

**INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP, POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION
AND GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A
CASE OF THE MICRO AND SMALL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES IN
TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA**

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PHILOSOPHY IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS,
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DECLARATION

I, Grace Wambui King'ong'o hereby declare that this PhD thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college, institution or University other than the University of Nairobi for academic credit.

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DEDICATION

First, I dedicate this work to my late mother, Mrs. Agnes Wairimu King'ong'o for her deep love, care and hard work.

Further, this thesis is dedicated to my children, Marilyn Wairimu, Brian Maina and Brenda Wanjiru for their wonderful love and encouragement during the challenging times of proposal development, field research and compiling this work. I thank you all for your understanding and greatly valuing education.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xvii
ABSTRACT	xix
CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship	8
1.1.2 Post-Conflict Reconstruction	15
1.1.3 Globalization Dynamics	34
1.1.4 Economic Development	41
1.1.5 Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises in Kenya	48
1.1.6 Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises in Turkana County of Kenya	56
1.2 Research Problem	62
1.3 Research Objectives	65
1.4 Value of the Study	66
CHAPTER TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW	68
2.1 Introduction	68
2.2 Theoretical Foundation	68

2.2.1 Endogenous Growth Theory	68
2.2.2 Effectuation Theory	71
2.2.3 Entrepreneurial Bricolage Theory	73
2.2.4 Institutional Theory	75
2.3 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	86
2.4 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Economic Development	90
2.5 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development	97
2.6 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development	105
2.7 Summary of Literature and Knowledge Gaps	124
2.8 Conceptual Framework	129
2.9 Hypotheses of the Study	130
CHAPTER THREE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	131
3.1 Introduction	131
3.2 Philosophical Orientation	131
3.3 Research Design	133
3.4 Population of the Study	134
3.5 Sampling Design	134
3.6 Data Collection	135
3.7 Operationalization of Key Study Variables	136

3.8 Reliability and Validity Tests	138
3.8.1 Reliability test analysis	138
3.8.2 Validity Tests	139
3.9 Diagnostic Tests	140
3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation	141
CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION	144
4.1 Introduction	144
4.2 Response Rate	144
4.3 Characteristics of the Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises	145
4.3.1 Start-Up Cost of the Businesses	145
4.3.2 Source of Start-Up Finances	146
4.3.3 Business Legal Ownership	147
4.3.4 End Market of Livestock Products	148
4.3.5 Category of Livestock Business	148
4.3.6 Type of the Animal Products	149
4.4 Descriptive Statistics	149
4.4.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship (IE)	150
4.4.1.1 Social Embeddedness	150
4.4.1.2 Cultural Embeddedness	153
4.4.1.3 Innovation	155
4.4.2 Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR)	156
4.4.2.1 Absence of War	156
4.4.2.2 Infrastructure	159

4.4.3 Globalization Dynamics (GD)	162
4.4.3.1 Specialization via Static Comparative Advantages	162
4.4.3.2 Foreign Direct Investments	164
4.4.3.3 Foreign Aid	167
4.4.4 Economic Development	168
4.4.4.1 Education	168
4.4.4.2 Health	169
4.4.4.3 Income/Wealth	171
4.5 Summary of the Descriptive Statistics	172
4.6 Correlation Analysis and Hypothesis Testing	174
4.6.1 Correlation analysis	174
4.6.2 Hypothesis Testing	175
4.7 Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County	176
4.7.1 Assumptions for Simple Linear Regression Analysis	176
4.7.1.1 Test for Normality	176
4.7.1.2 Test for Linearity	177
4.7.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity	178
4.7.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity	178
4.7.2 Simple Linear Regression Analysis	179
4.8 Moderating Influence of Post-Conflict Reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County	181

4.8.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	181
4.8.1.1 Test for Normality	181
4.8.1.2 Test for Linearity	182
4.8.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity	182
4.8.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity	183
4.8.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	183
4.9 Moderating Influence of Globalization Dynamics on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and small livestock Enterprises and Economic development in Turkana County	186
4.9.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	186
4.9.1.1 Test for Normality	186
4.9.1.2 Test for Linearity	187
4.9.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity	187
4.9.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity	188
4.9.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	188
4.10 Joint Effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development in Turkana County	191
4.10.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	191
4.10.1.1 Test for Normality	191
4.10.1.2 Test for Linearity	192
4.10.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity	193
4.10.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity	193
4.10.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis	194
4.11 Chapter Summary	197

CHAPTER FIVE : DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS	198
5.1 Introduction	198
5.2 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	200
5.3 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Economic Development	201
5.4 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development	204
5.5 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development	205
5.6 Summary of the Results	206
 CHAPTER SIX : CASE STUDIES	 207
6.1 Introduction	207
6.2 Case One: MIEEEBO Livestock Traders	207
6.2.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship	208
6.2.2 MIEEEBO Benefits in Post-Conflict Reconstruction	211
6.2.3 MIEEEBO's Globalization Dynamics Environment	213
6.3 Case Two: NANGOROK Livestock Enterprises – Kakuma	216
6.3.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship	217
6.3.2 NANGOROK Benefits in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics	219
6.4 Case Three: LOKICHOGGIO Livestock Traders	224
6.4.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship	225
6.4.2 LOKICHOGGIO Livestock traders Benefits in Post conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics.....	226

6.5 Case Four: Long’acha Livestock Enterprises	230
6.5.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship	231
6.5.2 Long’acha Livestock Enterprises in post Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics Environments	232
6.6 Discussion of the Case Studies	234
6.6.1 Contribution of Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises to Economic Development in Turkana County	234
6.6.2 Moderation Influence of Post-conflict Reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County	237
6.6.3 Moderation Influence of Globalization Dynamics on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County	239
6.6.4 The joint effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamicson Economic Development in Turkana County	239
6.7 Summary of the Case Studies	241
6.8 Chapter Summary	245
 CHAPTER SEVEN: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	 246
7.1 Introduction	246
7.2 Summary of Findings	246
7.2.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	247
7.2.2 Moderating influence of Post-Conflict Reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	248

7.7.3 The Moderating influence of Globalization Dynamics on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development	248
7.7.4 The Joint effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development	249
7.3 Conclusion of the Study	250
7.4 Implications of the Study	250
7.4.1 Implications for Theory	251
7.4.2 Implications on Policy	254
7.4.3 Implications for Management Practice	256
7.4.4 Implications for Methodology	256
7.4.5 Limitations of the Study	258
7.5 Suggestions for Further Research	259
7.6 Research Propositions	260
REFERENCES	261
APPENDICES	290
Appendix I: Permission for Data Collection	290
Appendix II: Letter of Introduction	291
Appendix III: Research Questionnaire	292
Appendix IV: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	300
Appendix V: List of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises	301
Appendix VI: Map For Turkana County, Neighbouring Counties and Countries	310
Appendix VII: Relational Typology of Main And Secondary Markets in Turkana County	311
Appendix VIII: Distribution of Livestock Population by Type and County	312

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of Literature review and Knowledge Gaps.....	125
Table 3.1: Determination of Sample Size	135
Table 3.2: Operationalization of Key Study Variables	137
Table 3.3: Reliability Test.....	139
Table 3.4: Summary of Objectives, Hypotheses and Analytical Model.....	142
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	145
Table 4.2: Start-Up Cost	146
Table 4.3: Source of Start-up Finances	147
Table 4.4: Business Legal Ownership.....	147
Table 4.5: End Market of Livestock Products	148
Table 4.6: Livestock Business Category	149
Table 4.7: Type of the Animal Products	149
Table 4.8: Social Embeddedness	152
Table 4.9: Cultural Embeddedness	154
Table 4.10: Innovation	156
Table 4.11: Absence of War	158
Table 4.12: Infrastructure.....	161
Table 4.13: Specialization via Static Comparative Advantages	163
Table 4.14: Foreign Direct Investments.....	166
Table 4.15: Foreign Aid.....	168
Table 4.16: Education	169
Table 4.17: Health Characteristics	170
Table 4.18: Income/Wealth.....	172
Table 4.19: Descriptive Statistics Summary	173
Table 4.20: Pearson Correlation Analysis.....	174

Table 4.21: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk).....	177
Table 4.22: Test for Linearity	177
Table 4.23: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity	178
Table 4.24: Multicollinearity Test	178
Table 4.25: Regression Results for Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development.....	179
Table 4.26: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)	181
Table 4.27: Test for Linearity	182
Table 4.28: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity	183
Table 4.29: Multicollinearity Test	183
Table 4.30: Moderation Influence of Post-conflict reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous entrepreneurship and Economic Development.....	184
Table 4.31: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)	186
Table 4.32: Test for Linearity	187
Table 4.33: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity	188
Table 4.34: Multicollinearity Test	188
Table 4.35: Moderation Effect of Globalization Dynamics on Relationshi between Indigenous entrepreneurship and Economic Development.....	189
Table 4.36: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)	191
Table 4.37: Test for Linearity	192
Table 4.38: Breusch-Pagan Test for Heteroscedasticity	193
Table 4.39: Multicollinearity Test.....	193
Table 4.40: Regression Results for Joint Effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post- Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development.....	194
Table 6.1: Summary of the Case Studies	241

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: A Parsonian perspective on globalization 1	37
Figure 1.2: A Parsonian perspective on globalization 2	39
Figure 2.3: Conceptual Framework.....	129

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Office
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
CDoL	Catholic Diocese of Lodwar
CDoT	Catholic Diocese of Torit
CLMC	County Livestock Marketing Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI's	Foreign Direct Investments
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
KCMC	Kenya Country Marketing Council
KIPI	Kenya Industrial Property Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KOPEIN	Kotido Peace Initiative
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority

LMA	Livestock Marketing Association
LOKADO	Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization
LOPEO	Lokichoggio Peace Organization
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIC's	Newly Industrialized Countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFS	Pastoral Field Schools
PESTLIED	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, International, Ecological and Demographic
PPP's	Public-Private-Partnerships
R&D	Research and Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
USAID	United States Agency for international Development
VSF-Belgium	Veterenian Sanfrontiers Belgium
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Office
WTO	World Trade Organization
WVK	World Vision Kenya

ABSTRACT

Potential entrepreneurs are required to have an entrepreneurial mind-set that enables opportunity recognition and perceive entrepreneurial activities as both desirable and feasible. Micro and small livestock enterprises play an important economic and socio-cultural role amongst many Kenyan communities. It plays a key role in the agricultural sector being the main economic sector of the IGAD countries. The role of micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County is vital to post-conflict reconstruction and contributing to economic development. Livestock trade is key to Turkana's economic development and the presence of conflict and the influence of the international community cannot be underrated. The main objective of the study was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The specific objectives include; to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County, establish the influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County, establish the influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County and determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The study was anchored on four main theories; endogenous growth, effectuation, entrepreneurial bricolage and institutional theories. The study adopted the positivist and phenomenology paradigms whereas a mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches in research design was as well employed. The target population of study was all the micro and small livestock enterprises that are registered members of the Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) in Turkana County; comprising of 598 livestock enterprises out of which a sample size of 339 MSEs was selected. Proportionate stratified random sampling as well as simple random sampling techniques were employed. Both secondary and primary data was collected for analysis. Primary data was obtained via semi- structured questionnaire and focus groups discussions. Also, the study purposively selected four firms from the survey method for case studies one each from Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Lokichar and Lodwar. Pilot was conducted and reliability and validity of the study instruments was evaluated. Descriptive and inferential analyses were done. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) a statistical test for significance, simple and multiple linear regression analyses were evaluated. Significance was tested at 5% level. The overall response rate was 78.2%. From the results, revealed that indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises had a positive and significant effect on economic development in Turkana County. Post-conflict reconstruction was found to have a significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Globalization dynamics was also found to have a significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Further, there was significant joint influence of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County ($F=59.4, P=0.000$). The study suggests to business associations, financial institutions, NGOs and development agencies and Turkana County government to facilitate and promote indigenous communities to pursue entrepreneurial activities to foster self-regeneration and economic development. National and County governments should legislate laws and policies to promote peace initiatives which support micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County. Lastly, the study suggests for the County government of Turkana to refocus on the decentralization policy perhaps integrate with indigenous entrepreneurship so that it can induce economic activity from outside business players.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Empirical research posits that entrepreneurship contributes highly to economic development (Boufaden, 2013; Kritikos, 2014). Entrepreneurship is fundamentally a study of general management and in economic literature it is related to economic success in business performance, Professor Howard (Timmons, Hornady & Vesper, 1983; Timmons & Spinelli, 2009; Ratna, 2016). It is about initiating and managing an enterprise with a high degree of risk, creating value through combining resources in innovative ways (Greenfield, Strikton & Aubey, 1979). Bird (1989) and Bird and Schjoedt (2009) state that entrepreneurship is the entrepreneurial dimension of innovation and risk, agreeing with Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950), Jean-Baptiste Say (1767-1832) and Richard Cantillon (1680-1734), that enterprise growth is about bearing uncertainty, risk and innovation (Boutillier, 2013). Entrepreneurs are resourceful and innovative in discovering techniques leading to increased prosperity, influence and status (Baumol, 1990). Making decisions is the main responsibility of entrepreneurs thereby adding value in ambiguous environments.

Knight (1885-1972) and Kirzner (1930) introduces the concept of profit into entrepreneurship. They depict a direct relationship between the entrepreneur, ambiguity, risk and profit. Knight argues that ambiguity represents “defects of managerial knowledge” which ultimately accounts for profit and/or loss in idea implementation (Boutillier, 2013: p. 572). Schumpeter and Knight agree that an entrepreneur is a ‘non-owner’ and that nobody can be an entrepreneur for all his/her life (an entrepreneur only at the event when an invention is created, occurring within a short duration). Audretsch

(2007) posit that an entrepreneurial community, where the entrepreneur does not represent a person, an occupation or a small business but an economic purpose has replaced the managed economy characterized by conformity, monotony, rigidity and homogeneity, based on large firms, mass production and Taylorism without creativity.

The entrepreneurial venture is a response to an opportunity in the market place (market disequilibrium) or a result of the best alternative (necessity entrepreneurship), (Liao & Sohmen, 2001; Picard, 2013). According to Stevenson and Jarillo (1990) and Reynolds, Michael, Bygrave, Autio and Hay (2001) necessity entrepreneurship is predominant in nations that exhibit low levels of economic progress. Entrepreneurial prospect is a consequence of human act of entrepreneurial initiative as depicted by Picard (2013) and emphasizes that commercialization can occur through the creation of new organizations, corporate venturing or traded to individuals or existing enterprises through licensing. The process includes a transformation of the earlier, drive and launching by human will. Prospective entrepreneurs therefore need to develop an entrepreneurial mentality enabling identification of opportunities, appreciating entrepreneurial ventures as desired and viable. Entrepreneurship involves discovery, changing, familiarizing and conserving what is good from the past (Drucker, 2007).

As cited in Boutillier (2013), Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Schumpeter (1883-1950) both agree in the disappearance of small businesses and that the future economic system will comprise of big firms only, which will plan the world economy that is globalization. The entrepreneur as the single economic actor will disappear in the new order, innovation will be based on big enterprises and bureau and team work will substitute individual act (Schumpeter, 1942; as cited in Boutillier, 2013). Capitalism will be wrecked by its own

practices of free enterprise and competition (globalization) and entrepreneurial place will be replaced by managerial innovativeness as the economic player. Karl Marx (1818-1883) state capitalism would transit towards socialism then to communism, making the entrepreneur, the central figure of capitalism to disappear. As cited in Boutillier (2013), Penrose (1959) holds dissenting views from Schumpeter and Karl Marx arguing that the entrepreneur is the firms' decision maker initiating entrepreneurial activities relating to new ideas in terms of new products, location, technology changes, acquisition of new managerial personnel, raising of capital and expansion plans.

After the Second World War, United States of America and Western Europe enjoyed strong economic growth and by the 1970's their multinational firms dominated the world economy with only a number of small firms surviving agreeing with Schumpeter and Karl Marx. They dominate international markets, steered by multinational companies and employees representing investors not by the entrepreneur (Galbraith, 2004; as cited in Uzunidis, Boutillier & Laperche, 2013). The entrepreneur is no more a hero, is now socialized and a player in the economy, is pragmatic, whose interest is revenue acquisition not always aimed at personal enrichment, replacing the innovative entrepreneur. A network comprising diverse multinational institutions is the key unit of the economic order replacing the nation, organization, family or the entrepreneur. The views of economists who have defined the entrepreneur in terms of operations are revealed in literature not in contradictory terms but manifestation of these characteristics agreeing with theoretical projections of entrepreneurial features. The dynamics of these perspectives are captured in this study.

However, capitalism and the entrepreneur has not disappeared in the 21st century, their powers in the international community are strengthened Boutillier (2013) against Schumpeter's and Karl Marx views. The 1990's noted the economist's craze towards entrepreneurs. Economists attribute entrepreneurs' reemergence to; sluggish economic development and enormous job scarcity, reduction in state social expenditure, the denationalization and deregulation of the economy and occurrence of information and communication technologies (ICT's) (Boutillier, 2013). Due to globalization of economic forces and markets, ICT is offering new investment opportunities and growth of financial flows (Boutillier, 2013).

The macro view stresses that entrepreneurship is a result of external locus beyond the control of the individual (Kilby, 1965; Kuratko & Hodgets, 2007). They concur that the entrepreneurial process involves the individual, environment, organization and that personality and motivational drives begins to develop very early with the family, friends, society and schools. Drucker (2007) state that entrepreneurship is not magic, mysteries, has nothing to do with gene rather it's a discipline like any other and can be learnt. Entrepreneurship is an early development through social learning, involving conscious and unconscious learning of behaviour in imitation, relationships, role models and role expectations agreeing with McCormick (1996) study results indicating small business success lie in the competence of the owner managers especially on the level of education. Entrepreneurship is a general construct and can be practiced by any individual, organization, or state and it is vital for enterprise growth and economic development amongst countries, a catalyst for poverty reduction.

Entrepreneurship study as a discipline is argued as being at its early development stages, without a standard framework for entrepreneurial education (Solomon, 2007). Hindrances associated with evolution of entrepreneurship are; lack of consistence of terminology, relatively isolated from key informing fields and entrenched in innumerable socio-psychological disciplines exclusively in business related subjects. Earlier studies of entrepreneurship focused on entrepreneurial competences and qualities mainly within the framework of small enterprises (Hisrich & O' Brien, 1982; Diffley, 1982). However, entrepreneurship discipline has grown encompassing diverse areas such as corporate entrepreneurship, macro environmental linkages, and international entrepreneurship (Brazeal & Herbert, 1999).

In the third world nations, entrepreneurship is said to be the least studied socioeconomic phenomena. There is no qualitative data and there exists measurement difficulties on entrepreneurship in failed nations as well as post-conflict nations leading to constrains in policy and institutional reform (Lingelbach, Lynda & Asel, 2005). Its role in post- conflict reconstruction is largely understudied, even when these countries are highly depleted socially, politically and economically (Tobias & Boudreaux, 2009). “The relationship between entrepreneurship and firms’ growth as well as economic growth has been the subject of a growing number of studies” (Boufaden, 2013: p. 623). Thus the “interest in entrepreneurship as a domain of research has intensified” (Fisher, 2012:p. 1019). According to Bruton, Ahlstrom & Obloj (2008) research has not been conducted to explain entrepreneurship impact to economic development rather researchers are more concerned with the who, why and how of entrepreneurship, a phenomenon described by Audretsch, Grilo & Thurik (2007), cited by Naude (2013) as a ‘scholarly disconnect’ presenting opportunities for scholarly research.

“In recent years development scholars have recognized ‘institutions’ (the rules of the game) as the ultimate (deep) determinants of economic development” Naude (2013: p.3) and McCormick, Kimuyu & Kinyanjui (2001), affecting entrepreneurship development. “Underdevelopment is not due to an insufficient supply of entrepreneurs, but due to institutional weaknesses that result in a lack of profit opportunities tied to activities that yield economic growth” (Naude, 2013: p. 3). The view of entrepreneurship has taken a new dimension replicating institutional features of the community and therefore understood as a societal phenomenon. Entrepreneurship therefore is about individual and non-monetary welfare not merely enterprise success reflected in profits. In this case entrepreneurship is not only about invention and enterprise start-up.

With a conducive institutional environment which does not hinder legal entrepreneurial activities, then entrepreneurs are able to establish productive ventures that are beneficial to the society (Luiz, 2010). Globalization dynamics is depicted as a major procedure of economic progress which ultimately aims at increasing the well-being and pleasure of the global population (Tiryakian, 2007). Post-conflict reconstruction attracts local, national, regional and international interventions (Labadie, 2008). However, the link between reconstruction efforts and economic development has not been adequately studied (Labadie, 2008). Constantine (2017) stated that economic structures are the fundamental cause of economic performance. Institutions created by globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction activities may therefore influence the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development.

This study has selected a number of theories as theoretical lenses to expound the influence of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development. Most importantly this study is anchored on endogenous growth theory with particular relevance to the present study. It explains economic development as the process of self-sustaining and increased revenue created through scientific invention (Romer, 1990; Sachs, 2000), linking entrepreneurship to economic development. This study is anchored on other theories including; entrepreneurial bricolage theory, effectuation theory (Sachs, 2000; Fisher, 2012) and institutional theory (Bruton, Ahlstrom & Han-Lin Li, 2010).

The motivation behind this study was to find a solution to the high levels of poverty in Turkana County. According to the GoK (2021), Turkana County was rated as the second poorest County in Kenya. There is a challenge in economic development in Turkana County. The performance of economic development indicators (income, life expectancy, mortality rate and education) are performing poorly in this County. There are limited studies to substantiate this fact prompting this study. For decades as a country, we have dwelt on conflict management neglecting the continuum adopted by the international community (United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO, 2004) of emergency relief, rehabilitation and development in war torn areas making the regions be continuously at war. The link between reconstruction efforts and economic development trends in Africa has not been sufficiently thought through. Immense relief work especially by international agencies in Turkana County is on record.

Micro and Small livestock enterprises play an important economic and socio-cultural role among many Kenyan communities (GoK, 2010; 2020). It's a major income generating activity within the agricultural sector being the main economic sector of the IGAD countries. The Turkana practices nomadic pastoralism economy dating to 9000 years, recording large livestock numbers compared to other regions in Kenya (GoK, 2019, Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume IV). Livestock MSEs in Turkana County are crucial to post-conflict reconstruction contributing to economic development. Livestock trade is key to Turkanas' economic development and the presence of conflict as well as global influence cannot be underrated, making it the County of choice to study research variables.

1.1.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship

Organizational features mirror societies' culture (Hofstede, 1980). Cultural values determine appropriate behaviour, influencing entrepreneurship. Hofstede (1980) argues that, people reflect diverse approaches towards entrepreneurship, such that some people exhibit higher entrepreneurial behaviour than others. A country has a specific way of life (national culture) (Hofstede, 2001) referring to attitudes, beliefs and values common to people of a social grouping. National culture impacts business as well as management. Indigenous peoples are closely attached to their original lands and the accompanying natural resources; manifest traditional and socio-political organizations; their livelihoods are based on subsistence economy; local dialect occasionally dissimilar from the main dialect while the out-group identifies them as belonging to a distinctive ethnic cluster (World Bank, 2001).

Cultural landscapes of indigenous people are often considered as wilderness with development potential by others, threatening their habitation and culture by different international, national, regional or local forces. They are commonly agonized due to unstable economic pressures, changes in technology, encroachment population (intrude on a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right), social acculturation (cultural modifications of an individual, group or people, by adapting to or borrowing traits from another culture) colonial expansion and international and national regulations. They also experience geographical and population dislocations. Anderson (2002) noted that these indigenous populations have a strong degree of cohesion and at the event of disruption they reconstruct their societies embedded on tribal and cultural underpinning.

Indigenous population are defined by International Labour Organization (ILO) (1991) as, "People in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the population which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions" (Anderson, Peredo, Galbraith, Honig & Dana, 2006, p. 3). Going by this definition, the people of Kenya are indigenous and the focus of this study was the indigenous communities of Turkana County. The United Nations General Assembly (1995) conceptualizes indigenous people as people "living on their land before settlers came from elsewhere; the descendants of those who inhabited a country or a geographical region at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived, the new arrivals later becoming dominant through conquest, occupation and settlement" (Anderson et al, 2006, p. 3).

The United Nations identifies about 250-300 million people as indigenous comprising 5,000 different groups (self-reporting from countries with indigenous population). Kenya's pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, a few fishing societies as well as some farmer tribes constitute among the people who identify with indigenous communities. According to the national population census (2019), the pastoralists comprise 18% of Kenya's population. They are Turkana, Endorois, Rendille, Pokot, Borana, Gabra and Maasai, Samburu, Somali and Iichamus, occupying arid and semi-arid areas of Northern Kenya including along the Tanzania-Kenya borderlands. The hunter-gatherers are Ogiek, Sanya, Sengwer, Wagoshi, Yaaku, Malakote, Waata, Bajuni and El-Molo. According to the Economic and Social Council Commission on Human Rights (1993) indigenous population are entitled to maintaining and developing their socioeconomic and political structures, based on subsistence means of development, while engaging freely in all their customary activities.

North Rift and North Eastern Kenya where majority of inhabitants identify with indigenous communities, have experienced widespread violent pastoral conflicts. Indigenous population have an in-depth appreciation of their cultural and bio-physical dimensions of development. Their creation was grounded on the utilization of an established regional competitive advantage, that benefits largely on national policy (Throsby, 2010). Majority of the indigenous people are poor and helpless notwithstanding their massive diversity (World Bank, 2001). They experience unending poverty, low levels of education and poor health. Various stakeholders including governments, indigenous communities and transnational organizations, have recognized the plight of indigenous population embarking on strategies, efforts and programmes to alleviate poverty. After receiving financial support from the developed world in the form of relief, indigenous people's progress, should be based on their determination to rebuild their communities and improving their people by means of entrepreneurial action (Anderson et al., 2006).

Leaders of indigenous people have propelled programmes directed at improving their economy for purposes of reconstructing their societies and reestablishing their supremacy upon societal owned resources. Indigenous entrepreneurship is being used to secure indigenous communities means of subsistence and development. However, over the years, indigenous people's right in planning and controlling own community growth, has attracted global debate. Indigenous entrepreneurial activity is seen by many as an economic development engine for an approach that contemporary indigenous people's economic development should be based on. According to Peredo (2001) indigenous groups are insisting on their right to self-development rather than arguing about integration or isolation which has dominated the debate. According to Anderson (2002) indigenous people worldwide are asserting their rights over resources. Like many indigenous people, Turkana too, are asserting their rights over resources and have the desire to rebuild their community.

Indigenous entrepreneurship is the creation, management and development of new ventures by indigenous people for the benefit of indigenous people individually or the community (Cahn, 2003, 2008; Dana, 2015). In this view, indigenous entrepreneurship is practiced by people who are closely attached to their traditional lands, in addition to the accompanying natural resources (Anderson et al., 2006). All income generating activities are interlinked and entrenched in communities' social and cultural features the world over, but most especially among indigenous communities (Knutsen, 2003; Cahn, 2003). Many indigenous people have an interest on right to use their community lands. These territories and resources offer the foundation for engaging in entrepreneurship. Social capital, social entrepreneurship and relational networks are key concepts of community based economic

development (Madhooshi & Samimi, 2015). They all are linked with the philosophies of society centered economic development. However, this does not impede individual entrepreneurial initiative by indigenous people but the ultimate aim is community development, instead of basic individual ingenuity.

Indigenous entrepreneurship therefore, is a form of enterprise where a people's culture, and way of life and contemporary business concepts, successfully blend and are in harmony both positively contributing to the enterprise, providing income and other social cultural outcomes (Cahn, 2008; Dana, 2015). From a conceptual point of view, indigenous entrepreneurship differs from the general field of entrepreneurship in goals and outcomes, the context of entrepreneurship, and how the enterprise is organized (Anderson et al., 2006). This study is within the conceptual framework of Knutsen (2003), Cahn (2003, 2008) and Anderson et al. (2006), that indigenous entrepreneurship is measured in terms of its characteristics including; Social embeddedness (the nature of interpersonal relations in society), Cultural embeddedness (how collective understanding shapes strategies and goals and set limits to economic activities) and innovation.

Indigenous entrepreneurship is not ethnic entrepreneurship, a concept that is differentiated in this study. Ethnic entrepreneurship is about business initiative owned and managed by an individual or family. It is an individual initiative (Tan et al., 2019). Participants in ethnic entrepreneurship may not necessarily be attached to their ancestral territories and natural resources, including land. They may be involved in enterprise development in their original lands or not but exist in purely tribal cocoons (Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990). Indigenous entrepreneurship does not however stand in isolation from other forms of entrepreneurship. Universal concepts such as social capital, social entrepreneurship, knowledge adoption (innovation), competitive positioning and entrepreneurial inducements are entrenched.

Entrepreneurial process for indigenous communities includes; identification of business opportunities, soliciting resources and develop organizations with an aim that these opportunities will satisfy their objectives, an endogenous approach to entrepreneurship adopted by other forms of entrepreneurship. In so doing, indigenous communities are participating in the global economy. This involves the creation and sustenance of small businesses aimed at broader social-economic development of the community. A community's approach to the global economy either participating, exclusion or transforming mechanisms leading to a specific style of growth, is based on various parameters including; attitudes of the current regime, global organizations, community groups or business organizations (Anderson et al., 2004).

Initiating development programmes for the purpose of improving people's income, therefore engaging them in industrious undertaking to discourage the target group from participating in war, is key (ITDG, 2004). If any meaningful economic development will be realized in conflict and post-conflict regions of Kenya, indigenous entrepreneurship will be enhanced as it will be modeled on indigenous enterprise mechanisms. Presence of determinants of entrepreneurship including training on entrepreneurial skills, development of individual and/or social-centric related enterprises, progression to modernization is required. Communities should be involved in identifying priority projects, meaning outside manufactured solutions cannot solve their problems. It is for this reason, that this research worked with indigenous people, identifying priority projects in livestock development to alleviate idleness and poverty.

However, an important question addressed was, can indigenous communities partake in globalization involving speedily progressing scientific changes with a degree of self-determination? If it is possible to engage in globalization while entrenched on self-determination, then how will they do it? This research aimed at establishing whether indigenous people in Turkana County, can participate in global development while embracing an isolationist policy of self-determination on outside relationships. While self-determination may not be the best option, it was the aim of this study to establish whether a constructive participation of Turkana people with other stakeholders will enable them participate into the global economy, using important aspects of their traditional economy and social-cultural practices. The core business of this study therefore was, to identify mechanisms of discussing productive involvement of indigenous societies, into international economy while they preserve and use core indigenous aspects as competitive advantage for economic development and post- conflict reconstruction.

Studies using the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and the World Bank databases, lack clear relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development (Naude,2013), an area that this research addressed. Various scholars have studied indigenous entrepreneurship either as independent or dependent variable. However, there exist inadequate study publications considering indigenous entrepreneurship consequences to developing models of entrepreneurship such as entrepreneurial bricolage and effectuation. Studies done by Chandler, De Tienne, McKelvie and Mumfod (2011), assessed causation and effectuation practices in start-up businesses. Senyard, Baker andDavidsson (2009) used ‘bricolage behaviours’ construct to demonstrate the influence of entrepreneurial bricolage to performance, where they measured bricolage behaviours using a scale of eight items in businesses.

1.1.2 Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Global examples of war-ravaged communities are identified among them Syria, Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan. Africa has experienced conflicts in the last three decades and the most affected are pastoral communities (Kratli & Swift, 1999; Leal et al., 2020). Contrary to international proportions accorded to attacks in Mumbai (Taj Hotel) November 2008 and the Twin Towers in New York September 2001, other major conflicts have passed without attention where ethnic and cross border conflicts remain a threat to communities' existence (Kumssa, Jones & Williams, 2009). Violent pastoral conflict has taken political, commercial and traditional forms involving overlap of actors, varying motives and outcomes. The promoters of commercial and/or political conflict mainly hide behind the mask of 'traditional' resource based wars and the lawlessness of pastoral communities (Anderson & Wallace, 2012).

Pastoral conflict in Africa is perceived to be increasing and becoming more savage. Traditionally, women are protected from higher-risk occupations (fighting), prioritizing their productive and reproductive capacity which is considered scarce in Northern Kenya compared to fighting power. However, when the warriors are involved in fighting (young boys – 8 to 9 years) and women have used automatic rifles at least in a defensive role (Belshaw, 1999). Women have also been involved in perpetrating conflict and in other instances, they provide emissary to negotiate reconciliation. Kenya has experienced conflicts and wars in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras. She has experienced constant attacks from unstable and warring neighbours resulting to intensified wars across borders, increased small armaments as well as human suffering.

Majority of the Kenyans are dis-empowered and they resolve to violence in order to access resources (Rantco, 1998). The youth are the main perpetrators of conflict in Kenya, due to poverty and joblessness. They are therefore susceptible to manipulations especially by political and/or community leaders. Kenya is faced with gross inequality and tribal conflicts and calls for economic development and sustainable growth to benefit the marginalized is essential (ITDG, 2004; Nyanjom, 2014). According to Rantco (1998) conflict has occasionally been used as a tool to differentiate and marginalize pastoral communities though not a characteristic feature of these regions. Conflicts and insecurity contribute to continuous separation of the nomadic pastoral communities from the other parts of Kenya and has resulted to tattered remnants of infrastructure. Historically, conflict is not new to pastoral communities of Kenya. Thorp(1942) pointed out that there was increased raiding in the lower Omo, people killed, settlements destroyed and abandonment of entire areas and livestock looted.

‘Normal’ warfare may undergo a process of escalation when raiding procedures and regulations are not adhered to thereby involving looting of large herds of cattle, deliberate and cruel killings and frequent raids (Spencer, 1979; Schilling, Locham, Weinzierl, Vivekananda & Scheffran, 2015). Acceleration of raiding is a consequence of some community’s opinion, that rules and regulations applied by the opponent are extreme. These excessive raiding involves organized recruitment and strategic decision making. Turkana has been involved in internal as well as external conflicts within and with her neighbours especially the Samburu, Pokot and cross borders in Ethiopia, Uganda and

South-Sudan. In pre-colonial times, raiding among the Turkana were largely uncontrollable activities, where killing their perceived adversaries, raiding large herds of cattle and capturing boys and girls, were the main objectives. In all raiding events killing an adversary was a key objective and symbolic as a means for a warrior to cross the threshold into manhood. The captives were instantaneously and wholly incorporated into the community that captured them.

At the beginning of colonialism in Kenya, 14% of the Turkana people were either killed or captured due to escalation of raiding (Lamphear, 1992). The British undertook disruptive interventions in the Northern region of Kenya mainly to rule and to create a buffer zone against Ethiopia (Barber, 1968). According to Kratli and Swift (1999) in early 20th century, Turkana people were experiencing multifaceted economic (involving trade of ivory, rifles and slaves with Ethiopia) and, political issues (encroachment of Ethiopian army and from the south the presence of the British). In 1915, Turkana suffered a British 'punitive expedition' where more than four hundred (400) Turkanas were killed, twenty thousand cows and more than one hundred thousand shoats were raided. In 1918, the colonial government raided 3,000 cattle and killed more than 350 people in Northern Turkana. Between April 1919 and July 1920 about 52 raids between Turkana and Didiga were reported (Moysee, 1956). Increased conflict in 1920, 1921, 1925, 1928, 1933 and 1958 were reported between the Turkana and Dissanetch (Almagor, 1979; Kratli & Swift, 1999). Raiding is accompanied by great violence (Gulliver, 1951).

