which it is charged. According to (Ndiranguet, al 2004), the police are trained to maintained law and order without fear or favor.

However, the Meru community of Tigania East have constantly been subject of raids by armed Cattle rustlers who terrorized their manyattas, rustle livestock resulting in loss of lives and property, violence and displacement of communities.

In most cases the police reactively response to the criminal acts by conducting security operations to mitigate the situation that only serves as a temporarily solution to the perennial cyclic recurrent of attacks. The inability of the security services to effectively protect life and property creates a vacuum which is filled by bandits who acquire illicit arms to protect their property as well as raiding other communities.

However, it is significant to note that with the promulgation of constitution of Kenya 2010 and devolution of county governments, the delineation of boundaries by Independent and Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC) emerge new challenges of cross-cutting boundaries between Turkana, Meru and Borane communities and raids took a new form as territorial assertion. This research will seek to establish the correlation between county/sub-county boundary delineation

and proliferation of illicit arms, and cattle rustling/banditry and to find out strategies to mitigate the persistent cyclic insecurity problem in the northern side of the sub county (isiolo triangle).

## **1.4 Research objectives**

### **1.4.1 General objectives**

The general objectives of the study is to examine security challenges resulting from proliferation of illicit arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling in Tigania East sub county.

### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

- i. To assess effects of cattle rustling on general security in Tigania east sub county.
- ii. To find out the effect of boundary review on acquisition and use of illicit arms.
- iii. To explore strategies of mitigating against cattle rustling in Tigania east Sub county.

## **1.5. Research Questions**

- i. What are the effects of cattle rustling on general security in Tigania East Sub county?
- ii. How has the review of boundaries impacted on proliferation and use of illicit firearms?
- iii. What are the strategies of mitigating cattle rustling in Tigania east sub county?

## **1.6. Scope of the Study**

The research will draw data from Tigania East sub county, Specifically, the geographical location will be restricted to north of Tigania East sub county with specific focus on three pastoralist communities, namely, Turkana, Borane and Meru. The triangle was chosen because of the high levels of ethnic raiding and persistent cattle rustling between the year 2013 and 2018. Data was drawn from district/ward administrators, chiefs and assistant chiefs, police stations/units, local leaders and communities affected by the insecurity. The research will be done between October 2018 and May 2019.

## **1.7. Justification of the Study**

Since this study is aimed at examining security challenges resulting from proliferation of illicit arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling, it has the potential of generating knowledge or



literature instrumental to National government, Meru and Isiolo County governments, Tigania East and its bordering sub counties especially in understanding and formulating policies to address the perennial security issue. The research will also unearth emerging issues with regard to security challenges more so those related with boundary disputes.

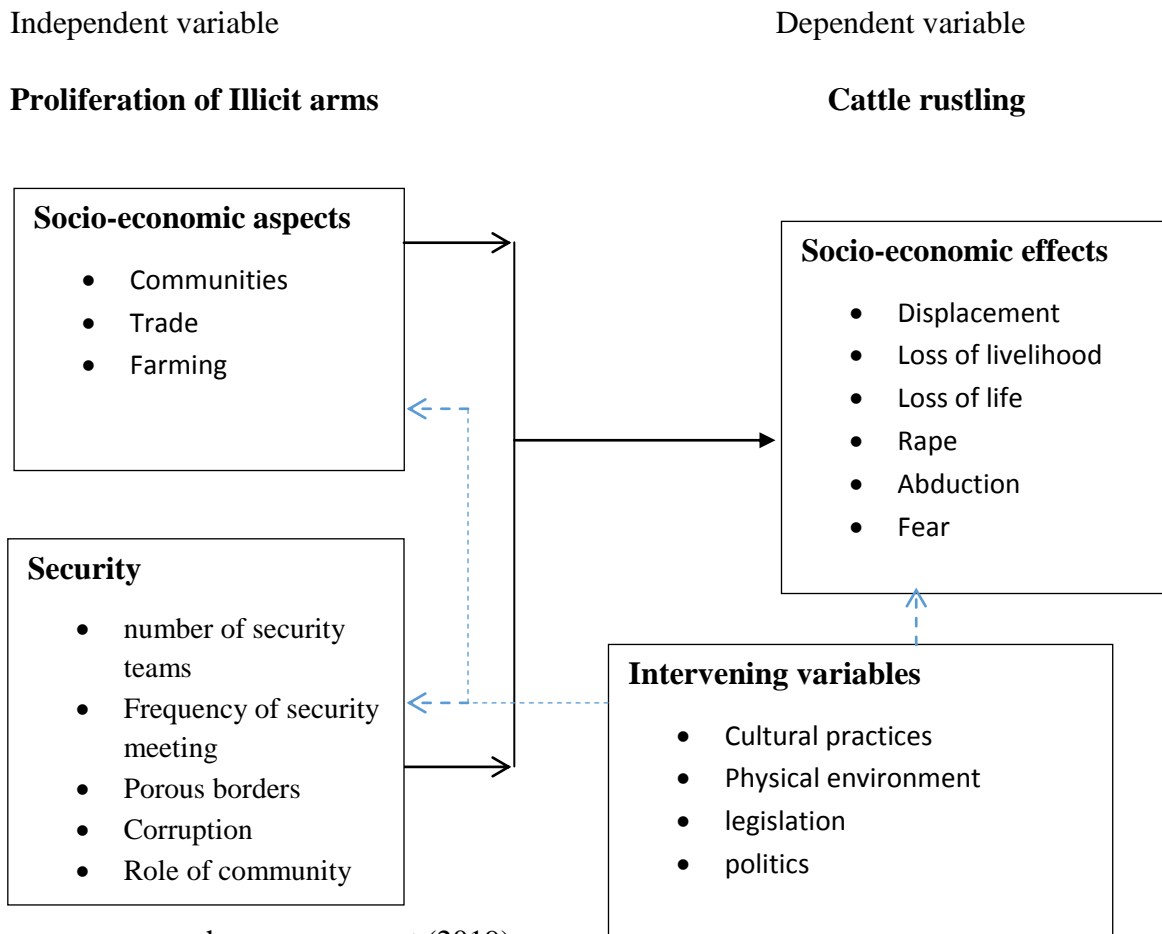
# CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Introduction

Chapter two delineates relevant literature related to proliferation of illicit arms and security. The literature review chapter provides a crucial base for developing evidence or data central to evaluating proliferation of illicit arms and the strategies of mitigating the problem of cattle rustling.

## 2.2. Conceptual Framework

**Figure 2.2. 1: Conceptual Framework**



Proliferation of illicit arms impact on cattle rustling which subsequently adversely affect the security situation. Securing porous borders, stamping out corruption and cross border trade in illicit arms will help suppress cattle rustling and its effects. Security units should be more proactive by conducting frequent peace and security meetings and encompass community

policing in order to pre-empt the security issues and the resultant effects. Elders from these communities should be engaged to promote interaction between the communities as a conflict resolution mechanism.

On the other hand, the intervening variables that facilitate the security issue should be addressed. Harmful cultural practices like cattle rustling should be address through legislation by reviewing the existing laws on cattle rustling. Politicians who whip up conflict among the communities for personal political gains should be dealt with according to the law irrespective of their political party affiliation. Also the harsh physical environment should be alleviated by opening up infrastructure and providing public services. This will increase the presence of government and reduce the unmanned space and environmental degradation, thereby improving security.

### **2.3.0. Operationalization of terms**

#### **2.3.1. Definition of key concepts**

Proliferation of illicit fire arms-weapon illegally acquired and easily concealed

Fire arm is a portable barreled weapon

Small arms and light weapons (SALWA) any weapon of military or civilian origin and use by one to three people and include assault rifles, machine guns as well as hand guns and pistols.

Cattle refer ruminant animals with horns and cloven hoofs domesticated for meat and milk.

A cattle rustling is the rounding up and stealing of cattle and involve the use of force and weapons.

Ethnic community is a group affiliation based on skin color, culture language, religion, nationality or caste

Ethnic conflict are inter-communal strife or dispute between people or communities who are identified by different kinship.

Marginalized is used to mean sidelined or ignored in terms of socio-economic and political aspects

Crime-an offence against the state or person

Community policing is founded on development of partnerships between the police and the communities to mutually identify and address security issues and social disorder. The partnerships are focused on delivery of police services that combine aspects of traditional law enforcement, crime prevention and problem solving. The overall goal is to improve public safety and quality of life of all persons within the community.

## **2.4.0. Critical review**

### **2.4.1 Pastoralism and hunting**

Cattle are the most important animals ever to be domesticated by man. Cattle means possession and Romans used it to glorify a man's wealth. Latin coins bear an Ox head and the word pecunia for money was derived from the word *Pecos* meaning Rich due to owning cattle (Russel K. (1962, p. 2) Principles of dairy farming.

Pastoralism is the branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock. (Emilio M 2006), describes pastoralism as animal husbandry involving the care, tending and use of animals such as camels, goats, cattle, and sheep. "Pastoralism" generally has a mobile aspect, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water. It is the use of extensive grazing on rangelands for livestock production.

Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas nonetheless, throughout much of its long history as a poor reputation and its practitioner's marginalized by sedentary cultivators and urban dwellers. Pastoral societies have risen and fallen, fragmented into isolated families or constructed empires that span the world; their demise has been announced regularly, often in the face of entirely contrary evidence for their persistence in many environments, pastoralism and agriculture have effectively eliminated all but small animals and commensalism. However, in Kenya and particularly Isiolo triangle, police report on wildlife attack on human and livestock shows that herders still interact with significant wildlife populations. This has had two consequences, the persistence of predators and the availability of hunted meat. Pastoralists have no sympathy with predators, and usually end up in conflict with conservation lobbies; especially the Kenya wild life Service.

(Emilio(2006), explains that, pastoralism is successful strategy to support a population on less productive land, and adapts well to the environment. For example, in savannas, pastoralists and their animals gather when rain water is abundant and the pasture is rich, and then scatter during

the drying of the savanna. The characteristics of the animals and the environmental conditions faced by the pastoralists determine the number and composition of the herds. Pastoral production systems are by and large a product of climatic and environmental factors, ( Kaprom P.T 2013).

#### **2.4.2. Proliferation of Small Arms and light weapons.**

Since time immemorial, the nature of the pastoralists' way of lifestyle demanded that they be armed with some form of weapon for purposes of protection or self-defense both for themselves and their cattle from attacks by wild animals and theft as presented by, (Chemisto,2010). Bows and arrows were the weapons of choice. However, in the past three decades, statistics indicate an escalation of cattle-rustling attacks, fueled by illicit small arms. These illegal arms normally originate from the neighboring countries which have been experiencing internal strife, including Uganda, Somali and Ethiopia (Cheserek2007). This led to the rise of criminal gangs who engage in cattle-rustling for purely commercial reasons. The Government of Kenya has been engaged in various disarmament efforts to mop up the illegal arms. A special report on SALW, ( Wepundi et al, 2012) showed that some zones, including areas such as Mt Elgon and Rift Valley, where important disarmament initiatives have been carried out, have recorded a significant increase in gun possession since 2003.