In North Eastern Kenya, the British joined the Borana with an aim of containing the spreading out of the Somali. The Borana were disarmed under colonial rule and faced Somali raiders without protection, beginning a period of intense destitution among the Borana. The Borana and the Sakuye were raided by the British colonial regime allied with Somali dissenters making them impoverished en masse (Schlee, 1989; Baxter, 1993). It was only after the fall of Mengistu Haile Marriam that created disorder in southern Ethiopia, making the Borana to have a stronger position against the Somali. Kenya experienced rebellions during colonial rule, the mau-mau (1950's) movement being the major one, a protest by the Agikuyu against enormous land alienation by the colonial government. In early independent Kenya, the Borana situation was made critical by the Shifta warfare. Kenya's administration did not differentiate between the Shifta and the pastoral groups in the former North Eastern Province (Whittaker, 2015).

The dividing of Somali people into isolated units, with some living in the Northern Frontier District (NFD) of Kenya while others are in Ethiopia and Somali, transformed the region into open armed conflict (Khadijah, 2015). Upon Somalia's independence in 1960, the reintegration of Somali speaking groups was a key objective to the nation's foreign strategy. This led to the formation of the Somali youth league, with an office in Nairobi and the development of the Northern Province Progressive Peoples Party (NPPPP) within Northern Frontier District. The former, pushed an agenda in London (Lancaster House Conference) requesting the colonial government to allow Northern Frontier District freedom from Kenya, to join with the Somali Republic at the time of Kenya's independence (Drysdale, 1964). The British denied this move, opting that the Northern Frontier District remain in Kenya. The matter was left to the newly independent countries to resolve.

The conflict between the Northern Frontier District and the Kenyan government continued, without being resolved and transformed into armed violence. Northern Frontier District took up arms in the hope of forcing a military solution, but the uprising was immediately quenched by the Kenya military (Latin & Samatar, 1987). The Organization of African Union (currently African Union - AU) engaged Kenneth Kaunda in 1967 on the matter, who successfully mediated the conflict and Kenya's president Jomo Kenyatta and Somali's Prime Minister Ibrahim signed a reconciliation settlement in Arusha (Orwa, 1989). However, sporadic insurrections still continued. Somali militants have continued to exist, engaging Kenya's government into unending violence. North Eastern Kenya continues to experience insecurity compelling civilian as well as government vehicles to use military guides (Umulqer, 2020). This worsened after Somali government collapsed recording anarchy, inter-clan conflict and crime, triggered by attackers who after committing crime, they cross border to either Northern Frontier District or Somalia.

The assailants are reported to have developed exceptional relationships with war generals. Northern Frontier District is still closed, heavily militarized, a continuation of colonial administration methods. According to Oyugi (2002), post-conflict reconstruction has not taken effect in the region, politically or economically since in actual fact the conflict has continued without eradication. The nature, rhythm and pattern of conflict in the region continues to transform with the government of Kenya, Somalia, the indigenous people and the international community's failure to reach an understanding and comprehensive definition of this conflict considering the needs of those affected. According to Nnoli and Mafeje (1998), in the midst of this scenario, the elites start appealing to tribal ideologies to attract an in-group for backing to help them fight for their individual benefits as they are threatened with exclusion.

In Northern Kenya, including Turkana, this conflict has been dismissed as just 'inter clan fighting' forgetting that the genesis of all conflicts may be between two individuals or families and escalates to higher levels. Why this conflict has not attracted due recognition for appropriate intervention, was a pertinent question in this study. Post- conflict reconstruction was not forthcoming due to the uncompromising and conflicting policies pursued by Somali and Kenya governments (Nnoli & Mafeje, 1998). The Kenyan government exclusively managed the area as isolated from other regions through militarization of the administrators within the region taking a step from the British government, where the residents and people entering the area had to have a special permit. The Moi government made an effort by appointing Somali people to exclusive jobs including cabinet ministers and senior civil servants, as a way of extending benefaction to the community, though this did not succeed in bringing the communities closer.

This violence has continued indicating no post-conflict reconstruction politically or economically (Oyugi, 2002). In early post-independence, Kenya found herself trapped in the conflicts arising from the politics of cold war, leading to the ideological polarization within her politics where groups were inclined on either the communist left or the capitalist right. Under the leadership of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the Communist East supported the left wing while the Capitalist West supported the right wing (Oyugi, 2002). In 1966, the ruling party split forming Kenya Peoples Union (KPU) to oppose KANU. Kenya experienced coup d'états, starting as early as 1971 which was suppressed at the preparation stage. The 1982, coup d'état was mandatory for the Armed Forces to fight but it was finally suppressed.

Ethnicity was highlighted as a major issue in Kenya dating back to colonial era though it was more emphasized in independent era during the enactment of Africanization program. Ethnic rivalry and conflicts in Kenya developed in situations surrounding issues of right to use economic resources and land reallocation, previously under the colonial government, especially the former Rift Valley and Central Provinces. Oyugi (2002) posited that, ethnic violence in the Rift Valley was a consequence of a forthcoming national election (first multi-party election in Kenya 1992). The Likoni violence that erupted prior to multi-party elections of 1997 was a move to force the 'immigrant' groups out of the coastal town of Mombasa, who according to the indigenous groups had dominated the economic opportunities of the coastal town.

Though ethnicity has been viewed as highly contributing to violence in Africa, studies have found out that the presence of politics, influences ethnic formations to violence but ethnicity alone cannot cause war. The emergence of ethnic warfare in Africa, indicates the presence of political manoeuvres as influencing warfare (Oyugi, 2002). Politicizing ethnic groups is caused by uneven distribution of resources, where some groups have right to use and others do not, resulting to the emergence of the 'in group' and the 'out group' (Oyugi, 2002). The 'out group' embarks on braking systems and procedures entrenching discrimination while the 'in group' reacts in developing obstacles to access, ensuring continuity of its advantaged situation.

Turkana County is rated highly in conflict incidences due to proximity to Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan and aggressive neighbouring Counties such as Baringo, Samburu, Pokot and Wajir (Kratli & Swift, 1999). The County experiences cattle raids and resource-based conflicts. It has the highest number of displaced persons caused by war (Ruto, Mohamud &

Masinde, 2006). Many women are widowed and adopt a life of abject poverty, experience human rights abuse of rape, physical assault, and prostitution (Mitullah, 1997). However, Turkana County is the least highlighted in terms of violent conflict (Kratli & Swift, 1999), prompting for this study. There are several aggressors of conflict in Turkana; the Toposa (Sudan) and Pokot (Kenya and Uganda) their principal attackers. Others include the Dodoth and Matheniko (Uganda), Didinga (Sudan), Merille and Dongina (Ethiopia). However, indigenous Turkana community refugees (displaced people especially in murungole location), got very little assistance, while in the same vicinity to Kakuma, home to international refugees is taken care of by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Turkanas do not raid from their community making conflict an external aggression based on ethnicity. Cattle rustling and banditry has experienced significant transformation from a traditional activity of restocking to a militarized, predatory and commercialized exercise. Post-conflict and conflict communities have been defined as weak communities experiencing major insecurity and political risks (Bray, 2005). They are relatively sparsely populated with many village settlements and most are immigrants in their own areas of residence. Communities' means of livelihood is anchored on subsistence agriculture, mining or pastoralism with a small number of markets. Most people are employed in small businesses and the civil service while the youth who are well educated migrate from the countryside leaving employment opportunities vacant with no one to fill them, especially in the public sector as they escape from conflict (Ruto et al., 2006).

This study is concerned with indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in violent and destructive conflict in pastoral areas of Turkana County. Communities involved in conflict have had adverse negative effects on economic advancement and experience unstable development (World Bank, 2000). Conflicts inhibit inter- ethnic/state cooperation hindering effective exploitation of communal resources. Loss of livelihoods and environmental degradation has led to disruption of social-cultural and economic activities, starvation and malnutrition. Violent conflict has undermined human and economic progress. Communities evolving from violence are associated with a heritage of austere abandonment as well as destruction. By 1999 when the United Nations peace keeping force entered Timor-Leste, 85% of the infrastructure had been destroyed (Bray, 2005). According to Dana (1996) like many war torn regions, the populace of post-conflict Mozambique was brutally affected by conflict and consequent poverty.

An all-inclusive approach to rebuilding, incorporating economic development, small and micro businesses (entrepreneurship) including advancement of social-political solidity is inevitable. A growing economy through entrepreneurship is an essential component of successful reconstruction offering hope and opportunities of a better tomorrow. According to the World Bank (1999, 2002, 2003) and Dana (1996, 2000), combining indigenous entrepreneurial efforts and social entrepreneurship initiatives, sustainable development and reconstruction, may be achieved in regions that have been shattered by war. In the course of conflict and warfare, enterprising activities are evident majorly to source guns and overcome the adverse impacts of conflicts in the form of unlawful mining and smuggling, favored rationing, robbery of humanitarian provisions, banditry as well as killing citizens (Spear, 2016).

However, they may continue as unproductive and destructive enterprising activities in failed and post-conflict nations implying that establishing reconciliation is not mechanically a consequence of development and in many instances, it may cause a reversion of violence. Baumol (1990) depicts that there exists a form of entrepreneurship which does not impact economic development where entrepreneurs are parasites, negatively affecting the economy. Community leaders, war generals and smugglers engage in considerable enterprise activities making it difficult for peace to be achieved since the participants thrive economically from war than peace. However, much of wealth gained during war provide resources for development after war, the basis by which war protagonists acquire political supremacy, providing a means for wartime entrepreneurs to undermine government institutions.

Post-conflict reconstruction is not only vital for the nation, directly affected and its population, but also its neighbours. Rebuilding of communities and their economies shattered by conflict is not an easy undertaking (Boudreaux & O' Del, 2004). Re-establishing the nation and or starting a private sector are vital in societies where they may not have existed before. Conflict is a highly complex and dynamic concept and interventions to address the same are equally complex and dynamic. Various stakeholders' direct intervention, including multinational organizations, international agencies, missions, the government and private organizations are involved. According to Boudreaux and O' Del (2004) rebuilding or establishing such items as concepts of private property, social, legal and economic principles for economic development is important. Requirements of post-conflict countries are numerous and reconstruction efforts constitutes a combination of approaches.

Reconstruction involves complex and multifaceted processes including relief organizations' efforts (Labadie, 2008; Boudreaux, 2010). According to Labadie (2008) the multifaceted approaches involving after disaster rescue and rebuilding continues even after the restoration of basic amenities and life support infrastructure through relief. A multiplicity of activities pursued by various stakeholders independently, in cooperation or in competition, are at interplay in recovery and reconstruction. These activities may include; shelter reconstruction, infrastructure, and communications, reinforcing calamity mitigation, technical support, credit provision, and establishing institutional capability for managing and governance.

Post-conflict reconstruction therefore, is the physical reconstruction of destroyed societies; economy, legal framework, infrastructure, rebuilding of social capital, credit provision, technical support, reinforcing conflict mitigation, eradicate war, developing or reconstituting organizational capability for managing and governance, and attitudinal change encouraging globalization and diversity (Bray, 2005; Labadie, 2008; Tommasso, et al., 2009). Auditing practices need to be incorporated for effective and credible implementation of reconstruction activities. Labadie (2008) state that formal programmes for evaluating recovery performance are essential for reconstruction efforts to achieve credibility with relief contributors, patrons and the affected community. Through effective reconstruction efforts, impending calamity can be mitigated by making the society more sustainable and survivable

Reconstruction calls for good governance and transparency. According to Labadie (2008, p. 575) "Resolution 10 of the African delegates at IDRC (2006), states should encourage good governance and best practices as necessary mechanisms for establishing sustainable and effective disaster risk management and disaster reduction programmes in Africa"

(IDRC, 2006). Reconstructive core areas in this study used as a measure for post-conflict reconstruction are infrastructure and eradicating war (Bray, 2005; Labadie, 2008; Tommasso, et al., 2009). According to Albala-Bertrand (2007) disasters usually affect low capital invested such as housing and infrastructure and therefore the average output foregone is minimal. “One unit of capital loss will always have a lower impact on future output than one unit of capital replaced via new investment, because the value of the productivity of capital is always smaller than the value of the investment multiplier” (Albala-Bertrand, 2007, p. 155). Mostly, localized disasters have negative impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

However, at the event that the disaster affects key economic sectors, it is likely to report a high loss to GDP ratio (Albala-Bertrand, 2007). In Turkana County conflict affects livestock, a key economic sector and therefore affecting development. Reconstruction revolves around what will be rebuilt, how and who will do it. According to Green (1995), rebuilding should embrace indigenous participation and reconstructive measures must be derived from the affected community. “In reconstruction, the future must not be sold out to the present, nor unduly mortgaged to the unseen faces of external corporations” (Green, 1995). Nations should embark on establishing an economy that will sustain peace while mobilizing enough resources and human effort for reconstruction to take effect (Langer & Brown, 2016). In war torn regions, speedy provision of housing takes precedence as well as supporting the sick and those without jobs (provide relief). This can be done if utility services are restored requiring refurbishment of the building industry and reconstruction of local and national economies (Łotysz, 2016).

However, Łotysz (2016) cautions that transition to peace is not usually orderly because of the nation's fragility. Post-conflict nations usually continue to operate as in conflict times, operating illegal businesses parallel to those that are formally authorized. Economic policies on land and development focusing on the future (long-term reconstruction) are necessary (Green, 1995). During war, production is disrupted, people displaced and, in such cases, rebuilding should be anchored mostly on local than state resources. Green (1995) advocated two key components to reconstruction entrenched to indigenous people including; taxation on indigenous land and buildings used as sources of local income, necessitating coping mechanisms to ongoing change and new challenges and 'human scale development'. This promotes the motivation to resist quick fixes provided by high investment reconstruction which basically eliminates the consequential proceeds from the community.

Initiators and managers of reconstruction ventures and programmes, should incorporate the importance of environmental parity issues based on vulnerability (Labadie, 2008) leading to developing sustainable communities. Agyeman (2005) noted that the disadvantaged and the underprivileged are greatly affected by any type of hazards. To address impartiality, all among the affected people need to be involved in planning and executing post-conflict reconstruction activities and lasting mitigation. Destruction and hazard valuation, organizing, priority-ranking, goal-setting and budgeting, are key procedures in preparation for post-conflict reconstruction. Well planned post-conflict recovery and reconstruction programmes can return a conflict affected society to how it was before or improve the previous creating a 'new normal' (Agyeman, 2005).

The capitalist west model to reconstruction is a well-structured unrestricted economy regulated by the government (Green, 1995). Governments aim, through intervention, is to stimulate the capacity of local enterprises, enabling them to participate in the global economy, while they achieve development and raising living standards of the people. After World War II, United States of America (USA) gave Western Europe large amounts of money to facilitate development as well as averting the spread of communism to the West. In the South Eastern European regions depleted by conflict, an all-inclusive approach to rebuilding that incorporated economic development, micro and small enterprise growth including enhancement of social-political steadiness, was inevitable. It was implemented by the World Bank (World Bank, 1998; 2000; 2003) through adopting ‘a three pillar strategy’ for small and micro enterprises. The programme included; entrepreneurial education, small businesses development and assistance for the entrepreneur to make entrepreneurial activity possible.

Reconstruction in the Balkans involved development of infrastructure (roads, highways and railways), communication, power generation and social and economic structure of the societies. Kosovo lacked an effective democracy, experienced conflict and apartheid, national policies were fragile, archaic nature of society, transition without visibility and drip-free aid (Pekmez, 2001) posing problems to reconstruction. ‘Connectors’, comprising ventures which bring people together such as roads through common interest, are effective reconstructive measures- as was applied in Rwandan Coffee Industry in the post-genocide era (Tobias & Boudreaux, 2009) contrary to ‘dividers’ projects that reinforce social fragmentation (Anderson, 2002).

Empirical studies in Kenya indicate that displaced social amenities are being rehabilitated, including infrastructure and installation of electricity to open up conflict and post-conflict regions for development. An independent assessment report to audit the impact and achievement of post-conflict reconstruction (Khamisi, 2021) was necessary but lacking. Existing literature highlights institutional guidelines with no credible record on implementation activities. In Northern Kenya various actors are involved in post-conflict reconstruction. The traditional council of elders is respected and regarded as the premier institution for managing and resolving conflicts (Ruto et al., 2004). Pastoralists with scarce natural resources have historically negotiated during drought on modalities of resource utilization. Indigenous peace building processes through enabling inter-ethnic negotiations, reconciliation conferences, trauma-healing sessions as well as reimbursement programmes are customary institutions practiced in post- conflict reconstruction especially establishing social infrastructure (Anderson, 2002).

The Borana way of life is connected to deep well thought the ‘madaa’ multifaceted groups of right to use, connected to consanguine bonds (Helland, 1994). The Pokot network of long-term reciprocal ties, mediate access to resources (Bollig, 1993) facilitating inter-ethnic peace. The Somali culture entrenched on brotherhood and societal bonds is a consequence of resource sharing and promotes peace (Rirash, 1992; Ghenet, 2019). The elder age-set is authorized to manage conflict based on ownership of wealth, a member of a big cross-tribe, cross-age group linkage and supernatural legality (wisdom) (Almagor, 1979). However, this concept is being weakened due to liberalization and increased polarization between the rich and poor. Young people have gained power and prosperity through new conventional means giving them immense control of access to resources qualifying to be elders (Duffield, 1997).

Women have contributed in conflict resolution through formal mediation between their clan lineage of birth and their clan of marriage (fighting with the relatives of your wife/husband is unlawful). The Wajir Peace Group (WPG) formed in 1993 by Somali women in Wajir district is attracting the youth, Muslim leaders and government administration in peace initiatives using customary institutions. Other measures used in post-conflict management include use of; herbal medicine, traditional cursing on raiders, formal selling and buying livestock across borders, and livestock branding. The United Nations for Human Commission on Refugees offer placement of a certain number of Turkana children in their schools at Kakuma, to eradicate discrimination between foreign and local refugees. Mobile and boarding schools have been established and the state provision of military guides to travelers are also measures to post-conflict management.

Participatory approaches of customary institutions, state law and external agencies are more effective in conflict management (Bollig, 1994; Brandbury, 1995; Ibrahim & Jenner, 1996; Ruto et al, 2006). The national government led initiatives directed by the Chiefs and County Commissioners have regularly intervened in local disagreements as third party nonaligned, especially in disputes involving resources, household and intercommunity conflicts. In cases of outbreaks of violence, the government deploys national security including Administration Police, General Service Unit, Anti-Stock Personnel Unit or Armed Forces in austere circumstances. The government has managed conflicts by use of the formal state sponsored justice system through adjudication and arbitration (Ruto et al., 2006).

Policy efforts embedded in major policy documents have been used to deal with managing violence and reconciliation in Kenya. Under the National Policy for Sustainable Development of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya (2003), the government is committed to wealth creation, employment and food security to achieve economic recovery. The policy aims to integrate Arid and Semi-Arid Lands within Kenya's economy, based on effective environmental sustainability. The establishment of District Peace Committees in conflict prone regions of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, is an initiative to curb conflicts and usher development. National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) of 2001, aimed to lessen poverty level in Kenya by half and committed to participatory processes in conflict resolution involving the public, private and civil society. Under the international law, Kenya is obliged to protect and ensure security of her citizens, promote the citizen rights and make sure they attain maximum potential to enable human development (Ruto et al., 2006).

In the African continent; IGAD, Nepad, African Union and the East African Community individually and/or collectively have initiated reconciliation and safety measures aimed at achieving joint security, long-lasting reconciliation and steadiness in the region. Kenya hosts the secretariat of the Regional Centre for Small Arms (RECSA). Preceding the promulgation of Kenya Constitution (2010), existent policies, strategies and institutions that implemented resource based conflict management and reconstruction were inadequate to prevent, mitigate and manage conflict. The new constitution clearly lays a formidable base in conflict resolution, building sustainable peace and reconstruction leading to economic development in the affected regions.

In its implementation and practice, the Kenya Constitution (2010) has removed glaring ambiguities in resource management by laying a constitutional framework as guide. The Kenya Constitution 2010 is comprehensive providing the framework for institutions in resource based conflict management. The Constitution recognizes and protects indigenous peoples, cultures, language and land as basis of a people's identity and development. Indigenous entrepreneurship is therefore key in economic development of Indigenous people of Kenya which will thrive with effective post- conflict reconstruction and absence of conflict, while embracing the reality of globalization. Most of the pastoralist communities live a communal life glued by their culture and economic endeavors. Culture plays a crucial role in forging ways of developing indigenous entrepreneurship.

Chapter 5, 60 (1) "land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable". Article 61 (1), Kenyan land is a property of the citizens owned communally as a country, tribes or as individuals. Land in Kenya is categorized as government, tribal or individual owned. Government land legally belongs to the people, utilized by government agencies including, all minerals and mineral oils, all rivers, lakes, seas and other water bodies defined by an act of parliament. Article 62(2) states that public land shall vest in and be held by a county government on behalf of the people residing in the county, and shall be managed by the National Land Commission on their behalf. Public land such as government forests, rivers, lakes, territorial sea etc. shall vest in and be held by the national government on behalf of the Kenyans and shall be managed by the National Land Commission on their behalf (clause (1) (f) to (m)).

Article 63 (1), community land shall vest in and be held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community of interest. Article 63 (3), community land which is not registered shall be held in trust by county governments on behalf of the communities for which it is held. Based on the above guideline Turkana indigenous community can exploit their ancestral land, forests, grazing lands, monuments, lawfully trust land held on their behalf by County governments in social entrepreneurship for community development. The ownership and use of indigenous resources including land and livestock was an area of investigation in this study to identify entrepreneurial use and titling.

Article 66 (2), legislature shall legislate laws guaranteeing that investments in property, benefit indigenous peoples and their economies (development agency interventions such as post-conflict reconstruction should benefit local communities). Article 69 (1) stipulates government responsibilities in respect to the environment including; ensuring supportable use, utilization, managing and preservation of the environment and natural resources, justifiable distribution of accumulating benefits; safeguard and enrich our intellectual property in indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the inherited possessions of the peoples. The article further emboldens community involvement in managing, safety and preservation of the environment; protecting inherited possessions and biological diversity and utilizing the environment as well as natural resources to benefit Kenya's populace. Kenya's constitution requires individuals' cooperation with government agencies for the purpose of protecting and conserving the environment to guarantee ecologically supportable development as well as effective exploitation of natural resources.

Article 7 (3) (b), Kenya as a nation shall promote the growth and usage of indigenous dialects. Article 11 (1) identifies a peoples' way of life as the foundation of a state as well as the cumulative development of the Kenyan people and country. Clause 2 (b) of article 11 recognizes the role of science and indigenous technologies in the development of the state, (c) the state shall promote intellectual property rights of the people of Kenya. Article 11 (3) states that the nation will guarantee that the legislature will legislate laws ensuring that tribes are compensated or given royalties when their culture and cultural heritage is used as well as recognizing and protecting possession of indigenous seeds, and plant varieties, their genetic and diverse characteristics and their use by the communities of Kenya. Chapter 11, Article 174 and 175, enhances the relationship of the national and decentralized government (devolution) highlighting the importance of national unity through diversity as a measure of enhancing peace, eradicate conflict and foster economic development.

1.1.3 Globalization Dynamics

The economic crises of the 1970's and new developments in technology, which led to the reduction in transport and communication cost, hastened globalization through giving new motivation to neo-liberal economic ideology (Tiemstra, 2007). The opening of China to the world economy, with her populous population after 1978 and joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001, shaped the globalization process (Tiemstra, 2007). The cultural, economic as well as political structures of globalization dynamics, depicts it as a master procedure of growth which will ultimately escalate the contentment and well-being of the majority (Tiryakian, 2007). It is the basic telos of modernism to achieving; global economic development, human development, global citizenship as well as global community (Tiryakian, 2007), as shown in Figure 1.1. It is a procedure that broadens and deepens the connections between countries (governments) internationally.

Globalization dynamics is the qualitative and quantitative changes, with consequences on political, economic, ecological, and cultural characteristics of social organization locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. Globalization is the interdependence of states as a result of incorporation of commerce, ideas, people and finance resulting to transnational trade. Key elements of globalization dynamics include foreign direct investment flows, liberalization of trade and capital markets, foreign aid, presence of international institutions and technology (Tatyana, Soubbotina & Sheram, 2000; Usman, Syeda, & Mubashir, 2014). It's characterized by globalization of national economies, dwindling of territorial nations and autonomy, micro electronic technologies, skill insurgency, authority crises, bifurcation of international configurations and mobility upheavals (Tiryakian, 2007). It involves multi-directional flows of capital goods, production, information, and labour covering large areas (Rosenau, 1990; Papastergiadis, 2000; Tiryakian, 2007).

Globalization is a phenomenon that describes flows (goods, services, ideas, people, pollution, drugs, crime, cultural traits, diseases and technology) expanding across national borders through progressive liberalization process (Franko, 2019). This makes global administrative, transport, information distribution and communication structures, more flexible and cheaper. The global reality is complex involving turbulent interdependent, mobile and multi-directional emerging properties, lacking an underlying theory of invariant relations (Urry, 2003). There exists no distinct international command but a collaboration of international businesses and institutions which formulate laws and regulations to govern the new international order.

Economic globalization related to 'Washington Consensus' is of the view that social-economic gains for all is realized. The advocates of economic globalization, presents neo-liberal policies aimed at the "required stabilization and structural adjustment of the countries affected by the 1980s debt crisis" (Stiglitz, 1998 as cited by Albala-Bertrand, 2007, p. 148). It is aimed at increasing global economic development characterized by reducing trade and investment barriers and global rationalization of production and services through deregulation of prices, specialization via static comparative advantages, stable budgets and denationalization, unrestricted foreign trade, a subordinate role for the nation and flexibility of the labour market (Williamson, 1990; Fischer, 2003; Albala-Bertrand, 2007). This is a prevailing theory in contemporary globalization as advocated by its proponents the World Bank, United States of America and International Monetary Fund.

Globalization provides for countries with surplus capital to offer direct assistance to nations that lack the infrastructure needed for growth or channel it via collective institutions, for example the World Bank regulated by the World Trade Organization and International Monetary Fund. Globalization is sustained by both entities at the micro level and varied institutions at the macro level (Rosenau, 2007; Tiryakian, 2007). Global activities are initiated by individuals who then proceed to develop cumulative entities engaging in striking behaviour, allowing micro-macro interactions. Ordinary people in today's globalized economy have gained capability to expressively impact the trend of global activities. A micro incident develops a global perspective, where the same is used in generalizing other incidences. Micro-macro contacts however, may result to rising power crisis. The growth of goods market worldwide will lead poor and rich countries to intensified specialization and increased productivity, pushing both product and factor markets extensively in perfect competition (Tiemstra, 2007).

Developing nations shift to exportation of more refined merchandises due to exploiting their comparative advantage (Bhagwati, 2004; Tiemstra, 2007) making income to upsurge among importing and exporting nations where everyone gains. An environment which is rich and unused, offers a lot in terms of economic inputs, legitimizing the nation’s comparative advantage. Going by this assumption, this study argues that Turkana County, with its rich and unused environment, has a lot of economic inputs to spearhead entrepreneurship development and economic growth (based on the economist supposition that “the environment does not have any moral value apart from human use” (Tiemstra, 2007). The environment is presumed to contain only instrumental worth and sustainability is regarded in economic terms, and for the purpose of this study to be exploited by the entrepreneur. Figure 1.1, globalization 1, Parson’s view in the AGIL paradigm, explains a set of inter-linkages enhancing the adaptive capacity of developing the new international order.

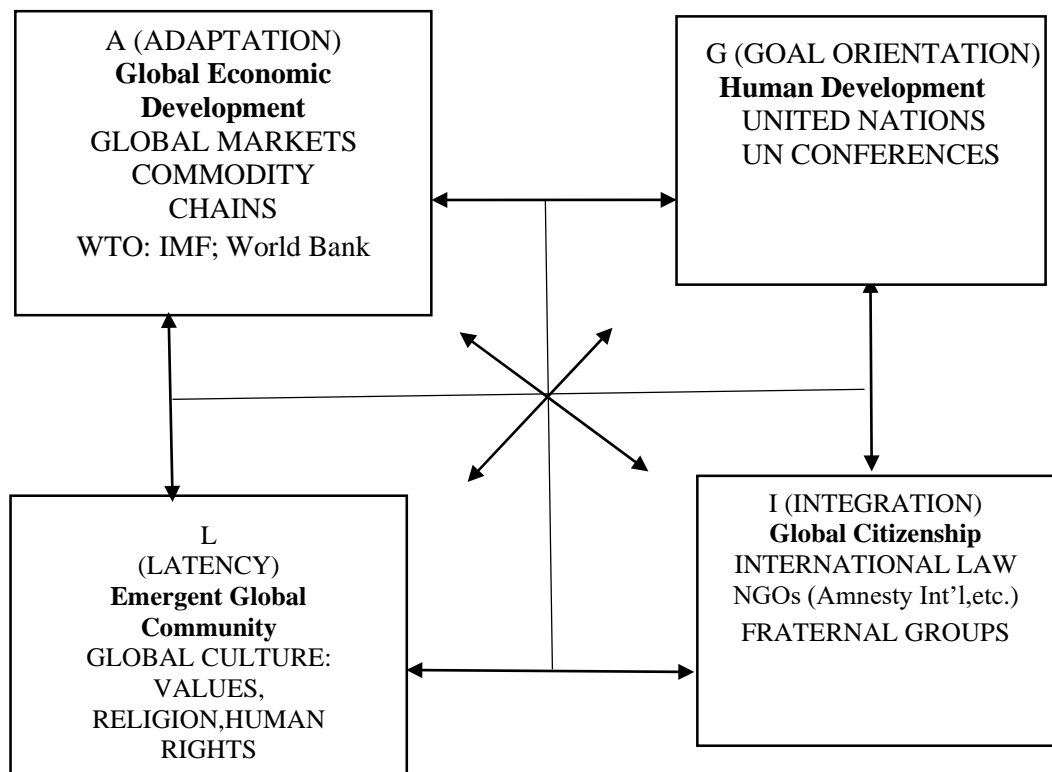


Figure 1.1: A Parsonian perspective on globalization 1

However, Tiryakian (2007) projects a negative outcome of current globalization ‘operative mirror image processes’ where it will upsurge unhappiness subverting the procedures and channels it has developed, as shown in figure 1.2. Critics of globalization disagreeing with neo-liberals argue that the environment is valuable independently from human usage. Globalization implies shifting resources within industries and incurring costs which lowers earnings and results in poor working environments globally, especially among unskilled employees as well as increasing disparity among and within countries. Productivity and income growth leads to increased consumption of environmental resources decreasing environmental quality. Intense pressure in developing countries to reduce regulations that may hinder foreign direct investments (FDIs) reduces environmental standards.

Critics of globalization further argue that, uncoordinated and local structural change necessary to fit into the international economy has created serious transition cost (Rudra, 2002). Economies have been rendered less policy autonomous and unsteady (Eichengreen, 2001; Grabel, 2002; Albala 2007). Multinational corporations and the west ‘best practices’ command legal institutions, organizational behaviour, and economic policies, globally hindering diversity, self-determination, democracy, religious and cultural liberty (Kalb & Van Der Land 2000; Kloos, 2000; Tiemstra, 2007). Scholars against globalization state that, it endangers morality, should be stopped through defending local products and labour markets and regulating global movement of resources to promote moral outcomes.

Theoretically, economic globalization advocates a world with a single unrestricted economy. Practically, it is economically far-fetched and socially undesirable, associated with problems. Unregulated financial flows have resulted to economic instability and destruction (Weisbrot & Baker, 2001; Weller, 2001), severe political unsteadiness and social victimization (for example, Argentina in 2001) and uneven behaviour in adherence to international rules between the developing and industrialized nations (Guadagni &

Kaufmann, 2004; Albala 2007).

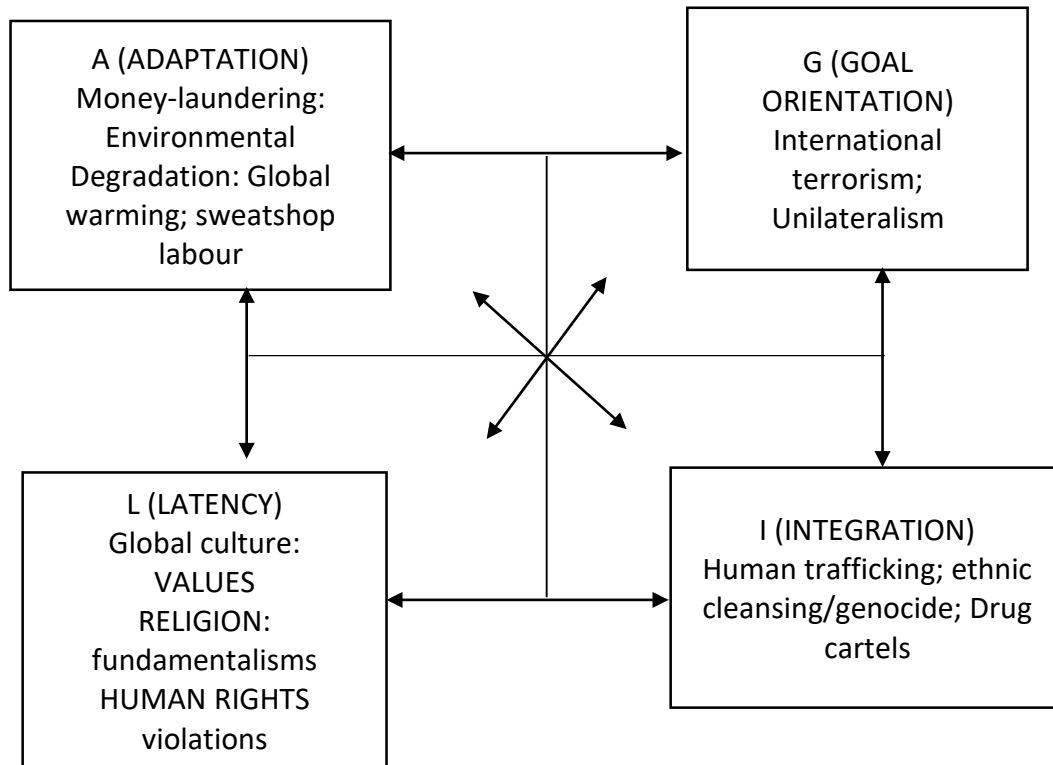


Figure 1.2: A Parsonian perspective on globalization 2

Advocates and critics of globalization both agree that globalization increases business, individuals' and state competition. Increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and outsourcing, disappearing trade barriers and deregulation of international monetary markets, have made this competition global with disastrous results. For businesses to survive, they must maximize their financial status to overcome today's heightened competitive environment. Without profit maximization, business will lose clients resulting to lack of capital and finally end in a merger or insolvency. A country that does not match competitive moves to attract investors, will find itself with a weakening economy and a bankrupt government. Transnational company's final pay offer, if not taken by employees, means that they will be jobless and homeless (Tiemstra, 2007).

According to Tiemstra (2007), advocates and critics of globalization do not explain significant observed phenomena. Advocates cannot explain how rising income disparity and dwindling real earnings for the unskilled in the industrialized nations are attributed to technological change. They cannot explain United States of America workers' pay cuts and the threat to move their jobs to low-wage countries such as Mexico and/or China. They also fail to explain the cause of deterioration in the welfare of numerous farmers and employees in emerging countries. Opponents of globalization cannot account how some states and countries uphold high ecological and safe standards for vehicles and other goods in heightened competitive environments. They have not explained the sustained development of the Scandinavian countries including, increase of large middle class in China and India.

Brouwer (1999) in research conducted in India and South Asia, investigating the impact of specific cultural concepts in relation to entrepreneurship, argued that liberalization is a growth model given by the western world. It conceptualizes development in a purely economic concept with monolithic, unidirectional and singular characteristics. He posits that globalization and economic liberalization brought with it an emphasis on local development and should integrate specific local models to derive benefits. Studies by Amin and Malmberg (1994) indicates that, for successful participation in the unanticipated global economic system, operations have shifted from the nation state to highly localized processes and the multinational.

This study highlights international institutional factors measured in terms of specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid (Tatyana et al. 2000; Tiryakian, 2007; Albala-Bertland, 2007) as influencing the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development. Lack of market institutional capacity leading to poor management of livestock sale yards and collapse of livestock

markets, is associated with withdrawal of support by donors in Turkana County. International Non-Governmental Organizations such as Arid Lands Resource Management Project and Veterinaires Saans Frontieres and transnational organizations such as United States Agency for International Development, United Nations and the World Bank is supporting the livestock sector in the County by initiating and developing capacities of the Livestock Marketing Associations and County Livestock Marketing Council directly or through research (ITDG, 2005).

1.1.4 Economic Development

Emerging literature continue to highlight the concept of economic development in definition and measurement. As argued by Naude (2008: p. 18) “economic development is the process of structural transformation of an economy based on services and manufacturing”. It involves the structural transformation of production from low value added and rural-based activities to more industrious higher value added activities located in urban centers. It is a multidimensional concept including eradication of income poverty, poor health and low education. It encompasses the social, economic and political reorganization and re-orientation of the entire economy plus some aspects of economic growth through wealth creation. Economic development ‘the great transformation’ was initiated by the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th Century in England, characterized by rapid development of the factory system, concentration of population in urban centers and growth of bureaucratic state activities (Yin & Hedley, 1998).

Industrialization and economic development have improved over-all living standards, though extreme poverty and inequality still persists in developing countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia (Yin & Hedley, 1998) with most failing to achieve self-sustained growth. However, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan have indicated

sustained economic development referred as Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs). They recorded heavy industrialization and sustained economic development in the 1980's despite their heavy dependence on developed nations in trade, aid and laid down terms on entry into international market. Despite their heavy dependence on foreign markets and foreign financial assistance the 'Asian four' were able to operate in the global economy against the advocates of dependency theory.

According to Gries and Naude (2010) the conversion from a low-income, indigenous economy to a contemporary economy involves substantial transformation to methods of production, spearheaded by entrepreneurs through providing innovative inputs, allowing specialization and increasing output and employment. Investments are triggered by entrepreneurs after perceiving profitable opportunities, solicit resources shifting from traditional to contemporary economy. Industrialization accelerates the "process of structural changes in the economy in terms of mobilization of resources, process of production, creation of employment opportunities, income generation, enhancement in productivity, growth in GDP and social transformation" (Das & Quirk, 2016: p. 99).

Long-run structural transformation means that the economy can transit from a progression path spearheaded by capital accumulation to one spearheaded by knowledge buildup (innovation based economy) that is the entrepreneurial aptitude. Economic development includes quantitative and qualitative changes of an economy seen in individual's output and productivity. The qualitative aspect of economic development includes greater savings and investments in job creating ventures (Seers, 1972). Employment spearheads demand inducing economic growth. When these changes explicitly improve individual well-being, then this is construed as economic development. Broad perspectives have further explained economic development.

Catching-up-growth model through technological diffusion fuels economic development. Technologies cross national boundaries especially where they are in the same eco-zones as the innovators. Countries close to main markets or on main transnational marine ways (Sachs, 2000) have experienced catching-up-growth due to low transportation costs. Catching-up-growth is achieved with high level human capital accumulation to help adapt sophisticated technology and a free market economy where isolationist policies and autarky is not adhered to. Both the leader (innovator) and the follower of the innovation grow at the same percentage annually nevertheless the follower will lag behind in income levels (Krugman, 1979; Sachs, 2000). “Countries that rely wholly on imported technologies will lag behind the technology innovators even if they are able to absorb the new technologies of the leading countries at a fairly rapid rate” (Sachs, 2000: p. 589).

Such economies will import technology through licensing and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Multinational organizations use technologies from the mother countries into the host countries and import capital goods especially if a country has high levels of exports. Taiwan, Korea and China’s coastal provinces have benefited from their proximity to Japan. Korea and Taiwan with their successful export promotion policies acquired foreign exchange necessitating importation of capital goods. China, Malaysia and Singapore in the 1980s and 1990s received large foreign direct investment (FDI) flows. Mauritius, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia have attained solid catching-up-growth due to their geographical location lying along marine ways which connects Europe and Asia. Slovakia, Baltic States, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Croatia, post-communist countries in Eastern Europe have gained catching-up-growth by bordering Western Europe (Sachs, 2000).

Mexico, Caribbean Islands and Central America have attracted foreign direct investments (FDIs) bringing in technologies. Without high level of human capital accumulation, solid catching-up-growth may not or may be slow to achieve due to inability in adapting sophisticated technology. Laggard economies have received labour intensive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) such as assembly industries in export processing areas (Sachs, 2000) which generate income, acquire skills thereby investing in higher learning. This should lead to an improvement of FDI services such as a transition from majorly assembly industries to indigenous industries manufacturing component parts and the final testing of finished goods (Sachs, 2000). Acquiring higher education (skills) and sophisticated technology through technological diffusion might increase thus transiting the economy to an endogenous growth innovator.

Resource-Based Growth involves mobilization of resources (natural and agricultural) for an economy to increase per capita income. However, the shift to knowledge based economy and cheap transport and communication costs, have made the real possession of raw materials to become insignificant to economic development. Exploitation of raw materials by use of knowledge is now essential. Accumulation of human capital is vital for a natural resource-based economy to achieve competitiveness in non-resource sectors, requiring the government to invest revenues in public education. Natural resource endowed economies may experience the effects of Dutch disease, “in which large natural resource sector results in a strong value of the real exchange rate, making it unprofitable to produce in sectors capable of technological diffusion or innovation” (Sachs, 2000: p. 592). Japan, Korea and Taiwan which were natural-resource-scarce, imported primary commodities needed for production and became rich by exporting technology-intensive manufactured goods (Sachs, 2000).

Malthusian decline growth model is experienced among the poor nations of the world including Africa south of the Sahara. They experience continued decline of people's living standards due to falling per capita income. According to Bloom and Sachs (1998); Sachs (2000) causes of Africa's deepening poverty and slow growth are rapid population growth, low technology endowment and low investments in human capital. Africa is not innovative and it is unsuccessfully embracing technologies (Sachs, 2000). Landlocked countries (isolated economies) have not attracted foreign direct investments (FDIs) due to their geographical location. They attract foreign direct investments (FDIs) only to exploit raw materials regarded to be of high value including oil, gas, diamond and copper for production of technology-intensive manufactured goods for consumption and export. Internationally, marine-based shipping is the most inexpensive mode of transport which is not available in landlocked countries.

According to Olso (1982) reviewed (2008) factors explaining economic development for example savings and investment rates, a motivated labour force and good infrastructure, cannot account for the 'ultimate' cause of development. Ultimate cause of economic development lies in the growth-retarding effects of distributional coalitions (interest groups), created with an aim of increasing the gains of their members. This is achieved by enlarging their share of the society's economic resources, than increasing the size of the pie a society produces (Olso, 1982). Interest groups seek to further their own well-being at the expense of non-members through lobbying the state on policies favouring them and fixing prices, limiting supply and restricting competition. A nation accumulates a network of interest groups when it enjoys a long period of political stability since political and social upheavals (wars, revolutions and foreign occupations) undermine the strength of coalitions.

Destabilizing incidents pave the road for rapid economic development. Political and social stability over a long period enables coalitions to establish, pulling back the pace of economic development as the case of Western Europe and United States of America economic decline in Post-World War II. Germany and Japan however achieved economic development after World War II as a result of destruction of existing interest groups. Modernization theory (assimilation models) states that traditional beliefs, societal structures as well as cultural diversity hinder development. Indigenous communities need to transit toward modernization to develop (Crewe & Harrison, 1998). Existing social relations need rupturing for successful capitalism and neo- classical economic approaches (Moore, 1997).

Development economists argue in favour for broad-based modernization programs to achieve economic globalization through such institutions as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and World Trade Organization (WTO). They aim at developing indigenous populations which after sometime will adopt the qualities of developed countries (Burkey, 1993). Dependency theory of economic development, emerged due to inadequacy of modernization agenda. However, critiques look at dependency theory as a new form of colonialism. Activities of the industrialized countries perpetuated by the multinational corporations and the global institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), World Trade Organization (WTO) are regarded to be the main cause of underdevelopment through subjugation and colonial occupation, as well as economic exploitation.

Dependency theory includes import substitution programmes, aimed at pursuing development through exploiting internal resources avoiding dependence on uneven trade with the developed world (Anderson et al., 2004). However, UNDP (2001) argues that even after sixty (60) years of development efforts (dependency model), the gap between the rich and poor in Africa has widened, Latin America has remained unchanged while India have fared well. Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore (Newly Industrialized Countries) (NICs) have indicated sustained economic development, recording heavy industrialization in the 1980's despite their heavy dependence on developed nations in trade and aid. The Asian model recognizes the complementary role played by the nation (statist theory) to the inadequacy of dependency theory in fostering economic development, since unrestricted markets are not self-regulating towards the best socioeconomic results.

The mere presence of an authoritarian state however does not ensure strong economic performance (Yin & Hedley, 1998). Authoritarian regimes have been accused for failure of developing countries and held responsible for successes of some. Contingency theorists argue for thriftily effectual progress, which is sensitive to inter- state variances including those of indigenous peoples (Anderson et al., 2004). Elam (1994) posit that regional and national units are continually fluctuating as they fit in to the impacts of international economy which in themselves have local origins agreeing with (Migdal, 1975; Anderson et al., 2004) that indigenous people may be able to transit from predominantly inward alignment towards an outward oriented approach. According to Teece (1980), Galbraith and Kay (1986) and Kay (1997) the theory of the firm has drastically changed from a hierarchical transactional procedure (Williamson, 1975) to one of changing modes of coalitions and interpersonal conventions.

Organizations are moving out of an age of hierarchical capitalism into an age of coalition capitalism, advocating for sustainable coalitions and partnerships (Dunning, 2003). General entrepreneurship literature and empirical studies on the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development have been limited to GDP, productivity and employment as measures of development (Naude, 2013). Entrepreneurship can “contribute to multi-dimensional well-being by what people can achieve through their capabilities” (Naude, 2013: p.6) that is human development. This study used the New Human Development indices, a commonly adopted measure of economic development (Todaro & Smith, 2012). It measures economic development, based on combining measures of education, health and income.

1.1.5 Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises in Kenya

Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) contribution to poverty reduction, wealth creation and promotion of social, economic and human development is increasingly being acknowledged in the developing countries and globally. MSEs have widely featured as contributing to economic development in Kenya (GoK, 2020). However, Kenya like many developing countries lacks scholarly studies in the MSE sector. Internationally there has been an “explosion of interest in small and productive enterprises” (Mead, 1999: p. 409; as cited in Gebremichael, Quraishi & Mamo, 2014). The contribution of small producers to economic development is widely being recognized by a majority of non-governmental organizations, emerging markets, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies. The donor community and policy makers have recognized the importance of the sector in developing countries, gaining prominence in many development plans and adopted as a development strategy.

The contribution of the MSEs to the national economy is highly regarded as (Mead, 1999) observes, that the sector's health and nature positively reflects the health of the national economy. Mushrooming of MSEs to some scholars indicates a healthy and dynamic development process. In Western Europe, MSEs are associated in contributing to income and people's welfare. Among many third world nations MSEs are the majority of enterprises and their performance in the local and international market is key (Mwiti, 2013). MSEs contribute to the creation of jobs and poverty alleviation. The sector in Kenya contributes 13% to national income and employs a third of Kenya's working population (Mead and Daniels, 1998). MSEs are still playing a significant role in providing employment in Kenya. "The ease of entry and exit into the sector coupled with the use of low level or no technology makes it an easy avenue for employment creation" (GoK, 2016: 81).

According to (2018) Kenya's Economic Survey Report, MSE employment grew by 5.4% from 14,103,800 people in employment in 2017 to 14,900,000 persons in 2018 compared to the public sector employment trend which increased by 1.2% recording 833,100 people in employment in 2017 and 842,900 in 2018. In the same period private medium and large corporations recorded a 3% job increase creating 55,800 new jobs in 2018. The economy created 840,600 new jobs in 2018 with the MSEs contributing 762,000, the public sector created only 22,600 and the private medium and large corporations created 55,800 jobs. According to GoK (2021) MSE employment trend indicates increase of job creation recording the following numbers of people in employment 11,851,000 (2014), 12,566,000 (2015), 12,749,900 (2016), 13,539,600(2017), 14,283,600(2018), 15,051,600(2019) and

14,508,000 (2020).

The Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic made the Kenya government to take drastic measures to curb the spread of the virus including cessation of movement, closure of some businesses and reduction of business operating hours due to introduction of curfew, which adversely affected employment in the MSE sector recording a decrease in employment in 2020. These statistics confirms the critical role MSEs play in the Kenya's national and or in the economies of the forty-seven (47) counties. It is however not clear whether this trend in MSE employment should resonate to economic development or a sign of failure. MSEs contribute to household income, welfare and pro-poor growth through provision of employment and income enabling the household to grow in income and welfare through asset accumulation, skill development and access to other economic opportunities that are more rewarding (Daniels & Mead, 1998; Mead, 1999; Mead & Liedholm, 1999).

They contribute to individual empowerment through recognition of human dignity, social change, political stability and democracy by creating individual and community awareness through representation, participation in governance and community based institutions. They provide new opportunities for the poor, the marginalized like women, the youth and those who are isolated in rural areas, bringing change in demographic movement that is reducing rural-urban migration and birth rate reduction. Micro and Small Enterprise Act No. 55 of 2012 define MSEs by their volume of annual sales, size of their employees and enterprise assets and financial investments (GoK: MSE Act, 2012). MSEs are classified as

industry, firm, service, trade or an enterprise. The Act classification cover industries under farming, manufacturing and service.

Micro enterprises are businesses whose annual turnover does not exceed five hundred thousand shillings, employs less than ten people, and whose total assets and financial investments for manufacturing sector in plant does not exceed ten million shillings and for the service sector and farming enterprises investment in equipment does not exceed five million shillings. Small enterprises are defined as those businesses whose annual turnover ranges between five hundred thousand shillings and five million shillings, employs between ten and fifty people, and whose total assets and financial investments for manufacturing sector in plant and machinery is between ten million and fifty million shillings and for the service sector and farming enterprises investment in equipment is between five million and twenty million shillings.

Scholars have defined MSEs using a variety of different defining characteristics including; size of the firm, location of enterprise, gender of the entrepreneur, sector and or by the degree to which the business adheres to the laws and regulations of the land. Little, Mazumdar and Page (as cited in Mead & Liedholm, 1999) defines small enterprises as those employing less than fifty (50) workers, those with less than ten (10) workers are called “very small” and those with less than five (5) workers are referred as “cottage shops” due to the fact that they operate in the home or small workshops. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) describes MSEs in terms of assets, revenues, location and gender. The USAID defines micro enterprises as those with not more than ten (10) workers. Thus, USAID’s micro enterprises are similar in definition to Little, Mazumdar

and Page's very small enterprises.

MSEs have been categorized into: new start-ups, those which have been in existence for a time but have not grown in terms of employees, those enterprises that have indicated minimal growth since inception and those enterprises that have graduated to the higher limit of the small business category (Mead & Liedholm, 1999). Each of these different groupings record different contributions to economic development and poverty alleviation. Different categories of MSEs encounter different constraints and different interventions are required to resolve them. It is evident that the magnitude of MSEs is greater than what is captured in formal statistical data, reporting only businesses that are registered and or recognized by authorities. In Kenya the total employees in MSEs are approximately double the number employed in registered large scale businesses and by the government ((Mead & Liedholm 1999) a phenomena that has continued indicating an increase in MSEs and reduction in the number of large enterprises (GoK, 2013).

Most of the MSEs activities are very small reflecting self-employment with only one person working alone. The MSE sector records the largest single employment category of working proprietors, comprising over half of the MSE workforce in many developing nations. Majority of the MSEs are found in the rural areas where a large number is engaged in commerce (hawkers and small traders). Therefore, majority of people employed in MSEs are in the rural areas recording 8,101,600 compared to 4,458,000 employees in the urban areas (GoK, 2015). Africa records more manufacturing MSEs in rural than in urban areas. Empirical data posit that majority of MSEs are started and managed by women

meaning majority of workers are women.

Regarding static measures of economic efficiency single owned businesses generates low net returns. Firm size increase results to significant escalations in income efficiency positively impacting the level of income earned by the firm workers. Critics of MSE sector regard it as 'minimalist' which propagates treatment of 'symptoms' "rather than the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment in Africa" (Moyo, 2003: p. 167). When the economy fails to deliver prolific employment, individuals are forced to engage in micro and small enterprises (necessity driven) providing only minimal support (Daniels & Mead, 1998). Mushrooming of MSEs have been argued as only necessity driven activities which people undertake due to lack of better alternatives.

Africa experiences unequal ownership and access to resources such that her vital economic and human resources are controlled by a minority privileged class reducing the majority to mere labourers; the Marxist and socialist view of describing underdevelopment and poverty in Africa. Critical reforms dealing with ownership and control of resources by the African people themselves are crucial to eradicate poverty and achieve development (Moyo, 2003). Resources should be in the hands of all including those at the grassroots, the underprivileged and the marginalized. To alleviate the problem of marginalization from the system (Moyo, 2003) micro enterprise development programmes offers a practical solution to poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment therefore, necessity driven. The micro and small enterprise sector in Africa comes in handy as the best alternative where the state and other private institutions have not been able to reach the poor.

In the Horn of Africa, including the member states of the inter-governmental Authority on development (IGAD); Uganda, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan, the rural poor heavily depend on livestock income. Agriculture is the main economic sector of the IGAD countries', contributing a major share to GDP, with the livestock sector contributing on average 57% (FAO, 2004). For the overall GDP livestock contributes between 10 to 20%. Livestock sector has gained importance in the IGAD countries partly because a hefty percentage of the land in the expanse is dry "with highly variable rainfall making it unsuitable for crop production" (FAO, 2004: p. 2). Livestock production in these regions is the single sustainable way of using land.

Among many Kenyan communities, Livestock plays an important economic and socio-cultural role providing employment to about 10 million people (GoK, 2010). The sector contributes 5% to the GDP (GoK, 2016) and 17% to the agricultural GDP (GoK, 2010) and 50% of the Agricultural labour. Livestock industry comprises of various sub- sectors including beef, dairy, sheep, goats, camel, poultry and piggery. This study confines itself to the traditional pastoralist systems where dominant species kept are cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and/or camels. Going by Kenya's Vision 2030 economic pillar and medium-term plan, livestock is a target priority sector for realizing the nation's development blue print in delivering 10% economic growth rate through transforming key institutions in the sector (GoK, 2012).

Livestock products demand continues to grow locally within the IGAD countries fueled by population growth. The trend has therefore not been attributed to increase in per- capita consumption which has remained constant and, in some instances, have declined. Individual increase in livestock products intake is dependent on individual increase on earnings. To

meet this increased demand in livestock within the IGAD region, livestockkeeper's capacity to intensify production is crucial. Efficient connections of producers to the growing markets are also necessary. Livestock production in the IGAD states indicate robust growth in total production though recording slight increase in individual production. 98 million cattle and 173 million sheep and goats are kept in the IGAD region with nearly half of these animals kept in Sub-Saharan Africa (FAO, 2004).

Hides and skins are the major livestock products exported by the IGAD countries, exported raw or semi-processed. Finished leather goods do not meet international quality standards and therefore they are produced for the domestic market (Aklilu, 2002). "Livestock production is almost exclusively in the hands of small holders and characterized by low-output and hence, low levels of production per animal" (FAO, 2004: p. 31). This indicates low livestock production in the IGAD countries even by emerging nations' criteria. "Pasture based livestock production is the dominant land use in the arid zone and in the lower rainfall areas of the semi-arid zone" (FAO 2004: p. 17). It encompasses seasonal migration of livestock searching for meadow in a wide area of arid land. Pastoral production systems produce skins, blood, milk, hides, meat, and others serve in transportation. Livestock is a source of wealth, used to meet societal responsibilities and an insurance to counter catastrophe.

In the IGAD region livestock and livestock products are mainly for household use where profit is not considered and only becomes a motivation in the secondary and primary markets transactions (Aklilu, 2002). "Factors that constrain small-holders productivity are of climatic and environmental as well as institutional nature" (FAO, 2004: p. 32). They include poor governance and institutions leading to poor livestock health, inadequate

marketing infrastructure and corruption. Poor conditions of quarantine stations, watering points, stock routes, holding grounds and sale yards has led to poor export performance of livestock in Kenya. Livestock marketing faces various drawbacks including heavy uncontrolled government taxes, veterinary certificates, market levies charged along every stage of the marketing chain, poorly equipped markets and high transport costs.

This results to the emergence of informal markets, domestic marketing systems and extensive household slaughtering (Halderman, 2004). “Unofficial cross-border systems have long operated in the pastoral areas of IGAD exporting animals on the hoof, via Somalia and Djibouti to Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Gulf states” (FAO, 2004: p. 27) which is thriving compared to official exports. Ethiopia and Somalia exports live cattle to Kenya across their borders. This trade has survived in spite of adversity and illegal status. None of the IGAD countries is able to export live animals to Gulf nations (World’s biggest market for animate animals) (apart from Sudan) due to their inability to attain certified quality and health standards required by the Gulf region (FAO, 2004). “It requires considerable skill and perseverance to meet the many requirements of the various layers of bureaucracy that is reportedly not user-friendly” (Halderman, 2004).

1.1.6 Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises in Turkana County of Kenya

In Kenya “the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) cover approximately 467,200km², which is 80% of the country’s total landmass including Turkana County” (ILRI, 2008: p. 1). These regions experience low variable rainfall ranging from 150-450 mm and high temperatures with scarce resources of pasture and water. Acacia woodland covers the vegetation in the lowland. Turkana County is situated in North Western Kenya, formally in the North Rift

which included Turkana, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Samburu districts. It neighbours Counties of Marsabit and Wajir. In the North Rift is Kerio Valley bordered by the Elgeyo escarpment on the West, Tugen hills to the East and Tiatiy hills to the North. It covers an area of sixty-eight thousand, six hundred and eighty decimal three (68,680.3) square kilometers with a population of 926,976 people and 164,519 households (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019). According to GoK (2020) Turkana County was the second least developed County (second poorest) associated with the harsh climatic conditions experienced in the region.

The County “has limited opportunities for education, health, water, investment and trade and institutional support” (International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), 2008: p. 2). The Turkana community practice subsistence pastoralism, land is communally owned where individual ownership is in-existence and not recommended. Lack of knowledge on the property rights, institutional implementation and inter-tribal conflict adversely affect economic growth. Turkana is regarded as among most insecure Counties due to propinquity to Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and experiences inter-tribal wars from aggressive neighbouring Counties such as Baringo, Samburu, Pokot and Wajir (Department for International Development (DFID), 1999). The Turkana practice nomadic pastoralism economy dating to 9000 years including goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys and camels and records one of the highest numbers of livestock in Kenya (ITDG, 2005). Their migratory movements are characterized of rural/rural migration (nomadism), others are residents in towns and small villages and settlements.

Livestock is the source of Turkana wealth earning revenue from the sale of livestock or livestock products (Little, 1992; McPeak & Barrett 2001; Barret & Luseno 2004). The main sources of income for households in Turkana are cropping (35%), livestock (33%), off-farm business enterprises (24%) and labour (8%) (Opiyo et al., 2016). Turkana community are involved in small-scale irrigation, most especially along Kerio River. The County is endowed with many natural resources including oil, sun and has the largest deposits of gold in Kenya at Muruny and Turkwel Rivers (County Integrated Development Plan, 2018). It has ten blocks of oil deposits under exploration and geothermal at Silale. Mining of limestone is done at Ortum and traded to Uganda's cement industrial unit while copper and asbestos are mined at Kaptumet. Sale of medicinal herbs by the Samburu and Turkana people to the Somali for export to Saudi Arabia has existed for long (Ruto et al., 2006). The Turkana, East Pokot and Samburu are also involved in making and selling of ornaments such as bracelets, beads and necklaces made from local materials.

Kapedo trading Centre in Turkana is historically involved in Basketry business. Rarely do the Turkana sell livestock for the aim is to enlarge their herd size for prestige and meeting customary obligations. Livestock accumulation is a wealth asset used for dowry and/or as drought coping strategy. The aim is to maintain sufficient breeding stock to rebuild their herd after drought. Pastoralists are not consumers of meat from their herds, "do not often slaughter livestock" (ILRI), 2008: p. 18). Their meat is consumed in major towns. However, "only a very small portion of the livestock trade in Turkana is exported outside the County" (ILRI), 2008: p. 18). Pastoralists only sell their animals to meet urgent household needs (ITDG, 2005) usually food, clothing and school fees, and they will sell cattle in case of an extreme need. "The principal mode of exchange is barter" (ILRI), 2008: p. 19) where the Somali traders bring food and tobacco and exchange for cattle. These traders own merchandise shops where they barter foods and tobacco with livestock.

“Livestock marketing systems include a series of secondary, primary and terminal markets involving various actors” (FAO, 2004: p. 25). Among the livestock marketing chain include the producers - middle men (brokers) – livestock traders and butchery owners. Turkana has twelve (12) secondary markets located on the East and West of the “Central Transport axis” which together with the pastoralists are the ‘catchment areas’ of sourcing livestock to the main (primary) markets (ILRI, 2008: p. 39). These markets also provide breeding stock to the pastoralists. They include Kaikor, Lokitaung, Kaaleng, Kalokol, Kerio, Lokori, Oropoi, Lomil, Namoruputh, Lorungum, Kalemnyang and Kalemngorok (ILRI, 2008). The mode of transport is trekking. Some secondary markets which are especially near to livestock producers may not be operational owing to poor management and lack of customers (ITDG, 2005). The main marketplaces in Turkana are “located along the main transport axis through the County” (ILRI, 2008: p. 38). They include Lokichar, Lokichogio, Lodwar, and Kakuma (ITDG, 2005).

Lokichogio, Kakuma and Lodwar towns are the main consumers of livestock particularly goats. Lokichar exports goats to consumers who are not within the County (ILRI, 2008). Livestock market involves trader cartels who control the marketing process preventing the pastoralists from achieving better prices for their livestock at the market. There exist four chief parallel livestock marketing schemes functioning in Turkana County. Firstly, the mobile/Itinerant traders: they operate within the interior through barter. “Producers sell livestock to small-scale traders at market centers located in rural areas, the animals then pass-through larger markets and bigger traders in regional towns, and finally reach terminal markets” (FAO, 2004: p. 25). They trek their livestock, combine them with their own stock before selling them to either secondary or primary markets. Selling livestock to itinerant traders is not the principal mode of marketing livestock in Turkana County, since livestock are also sold to secondary and primary markets.

Itinerant traders are perceived to be exploitative. Itinerant traders do not venture into Kaaleng and Kalemnarok regions for pastoralists take their livestock to the secondary or primary markets. Secondly the herders also sell Livestock direct to butcheries and shop/kiosk owners in Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio in cash or exchange with merchandise. Thirdly the “middle level traders purchase livestock from pastoralists at secondary markets” (ILRI, 2008: p. 21) and other from the rural areas which they sell to principal market places with the main mode of transport being trekking and occasionally using mechanized transportation. They operate as intermediaries amongst business men at the principal markets and out of County customers. Majority of livestock enterprises belong to Livestock traders’ groups (ITDG, 2005).

Fourthly the principal markets of Lodwar, Lokichar, lokichoggio and Kakuma receive out of County traders usually the Somali and Borana. Their main mode of marketing is monetary-based and mechanized transport using trailers (ITDG, 2005; ILRI, 2008). Drought is the major challenge to livestock livelihoods in Turkana County (ILRI, 2008). In pre-colonial and colonial Kenya human and herd migration from Turkana County extended to South Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda necessitating high chances of survival. These migrations no-longer exist. This has resulted to “humanitarian problems and localized degradation of natural resources, since large numbers of animals converge around wells” (ILRI, 2008: p. 3). The subsistence orientation of pastoralists is associated with poor livestock marketing. The Turkana “way of life is based on socio-cultural norms and practices and not the rationality of market-based capitalism” (ILRI,2008: p. 22) where cash economy is minimal, or non-existent.

There is lack of essential market infrastructure to support the sector including roads, livestock holding grounds, watering facilities and sale yards which are not maintained and/or lacking. Inefficient institutional capacity is the cause of poor management of livestock sale yards and collapse of livestock markets especially after discontinuation of donor funding. Livestock marketing experience high transport costs which account for about 70% of total market transaction cost, affecting livestock market performance and efficiency (Little, 2000; Mwangi, 2005; ITDG, 2005). Middle-level traders lack adequate resources while mobile buyers have no money (Ajele, 2005). Money deficiency and inaccessibility to loans is a major hindrance to livestock business in Turkana. “Low and variable producer prices for livestock is one of the most widespread and serious concerns of pastoralists in Turkana” (ILRI, 2008: p. 35). When the rains are good, livestock fetches high and steady prices, whereas during dearth they are highly unpredictable and low (Barret, 2001).

Poor and unpredictable livestock prices prevail due to various reasons including; “limited capacity of livestock markets, the relative high cost of Turkana livestock, poor transport infrastructure, insecurity, lack of commercial orientation of pastoralists, oversupply in dry seasons and poor quality of livestock and poor livestock disease control” (ILRI, 2008: p. 35). Lack of political capital is also a hindrance to livestock marketing. Based on the literature discussed it’s no doubt that livestock trade is key to Turkanas’ economic development and the presence of conflict and the influence of the international community cannot be underrated, making it the County of choice to study research variables. Research in this crucial area is however lacking prompting the researcher to utilize the theoretical framework of indigenous entrepreneurship (livestock enterprises) contribution to economic development moderated by post- conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics. This study therefore surveyed micro and small livestock businesses in Turkana County within the LMA membership of the main (primary) markets.

1.2 Research Problem

The contribution of entrepreneurship to economic development is widely argued by various scholars (Naude, 2008; Bruton et al, 2008; Audretsch & Kelibach, 2008). Global studies show immense contribution of entrepreneurship in promoting development. Braunerhjelm et al. (2010) and Audretsch and Kelibach (2007 & 2008) indicates causal relations between entrepreneurship and innovation and growth at regional levels. The focus of most of the reviewed studies has mostly been entrepreneurship contribution to economic development, leaving a gap on the moderating actions of globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction which are not fully conceptualized as contributing to socioeconomic development. “The theoretical and empirical cases for understanding the role of entrepreneurship are not yet solid”.

Naude (2013: p. 1) noted that “evidence on whether entrepreneurship matters for economic development is not straight forward; how entrepreneurship has been promoted and how it contributed to development in countries like China and the East Asian Tigers is still a matter of contention; and whether and why private-sector development initiatives may be effective is not well understood”. Livestock plays an important economic and socio-cultural role amongst many Kenyan communities (GoK,2010). The sector contributed to the GDP, 4.7% (2015), 4.6% (2016), 4.2% (2017), 4.1% (2018) and 4% (2019) (GoK, 2020). Global empirical studies using ILO, GEM and the World Bank databases have found two different types of results (Naude, 2013). One, there lacks “clear empirical evidence of whether entrepreneurship drives economic growth, productivity or employment” two “there seems to be a U-shaped relationship between entrepreneurship and a country’s level of economic development as measured by GDP per capita” (Naude, 2013: p. 1).

These results imply high levels of entrepreneurship in developing nations compared to the newly industrialized nations (Thurik, Wennekers, Van Stel & Reynolds, 2005). This means that entrepreneurs in developing countries exhibit less innovation and therefore, are mostly necessity driven. High gross domestic product in middle income countries is a consequence of more innovative entrepreneurial activities. Not all entrepreneurs contribute to growth as well as being creative (Stam & Wennberg, 2009; Shane, 2009). Entrepreneurs' contribution to productivity growth is low (Van Praag & Versloot 2007). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by Western-based Multinational Corporations in developing countries, is argued to be both a contributory cause of conflict and an instrument to promote development and peace, (Tobias & Boudreaux, 2009). FDI in the timber, mineral and oil exploitation industries have been identified as a cause of violent conflict, (Bray, 2005; Ragoussis & Shams, 2017).

Entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics contribution to economic development have been studied in isolation. Albala-Bertrand et al, (2009) studied globalization and localization: an economic approach and found out that globalization increases global economic development. Conceptually these areas have been identified to have knowledge gaps thereby making a compelling need to further investigate these relationships. The Government of Kenya (2013) noted an increase in MSEs and reduction in large enterprises. MSE growth in Kenya is however hampered by lack of innovation (GoK, 2016) without which firms have reduced chances of survival (du Preez & Louw, 2008). They operate in difficult circumstances of resource scarcity, highly uncertain environments affecting potential to contribute to economic development. Micro and small livestock enterprises in

Turkana County face various drawbacks (FAO, 2004) including heavy government taxes, poorly equipped markets and high transport costs leading to poor export performance. The Turkana “way of life is based on socio-cultural norms and practices and not the rationality of market-based capitalism” (ILRI, 2008:22).

Studies relating to research variables under study have been conducted under various contexts. Khalid (2015) conducted a study on entrepreneurial behaviour, social and economic institutions and the performance of micro and small livestock enterprises in North Eastern Kenya, confirming that institutions statistically influence the relationship between entrepreneurial behaviour and performance of MSEs. Turkana County records large livestock numbers compared to other regions in Kenya. According to the GoK (2019)- Kenya population and housing census, the livestock populations in Turkana County were; Goats 1,990,929, Sheep 1,053,756, Cattle 324,804, donkeys 116,806 and Camels 261,923. Therefore, it can be argued that to a large extent Turkana County will illustrate the contribution of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development. There are glaring gaps on understanding micro and small livestock enterprise contribution to economic development in Turkana County. Varying conclusions on studies on MSE contribution to economic development in Kenya and regionally are on record (Daniel & Mead, 1998; Cahn, 2003; Khoase & Govender, 2013; Das & Quirk, 2016).

At methodological level macro empirical work puts much attention on “how entrepreneurship influences economic measures of development, such as GDP, productivity and employment” (Daniel & Mead, 1998; Naude, 2013: p. 10) disregarding socio economic development. Some of the studies used the “chi-square goodness-of-fit

test and the Mann Whitney U"-tests, to test the hypotheses and further using description statistics such as the mean, median, mode and the standard deviation(Fisher, 2012; Khoase & Govender, 2013; Das, 2016). None of these studies used ANOVA to provide the descriptive of the different variables, and regression analysis to test hypotheses.