However, due to the porous nature of Kenya's borders, it is practically impossible to conduct an effective disarmament exercise without effectively engaging the neighboring countries (Abdi2004). Therefore, regional initiative and cooperation is a better option of addressing the menace rather an individual country intervention, thus Kenya need to address the issue simultaneously and in collaboration with the neighboring countries.

#### **2.4.3. Law on Rustling**

The Kenya legal system does not recognize cattle rustling as a crime under its penal code, but it has been categorized as theft and section 278 of the penal code provide for a maximum sentence of 14 years for the theft of stock .Cattle rusting has however been recognized in other Acts such as the fire Arms Act(cap 114),the Stock and Produce Theft Act(cap 355),the Meat Control Act(cap356),the Branding of Stock Act (cap 357)and the Hides Skins and Leather Act(cap359)The omission by parliament to recognize cattle rustling as a serious crime has

been blamed for the ineffective curbing of the crime in the judicial system. This is because those engaged in the act are usually charged with stock theft that carries a lesser sanction of not more than 14 years, yet in many instances cattle rustling involves the use of weapons and force. Community elders and other stakeholders have thus argued that parliamentarians should amend the law so that suspect should be charged with more grave offence of robbery with violence, which carries a life imprisonment sentence.

#### 2.4.4. The role of National Police Reserve.

chapter 54 of the National Police Service Act, 2011 forms the policy and legislative basis for the constitution of the National Police Reserve as an integral part of National Police Service and the establishment of Reserve that may be deployed in Kenya to assist the Kenya Police Service and Administration Police Service in their respective mandates.

Legislative Framework. (1) Police Reserve officers shall be recruited by the Commission upon recommendation and consultation with the Inspector General and deployed in such areas as the Inspector General may deem necessary in consultation with National Security Council. (2) The Reserve shall consist of person's resident in Kenya having attained the age of eighteen years, volunteer for service and are enrolled as Reserve Police Officers. (3) The Commission shall – (a) determine the maximum number of Reserve Police Officers; and (b) keep, maintain and update database of all the officers of the Reserve Police Officers (NPSC Act, 2011).

Different pastoralist communities as well as local NGO's as fronted this Government's initiative to recruit and arm the National Police Reservists (NPRs)/ home guards as complementary security providers in the ASALs a contributing factor in the use of ammunition and cattle rustling. While this was initially meant to be a transparent community policing initiative, the same has been marred with allegations of corruption, incompetence and favoritism along ethnic lines in so far as the decision on who should be armed as an NPR or home guard is concerned (Kaprom P.T, (2013). In some instances, there have been allegations of political interference with respect to recruitment, and vetting as the politicians are said to be bend on ensuring that their clan members and/or community members outnumber those of their rivals in the recruitment exercise and at time using constituency development funds to purchase extra-ammunition for the NPR. Even more worrying is the fact that there are weak accountability procedures within the NPR/home guard operations and it has been reported that

some of them either use their official guns to conduct criminal activities like livestock theft or loan out the said guns to bandits. Although started with the noblest of intentions, it is evident that the NPR/ home guard community policing initiative need to be re-evaluated in terms of recruitment and training and oversight to ensure it is meeting the intended goal of establishment. The weakening of state control over the pastoralist region has resulted in the emergence of cattle warlords who run armed militias to protect their interests, (Chemisto, 2010).

The militarism and emergence of cattle warlords was first experienced among the Pokot and Turkana communities from the 1980's onwards. The first cattle warlord emerged in the 1980's from the West Pokot community, having recruited about 500 young men who underwent informal military training complete with relevant raiding techniques. The system of cattle warlords has gained prominence over the years for various reasons. First, there is the fact that the high numbers of destitute, uneducated youth who are desperate to eke a living by any means necessary have proven an easy recruitment ground for the warlords. The warlords keep the youth as retainers who are in turn used for livestock theft for financial gain of the warlords. The second reason is due to the Government's inability and/or unwillingness to curb the spread of warlords through its security systems (Kaprom T, 2013). How else could the government explain the suspension of a joint force operation in Baragoi Samburu County after 46 police officers were killed by Turkana cattle rustlers on 12th November 2012. In its second fact-finding mission to Samburu and Isiolo, the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) team was reliably informed that the cattle warlords work hand in gloves with some government security agents in propagating livestock theft. The KHRC team was informed that the cattle warlords have become increasingly powerful and that even in instances where stolen livestock has been intercepted by non-complicit junior security officers, the same have been called with express "orders from above" to let the stolen livestock free, (Palmer 2010 p. 834)

In the northern grazing zone of the Isiolo triangle) the NPR from the Boranas, Merus and Turkana are known to be herding with militias with illicit arms, but do not divulge the information or take action for fear of their own security and being branded as traitors of the community. Such militias disappear into the thickets whenever they see police patrol approaching their foras/manyattas. This places the NPR in a catch 22 situation in executing their mandate as police of police officers.

#### **2.4.5. Community Policing Initiative.**

The Kenyan National Police Service Strategic Plan (2013-2018) Incorporate Community Policing as a strategy for ensuring safer neighborhood's by engaging communities to contribute to their safety and security. The responsibility for implementing community policing is the County government under the County Policing Authorities (CPA) but coordinated by NPS with Police Stations providing the operational base. The approach has been successful in settled areas, but it has not worked well in the area of study due to the migratory nature of the pastoralist. However, herders group themselves in *manyattas/Foras* and graze together in order to boost the security of their cattle against rustlers. Based on intelligence and early warning, the local administration and sub county security intelligence committee(SCSIC) constantly hold Peace Barraza's among the three communities on the need to share resource and coexist peacefully in order to prevent confrontation. (Appendix E: peace meeting chaired by sub county commissioner in Gambella location in 2017)

However, deliberate efforts to address the region security needs by forming peace committees with members drawn from each of the three communities has not been effective due to the inherent suspicion and distrust among the three communities. These is compounded by the notion held by the local security services that information from pastoralist should not be trusted wholly, this is based on previous incidences in which some information has landed them in ambushes from bandits or derailed them from the right track while pursuing stolen cattle.

#### **2.4.6. Land Tenure**

Tigania east Sub County covers the largest portion of the northern grazing zone where herders graze communally and pastoralism is the main source of livelihood. The grazing zone is a trust land that has brought a court dispute between the county government of meru who holds it in trust and advocates for its use as a community wildlife conservancy and the residence who demands for its demarcation and title issued to them. As the case is pending determination, the area is free for all with marked environmental degradation due to uncontrolled grazing and charcoal burning and wood fuel harvesting. Attempt to even adjudicate the demarcation of the adjacent farming areas has been stopped several times due to administrative and political boundaries conflict. The government ought to urgently solve this issues for it as resulted in



political incitements and propaganda and often fuel conflicts and territorial expansion strategies by the communities living in the region.

## 2.5.0. Theoretical background

### 2.5.1. Relative deprivation theory

The deprivation theory (Morrison, 1971). This theory owes its origin to the fields of psychology and sociology. Initial pioneers are psychologists like Sigmund Freud, William James, William McDougall, and other sociologists or theorists like Samuel A. Stouffer, Thomas, F. Pettigrew, Francine Tougas, Ann, M. Beaton, & Naomi Ellemers (Dougherty&Pfaltzgraff, 2001)); (Walker & Smith, 2002); Flynn, n.d.).

The principal assumption of the theory is based on a theoretical belief that people and societies faced with an imminent threat tend to develop a collective instinct to challenge their aggressors—to which, in some cases, people or society collectively responded by finding ways to cope or confront the perceived threat.

Saleh (2013) defined relative deprivation as, “*experience or feeling of being denied something to which one and/or society believes it is entitled*” (Saleh, 2013, pp.165-167).

(Saleh2013), the intensity of relative deprivation depends on one’s or community's perception of value expectations, resource distribution, and values. Put differently, the escalation of relative deprivation with respect to political involvement, economic inequality and intergroup negative perception leads to a social tension, which eventually leads to people’s frustration and consequentially into conflict. Looking closely at the isiolo triangle ethnic conflict situation, one would argue that there are relative deprivation elements in play. The Turkana, Borana and, meru communities seem to harbour strong resentment against each other, which they manifest through cattle raids, abduction of herders, revenge and counter revenge attacks, and killings. By using a relative deprivation perspective, one can better understand how ethnic relationships or perceptions among these communities have evolved over time, as well as how these communities respond to tribal aggression in unity.

### 2.5.2. Social cubism theory

To understand the complexity of cattle rustling among Turkana, Boranas and Merus in Tigania East (isiolo triangle); it is fitting to approach it from social cubism perspective. As a theory,

social cubism has been utilized in identifying challenges experienced in places where violence has erupted and in assessing the appropriateness of the interventions initiated to alleviate the problem Byrne & Carter, (1996). Initially, the theory of social cubism was predominately used in analyzing territorial conflicts, but this does not mean that it cannot be used in the analysis of small conflicts occurring in areas which include cattle rustling witnessed in Tigania East Sub county Isiolo triangle).

This approach explores conflict from historical, demographic, economic, psychocultural, religious, and political perspectives. According to Byrne and Carter, social cubism contains six aspects that are interrelated:

*Historical Aspect of Social Cubism:* Byrne and Carter argue that history is a powerful frame of understanding almost everything about human existence. As one aspect of social cubism, understanding historical factors or events helps people understand some of the reasons behind intergroup dynamics and relationships.

*Religious Aspect of Social Cubism:* Religion is one of the most polarizing things known to man. For centuries, societies have fought and died because of religious differences. With respect to social cubism, exploring religious dynamics helps people understand how religious beliefs affect intergroup relationships.

*Demographic Aspect of Social Cubism:* Demographic factors are important aspects of exploring ethnic conflict. At the center of demography is the issue of population compositions—especially about the issue of who is in the minority or majority? Which ethnic group is influential? Who controls wealth/resources? Answering these questions allows people to understand how demographic issues affect the way ethnic groups view each other.

*Political Aspect of Social Cubism:* The political landscape in any given society affects the way people and societies see each other. This is also true when it comes to understanding ethnic dynamics. In countries where a particular ethnic group dominates politics, there is always an ethnic suspicion by those communities who see themselves outside the political spectrum. In other words, countries where political institutions are dominated by ethnic politics run the risk of ethnic division that, if not dealt with properly, could eventually lead to ethnic conflict.