This study argues that there are a variety of unexplained elements that explain MSE contribution to economic development. To address the missing knowledge gaps this research aims to address the question: what is the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County?

1.3 Research Objectives

The general objective of this research is to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

The specific objectives are:

- i. To determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County
- ii. To establish the influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County
- iii. To establish the influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County
- iv. To determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County

1.4 Value of the Study

Research results makes significant input to the existing literature providing a basis for further areas of study. The study contributes towards addressing knowledge gaps identified from previous studies in indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The study enhances the theories' practicality, which offer theoretical framework that is endogenous growth theory, effectuation theory, entrepreneurial bricolage theory and institutional theory. The government and the international community can use this research findings to support research institutions and universities in conducting research and impact evaluation reports, which can guide further funding and enterprise development initiatives in conflict and post-conflict environments driving economic development.

The documentation of study findings contributes towards addressing an identified and documented perennial problem, surrounding the perceived marginalization of indigenous people and establish possibilities of profitable inter-linkages with neighbours, the government, and the international community for post-conflict reconstruction and economic development. Indigenous entrepreneurial strategies have not in the past been recognized as community's competitive advantage, a reconstructive strategy out of conflict, marginalization and over-reliance on relief, a key proposition in this study.

This study results will benefit policy makers by providing guidelines in the formulation of innovation and entrepreneurship policies, driving economic development necessary in delivering 10% economic growth rate target according to Kenya's Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan. To enhance the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development, improving the value and allocation of entrepreneurship is a key policy consideration which would be geared towards reducing the need for necessity

entrepreneurship (started due to lack of an alternative) and promoting innovative forms of entrepreneurship in developing countries. This can be achieved in improving individual human resource through education and skill development focusing on innovative abilities of entrepreneurs to promote innovative entrepreneurship necessary for development. Innovative policy should be the focus of national and County governments, development agencies, donors and the private sector.

The study results will further assist towards improving the business environment especially the legal framework, guiding patent protection and the creation of dynamic market efficiency of entrepreneurial performance, through policy. The government can use this research to provide jobs to its citizens, encourage social security policies thereby, reducing necessity entrepreneurship.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses theoretical foundation upon which this study is anchored. Related literature and research on the study variables are discussed. Theoretical foundation of the study is discussed, the concepts of indigenous entrepreneurship, post- conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics and economic development. This chapter also presents the hypotheses, conceptual framework and knowledge gaps that the study seeks to fill.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

This study is guided by four main theories including: endogenous growth, which provides foundation for the firms' contribution to economic development, effectuation theory which anchors entrepreneurship under conditions of uncertainty, entrepreneurial bricolage theory anchor entrepreneurship using available resources to new problems and opportunities and institutional theory (the main theory of the study) which explain post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics institutional concepts as influencing the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development.

2.2.1 Endogenous Growth Theory

Endogenous growth, a procedure of self-sustaining and increased revenue created largely through technological innovation Sachs (2000) underpins today's theoretical approaches to economic development. Endogenous growth theories were initiated by Romer and Solow in the 1980s and 1990s (Solow 1956; Romer 1990; Sachs 2007). They emphasize that innovation is a cumulative-returns-to-scale activity, through addressing itself to the

market and that its marginal productivity is likely to increase with the amount of resources invested. It is an old theory of entrepreneurship anchoring on economic perspective (Solow, 1956; Romer, 1990; Howitt, 2010). Individuals take entrepreneurial action through identifying gaps, where demand surpasses supply, therefore identifying opportunities and validating their value for exploitation (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000).

Customers and entrepreneurial prospects are presumed as existing in the endogenous growth logic. The entrepreneur then seizes plentiful of the existing customers (Casson, 1982; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). He/she is expected to seize markets with lower levels of ambiguity. According to Sarasvathy (2001 & 2008) endogenous growth model of entrepreneurship is about an entrepreneur setting goals and soliciting resources to achieve the goals. Fulfilling goals requires the entrepreneur to understand the business environment which may compel achievement of the same (Sarasvathy, 2001). The entrepreneur establishes the venture, and offer products/services thereby creating returns from the venture. The entrepreneur develops and market a solution to satisfy the identified gap, which leads to entry into the market place. Entrepreneurial activity then results to feedback to the entrepreneur which facilitates further refinements of the product or service.

Innovation is the catalyst of elongated development, rather than capital accumulation (Sachs, 2000). According to Solow (1956) neoclassical growth model, without a long term technical change, the economy is at a stable-state of revenue per individual with no long term development. The stable-state is reached despite a positive saving rate befalling when domestic savings are the same to the amount of capital required in covering devaluation and capital broadening (this provides average level of capital per employee to the rising populace) (Sachs, 2000). Positive savings indicates continuous accumulation of capital.

According to Romer (1990) communities endowed in research and development are likely to create more innovations, since ideas build on ideas and new innovations develop from earlier innovations. Technologically advanced economies endowed in research and development will increase their lead in innovations compared to technologically straggler economies.

Technological developments lead to market expansion as well as increasing effectiveness of new innovations. Endogenous innovation carries the lead in spurring national growth. For governments to promote home grown technologies they require heavy investment in institutions of higher learning, public research institutions and a conducive political and legal environment to support regulations that govern intellectual property rights and private businesses for the implementation of ideas. This theory guides the conceptualization of indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to firm growth and economic development. In a globalized economy labour market is integrated and majority of the highly educated and talented scientists migrate from their laggard economies to the technologically advanced economies where they receive better incentives. This brain drain contributes in widening the gap between the industrialized and non-industrialized nations.

Globalization is expected to spearhead innovation by increasing the market, removing tariffs and creating an integrated global labour market. Though availability of market is an underlying factor to inventions, government support, academic institutions, profit oriented businesses and non-profit institutions are crucial for producing a stable flow of innovations (Sachs, 2000). Endogenous growth with thriving innovations is regarded as a universal property of markets though economists agree to the fact that enormous percentage of new innovations are produced by only a small proportion of nations worldwide (Sachs, 2000).

Endogenous growth theory has been criticized as a model which does not provide different routes in identifying and exploiting opportunities (Baker & Nelson, 2005; Chandler et al., 2011). It is a linear procedure including “discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities” (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000: p. 218). Entrepreneurship is voluntary, taking a linear process of “opportunity identification and evaluation (Shane, & Venkataraman, 2000), planning (Delmar & Shane, 2003), resource acquisition (Katz & Gartner, 1988), and the deliberate exploitation of opportunities (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000)” (Fisher, 2012: p. 1023). This approach is a difficult undertaking where business environments are occasionally highly volatile, “unpredictable and ambiguous” lacking “enough information for entrepreneurs to readily recognize and evaluate opportunities prior to exploitation” (Fisher, 2012: p. 1024).

2.2.2 Effectuation Theory

Entrepreneurial environments are occasionally indeterminate as well as volatile providing little and or no information for entrepreneurs to identify and validate business ideas preceding commercialization (Fisher, 2012). Exploiting entrepreneurial opportunities in these environments, effectuation theory comes in handy as proposed by (Sarasvathy, 2001 & 2008). Effectuation is “a logic of entrepreneurial expertise, a dynamic and iterative process of creating new artifacts in the world” in ambiguous environments (Sarasvathy, 2008). “Under conditions of uncertainty entrepreneurs adopt a decision logic that is different to” the endogenous model which explains a more rational way of entrepreneurship (Sarasvathy, 2008). According to effectuation theory, markets do not pre-exist and a customer is only known after buying the product or service. Banking on goals may not work since they change and they are continuously constructed.

Effectuation theory advocates that the entrepreneur rely on what is within his/her control. This may include social networks, abilities and personal knowledge entrenched in an individual and physical resources at the organizational level. Effectual procedure to entrepreneurship starts with what the entrepreneur is in control leading to identifying what he/she can do (Fisher 2012). The entrepreneur rely on what is within his / her control (understanding who they are and their social networks), apply the affordable loss principle (what one is willing to lose), avoiding calculating expected return on investment in risk assessment and establish leveraging strategic relations (building partnerships). Through engaging and interacting with stakeholders, the entrepreneur identifies new potentials leading to novel ideas and possible course of action. They focus on who they can work with than who to compete with.

Sarasvathy (2008) advocate that the entrepreneur exploit contingencies rather than avoid them by accepting unanticipated occurrences and turn them into lucrative opportunities. This means the entrepreneur will get unanticipated outcomes rather than achieving predetermined goals. In evaluating relationships with other persons and corporations, effectuation theory advocates establishing leveraging relations rather than individual or organizational competitive analysis, an essential contribution to firm's action plan (Porter, 1979). Through effectuation processes, opportunities in ambiguous environments can be uncovered and exploited (Fisher, 2012). This is likely to lead to profitable investments into new industries and in new environments.

Effectuation procedures do not require elaborate planning therefore, minimizing costs (Bhide 2000; Mintzberg, 1994). Firms started through effectuation processes if they do not succeed will fail at an early stage, having used low investment compared to those started through endogenous processes. Entrepreneurs and leaders in highly uncertain environments accumulate knowledge through enactment of trial and iterative learning

techniques, the main elements of effectuation theory (Ries, 2011). It's anchored on the decision theory literature. Each execution of a decision is described as trial. Entrepreneurial opportunities are assumed to be socially built, subjective therefore, an entrepreneur's creation through experimental and iterative learning.

This theory guides the conceptualization of indigenous entrepreneurship in unpredictable and ambiguous environments and contribution to economic development. Effectuation processes operates under conditions of unknowable environments and is non-linear. It does not project a rational way of entrepreneurship (non-linear), embraces unexpected events and therefore getting unanticipated outcomes (Sarasvathy, 2008). "The theory of effectuation assumes that entrepreneurial opportunities are subjective, socially constructed and created by an entrepreneur through a process of enactment in which managers construct, rearrange, single out, and demolish many objective features of their surroundings and literally create their own constraints" (Fisher, 2012: p. 2026).

2.2.3 Entrepreneurial Bricolage Theory

Baker and Nelson (2005) posit that resource environments are socially created, "which allows for specific social and organization mechanisms to facilitate the creation of something from nothing" (Fisher, 2012: p. 1027). Bricolage is "making do by applying combinations of resources at hand to new problems and opportunities" (Baker & Nelson 2005: p. 33). The entrepreneur enacts, test and counter limitations shaping the relation between bricolage actions and organizational development. Entrepreneurial bricolage is relevant to entrepreneurs operating in "environments that present new challenges without providing new resources" (penurious environments) guiding indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to economic development in Turkana County (Garud & Karnoe, 2003; Fisher, 2012: p. 1027). Bricolage is about using resources in a different way from how it was initially purposed as argued by Baker and Nelson (2005) applying 'hands on' approach.

Bricolage involves creating something from nothing by utilizing what is within one's control and thus solving problems and uncovering opportunities. Bricolage is one of three options that an organization can choose when leaders are faced with penurious conditions. The possibilities are: seeking external resources; avoiding incoming problems through doing nothing or downsize or disband and enact bricolage by using available resources and applying resource combinations to solve problems and address opportunities (Fisher, 2012). Through the application of available resources, the entrepreneur is able to influence physical, human or institutional capital innovatively. In "entrepreneurship literature bricolage has been used to explain market creation and nascent firm growth" (Baker et al, 2003; Phillips & Tracey, 2007; Fisher, 2012: p. 1026). Bricolage in innovation literature explains how enterprises are formed in unpredictable conditions. Entrepreneurial bricolage is anchored on the notion that resources are socially constructed.

Entrepreneurs and organizations are faced by similar resource constraints and they interpret these environments differently. Using bricolage, the firm can use its available physical inputs which may have been discarded, worn out or single application material used in new ways with value. Labour which may include clienteles, dealers as well as hangers-on can be used in ongoing assignments. The entrepreneur may encourage the adoption of self-taught skills and amateurish in the firm. Bricolage also can be used by supplying products and services to the market which may be unavailable. Using bricolage, the entrepreneur may ignore the institutional and regulatory environment and try products/services in a variety of areas where they may not know external operational rules or they view them as not constraining (Fisher, 2012). Critics of bricolage theory argues that through bricolage the firm can be engaged into self-generating rotation of actions which hinder development (Fisher, 2012).

2.2.4 Institutional Theory

Institutional theory (the main theory of the study) focuses on regulatory, societal as well as cultural factors that enhance existence and legality of a business entity, promoting its success instead of relying on organizational micro factors (Meyer, & Rowan, 2006; Roy, 1997). Organizational micro features tend to increasingly be compatible with environmental conditions, making these firms look the same (isomorphism). Homogenization that is “isomorphism is a constraining process that forces one unit in a population to resemble other units that face the same set of environmental conditions” (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983: p. 149). Firms, therefore as a matter of custom embrace ideas, rules and regulations, production processes and products that have been institutionalized (Meyer & Rowan).

This firm similarity may increase firm effectiveness, in that isomorphic firms can transact businesses easily, ability to hire quality professionals, they are esteemed and gain legitimacy and due to their legality, they attract private and government grants as well as tenders (DiMaggio & Powell). However, institutional isomorphic activities will continue even if there is no record that micro firm efficiency is increasing. Institutional isomorphism typology occurs in three main ways (DiMaggio & Powell). Coercive isomorphism, originate from either formal or informal political influences which may be exercised through persuasion, invitation or coercion. Firms reflect laws institutionalized and legitimized by the government. Mimetic isomorphism, is a standardized response to uncertainty.

Under conditions of uncertainty, existing firms may serve as models for best practices to start-ups. An existing organization is able to secure resources and legitimacy based on past performance records. For start-ups with no past record on performance, organizational structures adherence to institutionalized procedures may be used to legitimize the firm (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Normative pressures denote the activities of professionals, defining their job and work environment, for the purpose of establishing a cognitive base and legitimacy of their professional independence. North(1990) highlighted two forms of institutions; formal and informal, maintaining the importance of informal institutions than formal. “Formal institutions are the rules devised by people for example laws and regulations” written “by governments” while “informal regulations include conventions and codes of behaviour” (Knowles, 2007: p.200).

Informal institutions function from an individual perspective based on beliefs and language including, other subconscious actions that are taken for granted or supported by the opinions of the public or forced rules and regulations (Meyer & Rowan, 2006; DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Taboos, customs and traditions are aspects of informal institutions. Formal institutional structures are necessary for venture creation while “toomany rules and procedural requirements” discourage entrepreneurs from venturing (Bruton, et al. 2010: p. 426). Entrepreneurs must seek legitimacy of their new ventures entrenched by institutional theory. This means that organizations should conform to institutional regulations by proving their worth and demonstrate their engagement in lawful undertakings as per the institutional framework. The institutional environment dictates required procedures for acquisition of cognitive and moral legality, necessary for organizations to overcome problems associated with start-ups.

A firm's legitimacy increases their survival prospects (Bruton, et al 2010). In weak institutional environments entrepreneurs do not have legality required to operate, most especially in emerging economies (Bruton, et al., 2010). Legitimacy dictates that firms and their members behave appropriately guided by the socially created structures or else they encounter sanctions if they do not adhere to conventional standards (Schein, 2009). This involves rights of existence as well as performance of activities in certain ways (Suchman, 1995) and therefore confers the right of business entities and their actions to exist. Legitimacy allows firms to access capital and support from interested parties. An existing organization is able to secure resources and legitimacy based on past performance records. For start-ups with no past record on performance, organizational structures adherence to institutionalized procedures and personnel's maybe used to legitimize the firm (Di Maggio & Powell, 1983).

Legitimacy is about institutional forces identified from economics (North, 1990), sociology (Di Maggio & Powell, 1983, 1991), political science (Bonchek & Shepsle, 1996) and organizational theory (Meyer & Rowan, 1991). "Institutional theory is an increasingly utilized theoretical lens for entrepreneurship research" (Bruton, et al 2010: p. 1). It demonstrates to be a widely held theoretical underpinning in surveying far-reaching areas in diverse disciplines including organizational theory, political science and institutional economics (Di Maggio & Powell, 1991). Exploration of franchising success on domestic United States of America (USA) firms, institutional concept was used to explain factors which are instrumental in shaping entrepreneurship, other than organizational resources (Shane & Foo's, 1999). 'Institution' is the set of established rules (North, 1990), communal informal synergies (Japperson, 1991; Bonchek & Shepsle, 1996) and accepted beliefs (Bruton et al., 2010).

Institutions as well as personalities are required to abide by them determining appropriate actions, and thereby appearing natural and biddable (Zucker, 1977; Berthod, Grothe-Hammer & Sydow, 2018). Behaviour of individuals and organizations are guided by institutions through the rules of the game, monitoring and enforcement (North, 1990). They are interested in identifying how individuals and corporations establish their place and legality through compliance to laws and standards of the institutional environment (Meyer & Rowan, 1991; Scott, 2007). Institutional factors have been categorized by Scott (2007) into three. Regulatory institutional pillar is about rules, code of practice and how they are enforced. They control people and firm activities (Scott, 2007). These institutions consist of sanctions, rules and political supremacy which are rational and negotiated arrangements. They are expected to uphold the existence of industries through safeguarding their rights therefore achieving regulatory legitimacy. They provide regulations for start-ups and may require a reaction in non-conformity.

“Normative pillars are the standards of behaviour and commercial conventions of different professions, occupations and organizational fields” (Bruton et al., 2010: p. 428). Normative pillar is concerned with establishing whether firm’s undertakings are appropriate and consistent with powerful groups and social standards (Suchman, 1995). These institutions comprise of principles and standards which dictate deliberately adhered to regulations which individuals should obey (Scott, 2007). They impose power due to societal responsibility for compliance, entrenched on societal obligations or what organizations or individuals are expected to do (Olsen & March, 1989). Baumol, Litan, & Schramm (2009) posit that there are societies whose standards enable and stimulate enterprise development though there are communities which reject the practice through creating un conducive environments (without making it unlawful), mostly unwittingly.

Cognitive institutional pillar is about schemas, scripts and assumed factors influencing people's behaviour in a particular socio-cultural context. It is "based on subjectively and constructed rules and meanings that limit appropriate beliefs and actions" (Bruton et al.; 2010: p. 3). Cognitive pillar is concerned with harmony between the firm and its cultural environment (Scott, 2007). It functions from an individual perspective based on beliefs and language including other subconscious actions that are taken for granted (Di Maggio & Powell, 1991; Meyer & Rowan, 1991). Institutions, individually and their interactions sometimes constrain or facilitate the conduct and performance of businesses (McCormick et al., 2001; Acemoglu & Robinson, 2013). McCormick et al. (2001) a study of 22 medium and large-scale firms interviewed, points to their institutional roots in facilitating or constraining the firms.

According to McCormick et al. (2001) business activities do not function in vacuity. Firms operate in the confines of rules and regulations (government, international and social cultural laws). They function within a particular area operating under a variety of institutions. The approach taken by McCormick et al. (2001) is the operation of business systems using a comprehensive conceptual framework of New Institutional Economics (NIE). Human behavior and organizational operations are dictated by societal standards, cognitive schemas and scripts and communal beliefs. Formal and informal institutions are deep determinants explaining income per capita one of the measures of economic Development (Knowles, 2007). They affect the proximate determinants including human and physical resource and technology, making them the causal determining factors of income per capita impacting economic development.

Firms operate under structures created by external institutions and the impact of globalization on individual national economies cannot be understated (McCormick et al., 2001). Institutional approach examines broad factors directing and influencing operations of distinct enterprises affecting the order of the entire business activities (McCormick & Pederson, 1999). “It is becoming increasingly clear in a number of Sub-Saharan countries that a chronic problem in the planning process lies in the weakness or absence of a number of structural links that are essential to economic development”(Marris et al., 1972: p. 119). Constantine (2017) stated that economic structures are the fundamental cause of economic performance. According to Marris et al. (1972) Kenya promoted development policies that were inadequate in encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship. Capital assistance to Africans was prioritized while in actual sense, promoting a dynamic social structure would have been key in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship.

North (1990: p. 3) posits that “Institutions are the rules of the game in society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction” an argument held by; (Sachs, 2003; Olsson & Hibbs, 2005; Knowles, 2007; Faundez, 2016). North (1990) differentiates institutions from organizations both being components of organizational structure supporting human interaction. Institutions are regulations, controlling activities while organizations are the players. Organizations are agents for institutional change emphasizing on the relationships between institutions (rules) and organizations (players). The role of institutions is to reduce uncertainty through developing structures that govern human interaction. Institutional change has occasionally introduced inducements for businesses to engage in industrious undertakings (North, 1990). There are occasions when negative changes have occurred.

In the third world countries, “institutional changes encourage organizations to engage in redistributive activity, create monopolies and stifle competition and restrict opportunities” (North, 1990: p. 2). This will make “societies unproductive and therefore, the institutional structure is rendered less favourable for revenue production”(North, 1990: p. 9). According to North (1990) harmonization and collaboration of organizations as they relate to economic progress has not been well researched. The institutional environment may either constrain or enable entrepreneurship, a view that is identified by various scholars (Bruton & Ahlstrom, 2003; Scott, 2007). It defines and limits enterprise activities affecting the rate and size of new venture establishment (Aldrich & Waldinger1990). According to Baumol et al. (2009) lack of adequate institutions may obfuscate start-up establishments although environments with well-established institutions reflecting excessively limiting regulations, may also hinder enterprise founding (Soto, 2000).

Community rules and policies guiding apportionment of recompenses determine enterprise development in a region (Baumol et al., 2009). Studies by Acemoglu et al. (2001, 2002); Rodrik et al. (2002); Sachs (2003); Olsson and Hibbs (2005) have examined the influence of institutions in determining income per capita. Factors that directly affect income include human and physical resource, technology and “policy- related variables such as the rate of inflation or the level of government consumption”(Knowles, 2007: p. 201). However, deep determinants of income are those variables affecting the proximate determinants making them the causal determining factors of income per capita. The deep determining factors regarded by Knowles as fundamental, can be argued as those factors that affect the “proximate determinants, and are hence the underlying determinants of income per capita” (Knowles, 2007: p. 201). This means that deep determining factors of income per capita are not exogenous and they change slowly over time, depending on whether they change (Glaeser et al., 2004).

However, going by the fundamental determining factors studies, formal rather than informal institutions have been the focus, even North (1990) has not distinguished between the two institutions. In measuring institutional effects “the protection of property rights and the rule of law tend to feature prominently while norms, conventions and codes of conduct do not” Knowles (2007: p. 201), the focus of this study. However, this concept has continued notwithstanding North’s argument that both social capital and formal institutions are important in defining the outcomes. North further states that “looking only at the formal rules themselves, therefore gives us an inadequate and frequently misleading notion about the relationship between formal constraints and performance” North (1990: p. 53). Institutional theory explains external factors influencing entrepreneurship other than organizational resources guiding post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics institutional influences in this study.

Post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics creates external institutions that directs the operations of the firm and determines the (outcome) output. Institutional influences within the external environment responsible in promoting entrepreneurship include international influences, availability of capital, favourable markets, government actions and societal norms. “Governments can ensure markets function efficiently by removing conditions that create entry barriers, market imperfections, and unnecessarily stifling regulation” (Bruton et al., 2010: p. 426). Similarly, an unfriendly external environment can limit resource investments, introduce fiscal and legal barriers, hampering entrepreneurship development. Khalid (2015) found that ineffective marketing institutional structures, to defend peoples’ right to property impeded entrepreneurship in North Eastern Kenya.

While entrepreneurs in these communities are exasperated due to lack of effective lawful enforcement of agreements as well as right to properties, they have resolved to depend on informal standards as security. Informal ties and relational governance are rampant due to insufficient formal institutional structures (Khanna & Palepu, 1997). Institutional perspective is gaining popularity in entrepreneurship studies due to theoretical inadequacies, which promote efficacy at organizational or individual levels downplaying societal factors influencing entrepreneurial activities (Barley & Tolbert, 1997). They differ extensively across nations and communities (Scott, 2007). These systems are usually taken-for-granted, without scrutinizing them or else scrutinized and accepted (Japperson, 1991). Resources of a firm are vital to an organization success, nonetheless other factors including legal and cultural environment, industry internal environment and economic inducements altogether may influence a business entity resulting to, entrepreneurial achievement (Baumol et al., 2009) and economic development.

Understanding the institutional framework in an environment is key to entrepreneurship study and practice thereby, identifying an empowering or restraining environment to entrepreneurship (Bruton & Ahlstrom, 2003). According to McCormick et al. (2001) problems faced by garment industry in Kenya have institutional roots with many problems resulting due to the interaction of two or more institutional forces. They argue that the garment industry in Kenya faces four major challenges including; “high production and distribution costs, weak domestic demand, difficult in accessing the export market and low investment” (McCormick et al., 2001: p. 29). These problems have been attributed to institutional roots that is the state, firm level institutions, markets and social institutions. The state in all these problems is argued to carry the heaviest burden.

The problem of weak domestic demand is argued to have come as a result of market liberalization in 1993. However, the role of external forces in pushing market liberalization is recognized, but the state still is to blame for the way the process was implemented (McCormick, et al., 2001). “The globalization of garment production and the world trade in second hand clothing has flooded Kenya’s market with cheap substitutes for Kenya-made clothing” (McCormick et al., 2001: p. 31). Institutional theory has been criticized in the manner institutional forces differ extensively among nations and societies (Scott, 2007) reflecting diverse methods in measurement. Research conducted in Europe and Asia Whitley (1992) indicates that there are groups of institutions that impact the nature of a national business system. He highlights such institutions as firms, markets and societies. While Whitley (1992) confined himself to analysis of national institutions, we cannot deny the impact of globalization on individual economies.

According to McCormick et al. (2001) the interaction between the external and national institutions are critical in shaping national institutions. National systems have been found to differ from each other. Whitley (1992) posit that Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan and Korea have recognizable state structures, shaped by their institutional environments and divergent historical experiences. This concept is highlighted by Fukuyama (1995) that Japanese and Chinese business systems have emerged from their traditions as well as institutional framework in particular anchored on family. Africa business structures are fragmented rather than unitary (McCormick & Pederson, 1999). Africa’s business systems include numerous discrete sectors for example: “a parastatal sector, a formal large-scale private sector- typically dominated by multinational affiliates so-called ‘non-indigenous’ enterprises owned by migrant traders or settlers such as Asians in East Africa, Whites in Zimbabwe, and Lebanese in West Africa.

The final segment is a micro and small enterprise (MSE) sector which is mostly African owned- informal and owner managed” (McCormick et al, 2001: p. 4). According to McCormick et al. (2001) the state is the key institution in enabling or hampering economic development measured by the level of business start-ups and performance. The authors approach of external institutional influence on Africa’s business systems considers the state, firm level institutions, markets, social and global institutions (McComick, 2001). Rwigema (2011) cites political, economic, social, technological, legal, international, ecological and the demographic composition of the society.

Informal institutions however, may inhibit development in various negative aspects. Some cultures might impede implementation and usage of certain types of technologies. Pastoralists may refuse to adopt new herding techniques geared to improving productivity because this new technique will go against their predominant norms and taboos. “Social networks, such as guilds, cartels, the mafia, political organizations and lobby groups may provide benefits for members, which may often come at the expense of non-members” (Knowles, 2007: p. 206). Negative aspects of social capital in developing countries have been highlighted by Nooteboom (2005: p. 2) arguing that “high degrees of personalized trust may lock people into closed, localized, cohesive communities that keep them from opening up to wider perspectives of development, from efficiency and innovation, in wider, more dispersed groups”. Acemoglu and Robinson (2013) contend that differences in institutions can explain the differences in economic performance across time and space.

2.3 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Indigenous entrepreneurship does not stand in isolation from the general field of entrepreneurship. Like other forms of entrepreneurship, it contributes to economic development through increasing the extent of the market, promoting specialization, creating employment, producing and commercializing high-quality innovations leading to productivity growth (Luiz, 2010; Boufaden, 2013). Though economic development theory has been argued as lacking a general theory of entrepreneurship, scholars have explained enterprise contribution to economic development. The role of entrepreneurship in economic development based on heightened development of the private enterprises have been an area of interest to policy makers.

In the developing countries including fragile and failed states entrepreneurship is being promoted to facilitate development. Among the industrialized countries entrepreneurship has been described as key in maintaining and regaining worldwide economic competitive lead especially by the United States of America (Naude, 2008). The Lisbon pronouncement held in March 2000 unequivocally recognizes enterprise development as a strategy for European Union to become the most competitive economy by 2010 (Naude, 2008). They aimed at obtaining new sources of productivity growth thereby achieving competitiveness. China's achievement of substantial poverty reduction is attributed to entrepreneurship (Naminse, Zhuang & Zhu, 2018). "Donors and international development agencies have turned to entrepreneurship to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of aid" (Naude, 2013: p. 1).

According to Naude (2008:1) “the role of entrepreneurs in the structural transformation of countries from low-income, primary-sector based societies into high-income service and technology-based societies” explains the contribution of the private enterprise to economic development. Entrepreneurship is about major changes in production techniques, spearheaded by entrepreneurs who provide innovative contributions, allowing specialization as well as increasing output and job opportunities (Gries & Naude, 2010). Globally diverse forms of growth have been recorded ranging from “successful economic structural transformation” especially East Asian nations, “mixed-success transformations” by the states of former Soviet Union, “rapid innovation episodes” “as in Finland, India, Ireland and the United States of America” (Naude 2008: p. 3). In the last five decades “growth stagnation, collapse and persistent conflict” especially among numerous African nations (Naude 2008: p. 3) has been experienced.

According to Peretto (1999) endogenous growth theory, long-run structural change implies the shifting of an economy from capital accumulation development path to one motivated by knowledge accumulation (innovation-based economy) that is the entrepreneurial aptitude. Entrepreneurship is “the resource, process and state of being in which individuals utilize positive opportunities in the market by creating and growing new firms” (Gries & Naude, 2011: p. 217) contributing to economic development. In the case that an economy produces low levels of intermediate products, consumer products sector uses primeval production techniques with low demand for refined new inputs (Naude, 2013). Potential entrepreneurs therefore lack incentives to start new organizations leading to the economy getting stuck in this underdevelopment trap, where primitive methods of production are used.

Entrepreneurship and small business are important to economic development and growth strategy (Sage, 1993). Transforming scholarly work to economically utilizable information is not an impulsive and natural procedure (Braunerhjelm et al., 2010). Studies done in Sweden and Japan indicating high rates of research and development (R&D) lacks a positive relationship between research and development and gross domestic product (Boufaden, 2013). “Faced with lack of explanation regarding the dynamics of fundamental knowledge transfer to the economic sphere”, private enterprise is introduced “as the missing link in contemporary growth models” (Boufaden, 2013: p. 625). Entrepreneurs are involved in numerous enterprising undertakings among them opportunity identification, innovation and enterprise start-up, ensuring information transformation into economically beneficial and recoverable knowledge.

Entrepreneurship measured through starting of businesses is causally related to economic development measured through employment (Naminse & Zhuang, 2018). Endogenous growth model has been boosted by the introduction of entrepreneurship capital to explain differences in economic performance. The presence of determinants of entrepreneurship, creates entrepreneurship capital Audretsch (2007) which positively impacts growth dynamics. Determinants of entrepreneurship may include; availability of trained workforce, dealers, information, institutions of higher learning, employment associations, indigenous enterprise groups, consultancy firms, marketing research firms, customer care and venture capital organizations facilitating social relationships through networks. They are crucial in providing networks, monetary and technical assistance.

Audretsch and Kelibach (2008) posit that factors influencing entrepreneurial prospects include; economic growth, research and development intensity and higher population density facilitating local knowledge, informational exchange and a favourable entrepreneurial environment increasing business start-ups. The presence of determinants of entrepreneurship, creates entrepreneurship capital Audretsch and Kelibach (2008) which positively impacts growth dynamics. Boufaden (2013) explained exemplary economic enactment in Silicon Valley as attributed to the city's opulent bequest in entrepreneurship capital. Entrepreneurship is a factor of production in the conventional Cobb Douglas productivity function, one of the components contributing to economic development including knowledge, physical and human capital (Boufaden, 2020). Entrepreneurship capital therefore, is a necessary determining factor for development (Audretsch & Kelibach, 2008; Braunerhjelm et al., 2010).

Global studies show immense contribution of entrepreneurship in promoting development (Kritikos, 2014). Audretsch and Kelibach (2007, 2008); Braunerhjelm et al. (2010) indicates causal relations between entrepreneurship and innovation and growth at regional levels. However conceptual and experiential cases to establish the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic development is not well grounded. "Evidence on whether entrepreneurship matters for economic growth is not straight forward; how entrepreneurship has been promoted and how it contributed to development in countries like China and the East Asian Tigers is still a matter of contention, and whether and why private sector development initiatives may be effective is not well understood" (Naude; 2013: p. 1). According to studies using ILO, GEM and the World Bank databases, two different types of results have been identified.

One there lacks clear positive correlation between private enterprise and economic development, productivity or employment guiding this research focus. ILO measures entrepreneurial activity based on those who are self-employed, GEM measures new venture creations while the World Bank measures business start-ups that are registered. Secondly there seems to be U-shaped correlation between entrepreneurship and individual nation's economic growth measured in GDP per capita (Naude, 2010b). These results imply high levels of entrepreneurship in developing nations compared to the newly industrialized nations (Thurik, Wennekers, Van Stel & Reynolds, 2005). This means that entrepreneurs in developing countries exhibit less innovation and therefore are mostly necessity driven. High gross domestic product in middle income countries may be a consequence of more innovative entrepreneurial activities.

The role of “entrepreneurship in economic development remains a relatively under-researched phenomenon” (Naude 2008: p. 3). “Entrepreneurship in developing countries is arguably the least studied significant economic and social phenomenon in the World today” (Lingelbach et al, 2005: p. 1). Indigenous entrepreneurship and the entrepreneur are however missing in the theory explaining business growth and economic development.

2.4 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Economic Development

According to Skran (2020), post-conflict environments are challenging for entrepreneurship, citing uncertainty, intense destruction from conflict and poor social networks. “Institutional challenges in post-conflict economies” discourage “investors who view the financial risk to investments, lack of support and political fragmentation as barriers to investment” (Williams & Efendic, 2019: p. 4). Various conflicts in Africa have

received national and international management attention resulting in durable peace agreements. They include independence movements against colonialism in the 20th century, 1960's Biafra wars in Nigeria, Uganda-Tanzania war of 1978-1979 and Rwanda's genocide of 1994 (Devine, 2016). There are however other violent inter-communal conflicts, particularly at the intrastate level, which do not receive similar attention at the national and international level, making these conflicts to persist without intervention (Devine, 2016).

In war torn regions, an all-encompassing tactic to rebuilding incorporating economic growth through indigenous entrepreneurship with a multifaceted approach and the promotion of social/political stability is necessary (World Bank, 2000 & 2001). According to Reynolds, Bygrave, Autio, Cox & Michael (2002), O'del and Boudreaux(2004) in war torn regions, entrepreneurship is key to advancing the countries development by instituting trade both local and transnational thereby increasing creativity and wealth. Entrepreneurship provides the stimulus to struggling economies and thus seen as a tool for economic reconstruction and regenerating the private enterprise (World Bank, 1999 & 2000). Stimulating private enterprise by enhancing indigenous entrepreneurship development support initiative require merging these efforts with financial assistance.

According to Hisrich and Vecsenyi (1990), Sage (1993) entrepreneurship education and the creation of small businesses is crucial for spearheading the creation and support of the private enterprise for economic development agreeing with the World Bank (2000). Combining indigenous effort, entrepreneurship and societal entrepreneurial activities can result in sustainable growth especially among communities whose means of livelihood

have been shattered by war. According to Sopheak (2022) Multinational companies adopt Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP's) such as 'Build-Operate-Transfer'(BOT) programmes involving building a venture by an individual contractor, runs it, aimed at ensuring return on investment and then transfer ownership to the local people.

Most multinational companies and aid agencies shy away to operate Public- Private- Partnership schemes in countries considered to have high political and regulatory risks (World Bank, 2004). Majority of multinational companies are reluctant to operate 'Build- Operate-Transfer' (BOT) schemes involving long-term commitment such as electric power production, in anticipation of a steady and foreseeable political environment. They argue that the host governments and their citizens are likely to dishonor the initial agreement after building the project (Swhartz, 2004). Examples of such cases exist where indigenous and Thai businesses provide electricity in post- conflict Cambodia since the legal and political risks for multinationals are too high (Swhartz, 2004). Global Workforce in Transition (GWIT) and United States Agencyfor International Development (USAID) strengthens the capacity of the local workforce in post-conflict regions (Global Workforce in Transition (GWIT), 2003).

Economists agree that entrepreneurship is key to rural development. In Eritrea the World Bank has suggested the establishment of Small Business Development Bank (SBDB) mandated to fund local enterprises thus promoting entrepreneurship. The UNDP (2004) commission on the private sector and development advocated forbusiness 'ecosystems' and networks providing a catalyst to local companies andentrepreneurs rather than acting as predators. Where personal success is understood in terms of entrepreneurial

resourcefulness instead of fighting proficiency, multinational institutions working with indigenous communities can help alleviate rampant conflict and poverty. Industrial development board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO, 2004) through a report by the Director General, indicated commitment to industrial rehabilitation and reconstruction in countries emerging from crisis situations either natural or war.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization's initiative was based on the continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development in post-crisis countries. In its post-crisis interventions, the emphasis was on the indigenous persons directly affected. In Afghanistan UNIDO aimed at promoting rehabilitation of industrial enterprises among rural communities. This was done through agricultural productivity and promotion of auxiliary income generating activities and community level self-help rural production activities for improved economic well-being of conflict affected population (Leb, Henshaw, Iqbal, & Rehberger, 2018). Post-Angola crisis programme involved investment in non-oil sector and rural entrepreneurship development (Leb et al. 2018) while industrial rehabilitation was initiated in Congo.

In Guinea income generating opportunities for refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities were initiated. Development of women and youth entrepreneurship programmes for job creation and sustainable livelihoods took precedence in Iraq while community based, off grid rural power projects using renewable energy resources took effect in Rwanda. Sierra Leone activities included entrepreneurship development and food security while in Sri Lanka medium and small enterprise development entrenched in local

individual initiatives for job creation and income generation was promoted. In post conflict areas of Sudan agricultural production by promoting participation and community-building and creation of local agri-industries was encouraged while entrepreneurship development programmes among the youth in Timor-Leste were initiated.

Afghanistan being among the poorest nations globally recording three hundred (\$ 300) United States dollars per capita income and average mortality age of forty-seven (47) years has attracted government and donor supported programmes. The focus is to develop private enterprise including tapping the countries entrepreneurial capacity in recent years. This poses a great challenge since there lacks any empirical evidence on the current state of entrepreneurship among the Afghanistan's. Research conducted by Tommaso, Saeed & Savona (2009) indicates that Afghan entrepreneurs are strongly capable in adapting to continued war. They carry on their businesses within the country while experiencing a measure of insecurity. The research established that social capital institutions and infrastructure complement the effects of war on entrepreneurial activities. In Afghanistan (Tommaso et al., 2009) found out that entrepreneurship is necessity driven (to survive) not true innovative entrepreneurship which makes these activities risk averse.

Non-productive and destructive enterprising activities have found on-going war to be an impetus for growth in Afghanistan for survival. Physical rebuilding ventures requiring collaboration from indigenous experts and contractors attract the involvement of several influential personalities and warlords who greatly benefit from on-going war. In war-torn Afghanistan, bribery and nepotism is rampant in all contracts funded through aid. Conflict has an important but indirect effect on entrepreneurship as it generates insufficient

accessibility to marketplaces and infrastructure. Insufficient market and infrastructure hinder development and upward mobility on product diversification, by industrious entrepreneurs. In Afghanistan entrepreneurial activity has persisted for the last three decades despite the ongoing conflicts (survivalist entrepreneurship). The international community has based their support reconstruction programmes on these entrepreneurs but clear needs assessments of the entrepreneurs' need be carried out to understand their trajectories and ambitions.

Research needs to be conducted amongst the entrepreneurs involved in economic activity (indigenous) to understand how they cope in conflict situations and whether their entrepreneurial activities are productive, non-productive or destructive. However, in regions where violence pre-existed revenue from Multinational Corporations sustains and exacerbate this violence as in Angola and Cambodia (Global Witness Report on Cambodia, 1997). Manufacturing and service corporations however are not linked to the Dutch disease, they do not cause war and may contribute significantly in wealth creation a basis to counter conflict. In conflict zones much emphasis on private sector by the international organizations and researchers target the foreign direct investments with no attention to the indigenous local entrepreneur, the focus of this study. It is in the interest of transnational organizations to end the occurrence of war as they pursue the importance of adhering to human rights and the development of private enterprise.

Though there exist major challenges posed by globalization in terms of external knowledge and knowledge generated from within, local knowledge has been argued to be a strategic asset in strengthening people against isolation and promoting development especially after conflict. Reconstruction of infrastructure, social and economic structure of the societies

provides the necessary determinants for entrepreneurship to create entrepreneurship capital. To what extent the indigenous people who are directly involved in conflict have developed entrepreneurship contributing to economic development curtailing any further conflict in Turkana County is the focus of this study. Indigenous entrepreneurship activities as post-conflict reconstructive mechanisms in Turkana County are not documented. Indigenous entrepreneurship is downplayed at the expense of relief aid while conflict 'management' perceived 'normal' has superseded the important role of post-conflict reconstruction.

Activities have taken the approach of charity, mission and relief, exposing the people to neglect and marginalization. Borrowing from Canada, Aboriginal entrepreneurship entrenched in self-determination is the key to achieving prosperity (Anderson, 2004). Multinational institutions contribution to post-conflict reconstruction as complementing initiatives of transnational relief interventions has been over stated at the detriment of indigenous entrepreneurship. Research by Bray (2005) highlights the importance of international companies arguing that entrepreneurship can only escalate as relief flow continues to decline. He argues that aid flow begins to decline in the 3rd or 4th year after conflict. However, this is counter-productive since nations emerging from war can appropriately utilize relief from five years after the end of conflict. This study aimed to establish whether indigenous private companies would be best suited to work with the international aid agencies for they best understand the local environment and know what to prioritize.

This is a concept that the researcher has addressed in conflict and post-conflict regions of Turkana. Promoting indigenous entrepreneurship will reduce multinational commercial rivalry in post-conflict zones (in search of contracts) ending the perception that they are only interested in commercial gains and therefore may agitate violence behind the scenes to 'create businesses for themselves. Scholars generally agree that post-conflict reconstruction and economic development among indigenous populations should be established on entrepreneurship. Indigenous entrepreneurship and post- conflict reconstruction for economic development in war torn regions of Turkana County provides the core argument in this research.

2.5 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Globalization Dynamics and Economic

Development

Widespread wealth, economic development, environmental sustainability and multiplicity of cultures are moral values that globalization is believed to accomplish (Tiemstra, 2007). Globalization aims at promoting economic development through market expansion, while promoting division of labour and specialization. Globalization should result in reduced poverty levels devoid of conceding the welfare of poor people such that gains of development should not only accumulate among the rich. Everybody should amass development benefits related to globalization (De Martino, 2000; Tiemstra, 2007). Increased incomes reduce poverty and enhances the standard of living and life chances for everyone. Prosperity is not only about increase in real incomes, but include reducing income inequality within national or regional societies.

Globalization and economic growth therefore, is aimed at making incomes more equal to foster justice. Though globally we are experiencing fast information transfer and a homogeneous standardized global culture, unequal incomes may be experienced due to large intercontinental gaps resulting in global resentment. There is increased mobility of transnational corporations due to reduced barriers to trade, foreign direct investments (FDIs) and cheap means of communication and transportation enhancing economic development. Globalization has widened the operational perspective of entrepreneurship, allowing entrepreneurs in product/service value addition while increasing demand by responding to wider market needs across the globe. Not all is juicy for entrepreneurs who through globalization experience heightened competition worldwide.

Indigenous markets face international competition and may get to extinction despite highly differentiated competencies. Host business environments sometimes different from home are major challenges that have confronted entrepreneurs opting global operations. Indigenous enterprise operators do operate in a globalized economy embedded in transnational actor linkages facilitating efficacious crossborder business activities. According to Yeung (2002), Nuhu, Owens and McQuillan (2021), international entrepreneurs take proactive actions in overcoming inherent problems in international business activities in prevailing socioeconomic, cultural and political environments and enterprise internal circumstances in the home and host nations.

Yeung (2002) defined transnational entrepreneurship “as the exceptional qualities required in the process of creating and sustaining particular business ventures across national boundaries by social actors (transnational entrepreneurs)”. Companies with large asset base, large domestic market and expertise are more able to internationalize. Small firms

(identified with indigenous communities) have to cultivate organizational potential for globalization (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2008). This requires the entrepreneur to have a broad vision, progressive learning ability, an open-mind to emerging theories and reason, diplomatic expertise and capability to accustom to a variety of cultures (late developers). They have to develop organizational capabilities for internationalization including; planning, organizing and developing foreign markets and effectively monitoring them.

Creating 'new combinations', Schumpeterian tradition of soliciting factors of production and penetrating to international markets involve entrepreneurs taking extraordinary risks and calculations. Transnational entrepreneurship therefore involves creation and management of enterprises worldwide. Born-global firms develop international entrepreneurship during the first years of their establishments, 'early developers' (Moen & Servais, 2002; Andersson, Danilovic & Hanjun, 2015) though small. Developing born global strategies, (McDougall, 1989; Oviatt & McDougall, 1994, 1997, 2005; Omri, Frikha & Bouraoui, 2015) involves building on entrepreneur's proactivity to conquer market opportunities abroad, using loose-tie linkages which question routine and existing traditions stimulating creativity and innovation (Julien et al., 2004). Born-global organizations though small reveal an important change in expert behaviour (Moen & Servais, 2002).

These organizations detect and acquire competencies within their close and distant linkages, exploit their sophisticated knowledge base and have a strong market orientation. Transnational entrepreneurship especially developing from indigenous entrepreneurship in establishing and managing transnational operations was worth studying for the purpose of

this study. International entrepreneurs and intrapreneurs “build complex and innovative institutional arrangements at the organizational level to overcome problems associated with engaging in international business activities” (Yeung, 2002: p. 49). Highlighted organizational schedules result into significant first-mover advantages by the international entrepreneurs into international businesses. Success in international business venturing however will highly depend on the participants’ enrollment into transnational actor networks.

“The twenty-first century business atmosphere can be characterized in terms of a new competitive landscape that encompasses increasing risk, decreased ability to forecast fluid firm and industry boundaries, new structural forms, and an innovative mindset. No organization is immune to the immense pressure of those forces” (Kuratko & Audretsch, 2009: p. 1). Barzi (2013: p. 640) argues that “agility can be a strategic and organizational asset, a sustainable competitive advantage for micro and small and enterprises which are more sensitive to environmental fluctuations” common in conflict and post-conflict regions. Agility will give the firm capacity to grow in highly uncertain and volatile environments characterized by frequent variation in consumer needs and requirements (Badot, 1997; Yusuf, Sarhadi & Gunasekaran, 1999; Breu, Hemingway, Strathem & Bridger, 2001; as cited in Barzi (2013).

Firms are required to demonstrate agility attributes to facilitate internationalization including; “the creation of strategic partnerships and networks in order to develop dynamic capabilities and a long-term agility” (Barzi, 2013: p. 640). Industrial MSEs need to develop information systems to create agility (Coronado, 2003) especially within the production process. Proximity, Barzi (2013) achieved by adopting innovative methods of

communication applicable for speedy decision making reflecting close relationships, culture distance, geographical and hierarchical is necessary. Flexibility through continuing training, versatile human resource, human resource availability, self-participation, strong interpersonal relationships, work teams and good communication demonstrates agility. Differentiation an attribute of agility highlights excellent services, customer loyalty new and unique products. Short production and distribution deadline, speedy client gratification and non-formal choices showing reactivity is a requirement for MSEs to internationalize.

Studies by Desai (2009) posits that most entrepreneurs in emerging nations operate MSEs with few incentives to participate in the formal sector. The bulk of informal workforce in these countries may be more than 50%. The informal sector contributes up to 40% of Gross Domestic Product in particular developing countries (Haddad & Selmi, 2013). Opening these “economies to international economic pressure(globalization) is an effective way to keep domestic firms on their toes and innovating”(Luiz, 2010: p. 75). Local corporations however use substantial capital petitioning their governments to protect them against cross-border competitions, doing little in pursuing competitive solutions and innovations (entrepreneurship). The argument of this study is that indigenous entrepreneurship has no choice but to cross boundaries and embrace transnational entrepreneurship to have an impact in this globalized economy.

Going global is a component of every business environment for all corporations (micro, small, medium or large), making international entrepreneurship a strategy to adopt for all. They have to identify mechanisms of negotiating a beneficial involvement into international economy while they preserve and use core indigenous aspects as competitive advantage for economic development and post-conflict reconstruction. According to Luiz

(2010) entrepreneurship results from the growth of institutions which encourage enterprising activities consequently fueling economic development. Entrepreneurship development is stimulated by a conducive institutional environment. Hernando De Soto (2000) and Luiz (2010) highlights the destructive consequences of excessive business laws and ineffective property rights policies in emerging nations.

Majority of prospective entrepreneurs are sitting on dead capital due to their inability to leverage them because they possess poor securities, titles and agreements making them redundant. “Many developing countries are sitting atop of enormous wealth, both physical and human, which they are not tapping into because of unsuitable” institutional environments (Luiz, 2010: p. 76). He further states that entrepreneurial aptitude is endowed to everybody and can be exploited with proper provision of favourable rules of the game. Enforcement laws should be in place to control activities of the domestic firms and the new entrants. Public policy supporting entrepreneurship as a solution to joblessness is Africa’s major focus, promoting indigenous entrepreneurship as opposed to colonial times where entrepreneurship was foreign dominated.

Naude and Havenga (2007) argue that most of small enterprises in Africa stagnate at start-up, have a survivalist characteristic and very few participate in international trade demonstrating lack of expertise and finances. Luiz (2010) agreeing with Naude and Havenga (2007) noted an abundance of small enterprises in Africa which instead of thriving are declining. Luiz (2010) is convinced that Africas’ growth will be anchored on the expansion of the extent and influence of entrepreneurial ventures. Brouwer (1999); Wei and Nguyen (2020) posit that liberalization (globalization) should integrate specific local

models for effective involvement in the international economic order. The Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC's) introduced their home-grown models, with the states as independent actors shaping development efforts and aligning the interest of Transnational Corporations to national interests.

Prior to European colonialism, numerous Native American peoples in South-Western United States of America demonstrated individual approach to livelihoods. They include; individual incentives, ownership and use of individual capital, ability to conduct warfare, ranked societal arrangements, exploitation of natural resources, taxes on labour, rights of inheritance and differences in wealth acquisition (all positive attributes to private ownership and enterprise growth) (Bailey, 1966; Foreman 1970; Shipek, 1982; LaVere, 2004). The colonial intrusion of foreigners in many indigenous lands and peoples, pushed them to artificial Community-Based Activities (loose communal life) as protective mechanisms leading to marginalization. The subsequent land occupancy and title based on artificial Community-based structure, imposes a communal orientation on enterprising activities which was not entrenched in the historical culture of indigenous peoples (Galbraith & Stiles, 2003).

The International community have strengthened community-based measures through, policies to ensure survival of the 'marginalized' and minority. Globally indigenous communities have existed in exclusive settlements portraying very unique characteristics and practice indigenous entrepreneurship. The Aboriginal community of Australia form coalitions and mergers between them and with non-Aborigine allies creating and managing competitive enterprises which competes successfully in the international markets (Peredo,

2001; Anderson et al., 2004). According to Anderson (1999) the Aborigines aim to achieve this by developing capacity for economic development through; training, education and institutional development including accord implementation on Aboriginal rights to exploitation of their natural resources. Andean indigenous peoples of the Andes achieve growth grounded on communal activities, community resources and beliefs by means of 'Community-Based Enterprises'.

The community acts in corporate both as a corporation and entrepreneur pursuing community's communal well-being (Peredo, 2001). It acts entrepreneurially, creating and operating enterprises entrenched within its prevailing societal structures. They aim at pursuing community short- and long-term goals based on yielding sustainable gains for both individuals and groups. The work ethic of the Mennonite Community in Paraguay emphasizes collective effort and perpetuate collective entrepreneurship through cooperatives and cooperation linked to their efficient assimilation of their religious and business practices (Thiessen, 1998; Dana & Dana, 2007). They are opposed to individual interests and centrality of private possessions (tenets of capitalism and entrepreneurship). They perpetuate collective entrepreneurship through cooperatives (autonomous associations by individuals joining resources to achieve communal goals through a joint business entity).

Individual abilities are incorporated forming a group where the group's shared capability in innovation turn out to be more than individual segments. Collective entrepreneurial activities provide the cooperative with a chance of tapping into individual aptitudes as well as harnessing community strength. Cooperatives offer indigenous jobs indicating an assurance to serve the community for a long time as they provide development and direction

(Zeuli & Crop, 2004). Chrisman and Peredo (2006) argues that community-based enterprises offer a prospective plan for attaining sustainable local growth. Community based entrepreneurship is normally entrenched insocietal cultural underpinnings and natural and informal institutions. The community istherefore transformed into an entrepreneur.

2.6 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction, Globalization

Dynamics and Economic Development

The potential and reality of violent conflict is becoming an unavoidable business issue (Mack, 2001; Khalaf, 2020). Today's armed conflict are to some degree international in that the players do not operate in isolation though by nature these conflicts are civil wars (Bray, 2005). This makes post-conflict reconstruction global, involving the contributions of relief interventions, multinational institutions and non-Governmental organizations, communities and governments. "International companies working in partnership with local leaders and organizations may be able to play a role in establishing a consensus on what is needed to fulfil the host country's economic potential" after war (Le Roux et al., 1992; Bray, 2005: p. 42; Alfaro, 2017).

Violent conflict has undermined human and economic progress, though the effects of globalization, liberalization including the end of the cold war play an important role in ushering global integration, trade and financial openness, increasing global security. Post-conflict nations experience a heritage of severe destruction and abandonment. Global players bring in expertise and finance and are actively involved in physical reconstruction directly or indirectly through sub-construction. The aim of international interventions is to prevent failure and promote recovery. The world however is not in agreement on how

external intervention should be undertaken and the resources to be devoted. We are faced with various questions; who will perform an excellent task swiftly? Can we sacrifice quality for speed? How do we ensure equity between indigenous and global players (Bray, 2005; Earnest, & Dickie, 2012)?

“External military interventions have ended civil wars or led to regime change in Bosnia (1995), East Timor (1999), Kosovo (1999), Afganistan (2001) and Iraq (2002)” (Bray, 2005: p. 3). Not all external military expeditions have been successful even when initiated by great powers. In 1993 the United States of America military intervention in Somalia was a failure. The consequences of the US catastrophe encroach the geo- political well-being of the developing nations neighbouring Somalia. At the event that objectives of military expeditions are achieved re-establishing these communities is a major challenge. According to Fukuyama (2004) establishing governance and economic development of failed states is today’s “central project of contemporary international politics” (as cited in Bray, 2005: p. 3). Business development is key to ‘nation-building’ as Bray (2005) states that countries emerging from war should createa conducive environment for the private sector initiatives and economic development.

A failed state may provide refuge for terrorists (Sambanis, Collier, Reynal-Querol, Elliot, Hoeffler & Hegre, 2003; Pašagić, 2020) a case of Afghanistan hosting Al- Qaeda and Somali- hosting the Al- Shabaab creating economic, political and social problems among the neighbouring states that act as safe havens for refugees. Transnational corporations are indispensable in complementing the efforts of global aid organizations in post-conflict reconstruction (Bray, 2005). Development assistance (aid) (Mack, 2001; Gounder, 2006;

Cook, 2010) has been used for crisis philanthropic assistance, international reconciliation efforts and international arbitration during conflict. Assistance for development and war resolution aim to establish income generating ventures, public school programmes, improving people's health and houses as well as incorporating programmes to fight ethnic inequalities.

Relief organizations initiate conflict resolution mechanisms focusing on developing indigenous programmes through financial assistance for the poor to broaden their entrepreneurial undertakings, thus increasing income. Collier et al. (2003: p. 157) posit that "countries typically benefit from widespread publicity and international goodwill immediately after the end of a conflict", a period characterized by both high political and security risks for international companies. According to Araya, Schwartz and Andres (2013) foreign direct investment is found to be sensitive to the country risk. Araya et al. further states that an analysis of private participation in infrastructure patterns for those countries emerging from conflict, reveals that conflict-affected countries typically require six to seven years to attract significant levels or forms of private investments in infrastructure from the day that the conflict is officially resolved.

Those companies likely to operate at this time are involved in physical reconstruction. Construction and engineering companies are involved in rebuilding physical infrastructure including energy and transportation networks. Two to three years after conflict the economy records little private capital flows especially production of electricity which may pick after six years (Schwartz et al., 2004). Local entrepreneurs like the large multinationals would also require an enabling environment such as zero tolerance to corruption and less bureaucratic procedures. Multinational corporations together with

community based organizations and local leaders are crucial in identifying the needs of post-conflict states to achieve economic development. Political and physical reconstruction are the main concern of governments and stakeholders immediately after war (Bray 2005; Popoola, 2021). ‘Political reconstruction’ involves the sharing of the spoils between rival parties rather than a concerted plan to create conditions for sustainable development.

Large western investors (global players) may not be attracted to conflict or post-conflict countries with high political and security risks (Collier et al., 2003; Araya et al 2013). They will not commit their investments until the political and legal environment indicates stability and presence of petroleum and mining laws. They seek to be guaranteed of manageable security risks considered by investors who install expensive fixed assets in the petroleum and mining wells. Multinational companies use various criteria while considering to invest in conflict or post-conflict countries including: size of the market, prospects for external trade, regulatory environment, and safety. They also establish whether the intervention fits their strategic plan. Most multinational companies would work to minimize national, regional and local conflict. They focus in achieving joint ‘tri-sectional’ coalitions between the state, corporations and community-based organizations (representing local communities).

Other multinational companies do involve local communities through sponsoring local community projects. Host governments have a duty to provide security protecting installed physical infrastructure in war torn regions. Majority of novel prospects in the extraction of natural resources may be within politically unstable or conflict affected regions. Multinational companies differentiate reconstruction from investment; reconstruction in post-conflict zones takes precedence followed by investment in utilities. Local, diaspora and regional investors take the lead in investment while the global companies lead in

reconstruction. Effective infrastructure with roads, water and electricity facilitates economic development. The president of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai recommended the construction of roads to facilitate the nation's economic recovery after conflict (Korman, 2003). There are however occasions where indigenous minority groups reject the building of infrastructure connecting them to the outside world.

A case in point is the linking of petroleum projects in Southern Sudan and bridges in North-East India which have been slow (have faced rejection). In 2005 Sudan government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) went into a truce. Both sides were expected to manage oil revenues in the country and use them to foster broad-based development. An expectation that was never achieved since the countries were interested in building up their personal patronage networks (Human Rights Watch, 2003). In Afghanistan rebel groups have rejected road building associated with the Kabul government and their western supporters. Petroleum and mining may bring revenue that may be used in post-conflict reconstruction if used properly. Petroleum and mining business success is impressive where countries use the proceeds to solve technical problems, though with little success in solving social and political issues.

In high-risk countries natural resources are perceived to be a 'curse' strengthening regimes of dictators encouraging conflict instead of assuaging (Bray, 2005). "Post- conflict states face a 44% risk of returning to conflict within five years" (Collier, et al 2003: p. 83; World Bank, 2003). Mineral resources have been seen as making post- conflict states weaker leading to failed states. However, Collier, et al. (2003) argues that private companies, governments, multilateral institutions and non-governmental organizations have the great task to work together and alleviate the 'curse'. An effective plan for indigenous factors of production including an effective policy to handle conflict and governance is a priority.

Sustainable development will require coordination by foreign direct investors, communities and aid agencies. Foreign direct investments can heighten economic and political globalization creating environments that allow democratic initiatives minimizing the dangers of fierce conflicts contrary to some critics of globalization who argue that multinational corporations' operation contribute to violent conflict. International institutions have pursued issues of human rights, private sector initiatives and involve international construction and engineering companies with an aim of dismissing the risk of armed conflict through post-conflict recovery. Money available for post-conflict reconstruction is quite substantial, attracting major global players that already have international experience. Risk of not being paid is little. This explains why multilateral institutions highly operate in conflict or post-conflict regions (Engineering News Record, 2004).

Lebanon after civil war received \$10 billion as aid in the first ten (10) years, Bosnia-Herzegovina received \$5.4 billion since 1995 and Kosovo \$2.3 billion since 1999 (Bray, 2005). In 2003 a conference was held in Madrid to discuss Iraq after conflict, where seventy-three (73) countries and twenty (20) international organizations pledged \$33 billion for the country's reconstruction. The past decade of the 20th century recorded increased venturing by multinational corporations in the non industrialized countries though they experienced heavy criticism on their operations in conflict zones for example Talisman in Sudan, Shell in Nigeria, Free-port in West Irian, De Beers in Angola and Unocal in Burma (Levine, 1998; Rashid, 2001). They have been accused of colluding with forces in human rights abuse.

Businesses in war-torn zones majorly exploit natural resources, especially mining and petroleum which will take off with attractive location opportunities. Junior companies take the lead in investing even as they operate under conditions of high insecurity and harsh political environment immediately after conflict with an aim to make major finds before the competitors. The World Bank's, International Finance Corporation (IFC) is sponsoring development initiatives in conflict and post-conflict regions (Seatzu, 2019). Sponsored projects have to meet environmental and social impact standards as laid down by the International Finance Corporation enhancing corporate responsibility and social impact. In the 1990's junior petroleum and mining companies recorded high entrance in Africa even before developing mining or petroleum codes (Global Witness, 1999; Ross, 2001, 2004). They aimed at establishing a conducive working environment with the host government hoping that probably they may influence on the design of the codes.

Companies involved in reconstruction applies the principle of 'first mover advantage' with the hope of building local networks and knowledge enabling them attract more businesses as the nation gains stability (Bray, 2005). Post- conflict countries as emerging markets may offer a 'first mover advantage' an ability to develop long-lasting prospects by gaining customer assurance and winning them at the initial stages. Bechtel, Fluor, Parsons, Kellogg, Brown and Root are some of the major United States of America based multinational players in post-conflict reconstruction within construction industry. Costains, AMEC and Balfour Beatty (United Kingdom), Dragados (Spain) and Bouygues (France) are some of the European multinationals in reconstruction of post-conflict zones.

From Japan there are Kumagai-Gumi, Taisei and Kajima operating extensively in Asia. They are involved in the construction of highways, electricity generating stations and hydroelectric dams. These corporations work in groups, choosing cohorts based on technical know-how, political affiliations and financial capability. Majority of local firms work together with multinationals through sub-contracts. An engineering company from the United States of America (Louis Berger Group) working in post- conflict Afghanistan (road construction) records sub-contracting a substantial number of local companies (North, 2004). This road is termed as a tangible sign of post-conflict reconstruction. Multinational corporations from China are building hotels and roads in South Africa, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Afghanistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

In the production phase the companies invest large sums of capital in the tune of hundreds of millions or billions of dollars which can continue for 2-3 decades making the exploring companies' risk higher (Bray, 2005). The aim of these companies in operation is to create the infrastructure (post-conflict reconstruction) necessary for business growth and economic development. In severe conflict zones engineers working for military organizations, example the British Army's Royal Engineers or the United States of America Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) are strategically placed and have been used in Iraq and Kosovo respectively. Multinationals from South Korea and Mexico (CEMEX) are challenging the already established western and Japanese companies. For construction and engineering works, international corporations are attracted to work in immediate post-conflict zones, since these projects receive funding from bilateral or multilateral organizations.

In smaller post-war countries, active foreign investors are niche companies having greater forbearance to risks and local multinationals using local approaches. International organizations will seize large post-conflict states like Iraq. Post-conflict reconstruction in Sub-Saharan Africa has been undertaken by Western niche- multinationals and local enterprises from South Africa or Egypt (Bray, 2005). Their strategy is to dominate the niche markets before entry of the major multinationals which are usually disinclined. Today's globalization trend inclined to greater economic liberalization has resulted to expansion of the mobile phones sector (Shanmugavelan & Warnock, 2004). Mobile phone companies are highly attracted in conflict or post- conflict areas due to their capacity to use small investments and get quicker returns. According to Schwartz, Hahn & Bannon (2004) post-war states rapidly attract mobile phone corporations due to ease and less time used in setting up, including in challenging environments.

“Their presence can be taken as one of the early signs of private sector recovery” and economic development (Schwartz, et al, 2004: p. 13). Landlines in conflict regions are vulnerable to sabotage. According to Sesay (2004) Sierra Leone records high demand of cell phones replacing weapons as a must have gadget. To salvage the economy afterwar a well-developed communication system is vital. In 2004 the Finnish Company Nokia stated that increased worldwide phone registrations will be realized in the developing nations, such as China, India, Russia, Brazil, Africa including the regions of post-conflict countries (Nokia, 2004). Luxembourg based Millicom International is however operating in post-conflict economies of Sierra-Leone, even after being forced out of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) due to renewed civil war. Mobitel, a United Kingdom based, operates in Slovenia, Cambodia, Tanzania, Sudan, Srilanka and Kosovo.

In Sub-Saharan Africa major regional players in operation are MTN and Vodacom from South Africa and Orascom Telecom from Egypt (Bray, 2005). Vodacom with a 35% ownership by Vodafone a United Kingdom corporation is operating in Tanzania, Lesotho and DRC. MTN is operating in Nigeria, Rwanda and Eastern DRC, Uganda, Swaziland and Cameroon. Orascom Telcom established in 1998 is covering Central Iraq, Algeria, DRC, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, Tunisia and Chad (Open Society Institute, 2003). Diaspora investors have also contributed in reconstruction, example Celtel an international mobile company currently re-branded as Airtel founded by a Sudanese national, Mo Ibrahim based in the Netherlands is in operation (Clark, 2004). Airtel International Mobile Company has developed an international strategy working in Zambia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Chad, Niger, DRC, Malawi, Brazzaville, Kenya, Sudan and Gabon (Bray, 2005).

However, Sristastava (2004) argues that worldwide cell phone registration from Africa are however negligible recording three percent. Post-conflict Afghanistan reconstruction is heavily done by the Afghan-Americans. Afghanistan ministry of communication and a United States of America based corporation (“Telecommunications Systems International-TSI”) owned by an Afghan American, Ehsan Bayat jointly operate “Afghan wireless communications” with twenty percent and eighty percent ownership respectively (Network Dynamics, 2004; Bray, 2005: p. 14). In conflict affected areas security risks are a concern for the telecom company’s especially personal security risks. International companies in the mobile industry jointly working with regional cohorts are locally accepted without attracting local hostility or terrorism.

Somalia has been involved in civil war since 1991 and has not had an internationally recognized government. Described as a failed state it has offered problems as well as opportunities in the telecommunications industry. Somalis in the diaspora have been involved in setting up the networks in Somalia in partnership with the western companies (Bhalla, 2004). Hassan (2003) state that Telenor a communication corporation from Norway joined with Norwich Somali returnees to install telecommunication cables in Somalia. Somali exiles returning from the United States of America and the Gulf countries joined with “Starlight Communications” from the United States of America to establish earth station”.

Somali exiles extensively use cell phones as gateway” in Somalia (Bray, 2005:p. 19) to communicate and send money through unofficial Hawala networks (Nenova & Harford, 2004). Fierce competition between rival companies is prevalent in Somalia (O’Reilly, 2003). This led the United Nations Development Programme and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 1998 to initiate the establishment of Somali Telecom Association (STA) with its offices in Dubai to serve as an informal regulator. Due to lack of an official government regulator, taxes are not collected on the mobile phone companies such that profits made by the foreign companies leave even though the country is in dire need of finances to spearhead economic recovery (Hassan, 2003).

Towns are the major mobile phone markets regarded as significant and easy to serve (Shanmugavelan & Warnock, 2004) leaving out the rural areas though the companies are required to serve even the countryside. Lamwaka (2003) argues that rural areas may portray poor security which may hinder the industry activities for example Northern Uganda. Rural areas are associated with the occupation of dissident peoples though when

signs of peace prevail the network may extend. At Freetown, Sierra Leone established her initial cell phone network which is extending throughout the region. Sierra Leone is recovering in rebuilding its infrastructure despite the challenges of going through the civil war between 1991 and 2002.

Transnational banks are essential in restoring monetary architecture in post-conflict countries (Callick, 2001). Shrinkage of multinational based relief will consequently lead to growth of these banks. Relief organizations and envoys in post-conflict economies, initially provide revenues to banks through transnational cash transfers. Gradual economic recovery, gives room for banks to exploit new dimensions of importation transactions associated with renowned transnational corporations. The banks then exploit opportunities of wealthy individuals in exile interested in investing in their motherland. This is followed by finance and loans to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). Investing in challenging environments, multinational banks underscore acquisition of indigenous knowledge.

Iraq a developing economy appealed to transnational banks due to her high reserve of oil at 11% worldwide, a long trading tradition, large population and a significant proportion of well-educated professionals. However post-conflict political and security risks were quite high in Iraq immediately after the conflict. After the war Afghanistan attracted international banks. They were following their customers for example Standard Chartered Bank had a widespread prevailing client of transnational entrepreneurs and envoys (Burnett, 2003a). The banks were also targeting wealthy Afghanis in diaspora after achieving riches in exile. Afghanis in Diaspora hope to seize a commercial opportunity as they connect to Afghanistan. The banks also aimed at providing loans to the domestic market, after realizing that local economy cannot grow unless indigenous entrepreneurship is promoted.

Standard Chartered Bank's work in developing countries of Africa and Asia, proves it as an expert in handling developing countries. South Africa's Stanbic bank covers seventeen (17) nations within Africa south of the Sahara and among them is the Democratic Republic of Congo which is experiencing continued conflict. However, international banks may not be attracted to conflict zones since prospecting on domestic retail banking may not be profitable. They require protection especially where they are seen to represent their home countries for example NOK 2002, HSBC bank bombing by Al-Qaeda in Istanbul, Turkey (Bray, 2005).