*Economic Aspect of Social Cubism:* Economic differences among ethnic groups have immense effects on political stability and security of any given society. It is known that economic disparity exacerbates tension among people, communities, and societies and even nations, particularly among political institutions that practice favoritism or ethnic patronage. In such countries, ethnic competition between different ethnic groups over who manages national/county/sub county resources usually affects peoples' perception of the government. In a nutshell, a country in which economic institutions are controlled by people from a particular ethnic group is likely to experience ethnic discontent or a sense of ethnic marginalization subsequently developed ethnic hatred against the real or perceive oppressors—whereas, a country in which economic institutions advocate for ethnic inclusion in all areas of its economy discourages ethnic discontentment.

*Psychocultural Aspect of Social Cubism:* Ethnic tension and emotions are known to escalate during conflict or crisis. With respect to ethnic conflicts, psychologists often try to analyze how changes in people and or societal behaviors or actions affect intergroup perceptions of others during tense moments. It isn't surprising that political psychologists often find that groups or societies do portray negative attitudes about each other (e.g. promoting hate speech or bigotry, stereotypes, and prejudices by highlighting important ethnic traditions, symbols like ethnic identity, religious differences, heritages, and belief systems to inflame an ethnic or a sectarian tension, hence resulting in an outburst of a physical or violent confrontation).

To be clear, (Byrnes and Carter 1996) did not suggest that every conflict could be analyzed using these six matrixes of social cubism. Instead, they recognized the fact that different situations contain factors that relate differently.

### **2.5.3. Conclusion**

The use of social cubism is relevant to this particular study for cattle rustling and ethnic conflict in Tigania East Sub County (Isiolo triangle) seems to be driven by a variety of factors. Hence, the use of social cubism theory allows for the identification of specific factors that precipitate cattle rustling, which is relevant particularly in finding strategies to mitigate security challenges in the region.



## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This section will deal with research design, description of the study area, Nature and sources of data, population and sample size, the sample design, methods of data collection, reliability and validity of research instrument and methods of data analysis and presentation.

### **3.2. Research design**

Survey design was used in this study. “Survey research is the most common type of descriptive research that collects data from a wider area” (Baumgartner& Strong, 1997. pp 131) it is the best method of collecting original data for the purpose of describing population which is too large, (Mugenda&Mugenda2003)

In this design, information concerning opinions or practices is obtained from sample of units, representing a population, through the use of interview schedules or questionnaire technique.

This information provides a basis for making comparisons and determining trends, reveals current weakness and/or strengths in a given situation, and provides information for decision making.

The survey design has some limitation. For instance, the information unknown to the respondents cannot be tapped. Questions will be prepared properly so as to ensure their reliability and validity and to eliminate this biasness.

### **3.3 Description of Study area**

The research was be conducted in Meru county, Tigania East sub county which covers an area of 669.9 square kilometers and a population of 157,246 according to 2009 censures. It borders Igembe North Sub County to the north, Igembe South Sub County to the east, Tharaka North Sub County to the south, Isiolo Central Sub County to the north-west and Tigania West Sub County to the west. The specific area of the study will be Karama ,Muthara and Amuthunba administrative Wards in the north of the sub county where pastoralism is the main economic activity and cattle rustling is rampant.

### **3.4. The study population**

The study focused on regional security units in Tigania East like district/ward administrators, chiefs and assistant chiefs, police stations/units, local leaders and communities affected by the insecurity. It is from this area that 105 respondents were sampled out of the targeted 210 respondents These was due to the limited time available. However, the researcher factored in

the number of sub-groups (or 'comparison' groups) whose information was considered crucial in this research.

### **3.5.0. Sample technique and sampling procedure.**

#### **3.5.1 Sample technique**

This research utilized stratified sampling technique, simple random sampling technique, and purposive sampling technique to collect data. Stratified sampling technique was used to group subjects of focus with similar characteristics and obtain homogeneity. The technique has an advantage in that it has generally more statistical (precision Kombo& Tromp, 2006). Using this technique, the researcher will divide the area of study into administrative wards and locations. Simple random sampling technique will be used to obtain data from subjects in sampled administrative units. The technique, when used, yield research data that can be generalized to a larger population Kombo&(Tromp 2006). Purposive sampling will be used to obtain data from security officers commanding district/ stations and opinion leaders. It is used to get data from a population which i considered to have information relevant to the research

#### **3.5.2 Sampling procedure**

The researcher divided the population into feasible areas using administrative units namely Muthara ward with 3 locations and 6 sub-locations, Karama ward with 3 locations and 6 locations ,and Amuthumba ward with 3 locations 6 sub locations. This was to ensure that certain sub groups in the population will be represented in the sample proportion to their numbers in the population.

The researcher also obtained data from opinion leaders and security officers using purposive sampling technique. Purposive technique allowed the researcher to sample population that have the required information with respect to the objectives of the study. This technique was used to obtain data from district/ward administrators, opinion leaders, chiefs/assistant chiefs, village elders, security officers and other security agents.

The simple random sampling was used to select respondents from each stratum where the respondents are many for example in cases where those affected by insecurity issues are many. The researcher used simple random sampling because it gives each possible sample combination an equal probability of being picked and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample. This was applied accordingly; that is,

the lottery approach in which numbers of the subject or objects in the population is written on pieces of paper and put in a box. I then took note of the desired number which shall be included in the respondents, for instance all those who pick even numbers. The pieces of paper were then mixed thoroughly to ensure that each name has an equal chance of being picked. The researcher gave these to the subjects to pick. Once a number is picked, the pieces of paper was returned to the box and the process continued until the required sample was picked.

### **3.6.0 Data collection instruments.**

The research relied on the use of closed –ended questionnaires and interview schedules as research instruments.

#### **3.6.1 Interview Schedules**

The researcher used the structured and semi structured interview schedules to obtain data from opinion leaders, and security officers. These have advantage in that the reliability of information gathered is high as each informant is subjected to similar questions with others (Kombo& Tromp, 2006) The structured interview schedules was send prior to the day of research to enable the respondents prepare in advance. This assisted the researcher to obtain in-depth data which may not be possible to get using questionnaires. The interview schedules also assisted the researcher to explain the nature and purpose of the investigation and clarify questions to the respondents. Semi-structured interview schedules allow the researcher to prop into the information that will help inform the researcher, (Kisilu& Tromp 2006). While undertaking the interview, the researcher took notes on information provided by the respondents.

#### **3.6.2. Questionnaires**

The questionnaires used in the study are the closed- ended questionnaires, with some open ended items where detail answers were needed. These were used to collect data from those affected by insecurity issues in terms of cattle rustling and other critical insecurity occurrences. Open-ended questionnaires have advantage in that they permit greater depth of response and are also simpler to formulate. Closed –ended questionnaires was used because it facilitates easier analysis, easier administration and economical with respect to time and money. The researcher chose this instrument because it enables collection of data from a wider population, easy to formulate and confidentiality is upheld (Kombo& Tromp, 2006).

The questionnaires were developed and pre-tested to ascertain their reliability and validity. After coming up with a sample size, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents who were sampled through simple random sampling technique. The respondents were given a period of two days to fill the questionnaires after which they collected them for analysis.

### **3.6.3. Types of data**

Primary data was obtained during the actual fieldwork from the respondents involved in the study through the use of questionnaires and the structured interviews schedule. Secondary data was obtained through the review of relevant literature such as the Police Act, Fire arms Act, security reports, and other relevant literature

### **3.6.4 Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher sought permission from relevant authorities; in this case the university, ministry of Education and ministry of Internal Security. The researcher then mapped the areas into manageable zones from which accessible population were to be reached. From these zones the researcher used simple random sampling technique. All the subjects picked and those who picked papers indicating 'yes' were taken as representing the sample and were issued with questionnaires to respond to. Additionally, the researcher identified opinion leaders and security officers to be included in the research. These were sampled using purposive technique and interviewed using both semi-structured and structured interview schedule. The researcher then took notes while administering the interviews to sample respondents.

To obtain the secondary data, the researcher reviewed relevant documents like the fire arms acts, regional and national security reports, similar researches done in other areas and other relevant literature.

### **3.7.0. Validity and Reliability**

#### **3.7.1. Validity**

A study research instrument must be both valid and reliable. Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on research results (Mugenda, 1999). The validity of the instrument is acceptable if it produces consistent data, (Chava, and Nachmias, 1996). For this to be achieved, selected instruments will be discussed with supervisor. During the discussion, I will clearly define the variables being measured. The format of the instrument shall be thoroughly checked using expert opinion of the supervisor.



### **3.7.2. Reliability**

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda, 1999). An instrument is reliable if it measures what is supposed to measure. For this to be achieved, piloting will be done in two purposively selected areas in neighboring Isiolo district; a pre-test (Test-Retest method) will be carried out in two selected areas. A pilot study helps test the feasibility of the study techniques and to perfect the questionnaire concepts and modify them, (Kombo& Tromp, 2006). The respondents, who will be used in pre- testing study, will not be included in the second administration of the instruments. This will help to control the intervening variables which may influence the research findings because of their prior knowledge of the data required by the instruments.

### **3.7.3. Limitation**

Realistically, limitations are sometimes unavoidable in most research studies. One of the main limitations in this research study was the size of sample that was used in the data collection process. Ideally, a large number of interviewees provide more reliable data with regard to the particular topic of investigation. A large sample size for the research provides for a better generalization of the population under investigation than a small sample size. More so, obtaining a large population for research would have better represented the large population of individuals from Tigania East who may have participated or have been victims of the insecurity that have affected the northern part.

Similarly, the sampling method applied by the research provided a level of bias with regard to the sources of information in this research study. The researcher, as indicated in the research study, employed the application of purposeful sampling strategy to select the sample participants for interview in this research study. Purposeful sampling strategy provides the researcher the opportunity to subjectively judge the participants in the research study for the purpose of determining the right and most appropriate participants for the research. As such, the purposely sampling technique provides the researchers with all the powers to judge the suitability of a specific research participant for the study.

According to (Palinkas et al 2013), purposeful sampling is the most widely used sampling technique in qualitative researches and this is due to its advantages in the provision of participants that are rich in information or data. Although this is important in most research

studies and could work to enhance the reliability of the research, it is also a limitation to the research as it might introduce bias in the data collection.

Also, due to the limitations of cost and time available in the research study, the researcher focused on interviewing individuals who were living in urban periphery of Isiolo and Muthara, Karama and Amuthumba. Although these people may have substantially significant information with regard to the issue of proliferation of illicit arms and cattle rustling, they may not particularly be aware of the real-time activities happening in the grazing zone. Respondents from the real herders could assist significantly to provide detailed and up to date information about the subject of investigation.

Finally, due to time constraints the researcher was not able to undertake a pilot study of using data collection instruments before carrying out the actual study.

#### **3.7.4. Delimitation**

The research instruments were carefully selected to fit the research design. (Yin2004), it will also fit the plan of the data analysis thereby facilitating the answering of the research questions. The data analysis was also triangulated with the relevant literature review to validate it.

#### **3.7.5. Ethical Consideration**

The information obtained from the study was held in confidence. First the researcher sought the consent from every respondent by giving them a consent form to sign. During the interview the researcher clearly stated the purpose of the research and gave them a chance to seek any clarification before consenting to the interview. Participation was voluntary and

the respondents had the option of participating or not

#### **3.7.6 Summary**

The obtained data was cleaned/ edited to eliminate the errors. It was then coded in readiness for analysis. Data analysis was done using the computer program, statistical package for social scientist (SPSS). Analyzed information was then summarized and presented using tables, frequencies, pie-charts and percentages and followed by discussions.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter deals with data presentation, analysis and discussion. Collected data was analyzed using statistically packed for social science (SPSS) computer programme. Data were presented using tables, pie -charts, and bar graphs. This is being followed by discussion.

### **4.2. Background Information**

This research examined proliferation of illicit arms and challenges of mitigating cattle rustling in Kenya, Meucounty, Tigania East sub county. The data way collected from 105 respondents. From three administrative wards: Muthara, Karama and Amuthumba. Muthara ward has three locations and nine sub locations, Karama has three locations and six sub-locations, while Amuthumba ward has three locations and six sub-locations. Data was collected using both questionnaires and interview schedules. The researcher also examined documents content analysis to get the statistics of stock theft and security cases in Tigania.

The respondents were both male (73.3%) and female (16.7% between the ages of 20-56 years. The distribution shows gender imbalance. Parts of the reason being males have higher time availability and are well conversant with the subject of the study. The respondents played significant roles in the community from: village elders, opinion leaders, assistant chiefs, chiefs, ward administrators, and sub-county administrator. Data was also obtained from Regular Police officers and National Police Reserve. Table 4.1 (a, b and c) shows distributions of respondents in terms of gender, age and societal roles.

**Section A: General information**

**Table 4. 1: Distributions of respondents**

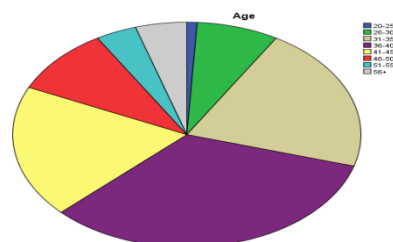
**Figure4. 1: Distribution of respondents' interims of gender**

Gender	Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Male	77	73.3
Female	28	16.7
Total	105	100.0

Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018

**Figure4. 2 Distribution of respondents in terms of age**

Age bracket	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20-25	1	1.0	1.0
26-30	8	7.6	8.6
31-35	22	21.0	29.5
36-40	35	33.3	62.9
41-45	20	19.0	81.9
46-50	10	9.5	91.4
51-55	4	3.8	95.2
56+	5	4.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018

It was noted that the majority of the respondents were aged between 51-55 years (95.2%) This age group was well informed about the subject of the study. This was beneficial to the study.

**c) Distribution of respondents in terms of roles in the community**

<b>Roles in Community</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Village elder	7	6.7	6.7
Opinion Leader	19	18.1	24.8
Assistant Chief	21	20.0	44.8
Chief	9	8.6	53.3
Ward Administrator	3	2.9	56.2
Sub-County Administrator	1	1.0	57.1
OCS/OCPD	4	3.8	61.0
Police constable	21	20.0	81.0
Police reserve	20	19.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018

**Section B: Specific information**

**. Figure4. 3: Cattle rustling in Tigania East**

Respondents in this research observed that the economic backbone of Muthara, Karama and Amuthumba wards are crop farming (37.1%), cattle rearing (51.4%) and Miraa farming (11.4%). Table 4.2 shows a summary of these:

**Table 4. 2: Muthara, Karama and Amuthumba economic activity**

<b>Economic activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Crop farming	39	37.1	37.1
Cattle rearing	54	51.4	88.6
Miraa farming	12	11.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

Statistics clarify the main economic activity of Tigania East is that of cattle rearing. This explains the relatively high occurrences of cattle rustling in the area and the subsequent security challenges in the area revolve around cattle rustling and illegal grazing of farm crops.

There were varying opinions from respondents as far as the history of cattle rustling is concerned. Some were of the opinion that cattle rustling dates as far back to 100 years ago (32.9%) while 42.9% argued that it dates back to 50 years ago, other (21.0%) noted that it is not more than 10 years ago. Only 3.8% of the respondents were not sure of the date when cattle rustling started. Table 4.3 provide a summary of these views:

**Table4. 3: Estimated time when cattle rustling started**

<b>Estimated time</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
100years ago	34	32.4	32.4
50years ago	45	42.9	75.2
10years ago	22	21.0	96.2
Not sure	4	3.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

Despite these varying opinions in dates, there was one common view each of respondents held and that is: as years go by it was getting more and more complicated and deadly. There was a general consensus in the respondents that a cattle rustling was posing security challenges in

Tigania East. Additionally, 82.9% of the respondents noted that cultural, practices influenced cattle rustling in Tigania East.

Among the cultural practices identified as influencing cattle rustling are: - Marriage (desire to pay for dowry) 41.0%, social status (49.5%) and wealth inheritance (9.5%). These are shown in table 4.4

**Table4. 4 Cultural practices influencing cattle rustling**

<b>Cultural practice</b>	<b>Frequenc y</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Marriage	43	41.0	41.0
Social status	52	49.5	90.5
Wealth inheritance	10	9.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

This research revealed boundary dispute has led to illicit arms proliferation with 82.9% supporting this. On critical examination on the issue of boundary disputes, it was revealed that because communities feel threatened they tend to defend themselves, and thus acquire more arms in readiness for any eventually (29.5%). Others were said to be driven by the desire to exert their ancestral boundary or /and extend it, in order to safeguard their interests (64.8%), and dealing with quarrel over grazing fields and water (4.8%). These have driven communities to arm themselves, thereby fueling proliferation of illicit arms to meet the demand. Table 4.5 show how boundary dispute has influenced proliferation of arms

**Table4. 5: Boundary disputes and illicit firearms use**

<b>Reasons for having illicit arms</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Communities feel threatened so they defend themselves	31	29.5	29.5
Desire to extend boundary to safe - guard their interests	68	64.8	94.3
Quarrel over grazing field and water	5	4.8	99.0
Others	1	1.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

**Figure4. 4: Factors facilitating cattle rustling in Tigania East**

In order to address the first objectives of this research “to assess the effects of cattle rustling on general security in Tigania East”. The researcher first undertook a step to establish the factors that precipitated cattle rustling in the region. A number of factors were identified by the respondents. Among these is the assertion that cattle rustling was a cultural practice (77.1%) and a deep desire by individuals to a mass wealth (80.0%) as well as the notion that cattle rustling being seen as an economic security (75.2%). These imply that for those who practice this activity they are driven not only by the need for a cultural practice, but the force behind it is the desire to have wealth and would some economic power. The other respondents noted that the desire to have social security has pushed many respondents to cattle rustling with 82.9% supporting this. Additionally, this research revealed that those who participate in the activity were always celebrate by community after successful raids (73.3%) and that warriors taking part in it are blessed by the elder (73.3%)



**Table4. 6: Factors facilitating cattle rustling in Tigania East****Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

Statement	SA		A		U		D		SD		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Cultural practice	43	41.0	38	36.2	6	5.7	12	11.4	6	5.7	105	100.0
Desire for wealth	36	34.3	48	45.7	6	5.7	11	10.5	4	3.8	105	100.0
Economic security	26	24.5	53	50.5	11	10.5	13	12.4	2	1.9	105	100.0
As social security	27	25.7	58	55.2	15	14.3	3	1.9	2	0.9	105	100.0
Elders bless the act	32	30.5	45	42.9	10	9.5	16	15.2	2	1.9	105	100.0
Community celebrate	35	33.3	42	40.0	11	10.5	15	14.3	2	1.9	105	100.0

From these discussions it would be seen that economic, social and cultural reasons are key factors that precipitated the cattle rustling in Tigania East. These resonate with the economic aspects of social cubism theory and the (UNDP,2002). Report that domestically, social, economic, and political causes have contributed to the demand for proliferation of small arms.

#### **Figure4. 5: Effects of cattle rustling on general security in Tigania East**

The first objectives of this research were to assess the effects of cattle rustling on general security inTigania east. The respondents agreed that a cattle rustling has negative economic effect on development of Tigania East region (80.1%).

Respondents had different views as far as theeffects of cattle rustling are concerned. Among these, 87.7% of the respondents argued that cattle are seen as a source of income and cattle rustling therefore rendered communities impoverished economically. This is supported by 64.8 % of the respondents who pointed out that cattle rearing was seen as commercial activity and that those who keep cattle as well as those who stole looked at it from commercial point of view. By practicing cattle rustling the respondents noted that it slowed down economic growth of Tigania a view that was held by 84.8% of the respondents. Arguably those who lose cattle by extension lose their economic base. There was also an argument that youth focus on the

vice and do not invest elsewhere (26.7%) and the view that ownership of cattle is seen as a symbol of power, a view held by 85.2% of the respondents. It implies that the more cattle one has the more he/she is seen as means of economic power. Table 4.7 summarizes this.

**Table4. 7: Influence of cattle rustling on Youth’s productive life**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Youth don’t invest elsewhere	28	26.7	26.7
Those who lose cattle lose everything	68	64.8	91.4
Means of trade and commerce	8	7.6	99.0
Sources of wealth	1	1.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

In terms of social effects, 77.1% of the respondents argued that a cattle rustling is seen as a strong cultural value, which implies that cattle rustling has a long historical and cultural value or attachment.

However, most respondents were of the opinion that cattle rustling has caused more negative effects than positive from community’s perspective for example 76.2% of the respondents argued that it has deprived the community labour source, 69.5% noted that it is a solace to unemployed youth, 91.4% pointed out that it has led to social suspicion and insecurity and 92.4% of the respondents observed that cattle rustling has destroyed social cohesion. Additionally, 80.0% of the respondents argued that cattle’s rustling has accelerated fire arms proliferation.