After the war regulatory obstacles may be experienced in the new business environment and the government officials may lack the skills to cope. High levels of corruption may exist undermining the reconstruction process. In such an environment the host government and the donors may hesitate to crackdown vested interests that represent powerful political groups making the political risks quite high. Leading banks "such as ABN, AMRO, HSBC, Standard Chartered Bank, Bank of America" in 2002 "signed the 'equator principles' Equator Principles (2002) "committing themselves to" corporate responsibility "and social safeguards" in areas they operated (as cited in Bray, 2005: p. 10). They aimed to minimize misuse of funds by the host authorities and corruption (World Bank, 2003). Investors however only start streaming in post-conflict zones after about four years showing political and security stability (Global Witness, 1999 & 2004). After working in conflict zones the United States of America and Britain initiated discussions on matters of security and human rights in 2000.

They developed multi-actor voluntary guidelines such as; principles of the global compact, principles for the business of peace (International Alert, 2005), the council of economic priorities and the Prince of Wales business leaders' forum, the fund for peace Human Rights and Business Roundtable 1998, the Inter-Faith Center on corporate responsibility's, principles for global corporate responsibility, bench marks for measuring business performance (global principles), the United States and United Kingdom voluntary principles on security and human rights 2000 and the Chad- Cameroon pipeline agreement (Voluntary Principles, 2000; Human Rights Watch, 2003). The multinationals are expected not to deploy people and groups who may have participated in conflict. The initiative involved governments, multinationals and Non- Governmental Organizations. The Kimberly process certification scheme an initiative of the multinationals, non-governmental organizations and host governments ensures originality of crude diamonds marketed internationally through appropriate accreditation.

Multinational companies' activities are further regulated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and development (OECD) guidelines that set basic standards for their responsible conduct. The organizations guidelines were initiated in 1998 and revised in 2000. The guidelines "are applicable to all companies operating in complex international environments and include recommendations on sustainable development and the promotion of human rights" (Bray, 2005: p. 11). Between 2001 and 2003, a United Nations committee of specialists in matters involving unlawful exploits of natural resources accused multinational companies in DRC of helping finance rebel movements (Bray, 2005). The committee argued that these multinational companies aggravated ethnic conflict in DRC and that their activities were incompatible with OECD values. However no legal action was taken even after sending the report to the organizations' offices in Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Canada, United States of America, Finland and Britain.

The mining and trade of Coltan in Eastern DRC in the 2000's, was viewed as financially supporting dissident individuals associated with abuse of civil liberties and impairment of the environment (Essick, 2001). Fauna and Flora international called for regulation of the industry (Hayes & Burge, 2003). As a measure to minimize the 'curse' of minerals, various organizations in 2002 came together and launched 'publish what you pay' campaign with an objective to publish revenues that publicly listed companies pay to host governments (Global Witness, 2004). This will allow stakeholders to hold their governments accountable for the way they use income from natural resources in public domain and be channeled to development. Transparency International-United Kingdom, Open Society Institute, Global Witness, and other non-governmental organizations, initiated revenue transparency (Transparency International-United Kingdom (TI-UK), 2004).

The 'curse' of minerals as addressed in earlier research only highlights the activities of governments, multinationals and the civil societies neglecting the indigenous peoples, this study focus. Highlighting projects in isolation without considering the impact they will have on the indigenous peoples for development is not appropriate. Bray (2004) argues that major extractive industries viewed as promoting indigenous people's needs, however run short of expectation without benefiting people alike nationally or locally. This study purposed to bring the indigenous peoples on board in resolving this issue. The study aimed at giving the indigenous people the central role so that they will not be looked at with suspicion or as outsiders as earlier studies have done. In 2002, Britain's Prime Minister, Tony Blair proclaimed the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) at the Johannesburg global conference for sustainable development launched in London 2003 (Bray, 2004). It's a voluntary initiative to foster transparency in revenue reporting involving governments, multinationals and the civil society.

Nigeria has accepted to participate though securing involvement of regimes in mineral and petroleum endowed nationalities, still remains a challenge. However global regulations regarding the performance of multinational corporations in war torn regions are still not adequate (Bray, 2005). Practically proposed operational principles are voluntary rather than obligatory. The United Nations Security Council recently enacted compulsory sanctions concerning business with dissident groups for example Sierra Leone Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and UNITA in Angola. According to Bray (2005) the multinational companies have always engaged conflict affected countries in business for their own selfish needs not really to prevent failure and promote recovery. Bray (2005) argues that geology and geography are crucial in engaging with these countries and that politics is important but secondary.

Critics of globalization argue that operations of Multinational Corporations contribute to violent conflict. Global Witness Report on Cambodia (1997) posit that in regions where violence pre-existed revenue from Multinational Corporations sustains and exacerbate this violence as in Angola and Cambodia. In post-conflict economies, corruption is rampant especially in the construction industry. Multinational companies through their governments have lobbied for a share of contracts. The United Kingdom lobbied their Washington counterparts in Iraq post-conflict reconstruction. The anticipation was that the United States of America military engineers and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will handpick United States corporations for major contracts. A common characteristic in post-conflict environments show commercial rivalry, administrative confusion and humanitarian concern as Kosovo experienced in 1999 under the British firms after NATO's armed intrusion.

The “British Trade International, a government agency formed the Kosovo task-force in 1999” incorporating government and private enterprise representatives to keep the British Industry informed of potential opportunities (reconstruction) in Kosovo (Bray, 2005: p. 27). The British industry felt “that they had failed to win an appropriate share of reconstruction contracts in Kuwait after the 1991 Gulf war and in Bosnia- Herzegovina after the 1995 Dayton peace accord” (Bray, 2005: p. 27). The chairman Nigel Thompson from Ore Arup and Partners, an engineering consultancy, argued that Britain heavily contributed to Kosovo’s restoration both military and politically justifying their quest. “Britain has played a fairly leading role, along with America in getting the Serb military out of Kosovo. What we want to do is to make sure British companies play their fair share in any reconstruction work that is necessary (Market Place, 1999”; Bray, 2005: p. 27).

Reconstruction in post-conflict economies is always up for grabs for the multinational corporations with no clear accountability since at the onset, there lacks administrative bodies for the purpose of spearheading recovery. The aim of the multinationals is to gain long term projects as stated by Nigel Thompson “the companies who work in Kosovo initially will gain the necessary experience needed for longer term projects” (Contract Journal, 1999a; Bray, 2005: p. 27). Unfortunately, the multinational organizations are interested on their needs and not for those directly affected. The Kosovo task-force chaired by Nigel Thompson from Britain acknowledged electricity generation as a key reconstructive area satisfying indigenous people’s needs and a profitable prospect for Britain (Bray, 2005).

Interesting to note is that, the task-force stated that “Kosovo’s power stations were in disarray though they had not been hit during the bombing campaign”, disqualifying them as areas of post-conflict reconstruction. The reality of the situation was that the equipment of the electricity generation plants identified were obsolete due to lack of maintenance. This was a ‘problem’ to be fixed but to serve the interests of the multinationals. One arm of the country brings down while the other reconstructs using multilateral and international funding. In Kosovo due to lack of local coordinating body, the European Union took “over the administration of construction contracts on behalf of UNMIK” (Bray, 2005: p. 28). This intrigued dispute over the award of the contract (Gordon, 1999b).

Both philanthropy and commerce inspired the British government. “It hoped that the experience gained on the power management contract which the British consortium won, would help British companies win other opportunities” (Bray, 2005). Realizing how much the task-force have earned on behalf of the British trade (£24 million), in 2000 the government established a parallel task-force to discuss opportunities in Serbia under Nigel Thompson. Electricity generation corporations from Britain benefited in huge contracts in Kosovo, though the country still suffers from power shortages. This puts the technical potential and needs assessment of the refurbishing companies into question. The multinationals reconstruction was based on their own standards and needs assessment. International commercial rivalry involved corruption of British officials working in Kosovo. However, while the multinational companies are awarding sub- contracts especially to the locals, they may be required to pay kickbacks.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina Korman et al. (2003) state that locals lack knowledge to bid to an extent that even Mayors seek contracts for their relatives. Conflict among the Muslims, Croats and Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina ended with the Dayton peace agreement of 1995. This created more divisions where political leaders of the three communities motivated by ethnic nationalism, still inclined to their communist ancestors, practiced an ethnically-based, “nomenklatura” (Bray, 2005). This system controlled economic organizations which were sources of patronage and financial support (Cox, 2001). There exist informal tribal controlled war economies operating parallel and occasionally linked to organized crimes (Pugh & Cooper, 2004). According to Bray (2004) a stifling administration and multifaceted political situation constrain both domestic and international entrepreneurship in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In Afghanistan there continued to exist powerful traders who benefited from the support of local strongmen thereby dominating markets curtailing the freedom of informal markets (Lister & Pain, 2004). According to Bray (2005) to promote foreign investment in post-conflict nations, decision makers are required to consider incorporating the services of junior corporations instead of laying all their expectations entirely on the superior well established multinational companies. This gap can be filled by indigenous companies. Multinational companies are now more aware of the risk of ‘doing harm’ by supporting war. They are now encouraging war evaluation reports to assess their social consequences within communities they are operating in (Anderson, 1999; UN Global Compact, 2002). However, aid agencies and multinational companies are usually accused of being representatives of provisional governments and their foreign allies. This stresses the importance of local consultation in post-conflict reconstruction.

Bray (2005) posits that in war torn regions corporate social responsibility, based on the needs of indigenous peoples is key in determining success or failure. Multinational companies are involved in charitable endeavors for corporate social responsibility for example corporate sponsorships of education or health programmes. However important societal impact is a consequence of how these organizations perform their duties especially their relation with indigenous communities. The Western multinationals involved in reconstruction have to engage their clients in discussions employing 'local content' and thereby transfer skills to local companies (Warner et al.,2004). According to ITDG (2005) positive impact made by development agencies in conflict and post-conflict areas may experience negative reception. ITDG calls for proper management of conflicts to rehabilitate pastoral livelihoods.

It is against this background that the researcher investigated the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship in war torn areas of Turkana, Kenya to rehabilitate their livelihoods and further economic development. Multinational corporations have contributed to both conflict and peace; however, they cannot operate on their own to bring either peace or war (Bray, 2005). Corporate social responsibility calls for global players to work on strategies which can abate conflict as they capitalize on increasing societal benefits in their operations.

2.7 Summary of Literature and Knowledge Gaps

Summary of empirical studies and knowledge gaps identified in reviewed literature are shown in the table below. Reviewed literature highlights interrelationships of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics and economic development.

Table 2.1: Summary of Literature review and Knowledge Gaps

Study	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of Proposed study
Anderson R. W. et al: 2006	Toward a theory of indigenous entrepreneurship	A critical literature review ascertaining the existence of indigenous entrepreneurship	Indigenous enterprises exist, there are people defined as indigenous people. Economic development in indigenous societies should be anchored on entrepreneurship	Difficult to ascertain correlation between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Generalized literature on indigenous peoples using empirical and theoretical literature to derive conclusions.	Research to identify differences and similarities in indigenous entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship among non-indigenous peoples
Boufaden, N: 2013,	Entrepreneurship and business growth	A critical literature review explaining an endogenous growth model	Entrepreneurship explains enterprise development.	Entrepreneurial capital represented by either of the two cumulative measures (Gross Domestic Product or population density) is too abstract.	Include other parameters considered to influence individuals' predispositions to undertake such as globalization dynamics and post-conflict activities
Daniel, L. & Mead, D.C. 1998	The contribution of small enterprises to household and national income in Kenya	Descriptive study	MSEs make a major contribution to economic development, contributing 12% -14% of Kenya's GDP most of which coming from MSEs.	Mead analysis on measures of economic development is narrow in focus since it centers on the level of income earned by the enterprise and employment.	The proposed study centers its analysis of economic development on new human development index incorporating health index, education index and adjusted real income per capita.

Study	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of Proposed study
Devine, P. R. 2016	Persistent conflict between the Pokot and the Turkana: Causes and policy implications	Cross sectional sample survey selected through cluster sampling.	Causes of conflict revolved on core resources, political economy, infrastructure and insecurity. State approaches to managing the conflict are not effective	Concentrates on causes of conflict and policy implications	Post-conflict reconstruction is key to enhance MSEs contribution to economic development in the current globalized economy
Edoho, F. M. 2015	Entrepreneurship paradigm and economic renaissance in Africa	Reviewed publications which are state sourced, global organizations and extensive reading in entrepreneurship	Africa has a major challenge in institutionalizing entrepreneurship to enhance self-reinforcing growth.	Highlights leveraging public policy to promote entrepreneurship to spearhead economic development and alleviate poverty	Globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction are introduced to enhance the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development
Knutsen, 2003	Black entrepreneurs, local embeddedness and regional economic development in northern Namibia	A hypothetically informed case study	Decentralization policy induces economic activity from outside recording an influx of chain stores from South Africa.	Addresses hindrances to growth highlighting local embeddedness influences to attaining economic development.	Globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction activities influencing the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development
Mutalemwa, D. K. 2015	Does globalization impact SME development in Africa?	Literature reviews	Obstacles in regulatory and legal environments, poor inter-firm relationships, low levels in technology, poor firm competitiveness and low exports are among factors hindering Africa's industrial SMEs to participate successfully in the global economy	Performance is based at firm level	Economic development is the aggregate variable used to measure Firm contribution of Small and Micro livestock businesses

Study	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of Proposed study
Mwiti, E. 2013	Determinants of initial export market participation among micro and small enterprises in the commercial craft sector in Kenya	Exploratory and descriptive research designs, descriptive statistics and multiple regression	Internal and external factors as well as firm size influences export involvement amongst MSEs in Kenya	For firms to participate in the global economy this study has concentrated on firm factors and the general aspect of the external environment	Economic development is introduced as a measure of aggregate firm performance rather than participating in the global economy
Nanda, R. S. et al 2008	Management and national development in Kenya: toward a normative framework	Reviewed literature on Kenya's development goals, her current level of private sector development and position in the global economy	Enhancing Kenya's environmental factors will reduce uncertainty, increasing her participation in the global economy, attracting FDI, private sector development, employment, increased exports and economic development	Highlights the influence of the macro environment to economic development	Introduce core aspects of the macro environment i.e. globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction as influencing the MSE contribution to economic development
Ruto et al: 2006,	Conflict Management in Kenya: Towards policy and strategy formulation.	Descriptive cross-sectional design targeting victims of conflict in Northern Kenya, government officials and NGOs aimed to find the status of the victims and their survival mechanism	Conflicts, manifested as political, economic, tribal and terrorism. National policy on indigenous people's rights to self-determination, conflict resolution, ethnicity and peace building is lacking. Overreliance of locals to mission and relief food can be avoided by developing indigenous entrepreneurship.	Concentrates on conflict management and policy development down playing physical reconstruction, economic development, indigenous peoples/entrepreneurship and multinational organizations and total elimination of war. Lacks statistical correlational analysis to establish impact of conflict, and reconstruction of affected areas.	Assessment approach including correlational analysis of post-conflict reconstruction, indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development provides a weighty implication to establish impact.

Study	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of Proposed study
Tobias, J., & Boudreaux, K., 2009.	The role of entrepreneurship in conflict reduction in the post-genocide Rwandan coffee industry:	A quantitative field test of correlations between liberalization, heightened entrepreneurial connection between previously hostile groups	Reconciliation: 98% Tutsis vs 95% Hutus; Group heterogeneity: 98% Hutus vs 95% of Tutsis; 80% reported a positive economic advancement and change, 10% life satisfaction had remained unchanged. 7% less life satisfaction then compared with the past.	Non-random sampling targeting a group benefiting from institutional change in a particular industry, does not permit generalizations. Lacked comparable control group, minimizing causality inferences. Reconciliation measured attitudes.	Introduce random sampling to allow replicability. Target analysis of behavior recorded in reports to measure reconciliation. Include GDP, Poverty Index, and NDP as measures of economic development. Include varied activities of the international community to allow generalizations and inferences.
Welfens P.J.J.; 2013.	Theoretical aspects of globalization, economic growth and social security.	A conceptual perspective explaining sustainable long-term output as net-net income and not GDP or net domestic product.	Relevant output should not be GDP but Net Domestic Product (NDP). Long-term growth is limited to supply side dynamics and the macroeconomic production function for output Y ; $Y=K,L,H,A,N,T,\Omega,M/P,E,\phi$	Provides a theoretical framework for replication	Adoption of theory with an explicit view of globalization and post-conflict reconstruction implied in entrepreneurship capital.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework presented in Figure 2.1 shows the relationships between indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics and economic development configured out of the researchers' perception of study variable relationships. It illustrates indigenous entrepreneurship configured as independent variable, positively contributing to economic development configured as the dependent variable. Globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction have strong contingent effects in the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. There exists a significant joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development.

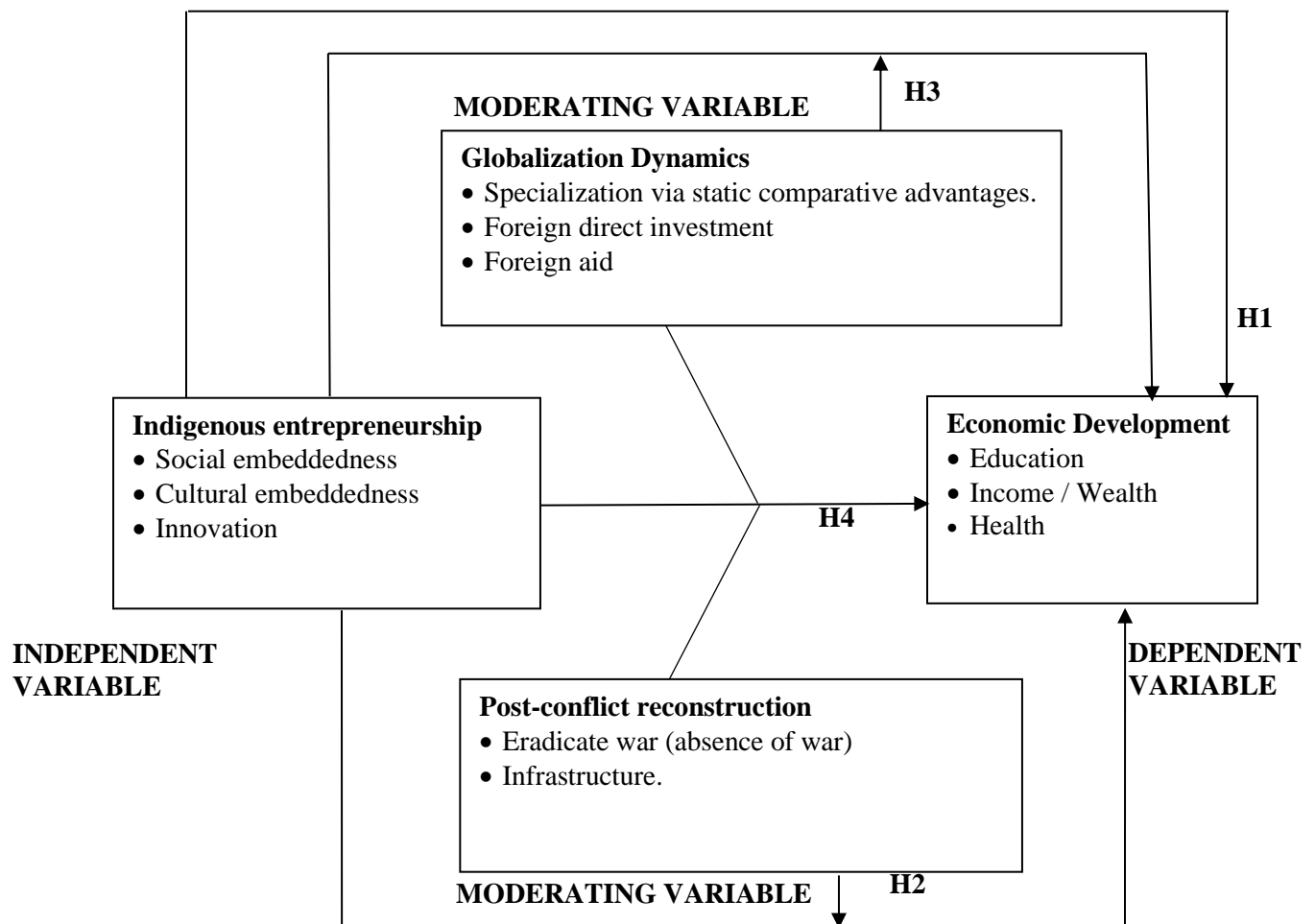


Figure 2.3: Conceptual Framework
Source: Author, (2018)

2.9 Hypotheses of the Study

H1: There is a significant influence of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development

H2: Indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to economic development is moderated by post-conflict reconstruction

H3: Globalization dynamics has a moderating influence on indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to economic development

H4: Indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics contribution to economic development has a significant joint effect.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the study methodological approach that was applied in conducting the study. The chapter outlines in detail the methodology that was used from the philosophical orientation, to the research design adopted in collecting data and analysis as well as study population using the survey method and case studies. Also presented in this chapter are methods of data collection, methods for measuring the variables of the study, an outline of methods used to ensure reliability and validity of research instrument and procedures of data analysis. The chapter further outlines the choice of study statistics highlighting the methods used to test hypotheses.

3.2 Philosophical Orientation

Philosophical orientation outlines the procedures followed in conducting research. Research methodology is a technique and instrument of collecting data employed by researchers including; interview questionnaires or observations, extracting themes from unstructured data, statistical techniques and sampling (Bryman & Bell, 2007). In contrast to this definition, (Amaratunga et al., 2002) argues that research is conducted with an aim to inquire, relying on factual information, experience, data constructs and concepts, principles and laws and hypothesis. In choosing an appropriate philosophical orientation of the study, the researcher must decide whether reality is, according to the researcher, external and objectively observed or reality is subjective and multiple hence only understood by examining the perceptions of selected case studies (Collins & Hussey, 2003; Swanson & Holton, 2005).

Going by Collins and Hussey (2003), reality is about the nature of the social world and what can be known about it. Therefore, this study aimed to understand the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. Based on this research aim, henceforth, the researcher adopted mainly positivism and a rather subjective assumption (Saunders et al., 2007). Positivism is a quantitative approach with a view that the social world is external and objectively observed (Swanson & Holton, 2005) while phenomenology is a subjective perception in making inferences associated with qualitative approach. Savenye and Robinson (2003) acknowledge that both phenomenology and positivism can create interesting and valid research questions.

Objective observation gives real facts, the foundation of positivism against abstraction of reality (Sanders et al., 2011). Positivism starts with a theory (assumption of the social reality), hypothesizing of the nature of the world followed by active observation (data collection) of causal relationships of variables, and testing of hypotheses using quantitative techniques (Swanson & Holton, 2005). The objective of the study was focused on testing hypothesis anchored on theory, henceforth the researcher adopted mainly a positivist assumption (Easterby-Smith et al., 2008).

Bryman and Bell (2007) observed limitation of positivism as lacking the ability to capture perceptions. Reality is subjective and multiple hence only understood by examining the perceptions of selected case studies combining quantitative and qualitative research in the same study (Swanson & Holton, 2005). Case studies and qualitative data was used for the purpose of understanding the concerned research variables through in-depth interviews seeing things from their own world views and beliefs (Creswell, 2007).

3.3 Research Design

Barton, (2001) defines research design as the structure of the research, the ‘glue’ that holds all the elements in a research project together. “Research design is the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems” (Cooper, 2003). Research design therefore forms the structure of research. This study adopts the cross-sectional design. Cross sectional designs entail qualitative or quantitative data collection linking two or more variables amongst two or more cases at a single point in time which are then examined to detect patterns of association (Brayman, 2004). According to Mugenda (2008), cross-sectional research design is appropriate for studies aimed at establishing significant correlations among variables at some point.

Due to the limitations of either quantitative or qualitative approach, (Swanson & Holton, 2005) encourage the use of mixed methods, a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, adopted in this study. Mixed methods research, is an approach which focus on study questions that seek to understand real-life contexts, cultural influences and multi-level perceptions. It involves collecting, analyzing, and mixing qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single study (Creswell, Klassen, Plano Clark, & Smith, 2011). In this study either qualitative approach or quantitative approach, was inadequate to develop multiple perceptions and a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. Combining qualitative and quantitative approach, maximizes the strengths while minimizing the weaknesses of each approach.

This study adopted explanatory sequential design where qualitative dataset was used to build on the quantitative results. The study started by a quantitative analysis explained through a qualitative follow up. This is popular approach in the social sciences in which qualitative data help to explain in more depth the mechanisms underlying the quantitative results (Bryman & Bell, 2007) which should result to greater confidence of the research findings. Other past studies (Maalu, 2010; Khalid, 2015) employed a similar approach.

3.4 Population of the Study

Study population target was all micro and small livestock businesses, registered members of the Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) in Turkana County. The main livestock markets are Lokichogio, Kakuma, Lodwar and Lokichar (ITDG, 2005). Each of these markets has a Livestock Marketing Association (LMA) under the main umbrella of the County Livestock Marketing Council (CLMC).

A list comprising of 598 livestock enterprises availed from the County Livestock Marketing Council as at October, 2018 formed the population of this study (appendix V). Based on the literature discussed it's no doubt that livestock trade is key to Kenyas' economic development and the presence of conflict cannot be underrated warranting choice for this study.

3.5 Sampling Design

Proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used. The businesses were proportionately selected giving them all a near equal chance. Stratified sampling divides a heterogeneous population into a number of strata which are homogenous from which individual elements were randomly selected (Trochim, 2000), the basis for choice of this technique. The strata were the four main livestock markets in Turkana County that is Lokichogio registering 67 MSEs, Kakuma had 56 MSEs, Lokichar 55 MSEs and Lodwar had 420 registered MSEs.

These businesses are, officially licensed by the County government authority and are paying government taxes. Data from the selected respondents was then summarized and used to make relevant conclusions and recommendations and then inferred to the larger population. Determining adequate sample size for each stratum amongst a population of 598 micro and small livestock businesses, this research adopted (Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996) formula presented in Table 3.1 as follows:

$$n^1 = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Where N = size of population, n= estimated size of sample and n1= optimal sample size This formula in equation 1 is applied on the population to arrive at the sample size. 339 MSEs was the total sampled number.

Table 3.1: Determination of Sample Size

Stratum	Population	Sample	Percentage
Lokichoggio	67	38	11
Kakuma	56	32	10
Lokichar	55	31	9
Lodwar	420	238	70
Total	598	339	100

Source: Author, 2018

3.6 Data Collection

Primary and secondary data was collected for analysis. Published sources of secondary data were used including economic surveys (2015-2021), County integrated development plan (2018) report and international agencies reports relating to study variables. The questionnaire consisted of both open and closed ended structured questions and divided into five sections as follows: general information; indigenous entrepreneurship; post-conflict reconstruction; globalization dynamics and economic development (appendix III). The questionnaires were administered to the owners or senior managers of the 339 micro and small livestock businesses in the sample. A digital voice recorder coupled with physical interview was used to record responses. The researcher involved three (3) research assistants who were trained to administer the questionnaire.

This study targeted the owners or senior managers as the point of inquiry for their good prospects to provide required and accurate information. High ranking respondents are good prospects to provide required and accurate information on study variables (Kumar, 2005), selected based on the researcher's experienced opinion that they met study requirements (Hair, et al., 2000), agreeing with (Fox & Bayat, 2007) expert opinion.

This study purposely selected four firms from the survey method for case studies one each from Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Lokichar and Lodwar. The basis of selection included; the firm was a member of the local Livestock Marketing Association, had business license from the County government authority and the owner or senior manager readiness to participate in providing needed information through focus group discussion. The owner or senior manager had to be well grounded in their traditions and culture and post-conflict reconstruction activities and international community involvement in the region. The firm had to be at least five years old.

3.7 Operationalization of Key Study Variables

Operationalization of study variables are contained in Table 3.2. Indigenous entrepreneurship the independent variable is operationalized as a form of enterprise where a people's culture and way of life and contemporary business concepts, successfully blend and are in harmony both positively contributing to the enterprise in income and other social-cultural outcomes (Knutsen, 2003; Anderson, 2006; Cahn, 2008). Post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics are the moderating variables while economic development is the dependent variable.

Table 3.2: Operationalization of Key Study Variables

Variable	Definition of Variables	Operational Indicators	Supporting literature	Measurement Scale	Questionnaire
Indigenous entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous entrepreneurship is a business where a people's culture and way of life and contemporary business concepts, successfully blend and are in harmony both positively contributing to the enterprise in income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background information of organization Social embeddedness Cultural embeddedness Innovation 	Knutsen (2003); Anderson et al. (2006); Cahn (2003, 2008)	Direct measure 5 Point Likert-type Scale	I. (1-10) II. (IE1-IE11) (IE12-IE19) (IE20-IE22)
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seen as reflecting social and economic progress of a region, indicated by a region's increase in citizen's quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Income Health 	Naude (2010); Todaro & Smith (2012); Gries & Naude (2013); Das (2016)	5 Point Likert-type Scale	V. (ED1-ED3) (ED4-ED7) (ED8-ED12)
Post-conflict reconstruction	Defined in terms of physical reconstruction of destroyed societies; infrastructure and eradicating war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Eradicate war 	Kratli & Swift (1999); Albala Bertrand (2007); Lebadie (2008); Boundreaux (2010); Devine (2016)	5-point Likert-type scale	III. (PC R1-PCR6) (PCR7-PCR20)
Globalization dynamics	Is the interdependence of states as a result of incorporation of commerce, ideas, people and finance resulting to transnational trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialization via static comparative advantages Foreign direct investment Foreign aid 	Tatyana et al. (2000); Urry (2003); Tiryakian (2007); Rwigema (2011)	5 Point Likert-type Scale	IV. (GD1-GD3) (GD4-GD20) (GD21-GD24)

3.8 Reliability and Validity Tests

Researchers must understand the concepts of validity and reliability in determining measures not to invalidate research studies (Swanson & Holton, 2005). Quality measurement is every research objective, achieved by satisfying conditions of mutually exclusive categories, exhausting all possibilities, use of one dimension to measure a single construct, reliability and validity tests, (Neuman, 1997).

3.8.1 Reliability Test Analysis

Three main ways including: stability, representative and equivalence were used to test Reliability. Multiple indicators were characteristic in this study and equivalence reliability of research instrument was measured using item analysis. It involved measurement of the response to all the items in the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha α , the coefficient of reliability was computed using Stata programme to determine reliability of the research instrument. The Study used at least 0.7 point or higher to qualify reliability as indicated by Bryman and Crammer (1997).

According to Bryman and Crammer (1997) reliability tests indicate the quality of a measurement procedure that provides repeatability and accuracy yielding consistent results assuming no real change in what is to be measured. To improve the reliability of the questionnaire, a pilot study was conducted using random selection of 10% of owners or senior firm managers. Each of the variables in the model was tested for reliability also using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, α . The results of Cronbach's alpha were used to enhance the constructs in the questionnaire.

Table 3.3: Reliability Test

Variable	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha
Indigenous Entrepreneurship	22	0.9809
Post-Conflict Reconstruction	20	0.9924
Globalization Dynamics	20	0.9724
Economic Development	11	0.9576

Source: Primary Data

From Table 3.3, post-conflict reconstruction had the highest Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9924, followed by indigenous entrepreneurship which had a coefficient of 0.9809, globalization dynamics had 0.9724 while economic development had the least Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9576. However, these values were above 0.7 and therefore acceptable.

3.8.2 Validity Tests

Validity tests indicate that correct procedures have been applied to find answers to a question. The test indicates whether an instrument measures what it is purported to measure (concept). For this study a panel of experts was used to ensure that investigative questions guiding the study provide the required content and to ensure that the area under study is adequately sampled to limit expert bias (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). Discriminant validity measured whether concepts that are purported to be unrelated are actually unrelated. Construct validity, the extent to which the research instrument is measuring the intended construct rather than an extraneous factor was measured by incorporating a panel of experts familiar with the constructs to examine the questions and assess whether they address the intended variables in the conceptual framework.

Panels of experts in post-conflict reconstruction, international community and university academicians (economists and entrepreneurship) participated in discussions on research findings and recommendations to establish practical areas of interventions in policy and or implementation of suggestions to identified beneficiaries (formative validity). Criterion-related validity was used to predict by correlating test results with another criterion of interest which was demonstrated by results of hypothesis testing.

3.9 Diagnostic Tests

According to Sekaran and Bougie (2013) populations assumes normal distribution, a statistical assumption. Tests of normality help to confirm whether data follows this normal distribution. Conclusions about the estimates may not be reliable and accurate if this assumption is not withheld. To test normality in this study Shapiro-Wilk tests were conducted. When the probability value is greater than 0.05 then the hypothesis of normality is upheld.

Multicollinearity test determines the level of correlation of the independent variables in a multiple regression model (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013). For each independent variable, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was computed to determine multicollinearity. If a VIF value is greater than 10 and less than 1, then it indicates presence of multicollinearity and a determination is made on whether measures to reduce multicollinearity is done or the variable is dropped from the model.

Linearity test is a requirement in the linear regression analysis. It was conducted using SPSS to determine whether the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable is linear or not. Data that is linearly associated can be graphically represented as a straight line demonstrating a linear relationship between a variable and a constant (Mukras, 1993). A linear regression line for non-linear data will not be a line of best fit.

Heteroscedasticity determines whether the variability of a variable is unequal across the range of values of the independent variable (Green, 2008). A sequence of random variables is homoscedastic if all its random variables (error term) have the same finite variance i.e., homogeneity of variance or heteroscedasticity. Homoscedasticity describes a situation in which the error term is the same across all values of the independent variables.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation

Each statement was judged using a 5-point Likert type scale indicating to which extent they agree or disagree. 5-point Likert type scales present simple, yet reliable and valid approach to collecting primary data (Dess & Robinson, 1984). Likert type scales is easy and quick to construct, read, understand and complete. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze basic information about the data, containing data of only one variable (Sarantako, 2007). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) a statistical test for significance of the differences between the mean scores of more than two groups, (Wagner, 2007) was used. ANOVA provided the descriptive of the different variables.

Configuration variables were tested for linear relationships using simple correlation coefficients. Pearson's, a non-parametric formula for testing levels or magnitude of the value was examined. According to Rubin (2007) this is used to calculate correlation coefficients with variables that are in the ordinal level of measurement or that have a non-normal distribution. Completing the questionnaire (closed and open-ended questions) allows the respondent to provide additional characteristics of the issue in question and therefore mutual exclusiveness did not stand out, warranting spearman's computation of correlation coefficients (ρ).

To test the hypotheses simple linear and multiple linear regression analysis was computed to provide a measure of the strength (Kerr et al., 2002) between variables. The wisdom informing the use of inferential statistics is to allow the study of population using samples which are subsets of the population of the research. Inferential statistics showed the magnitude and directions of various parameters of the study variables. Statistical significance, the probability that a test result has occurred by chance expressed in terms of the level of significance was computed using the P-value. For this study a P-value smaller than the recommended level of 0.05 was considered to be of significance.

Information obtained from the four case studies was analyzed by way of focus group discussions and thematic conceptual content analysis. The findings obtained from the cases was compared (triangulation) with results from the survey data testing the objectives of the study hypothesis, to see whether the findings are in agreement with theories grounding this study and the literature reviewed.