It will be noted from this response that the two key social effects of cattle rustling is that of social suspicion and insecurity (91.49%) and destruction of social cohesion (92.4%). This explains the close link between insecurity and cattle rustling and availability of illicit firearms. This correlate with Muhamud A, (2002) who alluded that in Africa, pastoralist have become synonymous with high levels of armed violence and severe underdevelopment. Most conflicts are caused by competition over access to land and control of natural resources including water and pasture Muhamud A &Pkalya R (2005)'This situation has led to underdevelopment and poverty among the pastoralist residents of Tigania East

**Table4. 8: Social effect of cattle rustling**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SA</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>U</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>SD</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>Frequency &amp;%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
Strong cultural value	35	33.3	46	43.8	15	14.3	8	7.6	1	%	105	100.0
Deprived labor force	35	33.3	45	42.9	6	5.7	18	17.1	1	1.0	105	100.0
Unemployed youth	28	26.7	45	42.9	11	10.5	17	16.2	4	1.0	105	100.0
Suspicion & insecurity	51	48.6	45	42.9	3	2.9	5	4.8	1	3.8	105	100.0
Destroyed cohesion	55	52.4	42	40.0	3	2.9	2	1.9	3	1.0	105	100.0
Arms proliferation	39	37.1	45	42.9	8	7.6	10	9.5	3	2.9	105	100.0

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

**Figure4. 6: Factors Precipitating Proliferation of illicit firearms in Tigania**

The third objective of this research was to assess the link between illicit fire arms, security and cattle rustling in Tigania East. In order to address this objective, it was first necessary to examine the factors that facilitate proliferation of illicit fire arm in Tigania East.

A number of factors were cited by respondents. Among the most critical factors are that of porous borders and corruption. Most respondents (85.7%) argued that porous borders are most critical in illicit arms proliferation. Due to this, respondents pointed out that acquisition of illicit arms across borders was easy and could easily escape the eyes of security services.

Thus, the ease at which arms was proliferated was a big security challenges since they could be used to commit varied crimes. Respondents also noted that there were cases when the security personnel overlooked acquisition of illicit firearms in a case of corruption (81.00%). The respondents noted that security personnel are often bribed by those who sell/deal with such five arms to turn blind eyes on the trade for personal gains or benefits. The respondents argued that where security personnel do not strictly control the circulation of such fire arms, serious security repercussions have been witnessed.

It was also noted that illicit fire arms were available in circulation because they are generally cheap to acquire. This was the view of 72.4% of the respondents. The other factors that were viewed as influencing availability of the illicit fire arms were: The need to enhance personal security (77.1%) and being seen as culturally acceptable practice (88. 6%).This support Alusala N, (2018) assertion thatCriminal networks exploit gaps in the regulatory systems, porous borders and weak law enforcement procedures to continue with the illegal trade.

Table 4.9 gives a summary of factors that precipitate proliferation of illicit firearms.

**Table4. 9: Factors precipitating proliferation of illicit arms**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SA</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>U</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>SD</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>Frequency &amp;%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
Porous border	52	49.5	38	36.2	3	2.9	8	7.6	4	3.8	105	100.0
Cheap to acquire	31	29.5	45	42.9	11	10.5	15	14.3	3	2.9	105	100.0
Corruption	41	39.0	44	41.9	9	8.6	9	8.6	2	1.9	105	100.0
To enhance security	32	30.5	49	46.7	13	12.4	8	7.6	3	2.9	105	100.0
Culturallyacceptable	35	33.3	37	35.2	10	9.5	11	10.5	12	11.4	105	100.0

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

#### **Figure4. 7 Effects of Illicit Fire Arms**

Having established the factors that facilitated circulation of fire arms, the researcher examined the effects of these fire arms on various issues in the area under study. It was found that the area under study had been affected by availability and misuse of fire arms. This effects could be looked at from three perspectives. These were: economic effects, social effect and general effects on people's livelihoods.

Under economic effects, respondents noted that use of illicit fire arms has led to economic impoverishment of the communities living in Tigania East. This was the view of 87.6% of the respondents. It was argued that since cattle is the main economic activity of these communities, constant cattle rustling witnessed has led to economic sabotage of the residence of Tigania East. The research here also revealed that the main cause of cattle rustling in Tigania East is illicit fire arms in circulation. It implies that individuals who owned these fire arms could raid unsuspecting communities rendering their investment useless. A stock theft data analysis from the police records (Appendix B) showed a comparative stock theft data as follows 2012 (3,116), 2013 (1,519), and in 2014 (1,492) stock were stolen respectively.

Although most of these were recovered, residents noted that there were many lives which had been lost due to use of fire arms (81.9%). Most of these deaths were at the point of raid (as the warrior's attack to rustle the livestock) or as a result of warriors and police engaging in exchange of fire while in pursuit to recover the stolen stock. Another social effects pointed out by the respondents is that of family break up. A relatively large number of respondents (72.4%) noted that warrior's perennial absence due to hiding from security personnel and constant insecurity has adversely affected the families and displaced them (91.4%). To the residents, (80.0%) the main cause of insecurity in Tigania is the use of illicit fire arms from the general perspective, respondents noted that illicit fire arm has precipitated boundary disputes which has been one of the main causes of conflict in Tigania East (Isiolo triangle.)This support(Chesereck2007)view that these illegal arms normally originate from the neighboring countries which have been experiencing internal strife, including Uganda, Somali and Ethiopia, leading to the rise of criminal gangs who engage in cattle-rustling for purely commercial reasons ,and (Chemisto ,2010)opinion that the weakening of state control over the

pastoralist region has resulted in the emergence of cattle warlords who run armed militias to protect their interests.. A summary of these is provided in table 4.10

**Table4. 10: Effects of Illicit Firearms**

Statement	SA		A		U		D		SD		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Has led deaths	50	47.6	36	34.3	9	8.6	7	6.7	3	2.9	105	100.0
Boundary disputes	56	53.3	39	37.1	3	2.9	7	6.7	0	0.0	105	100.0
Economic impoverishment	43	41.0	49	46.7	8	7.6	3	2.9	2	1.9	105	100.0
Has led to family breakup	30	28.6	46	43.8	13	12.4	15	14.	1.0	1.0	105	100.0
Main cause of insecurity?	44	41.9	40	38.1	15	14.3	6	3	0	0.0	105	100.0
Main cause of cattle rustling?	44	41.9	43	41.0	4	3.8	10	5.7	4	3.8	105	100.0
Displacement of families	57	54.3	39	37.1	5	4.8	3	9.5	1	1.0	105	100.0

2.9

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

**Figure4. 8 Strategies of Mitigating Illicit Fire Arms Circulation**

A number of strategies were put forward by the respondents on how to mitigate against the spread of illicit fire arms. Most respondents (96.2%) were of the opinion that building consensus among the neighboring communities in Tigania will not only address proliferation of fire arms, but will also help address issues of suspicion and can help eliminate cattle rustling. Equally 95.2% of the respondents pointed that doing disarmament will eliminate illicit fire arms whereas 98.1% of the respondents noted that there was need to train community members on the negative effects of illicit fire arm. Another group of respondents (95.2%) noted that securing borders will be critical in curbing the circulation of illicit fire arms. Another strategy suggested by the respondents is that of stamping out corruption 86.7%, engaging NPR to facilitate security (84.8%). The respondents also noted that the national government should be fully involved at two critical levels, in registering of illicit arms

(85.70%) and initiation of infrastructural development (83.80%) in the areas affected by insecurities. The rationale behind this is that the number of illicit fire arms were not known and the way to address it is first to know who owns what fire arms before securing them.

Respondents noted that infrastructural development like youth training Centre’s, schools and social amenities would help in enhancing education and engaging the youths in a more meaningful activities and thus dissuade them from these vices. Construction and maintenance of access roads network wouldn’t only open up the region, but also facilitate police patrols and visibility in the region that will deter crimes. summary of these arguments are provided on table 4.11

**Table4. 11: Strategies of mitigating emerging security challenges**

Statement	SA		A		U		D		SD		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Build consensus	62	59.0	39	37.1	1	1.0	2	1.9	1	1.0	105	100.0
Do disarmament	53	50.5	47	44.7	3	2.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	105	100.0
Training on effects	52	49.5	51	48.6	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	100.0
Secure borders	49	46.7	51	48.6	3	3.8	1	1.0	0	0.0	105	100.0
Stamp out corruption	45	42.9	46	43.8	9	8.6	4	3.8	1	1.0	105	100.0
Engage NPR	34	32.4	55	52.4	10	9.5	5	4.8	1	1.0	105	100.0
Appeal to political class	40	38.1	52	49.5	7	6.7	5	4.8	1	1.0	105	100.0
To register illicit arms	40	38.1	50	47.6	2	1.9	9	8.6	4	3.8	105	100.0
Infrastructural developments	40	38.1	48	45.7	11	10.8	6	5.7	0	0.0	105	100.0

**Source: Self field work responses, Dec.2018**

#### **4.9.0. SECTIONC: INTERVIEW SCHEDULED**

A structured interview was conducted with purposely sampled categories of groups of herds/cattle owners, opinion leaders' administrators, security chiefs and community members who are perceived to be knowledgeable on the subject of investigations or have been affected by it directly or indirectly. The interviews focused on specific information to with: the social economic effects of cattle rustling, boundary review and proliferation of illicit arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling. These help the researcher to gain information/data which is highly reliable and provide a degree of clarification on the subject of the study. I ended the interview after reaching information saturation point with the eleventh interviewee.

#### **4.9.1. Effects of cattle rustling on general security**

. An interviewee revealed how he lost livestock and the live of his manager and a family member to the rustlers” from then I was not able to recover and I experienced difficulties in meeting family financial needs especially school fees “said he.

Another one narrated how she had been rendered a widow and left to fend for her family alone after his husband was killed and his brother in-law maimed on the right leg in Samburu East while perusing their stolen stock with security officers.

An administrator narrated how a police patrol base, a dispensary, and office of an assistance chief constructed through constituency development funds (CDF) in Mula sub location was abandoned when residents moved away due to the threat of cattle rustlers, who also release their livestock to graze on their farms.

Overall the respondents detested the vice since it made them live in constant fear of rearing large herds of cattle because it may be stolen by the rustlers.

The interviewees pointed out that the vice has economic advantage to the rustlers and their families as well as the meat vendors who purchase the stolen stock cheaply and sell it exorbitantly to the urban consumers. While the pastoralist suffer economic hardships for it is extremely difficult for them to recover after heavy stock losses.

One of the social effects of cattle rustling is the displacement of the communities (IDPs). An administrator narrated an incident in 2016 when Turkana Moran's killed 11 Samburu Moran's who were trying to rustle their cattle near luwangila police patrol base. Due to the fear of



revenge attacks, women and children moved and set up camp near adjacent to Artillery military base. NGOs responded by providing food and shelter, since then the camp known now as *kambiturkana* has become semi-permanent, and a security concern, with NGOs taking advantage of it to solicit for funding”, said the administrator.

#### **4.9.2. Boundary review and proliferation of illicit arms.**

A former administrator I interviewed explained how herders were formerly moving freely in search of water and pasture within their perceived ancestral territorial boundaries and could negotiate through elders with other communities when seeking water and pasture across the borders during drought. This was based on mutual reciprocity.

But when the boundaries were delineated by the IEBC, the three communities started defending their ancestral territories that was cut off into another county or sub county.” This facilitated the acquisition of illicit arms to boost their capacity to protect their seceded territory. “Said he. He also narrated how a contractor contracted by the meru county government to maram a road and clear a sight for urban planning in a disputed area near isiolotown had to withdraw due to insecurity posed by the Boranas who claim the area fall under Isiolo and not Tigania East or Meru county. The governors of Isiolo and meru county have been in disagreement on the issue of boundary and collection of cess in such areas.

“There was an incident when irate Boranas held the Meru governor and his entourage hostage at Shaba lodge because he had dismantled Isiolo county government cess barrier perceived to be in meru county. We had to dispatch a GSU and RDU security teams to rescue them.”he said

#### **4.9.3. Strategies of mitigating the cattle rustling.**

A herder respondent reveal how they have device a community initiative by herds in groups to boost their security and establishing *manyattas / foras* near the security unit’s camps in order to ward off rustler. “We also post scouts to make observation at strategic hills and carryout reconnaissance around the grazing zone to monitor infiltration trails of the rustlers.”said he.

A security chief said how the government has as established security camps and deploys general service unit, (GSU), Rapid deployment unit (RDU) and anti- stock theft unit (ASTU) to mitigate the vice. They have tried their best but the “grazing zone is expense for effective coverage, this is compounded by limited and impassable security roads especially during rainy season” said the security chief.

He pointed out that with the knowledge that security personnel do not pursue stolen stock during the night, the rustlers have device a technique of rustling in the late evening such that by the time the report reach the security personnel it will be night time. They time when the moon light is full as from 08.00pm so that they use its light to drive the stock.” By day break when the security personnel start tracking, the stock could have been divided by the rustlers or loaded into Lorries destined for slaughter houses in urban centers in the in the wee hours. “Said he. He added that the use of bolas technology of implanting chips on selected herds or the use of drones for surveillance cold make the work of security officers much easier. Securing the porous borders and stamping corruption among security officers as well as deploying new surveillance technology.

#### **4.9.4. Summary**

The interview revealed that proliferation of illicit arm and cattle rustling have had adverse social economic effects on the residents of the region. These is in the form of loss of livelihood, displacement (IDPs), deaths/injuries, constant fear of attack, and abandonment of public service infrastructures. The only beneficiaries are the perpetrators and their accomplices.

That the boundary review has precipitated the acquisition of illicit arms, in that the communities see it as a means of protecting their ancestral boundaries from being seceded to another county/sub county. It also become evidence that they have the support of their political leaders (members of parliament and governors.

That the current security and community initiative strategies have not been able to address the issue and there is need to explore other strategies and interventions for optimum security.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.1. Introduction**

This chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations. Suggestion for further research is finally given.

### **5.2. Summary of the Research Findings**

The main objective of this research was to examine the link between proliferation of illicit fire arms and cattle rustling in Tigania East. The research looked at specific objectives. Effect of cattle rustling on general security in Tigania East and explored strategies of militating against cattle rustling in Tigania East.

The research revealed that there is a strong link between proliferation of illicit fire arms and cattle rustling in Tigania east. The research showed that porous borders, corruption and cheaply available arms have had an impact in the circulation of illicit fire arms which in turn have had negative impact on economic development of residence of Tigania East.

The drive to safeguard ancestral community boundaries and protect grazing fields has precipitated insecurity in the region making neighboring communities to arm themselves. It has emerged that the more armed certain community is, the better place it is to forcefully acquire cattle and protect their community territorial interest. The research has also shown that cattle is not only culturally valuable, but also have a significant economic value. Thus proliferation of fire arms is the main course of ongoing insecurity in Tigania East. Additionally, the research has revealed that circulation of fire arms has destroyed the social fabric of the residents of Tigania East.

The research has further revealed that young energetic youth dedicated their youthful life to the vise of cattle rustling. This has robbed community of productive labour and driven it to poor development records. The constant insecurity has led to family breakdown as most family members have been driven away from their homes. And social amenities like schools, dispensaries and even police patrol base to be closed.

A number of strategies were identified on how to militate against cattle rustling. Among these were sealing the porous borders, engaging a retrained National Police Reserves, stamping out corruption as well as registering(uptake)of all the fire arms owned by civilians.

It was also noted that the government should initiate infrastructural development so as to curb against idleness among the youths and open the area for development. This, was observed,

could only be possible where there is political good will. Thus, respondents were of the opinion that appealing to the political class to address emerging security challenges was one of the strategies that could be utilized in addressing proliferation of fire arms and cattle rustling.

### **5.3. Conclusion**

Based on the findings of this study, insecurity and social vice of cattle rustling is still prevalent in Tigania East and the neighboring communities in the Isiolo triangle. This has continuously escalated and fan insecurity as well as related development and cause social disintegration. The finding also reveals that illicit fire arms are still in circulation and that they are used to perpetuate cattle rustling and commercialization of cattle rustling as well as other crimes like robbery with violence at shopping Centre's, home steads and along the roads. It can therefore be concluded that proliferation of illicit fire arms has enhanced cattle rustling and general insecurity in the area.

The national and county governments should therefore address the factors precipitating proliferation of illicit firearms and cattle rustling like addressing administrative and community boundaries and land tenure and adopt optimum strategies like sealing the porous borders, engaging a retained NPR, stamping out corruption,uptake of illicit arms and initiation of infrastructure in order to mitiate the problem.

### **5.4. Recommendations**

In order to address security challenges and curb cattle rustling the following recommending should be considered:

The National government and the county government should mobilize all the illicit fire arms by doing capacity building and sensitizing the communities on the negative effects of the illicit fire arms.

Also the need to forge genuine trust with the community and register(uptake) the illicit arms by replacing it with marked government arms that could easily be traced.

The National Police Service should train National Police officer sand Reserves members on proper community policing and intelligence gathering to enable them un-earth all networks used in circulation of illicit fire arms with a view to providing intervening strategies to severe this circulation Additionally, the National Police Service should endeavor to seal all the porous

borders and constant surveillance should be put in place to check against the proliferation of illicit fire arms. And so should check on the integrity of the border control officers.

With the promulgation of the Kenya constitution 2010, the issue of county and sub county boundaries failed to take into consideration the spread of ethnic communities across boundaries, thus igniting conflict among formerly coexisting communities.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for the county governments of Meru and Isiolo and sub counties bordering Tiana East to enlighten and sensitize the locals that boundaries are arbitrary and its delineation is for administrative purpose and does not necessarily mean moving them from one county or sub county to another.

There is also need for the county government of Meru to conclude a court case between the county government of Meru and residence on whether to use the trust land as a community conservancy as fronted by the former or demarcate it to the residence as fronted by the latter. The current state makes it free for all with uncontrolled grazing and environmental degradation thereby precipitating resource conflict and territorial expansion strategies.

. The government should also roll out relevant infrastructure to help address idle youths who were noted to have taken into social vice of cattle rustling/commercialization due to high returns at a short period through the misuse of fire arms. The county government should construct and maintain security roads in order to open up the area and facilitate security patrols.

Of critical importance is the need for parliament to review the existing laws and make cattle rustling a capital offence to act as deterrence

#### **5.5. SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

A further research should be carried out to examine security personnel strategies of communication and its influence in conflict management. Additionally, a further research should be undertaken to find out the perceptions of communities on the role of National Police Reserve.

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## Appendix A: Introduction letter and Questionnaires

**INTRODUCTORY PAGE - S/Number:**

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### **Purpose of the study**

Hello. My name is Charles Kipkoech KOSKEI. I am a student at The University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences pursuing a Master's Degree in Peace and Security Transformation. I am collecting information from people living in this area for my research study on: Proliferation of Illicit Arms and Cattle Rustling in Tigania East Sub County.

This questionnaire is aimed at providing data that will be used to evaluate, and to examine security challenges resulting from proliferation of illicit arms and strategies of mitigating cattle rustling in Tigania East Sub-County.

### **Informant's consent**

Clear expression of consent from the informant that demonstrates understanding on the subject and implications is highly appreciated.

#### **1. Assurance of confidentiality of data obtained**

The information requested in this questionnaire is meant for academic purposes only. The response will be kept safely and will be considered private and confidential.

Kindly assist in filling the questionnaire objectively. If any question may not be appropriate to your circumstance, you are under no obligation to answer. The information gathered in this interview will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Participation will be concealed as the data will be presented in aggregates. Your county government and work station will not be revealed as the data will be presented in coded format.

#### **4. Demographic Information**

1. Gender (tick) (✓): Male (1)  Female (2)

2. Your Age            i) 20-25             ii) 26-30             iii) 31-35

                              iv) 36-40             v) 41-45             vi) 46-50

vii) 51-55       viii) 56+

5. Marital Status:

- (1) Married       (2) Single       (3) Divorce       (4) Separate   
(5) Widow/widower

6. Role in the community

- Village elder   
Opinion Leader   
Assistant chief   
Chief   
Ward administrator   
Sub-county administrator   
Police officer(OCS/OCPD)

Others(specify)

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

7. Education Level:

- (i) Primary   
ii) Secondary   
iii) College

iv)University

a) The following are services that have been contracted out in your Department/division and ministry. Rate them accordingly by ticking (√) the box in your opinion

Please rate the following by *ticking the appropriate answer. The abbreviation SA, A, UD, D, and SD are used to mean: SA (Strongly Agree) A (Agree) UD (Undecided) D (Disagree) SD (Strongly Disagree)*

<b>B1</b>	<b>ISSUE</b> <b>Effect of cattle Rustling on general security in Tigania East</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>				
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Statement</b>	<b>S</b> <b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b> <b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b> <b>D</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Economic Effect</b>					
1.1	Cattle are seen as source of wealth					
1.2	Cattle are seen as symbol of power					
1.3	Cattle has strong cultural value					
1.4	Cattle rustling is related to commercialization					
1.5	Cattle rustling has slowed economic growth					
<b>D</b>	<b>Social Effect</b>					
1.1	Cattle rustling has deprived community labor force					
1.2	Unemployed youths find solace in cattle rustling					
1.3	Cattle rustling has caused social suspicion leading to insecurity					
1.4	Cattle rustling has destroyed the social cohesion of communities					
<b>E</b>	<b>Factors facilitating cattle rustling</b>	<b>S</b> <b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b> <b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b> <b>D</b>

1.1	It's a cultural practice					
1.2	The desire to amass wealth					
1.3	Social security (Considered as proper in social set up)					
1.4	Economic Security					
1.5	Cattle rustling is accelerated by illicit arms proliferation					
1.6	Elders bless warriors when they participate in cattle rustling					
1.7	The community celebrate when there is a successful raid					
<b>F</b>	<b>Factors precipitating proliferation of illicit arms</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b>
		<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>
1.1	Porous boarder					
1.2	Cheap to acquire					
1.3	Corruption					
1.4	Need to enhance security(personal/community protection)					
1.5	Cattle rustling is a culturally acceptable practice					
<b>G</b>	<b>Effects of Illicit Firearms</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b>
		<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>
1.1	Has led to many deaths					
1.2	Has precipitated boundary disputes					
1.3	Has lead into economic impoverishment					
1.4	Has lead into family break-ups					
1.5	Is the main cause of insecurity					
1.6	Is a major cause of cattle rustling.					
1.7	Has led to displacement of some families					
<b>H</b>	<b>Strategies of mitigating the se challenges</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b>
		<b>A</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>

1.1	Build consensus					
1.2	Do disarmament					
1.3	Training on effects of illicit firearms					
1.4	Secure borders					
1.5	Stamp out corruption					
1.6	Engage(NPR) to facilitate security					
1.7	Appeal to political class to deal with these challenges					
1.8	Government uptake and registration of illicit arms					
1.9	Initiation of infrastructural developments					

SECTION B: Specific information:

What economic activities are practiced in Muthara and Karama Divisions? List them below.