Table 3.4: Summary of Objectives, Hypotheses and Analytical Model

Research Objective	Hypotheses	Analytical Model by Baron &Kenny (1986)	Interpretation
To determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County	H1. There is significant influence of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development	Simple linear Regression Model $Y_1 = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$ β_0 = Intercept, β_1 , β_2 , β_3 and β_4 are coefficient for H1 Y = Economic development X_1 = Social embeddedness X_2 = Cultural embeddedness X_3 = Innovation ϵ = error term	Large values of R^2 indicate important independent variables depicting model fitness Large t-value indicates that variables are individually significant The smaller the p-value than the recommended 0.05 the more important is the independent variable F-test determines overall significance of the model constructs

Research Objective	Hypotheses	Analytical Model by Baron & Kenny (1986)	Interpretation
To establish the effect of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprise to economic development in Turkana County	H2. Indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to economic development is moderated by post-conflict reconstruction	Stepwise Regression Model $Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 W + \beta_3 XW + \varepsilon$ $Y_2 =$ Economic development $\beta_0 =$ Intercept β_1, β_2 and β_3 are coefficients for H2 $X =$ Indigenous entrepreneurship $W =$ post-conflict reconstruction XW Indigenous entrepreneurship and post-conflict reconstruction interaction $\varepsilon =$ error term	Large values of R^2 indicate important independent variables depicting model fitness Large t-value indicates that variables are individually significant The smaller the p-value than the recommended 0.05 the more important is the independent variable F-test determines overall significance of the model constructs
To establish the effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County	H3. Globalization dynamics has a moderating effect on indigenous entrepreneurship contribution to economic development	Stepwise Regression Model $Y_3 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 Z + \beta_3 XZ + \varepsilon$ $Y_3 =$ Economic development $\beta_0 =$ Intercept β_1, β_2 and β_3 are coefficients for H3 $X =$ Indigenous entrepreneurship $Z =$ Globalization dynamics XZ Indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics interaction $\varepsilon =$ error term	Large values of R^2 indicate important independent variables depicting model fitness Large t-value indicates that variables are individually significant. The smaller the p-value than the recommended 0.05 the more important is the independent variable F-test determines overall significance of the model constructs
To determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County	H4. Indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics contribution to economic development have a significant joint effect.	Multiple Linear Regression Model $Y_4 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 W + \beta_3 Z + \varepsilon$ $\beta_0 =$ Intercept β_1, β_2 and β_3 are coefficients for H4 $Y_4 =$ Economic development $X =$ Indigenous entrepreneurship $W =$ post-conflict reconstruction $Z =$ Globalization dynamics $\varepsilon =$ error term	Large values of R^2 indicate important independent variables depicting model fitness. Large t-value indicates that variables are individually significant The smaller the p-value than the recommended 0.05 the more important is the independent variable. F-test determines overall significance of the model constructs

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the outcome of data analysis and findings in line with the objectives of the study. Each statement was judged using a 5-point Likert type scale indicating to which extent they agreed or disagreed. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze basic information showing the characteristics of the population of the firms in the study in terms of the profiles of the individual entrepreneurs, distribution of the livestock businesses in the respective four primary markets of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichar and Lokichoggio.

Descriptive statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 20. The distribution, central tendency and dispersion of the four variables of the study are presented using descriptive statistics. Interpreted results of the inferential statistics on the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development are presented in this chapter. To test the hypotheses, both simple linear and multiple linear regression analysis was computed to provide a measure of the strength between variables.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 339 questionnaires were administered to the sampled respondents, out of which approximately 265 questionnaires were properly filled and returned. This represented an overall successful response rate of 78.17%. Return rates of 50% are acceptable to analyze and publish, 60% is good and 70% is very good (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003; Babbie, 2015). This high response of 78.2 percent can be attributed to the fact that sale of livestock in Turkana County operate in designated sale yards where all livestock entrepreneurs meet with their buyers. Only 74 firms that is 21.8 percent that did not respond to the questionnaires. Findings are as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Total	Percent
Returned	265	78.17%
Unreturned	74	21.83%
Total	339	100%

Source: Primary Data

4.3 Characteristics of the Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises

This study focused on the contribution of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County. The characteristics of the surveyed firms were analyzed to explore the level of consensus among the data. Table 4.1-4.7 presents the general profile of the firms surveyed. The firms that responded were examined in detail including the response rate, start-up cost of the business, source of start-up finances, business legal ownership, end market of livestock products, category of livestock business, and type of the animal products. In all the seven items, the method of categorization used was frequency distribution.

4.3.1 Start-Up Cost of the Businesses

Table 4.2 shows that 99.3 percent of the firms surveyed indicated that the respondents had initial start-up cost of less than KES 100000 while 0.70% started up between KES100000 and KES 500000. None of the sampled firms indicated start-up cost of over KES 500000, demonstrating that livestock MSEs in Turkana County are generally micro and small exhibiting characteristics of lack of resources to pull sufficient financial capital. They lack the zest needed to acquire large capital like partnerships and registered companies.

Table 4.2: Start-Up Cost

Start-Up Capital	Freq.	Percent
Less than KES. 100000	263	99.30
Between KES. 100000 & 500000	2	0.70
Between KES. 500000 & 1000000	0	0.00
Between KES. 1000000 & 5000000	0	0.00
Over KES. 5000000	0	0.00
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.3.2 Source of Start-Up Finances

The respondents were required to demonstrate their source of start-up finances. The outcomes are as appeared in Table 4.3. Results showed that the dominant part of the respondents 90.57% had personal savings. Then again, 7.55% of the respondents sourced start-up finances from relatives and friends, while 1.89% had foreign aid despite the high presence of foreign international agencies and non-governmental organizations in Turkana County. However, this can be explained by the mitigation strategies adopted by these organizations that is conflict management focusing on relief and development ignoring conflict eradication through rehabilitation which basically is post-conflict reconstruction to develop the highly needed infrastructure in the region.

Most organizations working in Turkana County prescribe alternative means of livelihood such as farming, bee keeping and poultry while few are in the livestock sector. Among the Turkana it was common for young boys to be given livestock by their relatives but they were meant to be kept and enlarge their herd but not for sale. Turkana way of life is highly communal and the perception of this study was that livestock entrepreneurs borrow start-up capital from their social friends and relatives but this study results indicated only 7.55 percent thus leaning on personal savings as source of start-up capital. None of the respondents had bank loans to support their businesses and therefore required no collateral.

Table 4.3: Source of Start-up Finances

Source of start-up finances	Freq.	Percent
Personal savings	240	90.57
Relatives Friends	20	7.55
Bank loan	0	0.00
Foreign Aid	5	1.89
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.3.3 Business Legal Ownership

Table 4.4 showed that majority of all the businesses surveyed 99.62% were under sole proprietorship. On the other hand, only one (1) that is 0.38% was a registered company, with partnerships and cooperatives each receiving 0.00% of the share. Recording one registered company and no partnership and cooperatives demonstrated that livestock MSEs in Turkana County are micro and small lacking resources to sustain requirements of registered companies as stipulated by the laws of Kenya Chapter 486. This suggests that the most common form of business organization was sole proprietorship while partnerships and cooperatives comprised the least form of business organization among the firms surveyed recording 0.00 percent.

Table 4.4: Business Legal Ownership

Business Legal Ownership	Freq.	Percent
Sole proprietorship	264	99.62
Cooperative	0	0.00
Registered company	1	0.38
Partnership	0	0.00
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.3.4 End Market of Livestock Products

With regard to the end market of their livestock products the results are as shown in Table 4.5. Results indicated that majority of the respondents 88.68% had been selling to local customers within their areas. 6.79% sold their products to Nairobi while 4.53% had been exporting outside Kenya. Most of the livestock export from Turkana is unofficial cross-border exporting animals on the hoof, via Somalia and Djibouti to Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Gulf States (FAO, 2004). None of the IGAD countries is able to export live animals to Gulf countries (the World's largest market for live animals) (apart from Sudan) due to their inability to attain certified quality and health standards required by the Gulf region (FAO, 2004). Furthermore, the respondents admitted that they did not take their products to either Bungoma or Mombasa hence recording 0.00%.

Table 4.5: End Market of Livestock Products

End Market of Livestock Products	Freq.	Percent
Local customers (within the County)	235	88.68
Export outside Kenya	12	4.53
Nairobi	18	6.79
Mombasa	0	0.00
Bungoma	0	0.00
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.3.5 Category of Livestock Business

In terms of distribution of livestock business category, a majority of MSEs (80%) of the respondents had engaged in shoats' businesses, while 15.09% were under cattle business. Only 3.02% and 1.89% of the respondents were engaged in camel and donkey businesses respectively. Trading in camels recorded few MSEs because camels are expensive costing about KES 45000 per animal making them more capital intensive compared to cattle, goats and sheep. The results are as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Livestock Business Category

Category of Livestock Business	Freq.	Percent
Cattle	40	15.09
Shoats	212	80.00
camel	8	3.02
Donkey	5	1.89
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.3.6 Type of the Animal Products

In order to determine the type of animal products, the study found out that 95.45 % dealt with live animals, 1.50% milk. Besides these, another 3.05% handled meat, Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Type of the Animal Products

Type of Animal Products	Freq.	Percent
Live animals	253	95.45
Hides, skins & bones	0	0.00
Meat	8	3.05
Milk	4	1.50
Total	265	100

Source: Primary Data

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive analysis included a valuation of Indigenous Entrepreneurship (IE), Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR), Globalization Dynamics (GD) and Economic Development (ED). Descriptive measures, that is, measures of central tendency as stated earlier were adopted; Mean measures the highly typical value in a set of values. The standard deviation shows how far from the mean the distribution is. Both skewness and Kurtosis are examined. The rule of thumb seems to be: If the skewness is between -0.5 and 0.5, the data are fairly symmetrical. If the skewness is between -1 and -0.5 or between 0.5 and 1, the data are moderately skewed. If the skewness is less than -1 or greater than 1, the data are highly skewed.

Kurtosis is a measure of the combined sizes of the two tails. It measures the amount of probability in the tails. The value is often compared to the kurtosis of the normal distribution, which is equal to 3. If the kurtosis is greater than 3, then the dataset has heavier tails than a normal distribution (more in the tails). If the kurtosis is less than 3, then the dataset has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). These two statistics give the researcher insights into the shape of the distribution. The presentation of findings in this section was based on the objectives of the study.

4.4.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship (IE)

Social embeddedness, Cultural embeddedness and Innovation are factors of indigenous entrepreneurship that were analyzed in order to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with each of Indigenous Entrepreneurship (IE) statements. Where (1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent)

4.4.1.1 Social Embeddedness

In order to measure the influence of social embeddedness as one of the factors of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development eleven statements were formulated and analyzed. As demonstrated in Table 4.8, it was revealed that respondents agreed to a moderate extent on the fact that businesses aimed to promote community based economic development rather than strictly individual initiative (Mean=3.43, SD= 1.13, CV=32.84). It was also established to a great extent that it was easy for the respondents to borrow money from friends (Mean=3.77, SD= 0.95, CV=25.13).

On the other hand, most of the respondents to a little extent agreed that the collateral for the credit obtained in business was provided by wealthy friends and relatives (Mean=2.22, SD= 0.88, CV=39.71) while the respondents agreed to a little extent that there existed a relationship amongst families and friends that led to provision of financial gifts for start-up and working capital (Mean=2.42, SD= 1.06, CV=43.67). Additionally, respondents agreed to a moderate extent that they had a network of individuals who they trusted to bring information regarding the business (Mean=3.26, SD=1.28, CV=39.19) whereas presence of high level of trust as a business practice in the livestock sector was agreed to a moderate extent (Mean=3.32, SD= 1.11, CV=33.32).

The study also wanted to find the agreeable level on whether the respondents benefited from the social network of other small businesses e.g., where a number of businesses pooled resources together in order to reach a larger market area a fact which was agreed to a moderate extent (Mean=3.38, SD= 1.08, CV=31.97). On the other hand, most of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that degrees of personalized trust had locked Turkana County into closed, localized, cohesive community isolating them from opening up to wider perspectives of development receiving (Mean=3.26, SD= 1.12, CV=34.35).

Equally, the study also wanted to establish whether there existed multiethnic tolerance (bonding ties) between the Turkana and the Samburu/ Pokot/ Somali/ and Elgeyo Marakwet a fact which was agreed to a moderate extent (Mean=3.42, SD=1.13, CV=33.15) while most of them to a moderate extent agreed that bilateral relations between the Turkana and Uganda/ Ethiopia/ and Southern Sudan were strong (Mean=3.31, SD=1.12, CV=33.90). Above all, having a strong degree of cohesion and at the event of disruption rebuilding their businesses on traditional and culturally grounded foundation was agreed

on a great extent (Mean=3.52, SD=1.11, CV=31.57) as illustrated in Table 4.8. From skewness analysis, social embeddedness had skewness (-0.22) which is between -0.5 and 0.5, implying social embeddedness was fairly symmetrical. The distribution in this case is left skewed this could be explained that the majority of the scores were nearly moderate and is very near to zero. Kurtosis value of social embeddedness is 2.27 indicating that distribution of social embeddedness has lighter tails.

Table 4.8: Social Embeddedness

Social embeddedness	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
This business aims to promote community based economic development rather than strictly individual initiative	3.4302	1.1264	32.8379	-0.2639	2.2816
It is easy to borrow money from my friends	3.7698	0.9474	25.1313	-0.2237	2.3067
The collateral for the credit obtained in our business was provided by wealthy friends and relatives	2.2212	0.882	39.7083	-0.1998	2.1797
Relationship amongst families and friends provide financial gifts for start-up and working capital	2.4170	1.0556	43.6740	-0.1609	2.3930
I have a network of individuals who I trust to bring information regarding the business	3.2604	1.2778	39.1910	-0.2663	1.9924
There is high level of trust as a business practice in the livestock sector	3.3245	1.1080	33.3274	-0.2304	2.3299
We benefit from the social network of other small businesses e.g., where a number of businesses pool resources together in order to reach a larger market area.	3.3811	1.0810	31.9718	-0.2055	2.3300
High degrees of personalized trust have locked Turkana County into closed, localized, cohesive community isolating them from opening up to wider perspectives of development	3.2604	1.1198	34.3452	-0.1683	2.1812

Social embeddedness	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
There exists multi-ethnic tolerance (bonding ties) between the Turkana and the Samburu/ Pokot/ Somali/ and Elgeyo Marakwet	3.4151	1.1321	33.1491	-0.2518	2.2923
Bilateral relations between the Turkana and Uganda/ Ethiopia/ and Southern Sudan are strong	3.3132	1.1231	33.8980	-0.2037	2.2456
We have a strong degree of cohesion and at the event of disruption we rebuild our businesses on traditional and culturally grounded foundation	3.5208	1.1115	31.5691	-0.2679	2.3962
Average	3.2104	1.0877	34.3161	-0.2220	2.2662

Source: Primary Data

4.4.1.2 Cultural Embeddedness

On the other hand, for the case of Cultural embeddedness eight parameters were observed as shown in Table 4.9. From the results, it was agreed to a moderate extent that culture shaped business strategies and goals (Mean = 3.30, SD=1.24, CV=37.58). It was also noted and agreed to a great extent that culture sets limits involving enterprise relations with the wider community (Mean=3.45, SD=1.07, SD=30.91). Also, respondents agreed to a moderate extent that common culture and values were an important source of trust, a level ground for personal contacts used in business (Mean=3.18, SD=1.10, CV=34.46).

In addition, livestock enterprises were collectively organized as respondents agreed to a moderate extent (Mean=2.89, SD=1.31, CV=45.36). Besides, it was agreed to a great extent that business benefits went beyond the individual providing multiple outcomes for groups of people (Mean=3.58, SD=1.11, CV=30.86) whereas respondents agreed to a moderate extent that, where there were tensions between their way of life and business practices, they choose to trade-off potential economic business success retaining social

cultural capital e.g., family status and social identity (Mean=3.21, SD=1.21, CV=37.68). Moreover, it was agreed to a moderate extent that respondents stuck to traditional roles in choosing business ideas (Mean=3.33, SD=1.22, CV=36.61) whereas respondents to a great extent agreed having access to natural resources (land, livestock and labour) for business through kinship systems (Mean=3.63, SD=1.07, CV=29.35).

Considering skewness analysis of cultural embeddedness, it was -0.21, a value which was between -0.5 and 0.5, implying the sub construct was fairly symmetrical. The distribution in this case is left skewed this could be explained that the majority of the cultural embeddedness scores were nearly moderate and is very near to zero. The kurtosis is less than 3, thus cultural embeddedness has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Kurtosis value of 2.18 indicated that distribution of the cultural embeddedness has lighter tails.

Table 4.9: Cultural Embeddedness

Cultural Embeddedness	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our culture shapes business strategies and goals	3.2981	1.2393	37.5752	-0.2326	2.0534
Our culture sets limits involving Enterprise relations with the wider community	3.4453	1.0650	30.9129	-0.2244	2.3539
Our common culture and values are an important source of trust, a level ground for personal contacts used in business.	3.1811	1.0963	34.4632	-0.0864	2.2661
Livestock enterprises are collectively organized.	2.8943	1.3129	45.3601	-0.1165	1.8457
Business benefits goes beyond the individual providing multiple outcomes for groups of people.	3.5811	1.1053	30.8636	-0.2818	2.4086

Cultural Embeddedness	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Where there are tensions between our way of life and business practices, I chose to trade-off potential economic business success retaining my social/cultural capital e.g., Family status and social identity	3.2075	1.2085	37.6778	-0.2095	2.0208
We stick to traditional roles in choosing business ideas	3.3321	1.2198	36.6063	-0.2781	2.1430
I have access to natural resources (land, livestock and labour) for business through kinship systems	3.6302	1.0656	29.3531	-0.2761	2.3442
Average	3.3212	1.1641	35.0497	-0.2132	2.1795

Source: Primary Data

4.4.1.3 Innovation

Additionally, innovation had its share as a factor of indigenous entrepreneurship as shown in Table 4.10. The results show that majority of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that their businesses have dynamic capabilities that were difficult to copy (Mean=3.30, SD=1.24, CV=37.46). The respondents also to a moderate extent agreed that their businesses have a trademark that distinguished their goods from their competitors (Mean=3.29, SD=1.20, CV=36.61) while other respondents to a great extent agreed that their businesses possessed business information that they kept secret which gave them an advantage over their competitors (Mean=3.63, SD=1.01, CV=27.80).

Following skewness analysis, skewness of innovation (-0.24) is between -0.5 and 0.5, implying that innovation was fairly symmetrical. The distribution in this case is left skewed this could be explained that the majority of the scores were nearly moderate and is very near to zero. When the kurtosis is less than 3, then the innovation has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 2.19, this indicated that distribution of the data has lighter tails.

Table 4.10: Innovation

Innovation	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our business has dynamic capabilities that are difficult to copy	3.3019	1.2368	37.4581	-0.2508	2.0992
Our business has a trademark that distinguishes our goods from our competitors	3.2868	1.2032	36.6078	-0.2507	2.1508
Our business is in possession of business information that we keep secret to give us an advantage over our competitors	3.6340	1.0104	27.8030	-0.2137	2.3154
Average	3.4075	1.1501	33.7525	-0.2384	2.1885

Source: Primary Data

4.4.2 Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR)

The study, further, sought to establish the moderating effect of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. The responses were evaluated using the 5-point Likert-type scale.

4.4.2.1 Absence of War

Absence of war and infrastructure were considered as the main factors explaining post-conflict reconstruction (PCR). From the results in Table 4.11, most of the respondents to a moderate extent agreed that absence of war had a great impact on post-conflict reconstruction. The respondents agreed to a moderate extent that businesses have benefited from conflict associated opportunities related to reconstruction (e.g., building sheds)

(Mean=3.32, SD=1.11, CV=33.33) while it was agreed to a great extent that traditional council of elders had been involved in managing and resolving conflicts (Mean=3.64, SD=1.06, CV=29.12). On the other hand, it was agreed to a moderate extent that inter-community dialogues, peace meetings, trauma healing sessions and compensation schemes were practiced to initiate peace (Mean=3.44, SD=1.13, CV=32.97).

Similarly, with national government initiatives through the offices of chiefs and County Commissioners it was agreed to a moderate extent that they had been effective in resolving disputes (Mean=3.32, SD=1.12, CV=33.74). In addition to these, the residents felt to a moderate extent that African Union, Nepad, IGAD and the East African Community had established peace and security initiatives in Africa (Mean=3.32, SD=1.04, CV=31.45) while international companies and agencies were agreed to a moderate extent that they had contributed to peace in the region (Mean=3.22, SD=1.23, CV=38.30).

The study further explored skewness and Kurtosis for absence of war. The skewness (-0.22) analysis was found to be between -0.5 and 0.5, implying that absence of war was fairly symmetrical. The distribution in this case was left skewed and this could be explained that the majority of the scores were nearly moderate and is very near to zero. When the kurtosis is less than 3, then the absence of war had lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 2.25, this indicated that distribution of the data on absence of war has lighter tails.

Table 4.11: Absence of War

Eradicate War (Absence of War)	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our business has benefited from conflict associated opportunities related to reconstruction (e.g., building sheds)	3.3245	1.1080	33.3274	-0.2304	2.3299
Traditional council of elders have been involved in managing and resolving conflicts	3.6415	1.0606	29.1242	-0.2400	2.2765
Inter-community dialogues, peace meetings, trauma healing sessions and compensation schemes are practiced to initiate peace	3.4377	1.1335	32.9737	-0.2441	2.2622
The national government initiatives through the offices of chiefs and County Commissioners have been effective in resolving disputes	3.3245	1.1216	33.7362	-0.2270	2.2605
The African Union, Nepad, IGAD and the East African Community have established peace and security initiatives in Africa	3.3170	1.0433	31.4542	-0.1795	2.3559
International companies and agencies have contributed to peace in the region	3.2189	1.2329	38.3030	-0.1909	1.9887
Average	3.3774	1.1167	33.0629	-0.2187	2.2456

Source: Primary Data

4.4.2.2 Infrastructure

On the side of infrastructure as indicated in Table 4.12, fourteen (14) statements were objectively analyzed. Most of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent with the fact that businesses had benefitted from research institutions and centers in terms of technological innovations (Mean=3.37, SD=1.19, CV=35.24). Also, it was agreed to a moderate extent that a huge percentage of businesses benefitted from livestock business incubators (Mean=3.30, SD=1.13, CV=34.26). On the same note, respondents agreed to a moderate extent that businesses were located close to tarmac roads (Mean=3.36 SD=1.09, CV=32.50). Also, they transported livestock from the source via Murram roads (Mean=3.22, SD=1.12, CV=34.71). Respondents disagreed to a large extent that they use airstrips to export livestock products (Mean=2.20, SD=0.86 & CV=39.24). Also, respondents agreed to a moderate extent that livestock Marketing Association Offices used electricity to run their day-to-day operations for example lighting (Mean=3.46, SD=1.01, CV=29.22).

On the other hand, it was agreed to a moderate extent that they have a functional health facility (clinic, dispensary or hospital) close to home and functional primary school near home (Mean=3.30, 3.43 SD=1.10, 1.12 CV=33.34, 32.77) respectively. Also, it was agreed to a moderate extent that they hold meetings of various livestock marketing associations in the public social hall(s) close to their business (Mean=2.90, SD=1.11, CV=38.26). Besides, it was agreed to a moderate extent that employees of these firms had adopted the use of mobile phones, computers and the internet technology in enterprise transactions

(Mean=3.16, SD=1.22, CV=38.44) while it was agreed to a moderate extent that the use of communication technology contributed to income growth (Mean=3.48, SD=1.11, CV=31.91). Furthermore, to a moderate extent respondents agreed that internal business operations had adopted electronic automation such as e-marketing (Mean=3.31, SD=1.12, CV=33.90).

Above all, the respondents to a moderate extent supported the statements that businesses adopted the use of social media and electronic platforms (either Organization's website and email, SMS Services/ WhatsApp/Instagram, Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn) to increase sales and income (Mean=3.26, SD=1.12, CV=34.35). Respondents agreed to a moderate extent that businesses embrace continuous training and learning on new communication technology for the staff to effectively use (Mean=3.38, SD=1.13, CV=33.46). The mean score for the fourteen statements was within a range of 2.20 and 3.48.

From skewness analysis, skewness for infrastructure (-0.16) is between -0.5 and 0.5, implying the data on infrastructure is fairly symmetrical. The distribution in this case is left skewed this could be explained that the majority of the infrastructure scores were nearly moderate and is very near to zero. The kurtosis is less than 3, thus the infrastructure data has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 2.23, this indicated that distribution of the infrastructure data has lighter tails.

Table 4.12: Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our business has benefitted from research institutions and centres in terms of technological innovations	3.3660	1.1862	35.2416	-0.2045	2.1339
Our business benefits from livestock business incubator	3.3019	1.1313	34.2608	-0.1868	2.1943
Our business is located close to tarmac roads	3.3623	1.0927	32.4994	-0.2303	2.3575
We transport our livestock from the source via murrum roads	3.2151	1.1159	34.7081	-0.1195	2.2040
We use airstrips to export livestock products	2.1962	0.8619	39.2435	0.0213	2.0868
The Livestock Marketing Association office use electricity to run their day-to-day operations for example lighting	3.4604	1.0110	29.2162	-0.1342	2.3229
A functional health facility (clinic, dispensary or hospital) is close to my home	3.3019	1.1007	33.3356	-0.2076	2.2769
There is a functional primary school near my home	3.4264	1.1228	32.7687	-0.2501	2.2974
We hold meetings of various livestock marketing associations in the public social hall(s) close to our business	2.9019	1.1103	38.2612	0.0445	2.2004
The employees of this firm have adopted the use of mobile phones, computers and the internet technology in enterprise transactions	3.1623	1.2155	38.4366	-0.1860	2.0632
Use of communication Technology contributes to income growth	3.4830	1.1115	31.9129	-0.2225	2.3626

Infrastructure	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
For internal business operations, we have adopted electronic automation such as e-marketing	3.3132	1.1231	33.8980	-0.2037	2.2456
Our business is adopting the use of social media and electronic platforms (either Organization's website and email, SMS Services/ WhatsApp/Instagram, Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn) to increase sales and income	3.2604	1.1198	34.3452	-0.1683	2.1812
Our business embraces continuous training and learning on new communication technology for the staff to effectively use	3.3849	1.1327	33.4645	-0.2305	2.2516
Average	3.2240	1.1025	34.2855	-0.1627	2.2270

Source: Primary Data

4.4.3 Globalization Dynamics (GD)

The study sought to establish the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. The responses were rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale and the results presented. Specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investments and foreign aid are the contributing factors of globalization dynamics.

4.4.3.1 Specialization via Static Comparative Advantages

Specialization via static comparative advantages was evaluated and the findings are indicated in Table 4.13. It was revealed that firms concentrated their labour efforts on relatively limited variety of goods and also where natural resources available dictating their

mode of specialization was to a moderate extent supported by majority of the respondents (Mean=3.33 & 3.22 SD=0.61 & 1.18, CV=18.36 & 36.74) respectively. On the other hand, specializing on goods that they produced most efficiently and then trade for those goods that they cannot produce had (Mean =3.95, SD=0.32, CV=7.99).

As indicated from the results, the average skewness value for specialization via static comparative advantages is -0.38 which is negative implying negatively skewed and is relatively near to zero which implies that the distribution is fairly symmetrical. Also, distribution stretching to the left meaning that the values possessed a negative tail, the mean being to the left of the median. When the kurtosis is more than 3, then the data for specialization via static comparative advantages has heavier tails than a normal distribution (more or excess in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 4.83, this indicated that distribution of the data has heaviest tails.

Table 4.13: Specialization via Static Comparative Advantages

Specialization via static comparative advantages	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our firm concentrate labour efforts on a relatively limited variety of goods	3.3321	0.6117	18.3574	0.1640	2.8867
Natural resources available dictates our mode of specialization	3.2189	1.1827	36.7441	-0.2093	2.1356
We specialize on goods that we can produce most efficiently and then trade for those goods that we cannot produce	3.9509	0.3160	7.9981	-1.0931	9.4696
Average	3.5006	0.7035	20.0957	-0.3795	4.8306

Source: Primary Data

4.4.3.2 Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign direct investment was investigated and the relevant statements analyzed in Table 4.14. It was evident where most respondents agreed to a moderate extent that the government of Kenya and the county government of Turkana was not protecting its economy from foreign competition (liberalization) (Mean=3.32, SD=1.04, CV=31.45) while respondents disagreed to a large extent that liberalization of markets had attracted private capital flows (FDI) in the livestock sector (Mean=2.31, SD=0.89, CV=38.70). It was agreed to a very little extent that there was aggressive competition between foreign and domestic companies in the livestock sector (Mean=1.98, SD=1.11, CV=56.14) whereas, respondents on foreign direct investment agreed to a little extent that FDI had benefited their businesses in new technologies, advanced managerial and marketing techniques and opened to export markets (Mean=2.01, SD=0.50, CV=27.84).

In addition, the findings indicated to a moderate extent that the presence of global players promoted indigenous livestock entrepreneurship (Mean=3.09, SD=0.33, CV=10.64) while to a moderate extent it was shown that presence of global players reinforced peace (Mean=3.24, SD=3.24, CV=100). Contrary to their benefits, majority of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that their presence (especially oil mining companies) contributed to renewed conflict (Mean=3.00, SD=0.00, CV=0.00). Also, respondents to a moderate extent agreed that businesses have high degrees of diplomatic skills (Mean=3.25, SD=0.71, CV=21.74) while it was agreed to a moderate extent that businesses had ability to adapt to different cultures (Mean=3.37, SD=1.19, CV=35.24). On the other hand, to a moderate extent, respondents agreed that businesses obtained credit due to an international organizations programme (Mean=3.39, SD=0.49, CV=14.41).

Respondents to a moderate extent agreed that there was close cultural distance (same culture and language) within the firm (Mean=3.34, SD=1.11, CV=33.14), whereas to a moderate extent it was agreed that business organization structure was horizontal (employees interact freely) (Mean=3.00, SD=0.06, CV=2.05). Besides these, to a moderate extent it was agreed that human resource was versatile (multi-skilled) had (Mean=3.26, SD=1.27, CV=38.83). Similarly, it was agreed to a moderate extent that there were strong interpersonal (social) relationships within the businesses (Mean=3.06, SD=0.25, CV=8.01) while respondents also to a moderate extent agreed that businesses offer unique products and services (Mean=3.18, SD=1.22, CV=38.26). Furthermore, respondents to a moderate extent agreed that customers had loyalty to their products and services (Mean=3.29, SD=0.61, CV=18.59) whereas it was realized to a moderate extent that businesses adhered to short production and delivery deadline(s) (Mean=2.69, SD=1.18, CV=44.00).

The skewness values of the construct ranged from negative to positive indicating both positively and negatively skewed distribution. Considering overall skewness analysis, skewness for foreign direct investments (-1.3) is below -1, implying the data is highly skewed. The distribution in this case is left skewed this could be explained that the majority of the scores were far from zero. When the kurtosis is more than 3, then the dataset has heavier tails than a normal distribution (excess in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 19.48, this indicated that distribution of the foreign direct investments data has heavier tails.

Table 4.14: Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign Direct Investments	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
The government of Kenya and the county government of Turkana is not protecting its economy from foreign competition (liberalization)	3.3170	1.0433	31.4542	-0.1795	2.3559
Liberalization of markets have attracted private capital flows (FDI) in the livestock sector	2.3057	0.8924	38.7041	-0.0927	2.4704
There is aggressive competition between foreign and domestic companies in the livestock sector	1.9766	1.1097	56.1419	0.0739	2.1345
Foreign direct investment has benefited our business in new technologies, advanced managerial and marketing techniques and opened to export markets	2.0112	0.5007	27.8441	-0.0680	1.0046
The presence of global players promotes indigenous livestock entrepreneurship	3.0943	0.3294	10.6446	1.7705	7.4811
The presence of global players reinforces peace	3.2377	3.2377	100.0000	-0.2141	2.1972
Their presence (especially oil mining companies) contributes to renewed conflict	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	.	.
Our business has high degree of diplomatic skills	3.2528	0.7073	21.7432	0.0488	2.6844
Our business has ability to adapt to different cultures	3.3660	1.1862	35.2416	-0.2045	2.1339
Our business obtained credit due to an international organization programme	3.3887	0.4884	14.4119	0.4567	1.2086
There is close cultural distance (same culture and language) within the firm	3.3396	1.1069	33.1431	-0.2125	2.3148
Our business organization structure is horizontal (employees interact freely)	3.0038	0.0614	2.0451	16.1865	263.0038
Our human resource is versatile (multi-skilled)	3.2604	1.2659	38.8256	-0.2622	2.0163

Foreign Direct Investments	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
There are strong interpersonal (social) relationships within the business	3.0642	0.2455	8.0115	3.5576	13.6568
Our business offers unique products and services	3.1849	1.2185	38.2570	-0.1429	1.9850
The customers are loyal to our products and services	3.2943	0.6125	18.5925	0.2277	3.0337
Our business adheres to short production and delivery deadline(s)	2.6868	1.1823	44.0027	0.0870	2.0449
Average	2.9873	0.8934	30.5331	-1.3145	19.4829

Source: Primary Data

4.4.3.3 Foreign Aid

Finally, foreign aid contributed to globalization dynamics as shown in Table 4.15, majority of the respondents to a moderate extent agreed that businesses benefited from donor funds in the form of emergency relief, technical assistance and peace keeping efforts (Mean=3.28, SD=0.49, CV=14.90). To a moderate extent, respondents agreed that they use donor fund to reduce poverty and conflicts (Mean=3.32, SD=1.12, CV=33.74).

On the other hand, the same respondents to a moderate extent agreed that they used donor funds to expand export markets (Mean=3.05, SD=0.22, CV=7.10). In addition, the respondents supported the statements to a moderate extent that businesses worked with international agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) such as the United Nations, IMF and the World Bank (Mean=3.30, SD=1.24, CV=37.46).

From skewness analysis of foreign aid, it was revealed that skewness (1.05) is above one (1), implying the data for foreign aid is highly skewed. The distribution in this case is positively skewed this could be explained that the majority of the scores were not nearly moderate and thus not very near to zero. When the kurtosis is more than 3, then the dataset for foreign aid has heavier tails than a normal distribution (more in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 6.30 this indicated that distribution of the data has heavier tails.

Table 4.15: Foreign Aid

Foreign aid	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Our business benefits from donor funds in the form of emergency relief, technical assistance and peace keeping efforts.	3.2755	0.4881	14.9010	0.5055	2.3969
We use donor funds to reduce poverty and conflicts	3.3245	1.1216	33.7362	-0.2270	2.2605
We use donor funds to expand export markets	3.0491	0.2164	7.0971	4.1757	18.4362
Our business works with international agencies and NGO's such as the United Nations, IMF and the World Bank.	3.3019	1.2368	37.4581	-0.2508	2.0992
Average	3.2377	0.7657	23.6498	1.0508	6.2982

Source: Primary Data

4.4.4 Economic Development

Economic development involves the structural transformation of production from low value added and rural-based activities to more productive higher value added activities located in urban centers. The study sought to establish the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. To have an idea of economic development the following were evaluated: Education, Health and Income/wealth. All these aspects were subjected to five-point Likert scale.