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

In your opinion, when did Cattle rustling practice start in the divisions?

Give the years:

**100 years ago**..... Yes [ ] No [ ]

**50 years ago**..... Yes [ ] No [ ]

**10 years ago**..... Yes [ ] No [ ]

Others ..... Specify.....

Effects of cultural practices on Cattle rustling

- i. Do cultural practices affect cattle rustling?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, mention which practices have effect on cattle rustling -----  
-----  
-----

4. Do cattle rustling affect economic development of the divisions?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

<b>i. If</b>	<b>yes,</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>briefly?</b>
.....			
.....			
.....			

**5) i) In your opinion does the boundary dispute contribute to acquisition and use of illicit firearms?**

Yes [ ] No [ ]

<b>ii)</b>	<b>If</b>	<b>so</b>	<b>briefly</b>	<b>explain</b>
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

**Section C: Structured questionnaires**

This will help the researcher gain information on proliferation of illicit arm and cattle rustling, its socio-economic effects and mitigation strategies.

**Section 1: Effects of cattle rustling on general security.**



***Probe for:***

- ⌚ Perceived effects of cattle rustling to the community, the family and to the herders
- ⌚ Perceived disadvantages or negative effects of cattle rustling on economic development of the community.
- ⌚ Awareness of any problems associated with cattle rustling (nature of the problem(s), consequences, what has been done to address them)
- ⌚ In your view do cattle rustling affect general security? If yes,

Explain how and what effect might this have?

**Section 2: Boundary review and proliferation of illicit arms**

***Probe for:***

- ⌚ Community view on delineation of boundaries?
- ⌚ Why communities acquire illicit arms?
- ⌚ Whether there is correlation between boundary review and acquisition and, use of illicit arms?
- ⌚ In your understanding which community do cattle rustlers come from?
- ⌚ What types of weapons are used by cattle rustlers?

***Section 3: strategies to mitigate cattle rustling***

***Probe for:***

- ⌚ Which category of people participate in cattle rustling?
- ⌚ Community intervention initiative's?
- ⌚ Government interventions and its effectiveness?
- ⌚ Role of political leadership

Thank you

Appendix B: Comparative stock theft data (2012-2014)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telegrams: "POLICE" .....  
 Telephone: 064 - 21127  
 When replying please quote  
 Ref



DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
 TIGANIA EAST  
 P.O BOX 51  
MUTHARA

**RE: DATA ON STOCK THEFT INCIDENTS AS FROM OCTOBER 2011 TO DEC 2013.**

S/N	COMPLAINANT	NO. OF STOCK STOLLEN	NO. OF STOCK RECOVERED	DATE	PLACE	ARREST	CASE POSITION
	KAITHIA KIRISHA	100 GOATS	75 GOATS	1/10/2011	NDUMURU AREA	N/A	P.U.I
2.	PATRICK BAARIU	87 COWS	25 COWS	5/10/2011	LBUKOI SAMBURU NORTH	N/A	P.U.I
3.	-	-	7 COWS 5 GOATS	6/10/2011	-	N/A	P.U.I
4.	M'TOBOI LANGOYA	62 COWS	NIL	7/11/2011	-	N/A	P.U.I
5.	MBAABU (DECEASED)	146 COWS	37 COWS	6/11/2011	-	N/A	P.U.I
6.	NDEGWA LINYIRU	83 COWS	73 COWS (APS)	14/11/2011	NGAREMARA	N/A	P.U.I
7.	ELIZABETH KATHARU	26 GOATS 2 COWS 2 DONKEYS	-	18/11/2011	MAILI TATU	N/A	P.U.I
8.	FESTUS THIAINE	76 COWS	76 COWS	17/12/2011	LOMBOLIO	N/A	P.U.I
9.	MWORIA MWIRIKIA	30 COWS	30 COWS	2/2/2012	GAMBELLA	N/A	P.U.I
10.	THURANIRA M'NTOBUMATIA	37 COWS	32 COWS	3/2/2012	KIUNDU WATER POINT	N/A	P.U.I
11.	MERITI NJORO	92 COWS	92 COWS	6/2/2012	MURIOMA VILLAGE	N/A	P.U.I
12.	STEPHEN MICHUBU	11 COWS 10 GOATS	11 COWS 9 GOATS	24/2/2012	MWERO MARIA AREA	N/A	P.U.I
13.	CHOKERA M'NGATUNYI	51 COWS 18 GOATS 5 DONKEYS	51 COWS 18 GOATS 5 DONKEYS	2/3/2012	MARONGORO VILLAGE	N/A	P.U.I

S/N	COMPLAINANT	NO.OF STOCK STOLEN	NO. OF STOCK RECOVERED	DATE	PLACE	ARREST	CASE POSITION
14.	FATUMA HASSAN &HALLO RACHO	35 COWS	23 COWS	27/12/2012	KIAMBALA	N/A	P.U.I
15.	DAVID M'NTOMBOI,JOHN MBERIA,MUNGATHIA KARAMBITHI	92 COWS	-	28/2/2012	MULA LOCATION	N/A	P.U.I
16.	STEPHEN MARETE ARITI	17 GOATS 3 COWS 2 DONKEY	-	11/3/2012	MANYATTA MWERO MARIA AREA	N/A	P.U.I
17.	YUSUF MOHAMMED ISIOLO OB 69/9/5/12 C/CRI 6/13/VOL.V/78 1715HRS 10/5/2012	500 GOATS/SHEEP (GAMBELLA AREA)	366 GOATS / SHEEP, ONE COW(APS AND KPR)	10/5/2012	SHIKA ADABU(SHABA NATIONAL RESERVE)	NIL	P.U.I
18.	SHEIK ABDIRAHMAN SHARRIF ISIOLO OB 50/4/5/12 C/CRI 6/13/VOL.V/75 4/5/2012	470 GOATS(78 BATTALION AREA)	-	-	-	-	P.U.I
19.	GEDION MUTHAI ISIOLO OB 44/23/4/2012-1640HRS TIGANIA EAST C/CRI/2/9/VOL.II/135 24/04/2012	62 CULFS(WEANERS)M BATARU AREA	21 CALVES(APS AND KPR)	23/4/2012	SOROVA SHABA PARK	NIL	P.U.I
20.	MBIRITHIA MWIRITHIA AND JOHN LIMIRI GAMBELLA OB 3/11/4/2012 TIGANIA EASTC/CRI/2/9/VOL.II/133, DATED 11/4/2012	82 COWS AND 13 DONKEYS	48 COWS (KPR, APS AND GSU)	12/4/2012	LERATA AND LALSARO EWASO DIVISION SAMBURU EAST	NIL	P.U.I
21.	JOSEPH MBERIA 19/4/2012 GAMBELLA	22 COWS (KISIMA NEAR 78 BATTALION)	1 COW RETURNED	20/4/2012	KISIMA	NIL	P.U.I
22.	PETER MURIITHI AND BENJAMIN KIRIKIA 8/4/2012(MATABITI)	66 COWS (GAMBELLA MATABITI AREA)	66 COWS(APS AND KPR)	8/4/2012	MATABITI	NIL	P.U.I

<b>S/N</b>	<b>OB NO. AND DATE</b>	<b>COMPLAINANT /OWNER</b>	<b>STOCK STOLEN AND PLACE/SUSPECTS</b>	<b>DATE STOCK RECOVERED PLACE</b>	<b>PERSON INJURED/KILLED</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
22.	OB 3/31/5/2014 AP OPS GAMBELLA	JACKSON TUDU	68 COWS	19 COWS RECOVERED	N/A	49 COWS MISSING
23.	OB 5/1/6/2014 AP OPS GAMBELLA	JACKSON KOBIA	30 COWS	17 RECOVERED	N/A	13 COWS MISSING
24.	OB 3/1/6/2014 POLBASE LOWANGILA	JOSEPH NKARICHIA	25 COWS	12 RECOVERED	N/A	13 COWS MISSING
25.	OB 5/15/6/2014 AP OPS GAMBELLA	HASSAN NOOR	170 GOATS/SHEEP	170 RECOVERED	EWOI KALI WAS INJURED	ALL GOATS/SHEEP RECOVERED
26.	OB 8/16/6/14 POLBASE MUTHARA	STEPHEN MITHIKA	23 GOATS	23 RECOVERED	N/A	ALL GOATS RECOVERED
27.	21/7/2014 AT ABOUT 1930HRD	KAUGANIA RAMBU	119 GOATS,22COW AND 2DONKEYS	NIL	RICHARD KIRANGI KILLED,NICHOLAS GITONGA INJURED	NOTHING RECOVERED.
28.	OB 21/14/8/2014 AP OPS GAMBELA AT ABOUT1700HR S	GEOFFREY KIAMBI MITHAI	40 GOATS	NIL	N/A	NOTHING RECOVERED
29.	OB 2/24/8/2014 POLBASE MUTHARA AT ABOUT 2300HRS	JULIUS KABIRA  PATRICK KARITHI	30 COWS AND UNKNOWN NUMBER OF GOATS,  32 COWS AND 5 DONKEYS	28 COWS, 3 DONKEYS AND 4 GOATS	N/A	34 COWS AND 1 DONKEY MISSING

S/N	OB NO. AND DATE	COMPLAINANT /OWNER	STOCK STOLEN AND PLACE/SUSPECTS	DATE STOCK RECOVERED PLACE	PERSON INJURED/KILLED	REMARKS
30.	OB 4/21/10/2014 AP OPS GAMBELA AT ABOUT 2100HRS	DOMISIANO MUTUMA-3 BENARD MUTIRIA-4 JAMES NTHUKUU-6	13 COWS	8 RECOVERED	N/A	5 COWS MISSING
31.	OB 20/23/10/14 MUTHARA POLBASE ABOUT 1600HRS	JULIUS MUTUMA	23 GOATS	NIL	N/A	23 GOATS MISSING
32.	OB 7/1/11/2014 GAMBELA OPS	DAVID MUTHAURA	45 GOATS AND 15 SHEEPS	NIL	NIL	ALL ANIMALS STILL MISSING
33.	OB 9/30/11/2014 MUTHARA PATROL BASE	DAVID KABERIA	18 COWS, 20 GOATS AND 2 DONKEYS	NIL	NIL	ALL ANIMALS STILL MISSING
34.	OB 4/13/12/2014 GAMBELLA AP OPS 1600HRS	DANIEL KIKAMATA	85 COWS	12 COWS RECOVERED AT SEROLIPI ON 16/12/2014	NIL	73 COWS STILL MISSING
35.	OB 4/19/12/2014 GAMBELLA AP OPS 1600HRS	FESTUS THIAINE	28 COWS	ALL THE 28 COWS RECOVERED.	NIL	ALL COWS RECOVERED. 94 RD OF 7.62MM SPENT BY KPR.

### **SUMMARY.**

#### **TOTAL STOLEN**

❖ COWS	1 195
❖ SHEEP/GOATS	616
❖ DONKEYS	15

#### **TOTAL RECOVERED**

❖ COWS	751
❖ SHEEP/GOATS	318
❖ DONKEYS	3

#### **TOTAL MISSING**

❖ COWS	444
❖ SHEEP/GOATS	298
❖ DONKEYS	12

**PERCENTAGE RECOVERY =58%**

**COMPILED AND PREPARED BY  
CHARLES KOSKEI  
O.C.P.D TIGANIA EAST.**

Source: Tigania East police division Dec.2018

**Appendix C: Nominal Roll for National Police Reserve.**

Telegrams: "POLICE" .....

Telephone:

When replying please quote



DIVISIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

TIGANIA EAST

P.O BOX 51

~~MUTABARI~~

TO:

THE POLICE COUNTY COMMANDER MERU

P.O BOX 119

**MERU.**

**RE: NORMINAL ROLL KENYA POLICE RESERVE FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER, 2018.**

S/N O	NAME	NP R NO.	AG E	TRIBE	LOC	TYPE S/N OF FIREAR M	PHONE NO.
1.	GITONGA EMILIO EKETHA	0.82 02R	47	MERU	GAMBE LA	<b>G3</b> J 50485	070313096 7
2.	JOHN MUTABARI	0.82 04R	42	MERU	GAMBE LA	<b>G3</b> J49512	071045539 2
3.	JOSEPH IKAI LOKIYA	0.82 60R	34	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>G3</b> 218403	071872337 1
4.	SAMWEL EKIRU	0.82 05R	35	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>G3</b> 6038002	070418273 2

5.	JOHN MURURU THANARA	0.82 06R	27	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> J 49464	070834438 0
6.	JOHN NTOINYA	0.83 31R	47	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> 6595037	070831215 8
7.	HARRON MUTABARI IKIU	0.82 07R	31	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> 6592620	079730529 9
8.	PETER MATHENGE EBILAT	0.83 40R	30	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>G3</b> F 89758	079079377 6
9.	NAMATUKAI NAKWASINYE	0.82 08R	44	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>G3</b> 77098053	071010945 3
10.	JOSEPH KALUNGE M'IBAYA	0.82 09R	46	MERU	MULA	<b>G3</b> J 49759	071613885 4
11.	FRANCIS MWORIA	0.83 39R	40	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> J 50471	074217991 0
12.	NTOIMENYA JOHN	0.82 10R	44	MERU	MULA	<b>G3</b> 011715	071086401 0
13.	JAMES MUTHINJA	0.82 12R	39	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> 95069737	072562539 2
14.	ILELO IMAUK	0.82 13R	39	TURKA NA	GAMBE LLA	<b>G3</b> J 59500	071615286 7
15.	NAKUASIYO LOCIELA	0.82 14R	28	TURKA NA	NGARA MARA	<b>G3</b> J 49801	071298220 7
16.	PETER KORONYA THIAINE	0.82 15R	25	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b> 042827	071686790 8
17.	DOMICIANO KALUNGE	0.82 16R	52	MERU	MULA	<b>G3</b> J 48700	072172449 6
18.	KELVIN	0.83	28	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3</b>	070085115



	MUGAMBI KAIYONGI	30R				6033038	6
19.	GERALD KIRIANKI M'MUYURI	0.82 17R	41	MERU	MUTHA RA	<b>AK47</b> 5427864	072996951 1
20.	ADAN GOLO SAMO	0.82 26R	34	BORAN A	GAMBE LLA	<b>AK47.</b> 5428104	070245416 0
21.	DABASSO ROSA DUBA	0.82 27R	45	BORAN A	GAMBE LLA	<b>AK47.</b> 5427591	072334458 5
22.	ABDI GUYO KULA	0.82 28R	25	BORAN A	GAMBE LLA	<b>AK47.</b> 5501718	070149633 2
23.	HASSAN ALI BILLA	0.82 29R	42	BORAN A	GAMBE LLA	<b>AK47.</b> 5428288	079284969 7
24.	BORU GABABA BORU	0.82 30R	23	BORAN A	GAMBE LLA	<b>AK47.</b> 5516498	071806491 0
25.	SAVERIO MUTUMA M'MARIA	0.82 31R	44	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47.</b> 5503900	071299255 3
26.	JOSEPH KINYUA	0.82 33R	40	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47.</b> 5427883	072809712 9
27.	BENJAMIN KIMATHI MARANTAINÉ	0.82 34R	49	MERU	KAMBE RIA	<b>AK47.</b> 5429476	079257695 1
28.	EDWARD MUTUMA	0.82 35R	22	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47.</b> 5426263	079044385 8
29.	CHARLES LOKITO ENGOMO	0.82 36R	43	TURKA NA	KISIMA	<b>AK47.</b> 5426745	072625571 3
30.	IKWEL ERUPE	0.82 37R	37	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5515730	071208442 7

31.	JOHN BOSCO KITANAE SIKE	0.82 38R	32	TURKA NA	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5427545	072450954 3
32.	ADAN SHARRIF MAULUD	0.82 39R	43	SOMAL I	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5420311	072984366 7
33.	HUSSEIN MOHAMMED AYDRUS	0.82 40R	33	SOMAL I	KISIMA	<b>AK47.</b> 5427414	071472604 8
34.	DAVID MWINGIRWA THIRWAINA	0.82 41R	38	MERU	KIAMB OGO	<b>AK47.</b> 5429693	071131997 6
35.	STEPHEN MUGAMBI	0.82 42R	25	MERU	KIAMB OGO	<b>G3.</b> 77098055	079794547 4
36.	JEFFITHER KIREMA GITIYE	0.82 43R	28	MERU	LANYIR U	<b>AK47.542</b> 7177	070503199 0
37.	SIMION MUNGATHIA IMWILI	0.82 44R	28	MERU	KARAM A	<b>AK47.</b> 5517308	071046757 5
38.	JULIUS LIMBERE IGWETA	0.82 45R	40	MERU	LANYIR U	<b>G3</b> .6592542	074027138 4
39.	HOSEA KAILEMIA MWIRIA	0.82 46R	25	MERU	LANYIR U	<b>AK47.</b> 5427766	079759285 7
40.	PHILIP MWITI EGWETA	0.82 47R	39	MERU	LAILUB A	<b>AK47.</b> 5425708	072080774 0
41.	FRANCIS NTUURU ICIUGI	0.82 48R	34	MERU	LAILUB A	<b>AK47</b> 5427918	072637692 5

42.	JOHN BAARIU M'IMUGUU	0.82 49R	36	MERU	LAILUB A	<b>AK47</b> 5428675	071328935 0
43.	FRANK LONGO NGANZIKE	0.82 50R	29	TURKA NA	KISIMA	<b>AK47.</b> 5426014	071018464 3
44.	JOHN NTIRITIMU IMUTI	0.82 51R	48	MERU	LANYIR U	<b>AK47.</b> 5427776	072393850 4
45.	PETER MUTEMBEI MWITI	0.82 52R		MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5429034	070584848 1
46.	GICHUNUKU ELIAS MUTUMA	0.82 53R	23	MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5428414	072776442 5
47.	GITONGA JAPHET MBOGUA	0.82 54R	30	MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5426695	072580238 3
48.	JOSEPH GITONGA NKARICHIA	0.82 55R		MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5427311	071803407 4
49.	DOUGLAS KOBIA IGWETA	0.82 56R	35	MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47.</b> 5504946	072737322 5
50.	BONIFACE MUTHURI THURANIRA	1.02 89R	22	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK47</b> 5429504	071619328 1
51.	ALAN NDERITU MUTIA	1.02 90R	36	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK47</b> 5427076	071533351 7
52.	FRANCIS KAILEMIA	1.02 91R	20	MERU	BUURI	<b>G3 J</b> <b>49407</b>	070336106 9
53.	BONIFACE G.MUTEMBEI	1.02 98R	19	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47</b> 5428827	074055971 0
54.	SAVERIO	1.02	22	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47</b>	073504510

	MUGAMBI	99R				5426521	1
55.	FRANCIS KALUNGE MEEME	1.03 00R	30	MERU	MULA	<b>AK47</b> 5427751	073652274 2
56.	SILAS KIRIMI MAMIRA	1.02 93R	31	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK47</b> 5427185	079768837 6
57.	STANLEY KALAWA	1.02 94R	33	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK47</b> 5429404	070530078 0
58.	GEOFFREY GITARI MUGAMBI	1.03 03R	44	MERU	NGARE MARA	<b>AK47</b> 5427953	072727459 3
59.	KAILEMIA SIMON KIRERA	1.02 95R	32	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK 47</b> 5428408	072080440 8
60.	HENRY KACHUIRI LALWEO	1.02 96R	24	MERU	BUURI	<b>AK47</b> 5428294	070447862 6

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**SAMUEL KOSGEI**

**O.C.P.D TIGANIA EAST**

Source:Tigania East police division records Dec,2018

**Appendix D:Tigania East Administrative Wards.**

	<b>Wards</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Sub-locations</b>
<b>1</b>	MUTHARA	MUTHARA	ATHANJA ATHINGA KITHARENE

		BUURI	MABURWA LAILUBA LANYIRU
		THUBUKU	THUBUKU IROTIA ANTUANUU
<b>2</b>	KARAMA	KARAMA	AMETHO MUKUANI
		MBARANGA	MBARANGA URRU
		ANTUANDURU	ANTUANDURU ITUNDU
<b>3</b>	AMUTHUMBA	NGAREMARA	TURIGWI KISIMA
		MULA	KAMBERIA KALOTHERA
		GAMBELA	GAMBELA CHUMBIRI

Source:Tigania East sub county records Dec,2018

Appendix E. pictorialcattle recovered from cattle rustlers in Gambella and sub county security comittee in a peace meeting@2017