4.4.4.1 Education

Education is significant determinant of the performance of an economy. From the findings in Table 4.16, it was revealed that a great number to a moderate extent agreed with the statements that members of their household had completed at least ten (10) years of schooling (Mean=3.07, SD=0.25, CV=8.22) while to a moderate extent respondents agreed that school aged child/children (up to four years) in their household were attending school

(Mean=3.12, SD=1.13, CV=36.05). However, majority of the respondents agreed to a great extent that some of the children in their household had been sponsored to school by an international NGO (Mean=3.69, SD=0.97, CV=26.25).

The distribution of education data was highly skewed as gauged by the skewness which was slightly above 1. The distribution in this case is positively skewed this could be explained that the majority of the education scores were more than moderate. When the kurtosis is more than 3, then the dataset has heavier tails than a normal distribution (more in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 5.75, this indicated that distribution of the data on education has heavier tails.

Table 4.16: Education

Education	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Members of my household have completed at least ten (10) years of schooling	3.0679	0.2521	8.2170	3.4344	12.7951
A school aged child/children (up to four years) in my household is/are attending school	3.1245	1.1263	36.0467	-0.0867	2.2401
Some of the children in my household have been sponsored to school by an international NGO	3.6943	0.9697	26.2481	-0.1573	2.2246
Average	3.2956	0.7827	25.9339	1.0635	5.7533

Source: Primary Data

4.4.4.2 Health

On the issue of health, it was noted that majority of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that most women who were pregnant in the community experienced some complications that could affect their health, their baby's health, or both (Mean=3.13, SD=1.06, CV=33.94). However, a big number of the respondents agreed to a great extent to the fact that women in their household delivered newborns with the help/aid of a skilled

birth attendant (Mean=3.83, SD=0.69, CV=18.13). On the other hand, to a moderate extent it was agreed that children in their household were fully immunized (Mean=3.13, SD=1.12, CV=35.94) and also to a moderate extent agreed that children under five years of age in their household were malnourished (Mean=3.18,SD=0.41, CV=12.95). This was noted in Table 4.17. The responses however had highest standard deviation showing the variability of the responses.

As indicated, the average skewness value for health data was 0.26 which is positive meaning positively skewed and is relatively near to zero which implies that the data on health is fairly symmetrical. This means that the values possessed a positive tail, the mean being to the right of the median. When the kurtosis is less than 3, then the dataset on health has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 2.73, this indicated that distribution of the data has lighter tails.

Table 4.17: Health Characteristics

Health	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Most women who are pregnant in my community experience some complications that can affect their health, their baby's health, or both	3.1321	1.0631	33.9429	0.0753	2.3464
Women in my household deliver new-borns with the help/aid of a skilled birth attendant	3.8302	0.6946	18.1339	0.0360	2.4654
Children in my household are fully immunized	3.1283	1.1242	35.9358	0.0934	2.2543
Children under five years of age in my household are malnourished	3.1774	0.4113	12.9453	1.1865	3.8355
Average	3.3170	0.8233	24.8206	0.2635	2.7254

Source: Primary Data

4.4.4.3 Income/Wealth

Above all, income/wealth was studied in Table 4.18, it was discovered to a moderate extent that majority of the respondents agreed to the fact that some of their household members stayed away from home (abroad) and sent money back and thus boosting their businesses (Mean=3.23, SD=1.30, CV=40.39). Also, most of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent that the business total assets and financial investments was less than KES 5,000,000 (Mean=3.18, SD=1.28, CV=40.20) while respondents to a great extent agreed that average sales turnover (income) per year was less than KES 500,000 (Mean=3.87, SD =0.74, CV=19.25).

On the other hand, to a great extent, it was agreed that members of their household were employed in the business (Mean=3.72, SD=0.82, CV=22.09). Similarly, a great number of the respondents agreed to a little extent that they used truck(s) in transporting their livestock to the market (Mean=2.22, SD=0.92, CV=41.44).

Above all, the average skewness value for income/wealth is -0.196 which is negative implying that data on income/wealth was negatively skewed and is relatively near to zero which implies that the data on income/wealth is fairly symmetrical. If the kurtosis is less than 3, it is said that the dataset has lighter tails than a normal distribution (less in the tails). Since the kurtosis value is 2.23, this indicated that distribution of the income/wealth data has lighter tails.

Table 4.18: Income/Wealth

Income/Wealth	Mean	Standard deviation	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Some of my household members stay away from home (abroad) and send money back and thus boosting this business	3.2264	1.3033	40.3941	-0.2394	1.9213
My business total assets and financial investments are less than KES 5,000,000	3.1774	1.2772	40.1977	-0.1924	1.9380
My average sales turnover (income) per year is less than KES 500,000	3.8679	0.7446	19.2512	-0.0036	2.2682
Members of my household are employed in this business	3.7226	0.8225	22.0944	-0.3223	2.8141
I use truck(s) in transporting my livestock to the market	2.2226	0.9225	41.4414	-0.2223	2.2141
Average	3.2434	1.0140	32.6758	-0.1960	2.2311

Source: Primary Data

4.5 Summary of the Descriptive Statistics

From the summary illustrated in Table 4.19, indigenous entrepreneurship (IE) measured in social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation had highest average mean score with the respondents agreeing to a moderate extent (Mean=3.31, SD=1.13, CV=34.37 %). This shows that micro and small livestock firms in Turkana County to a modest extent contributed to economic development. Post-conflict reconstruction (PCR) had the second highest average mean score (Mean=3.30, SD=1.12, CV=33.67). This implied that most respondents on post-conflict reconstruction to a moderate extent agreed with the statements. This suggests that the surveyed micro and small livestock firms in Turkana County benefited from post-conflict reconstruction measured in terms of eradicating war and infrastructure contributing to economic development.

Economic Development (ED) on the other hand was ranked the third with the moderate average mean score (Mean=3.29, SD=0.57, CV=27.81%). This means that the study agreed to a moderate extent on the statements of economic development measured in terms of education, health and income/wealth. This imply that entrepreneurs in firms surveyed believed their firms had moderately achieved economic development. Lastly, Globalization Dynamics (GD) had the lowest mean score even as the respondents agreeing on sub constructs to a moderate extent (Mean= 3.24, SD=0.79, CV=24.76 %).

A low score on globalization dynamics suggests that livestock firms in Turkana County lacked the requisite capacity to configure their internal routines to adapt and benefit onthe activities of the international community related to business performance. This further signifies that micro and small livestock firms in Turkana County were conservative and practiced traditional methods of operations embracing closed, localized, cohesive business practices isolating them from opening up to wider perspectives of development. Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE) had the highest standard deviation while Economic Development (ED) had the least standard deviation. Globalization Dynamics (GD) had the least coefficient of variation (CV=24.76%) whereas Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE) had the highest (CV=36.29%).

Table 4.19: Descriptive Statistics Summary

Variable	Mean	SD	CV
Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE)	3.3130	1.1340	34.3728
Post-Conflict reconstruction (PCR)	3.3007	1.1209	33.6742
Globalization Dynamics (GD)	3.2419	0.7875	24.7595
Economic Development (ED)	3.2853	0.5691	27.8101

Source: Primary Data

4.6 Correlation Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

4.6.1 Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to establish the relationships between indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics and economic development in Turkana County. This takes an aspect of determining the strength and direction of the link between two or more variables. The end result of correlation analysis is that the parametric statistic that ranges between -1 and + 1 with a correlation coefficient of -1 denoting absolutely connected variables within the negative means whereas +1 coefficient correlation denotes perfectly related variables within a positive way. A constant correlation of zero indicates no linear relationship among the variables. Testing of significance assists in establishing how reliable the association is, as shown in Table 4.20. The correlation coefficient (r) value, measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two continuous or ratio/scale variables.

Table 4.20: Pearson Correlation Analysis

Variable		Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE)	Post-Conflict reconstruction (PCR)	Globalization Dynamics (GD)	Economic Development (ED)
Indigenous entrepreneurship (IE)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed) n=265	1.000			
Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed) n=265	0.6477 (0.000)	1.000		
Globalization Dynamics (GD)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed) n=265	0.6809 (0.000)	0.5204 (0.002)	1.000	
Economic Development (ED)	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed) n=265	0.7713 (0.001)	0.8581 (0.000)	0.8011 (0.000)	1.000

Values in parenthesis are p values.

Source: Primary Data

The study revealed positive and significant correlations among all variables regardless whether they are independent or dependent variables. The relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was strong ($r=0.7713$, $p=0.001$) similar to the relationship between post-conflict reconstruction ($r=0.8581$, $p=0.000$) as well as with globalization dynamics ($r=0.8011$, $p=0.000$) and economic development. Also, the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and post- conflict reconstruction was moderate ($r=0.6477$, $p=0.000$) whereas the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics was found to be high ($r=0.6809$, $p=0.000$).

Lastly, the correlation between post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics was moderate ($r=0.5204$, $p=0.002$). The results suggest that economic development in Turkana County was significantly associated with indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics. The activities of the international community directly to the micro and small livestock businesses and post-conflict reconstruction in Turkana County significantly influence economic development.

4.6.2 Hypothesis Testing

The study analyzed the variables under study as presented through hypotheses. The statistical tests employed together with their corresponding interpretations are highlighted.

The null hypotheses are as follows;

H₀₁: There is no relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

H₀₂: Post-conflict reconstruction has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

H₀₃: Globalization dynamics has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

H₀₄: There is no joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County.

4.7 Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County

H₀₁: There is no relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

4.7.1 Assumptions for Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Before testing any hypothesis, the study first subjected the model into tests of various statistical assumptions. They include normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity.

4.7.1.1 Test for Normality

The Shapiro Wilk test for normality was conducted to test whether indigenous entrepreneurship variable was normally distributed. The null hypothesis was that the data did not come from a population that was not normally distributed. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is that the data originated from a normally distributed population. The test statistic is as shown in the Table 4.21.

Table 4.21: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk)

Variable	Statistic	df	P value
Indigenous entrepreneurship	1687	234	0.082

The result shows that the p-values for the indigenous entrepreneurship is greater than 0.05. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis that the variable was normally distributed at 5% level of significance. Therefore, regression was applied on the data considering that the data met the assumed conditions for application of simple linear regression analysis.

4.7.1.2 Test for Linearity

In testing whether the variables were linearly associated, an analysis for linearity was done. The null hypothesis for the test was that there is no linear relationship. The test statistic for linear relationship between the indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development (dependent variable) is shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Test for Linearity

Reference Variable: Economic development	Coefficient Correlation	of P-Value
Indigenous entrepreneurship	0.661	0.000

The results show indigenous entrepreneurship with a coefficient of correlation of 0.661. The value exceeds 0.5 meaning that there is a positive correlation. Economic development is the reference variable. The respective p-values of the respective coefficients of correlation are 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Thus, indigenous entrepreneurship has a significant positive correlation with economic development at five percent level of significance implying that they both move in the same direction which suggests a linear relationship.

4.7.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity refers to variation of the error terms across all the observations under study. The study used the Breusch Pagan test popularly known as Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity. Table 4.23 show that 12.9% is greater than 5% significance level which implies that heteroscedasticity is absent.

Table 4.23: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity

Variables: fitted values of economic development
chi2(1) = 2.30
Prob > chi2 = 0.129
Ho: Constant variance

4.7.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity

To test whether the level of multicollinearity in the estimated models would be tolerated, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used. The requirement is that value of VIF less than 10 means that the level of multicollinearity can be tolerated (Robinson & Schumacker, 2009). Since multicollinearity test is only applicable for regressions, only one VIF statistic is reported since the regression involve more only one independent variable. Results are in table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Multicollinearity Test

Variables	VIF
Indigenous entrepreneurship	2.09

The results show that the VIF for the proposed model is within the acceptable ranges of 1 to 10 (Robinson & Schumacker, 2009). This shows that indigenous entrepreneurship did not exhibit multicollinearity and regression analysis was then carried out.

4.7.2 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The purpose of the study was to highlight the influence of indigenous entrepreneurship on economic development in Turkana County. A hypothesis was put forward leading to testing of the relationship through simple linear regression model. The findings are tabulated in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25: Regression Results for Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.884	.771	.715	.0687		
ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sign.
1	Regression	423.12	1	423.12	129.39	.000
	Residual	862.02	264	3.27		
	Total	1285.14	265			

a.

Coefficients

b. coefficients

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t-stat	Sig.
(Constant)	.314	.157		2.00	.036
Indigenous entrepreneurship	.865	.064	.689**	13.56	.000

a. Dependent variable: Economic Development

b. Predictor: (Constant), Indigenous Entrepreneurship

****Significance level of 5 percent.**

Source: Primary Data

The study used coefficient of determination to evaluate the model fitness. This is the percent of the variation in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variable(s). The model had an average coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.771 which implied that 77.1% of the variations in economic development are explained by changes in indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County. The study thus concludes that estimation of the proposed model is fit and that the estimates are not biased.

The study further tested the significance of the model by use of ANOVA technique. From the ANOVA statistics, the study established the regression model had a significance level of 0.00% which is an indication that the data was ideal for making a conclusion on the population parameters as the value of significance (p-value) was less than 5%. The calculated value was greater than the critical value (F=129.39, and p value=0.000) an indication that indigenous entrepreneurship has a significant effect on economic development in Turkana County. The significance value was less than 0.05 indicating that the model was significant.

To test the first hypothesis, a simple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the extent to which indigenous entrepreneurship influenced economic development. The composite index of the indigenous entrepreneurship dimensions and economic development was computed and a bivariate regression analysis performed to establish the influence of indigenous entrepreneurship. The relevant results are presented in Table 4.25.

From the results, indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development were found to have a positive relationship. Holding indigenous entrepreneurship constant, economic development increases by 0.314 units. In particular, the result showed that for a unit rise in indigenous entrepreneurship, economic development increased significantly by 0.689 units holding post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics constant. The following was the estimated and significant model;

$$ED = 0.314 + 0.689IE \dots\dots\dots 4.1$$

The model above illustrates the extent to which significant factor that is indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises influence economic development in Turkana County. From the significance obtained from the p-value, the results implies that the null hypothesis of no significant effect is rejected.

4.8 Moderating Influence of Post-Conflict Reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County

H₀₂: Post-conflict reconstruction has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

4.8.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To test the second hypothesis, a regression analysis was done to establish the extent to which post-conflict reconstruction moderated the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development. Before testing any hypothesis, the study first subjected the model into tests of various assumptions. Assumptions include normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity.

4.8.1.1 Test for Normality

The Shapiro Wilk test for normality was conducted to test whether post-conflict reconstruction was normally distributed. The null hypothesis was that the data did not come from a population that was not normally distributed. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is that the data originated from a normally distributed population. The test statistic is as shown in table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)

Variable	Statistic	df	P value
Post-conflict reconstruction	1501	234	0.160

The result shows that the p-values for the post-conflict reconstruction is greater than 0.05. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis that the variable was normally distributed at 5% level of significance. Therefore, regression was applied on the data considering that the data met the assumed conditions for application of simple linear regression analysis.

4.8.1.2 Test for Linearity

In testing whether the variables were linearly associated, an analysis for linearity was done. The null hypothesis for the test was that there is no linear relationship. The test statistic for linear relationship between post-conflict reconstruction and economic development (dependent variable) is shown in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27: Test for Linearity

Reference	Variable:	Coefficient	of P-Value
Economic development	Correlation		
Post-Conflict Reconstruction	0.501		0.000

The results show post-conflict reconstruction with a coefficient of correlation of 0.501. The value exceeds 0.5 meaning that there is a positive correlation. Economic development is the dependent variable. The p-values of the respective coefficients of correlation are 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Thus, the Post-conflict reconstruction variable has a significant positive correlation with economic development at five percent level of significance implying that they both move in the same direction which suggests a linear relationship.

4.8.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity refers to variation of the error terms across all the observations under study. The study used the Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity. Table 4.28 show that 7.1% is greater than 5% significance level which implies that heteroscedasticity is absent.

Table 4.28: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity

Variables: fitted values of economic development
chi2(1) = 2.2
Prob > chi2 = 0.071

Ho: Constant variance

4.8.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity

To test whether the level of multicollinearity in the estimated models would be tolerated, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used. The finding is stated in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29: Multicollinearity Test

Variables	VIF
Indigenous entrepreneurship	2.13
Post-conflict reconstruction	1.45

The results shows that the VIF for the proposed model that is 2.13 and 1.45 are within the acceptable ranges of 1 to 10. This shows that both indigenous entrepreneurship and post-conflict reconstruction did not exhibit multicollinearity and regression analysis could then be carried out.

4.8.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The purpose of this section is to highlight the moderating influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. A hypothesis was put forward leading to testing of the relationship through multiple linear regression model. The result in Table 4.30 on the moderating influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was computed via three steps.

Table 4.30: Moderation Influence of Post-conflict reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous entrepreneurship and Economic Development Model Summary

R						
Model	R	Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.884 ^b	.771	.715	.0687		
2	.979 ^c	.976	.835	.0781		
3	.981 ^d	.978	.912	.1691		

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	423.12	1	423.12	129.39	.000 ^b
	Residual	862.02	264	3.27		
	Total	1285.14	265			
2	Regression	283.064	2	141.532	50.224	.000 ^c
	Residual	583.334	263	2.818		
	Total	866.398	265			
3	Regression	114.169	3	38.056	63.852	.000 ^d
	Residual	156.152	262	.596		
	Total	270.321	265			

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error Sig	Beta	T	
1	(Constant)	1.863	.214		8.702	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	.562	.052	.742	10.733	.000
2	(Constant)	.411	.136		3.022	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	.524	.114	.453	4.58	.000
	Post-conflict reconstruction	.487	.107	.449	4.55	.000
3	(Constant)	2.563	.288		8.899	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	.748	.177	.482	4.226	.000
	Post-conflict reconstruction	.387	.179	.218	2.162	.034
	Indigenous entrepreneurship_post-conflict reconstruction interaction	-.293	.112	-.222	-2.616	.027

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship

c. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction

d. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, Indigenous entrepreneurship Post-conflict reconstruction interaction

**Significance level of 5 percent.

Source: Primary data

In model one the results shows that the association between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was moderate and significant ($R=.884^a$, $R^2=0.771$, $F=129.39$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$). In model two ($R= .979^a$, $R^2=.976$, $F=50.224$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) which was strong and significant and in model three ($R= .981^a$, $R^2=0.978$, $F=63.852$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) which is strong and significant at 5% level, suggesting presence of a moderating effect in model three after an interaction term is introduced. From the findings, the respective effects of indigenous entrepreneurship and post- conflict reconstruction in the third model after introduction of an interaction term maintained to be statistically significant thus confirming a presence of moderation effect of post-conflict reconstruction.

In addition to reporting the overall significance in the third model, the value of the interaction term (PCR*IE) had a negative and significant influence ($\beta=-.293$, $t=2.616$, $p<.05$). According to Mackinnon et al., (2007) if the coefficient of the interaction term is statistically different from zero, then there is significant moderation effect between the variables. From the results, it is evident that the change in variance of economic development accounted for (ΔR^2) was equal to .077 (.912 - .835) after the inclusion of the interaction term (model 3). Most importantly, the interaction term was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) indicating that post-conflict reconstruction had significant moderation effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. This finding thus rejected the hypothesis that there is no significant moderating effect of post-conflict reconstruction on the association between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County, Kenya.

4.9 Moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County

H₀₃: Globalization dynamics has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

4.9.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To test the third hypothesis, a multiple linear regression analysis was done to establish the extent to which globalization dynamics moderated the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Before testing any hypothesis, the study also subjected the model into tests of various assumptions. Assumptions include normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity.

4.9.1.1 Test for Normality

The Shapiro Wilk test for normality was conducted to test whether globalization dynamics was normally distributed. The null hypothesis was that the data did not come from a population that was not normally distributed. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is that the data originated from a normally distributed population. The test statistic is as shown in the table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)

Variable	Statistic	df	P value
Globalization Dynamics	0.832	234	0.129

The result shows that the p-values for the globalization dynamics is greater than 0.05. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis that the variable was normally distributed at 5% level of significance. Therefore, regression was applied on the data considering that the data met the assumed conditions for application of simple linear regression analysis.

4.9.1.2 Test for Linearity

In testing whether the variables were linearly associated, an analysis for linearity was done. The null hypothesis for the test was that there is no linear relationship. The test statistic for linear relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development (dependent variable) is shown in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Test for Linearity

Reference	Variable:	Coefficient	of P-Value
Economic development		Correlation	
Globalization Dynamics		0.506	0.000

The results show globalization dynamics with a coefficient of correlation of 0.506. The value exceeds 0.5 meaning that there is a positive correlation. Economic development is the reference variable. The respective p-values of the respective coefficients of correlation are 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Thus, the globalization dynamics variable has a significant positive correlation with economic development at five percent level of significance implying that they both move in the same direction which suggests a linear relationship.

4.9.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity refers to variation of the error terms across all the observations under study. The study used the Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity. Table 4.33 show that 11.7% is greater than 5% significance level which implies that heteroscedasticity is absent.

Table 4.33: Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity

Variables: fitted values of economic development
chi2(1) = 2.59
Prob > chi2 = 0.117

Ho: Constant variance

4.9.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity

To test whether the level of multicollinearity in the estimated models would be tolerated, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used. Findings are as presented in table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Multicollinearity Test

Variables	VIF
Indigenous Entrepreneurship	4.25
Globalization Dynamics	2.42

The results shows that the VIFs (4.25 and 2.42) for the proposed model are within the acceptable ranges of 1 to 10. This shows that indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics did not exhibit multicollinearity and regression analysis was then carried out.

4.9.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This section explores the moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. A corresponding hypothesis was put forward leading to testing of the relationship through multiple linear regression model. Table 4.35 on the moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was computed via three steps.

Table 4.35: Moderation Effect of Globalization Dynamics on the Relationship between Indigenous entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.884 ^b	.771	.715	.0687		
2	.997 ^c	.992	.913	.0468		
3	.998 ^d	.993	.915	.1083		
ANOVA^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	423.12	1	423.12	129.39	.000 ^b
	Residual	862.02	264	3.27		
	Total	1285.14	265			
2	Regression	576.258	2	288.129	108.136	.000 ^c
	Residual	701.111	263	2.666		
	Total	1277.369	265			
3	Regression	786.972	3	262.324	98.13	.000 ^d
	Residual	700.326	262	2.673		
	Total	1487.298	265			
Coefficients^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	1.863	.214.		8.702.	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	.562	.052	.742	10.733	.000
2	(Constant)	1.125	.261		4.31	.000
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.265	.408	-.044	-.65	.518
	Globalization dynamics	.945	.021	.934	45.00	.000
3	(Constant)	1.599	.720		2.221	.002
	Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.097	.050	-.072	-1.940	.057
	Globalization dynamics	-.952	.472	-.101	-2.017	.027
	Indigenous entrepreneurship_	.075	.037	2.220	2.030	.018
	Globalization dynamics interaction					

- a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship
- c. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, Globalization dynamics
- d. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous entrepreneurship, Globalization dynamics, Indigenous entrepreneurship Globalization dynamics interaction

****Significance level of 5 percent. Source: Primary data**

The result in Table 4.35 on the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was computed via three steps. In model one the result shows that the association between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was moderate and significant ($R=.884^a$, $R^2=0.771$, $F=129.39$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$). In model two ($R=.997^a$, $R^2=.992$, $F=108.136$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) which was strong and significant and in model three ($R=.998^a$, $R^2=0.993$, $F=98.13$, $P\text{-value}<0.05$) which is strong and significant at 5% level, suggesting presence of a moderating effect in model three after an interaction term is introduced. From the findings, the respective effects of indigenous entrepreneurship and globalization dynamics in the third model after introduction of an interaction term maintained to be statistically significant thus confirming a presence of moderation effect of globalization dynamics.

In addition to reporting the overall significance in the third model, the value of the interaction term (IE*GD) had a positive and significant influence ($\beta=.075$, $t=2.222$, $p<.05$). The fact that the coefficient of the interaction term is statistically different from zero, then we follow Mackinnon et al., (2007) and conclude that there is significant moderation effect between the variables. From the results, it is evident that the change in variance of economic development accounted for (ΔR^2) was equal to .002 (.915 -.913) after the inclusion of the interaction term (model 3). Most importantly, the interaction term was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) indicating that globalization dynamics had significant moderation effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. This finding thus rejected the hypothesis that there is no significant moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the association between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County, Kenya.

4.10 Joint Effect of Indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development in Turkana County

H₀₄: There is no joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County.

4.10.1 Assumptions for Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In the fourth and last hypothesis, the study introduced both post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics into the model and tested their joint effect on economic development in Turkana County. To test the hypothesis, a regression analysis was done to establish the extent to which indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, and globalization dynamics influence economic development. Before testing any hypothesis, the study first subjected the model into tests of various assumptions. Assumptions include normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity.

4.10.1.1 Test for Normality

The Shapiro Wilk test for normality was conducted to test whether indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics were normally distributed. The null hypothesis was that the data did not come from a population that was not normally distributed. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is that the data originated from a normally distributed population. The test statistic is as shown in the table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk test)

Variable	Statistic	df	P value
Indigenous entrepreneurship	1211	225	0.090
Post-conflict reconstruction	1013	236	0.101
Globalization dynamics	1001	266	0.223

The result shows that the p-values for the explanatory variables that is 0.09, 0.101, and 0.223 are greater than 0.05. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis that the variables were normally distributed at 5% level of significance. Therefore, regression was applied on the data considering that the data met the assumed conditions for application of multiple linear regression analysis.

4.10.1.2 Test for Linearity

In testing whether the variables were linearly associated, an analysis for linearity was done. The null hypothesis for the test was that there is no linear relationship. The test statistic for linear relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics and economic development (dependentvariable) is shown in Table 4.37.

Table 4.37: Test for Linearity

Reference	Variable:	Coefficient	of P-Value
Economic development	Correlation		
Indigenous entrepreneurship	0.572		0.000
Post-conflict reconstruction	0.731		0.000
Globalization dynamics	0.642		0.000

Source: Primary Data

The results show joint linearity of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics. The values exceed 0.5 meaning that there is a positive correlation. Economic development is the reference variable. The respective p-values of the respective coefficients of correlation are 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. Thus, the explanatory variables (indigenous entrepreneurship, post- conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics) have a significant positive correlation with economic development at five percent level of significance implying that they all move in the same direction which suggests a linear relationship.

4.10.1.3 Test for Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity refers to variation of the error terms across all the observations under study. The study used the Cook-Weisberg test for heteroscedasticity. Table 4.38 show that 11.1% is greater than 5% significance level which implies that heteroscedasticity is absent.

Table 4.38: Breusch-Pagan Test for Heteroscedasticity

Variables: fitted values of economic development
chi2(1) = 2.1
Prob > chi2 = 0.111

Ho: Constant variance

4.10.1.4 Test for Multicollinearity

To test whether the level of multicollinearity in the estimated models would be tolerated, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used. The finding is stated in Table 4.39.

Table 4.39: Multicollinearity Test

Variables	VIF
Indigenous entrepreneurship	1.15
Post-conflict reconstruction	2.35
Globalization dynamics	3.33

The results shows that the VIF for the proposed model that is 1.15, 2.35 and 3.33 are within the acceptable ranges of 1 to 10. This shows that indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics did not exhibit multicollinearity and regression analysis was then carried out.

4.10.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The purpose of this section was to highlight the effect of joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County. A hypothesis was proposed leading to testing of the relationship through multiple linear regression model. The findings are tabulated in Table 4.40.

Table 4.40: Regression Results for Joint Effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.999	.998	.855	.0359	
ANOVA					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square F	Sign.
1	Regression	898.974	3	299.658	.000
	Residual	1321.7	262	5.045	
	Total	2220.674	265		
Coefficients					
b coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t-stat	Sig.
(Constant)	.449	.152		2.95	.005
Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.301	.169	-.234	-1.78	.076
Post-conflict reconstruction	.387	.173	.158**	2.24	.028
Globalization dynamics	.975	.029	.913**	33.62	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics

****Significance level of 5 percent.**

Source: Primary Data

The study used coefficient of determination to evaluate the model fitness. The study results (Table 4.40) revealed that indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics highly explained economic development in Turkana County. This is based on the value for coefficient of determination which was 0.998 and adjusted to 0.855. Therefore, they explained 99.8% of variations in economic development. This implies that the three independent variables had a strong relationship with economic development. From these fit statistics, the study concludes that estimation of the multiple regression model could proceed and that estimates are not biased.

From the ANOVA statistics, the study established the regression model had a significance level of 0.00% which is an indication that the data was ideal for making a conclusion on the population parameters as the value of significance (p-value) was less than 5%. The calculated value was greater than the critical value ($F=59.4$, $p\text{ value}=0.000$) an indication that indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had a joint and significant influence on economic development in Turkana County. The significance value was less than 0.05 indicating that the model was significant.

A Multiple linear regression analysis was done to establish the extent to which indigenous entrepreneurship, post- conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics influenced economic development. The composite index of the indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics dimensions as well as economic development was computed and a multiple regression analysis performed to establish the

influence. The relevant results are presented in Table 4.40. According to the results on joint effects of the three variables (indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics), it was found that indigenous entrepreneurship had a negative relationship on economic development while post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had positive effects on economic development.

Holding indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics constant, economic development increases by 0.449 units. The findings also revealed that a unit rise in indigenous entrepreneurship led to a decrease in economic development by 0.234 units holding other factors constant. However, the effect was not statistically significant. On the other hand, it was established that a unit increase in post-conflict reconstruction led to a significant rise in economic development by 0.158 units holding other factors constant. Also, a unit increase in globalization dynamics led to a significant rise in economic development by 0.913 units holding other factors constant. The following was the estimated model;

$$ED = 0.449 - 0.234IE + 0.158PCR + 0.913GD \dots\dots\dots 4.4$$

Further, in equation 4.4, indicates the magnitude to which the three factors influence economic development albeit with different significance effect just like in the third hypothesis. Comparing equation 4.1 and equation 4.4 either in terms of magnitude, or significance or direction, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics have positively contributed in promoting economic development. Nevertheless, the F test results demonstrate joint significance.

4.11 Chapter Summary

The findings revealed that a relationship exists between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development, though weak compared to the other variables. Post-conflict reconstruction moderated the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development whereas globalization dynamics influence as a moderator was higher than post-conflict reconstruction. Lastly, the findings revealed that, jointly, indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had a significant influence on economic development in Turkana County.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the major findings of the study, discussion on theory and practice. Also, the chapter discusses how the findings relate to existing theory and findings from similar studies. In other words, the findings are discussed in line with the literature in order to establish the extent to which they relate to existing knowledge. The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

The first objective sought to assess the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.

The second objective was to establish the moderating effect of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. The third objective, established the moderating effect of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. The fourth objective was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

The study established significant correlations among the study variables. Indigenous entrepreneurship (measured in terms of social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation) and economic development were correlated. This showed that there is a relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The results demonstrated that indigenous entrepreneurship is a strong component for economic development. The study further established that, post-conflict reconstruction (absence of war and infrastructure) was positively correlated with economic development. From the summary descriptive statistics, post-conflict reconstruction was revealed to have a moderate mean score, supporting the fact that eradication of war and enhancing infrastructure influence economic development.

The moderating effect of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County was supported. This suggests that micro and small livestock enterprises depend on post-conflict reconstruction as a significant moderator on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. Globalization dynamics mentioned by Yeung (2002) was positively related to economic development. The variable had a high correlation coefficient with economic development. This demonstrated that the micro and small livestock enterprises should consider and adapt to the changes in the globalization dynamics when making key strategic investment decisions, as this can influence economic development.

The study shows that there was a significant correlation between globalization dynamics and economic development. The results suggested that the globalization dynamics factors play a crucial role in influencing economic development in Turkana County. Due to the unique characteristics of micro and small livestock enterprises, thenone should consider

reviewing processes in line with changes in the globalization dynamics for efficiency and competitiveness in the market. By considering globalization dynamics, micro and small livestock enterprises can keep abreast with the changing demands in the economy, and develop new products and services that will meet the needs and wants of foreign markets. The results demonstrated that globalization dynamics factors affect the strength and direction of indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development relationship.

5.2 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Objective one of the study was meant to establish the influence of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises on economic development within Turkana County, Kenya. This objective was achieved by testing hypothesis *H₀₁, that, there is no relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County*. The study correlated as well as regressed economic development against indigenous entrepreneurship variables. Correlation analysis determined the strength and direction of the relationship between the variables; indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The results indicate that indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development were highly correlated and statistically significant. In addition, regression results showed that indigenous entrepreneurship had a significant influence on economic development in Turkana County.

The implication is that micro and small enterprises are sensitive to indigenous entrepreneurship as they contribute to economic development through increasing the extent of the market, promoting specialization, creating employment, producing and commercializing high-quality innovations leading to productivity growth as alluded by

(Luiz, 2010; Boufaden, 2013; Kritikos, 2014; Dana, 2015). The findings from the estimated model revealed that indigenous entrepreneurship significantly influenced economic development positively. With a conducive institutional environment which does not hinder legal entrepreneurial activities then entrepreneurs are able to establish industrious ventures that are beneficial to the society (Luiz, 2010).

Indigenous entrepreneurship remains a critical factor in micro and small livestock enterprises. Local entrepreneurs contribute a lot in the structural transformation of an economy based on services and manufacturing. According to Gries & Naude (2010) it involves significant changes to methods of production, spearheaded by entrepreneurs who provide innovative inputs (Boutillier, 2013), permitting specialization and raising productivity and employment. This view is also supported by Naude (2013) who posit that potential entrepreneurs therefore lack incentives to start new organizations leading to the economy getting stuck in this underdevelopment trap, where primitive methods of production are used. The findings are in tandem with extant literature which suggest that social and cultural embeddedness and innovation are primary determinants for growth; and that, innovative inputs, permits specialization and raises productivity and employment (Sage, 1993; Peretto, 1999; Gries & Naude, 2010).

5.3 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction and Economic Development

The second objective of the study was to establish the moderating influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. This objective was achieved by testing

hypothesis H_{02} , *that, post-conflict reconstruction has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County.* The findings revealed that indigenous entrepreneurship and post-conflict reconstruction tended to be highly correlated with economic development. The stepwise regression results indicate that there existed a moderating influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development.

The implication is that post-conflict reconstruction positively and indirectly influences economic development through enhancing entrepreneurship which acts as a stimulus to struggling economies. Thus, post-conflict reconstruction is a tool for rebuilding of the economy and stimulation of the private sector, agreeing with Constantine (2017) that institutions are the fundamental cause of economic performance. Institutions created by post-conflict reconstruction activities therefore, influence the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development.

The study finding is in line with Audretsch and Kelibach (2008) growth model which measures the impact of entrepreneurship on growth, that is illustrated as; $Y_i = K_i L_i R_i E_i$ where Y_i is economic performance (GDP), K_i entrepreneurship capital, L_i labour, R_i regional research and development intensity and E_i is regions endowment in entrepreneurship capital reflecting post-conflict reconstruction institutional factors. Welfens (2013) growth model, illustrated as; $Y = K, L, H, A, N, T, \Omega, M/P, E, \phi$, representing capital, unskilled and skilled labour, technology, infrastructure capital, telecommunications, technological specialization, real money balances, energy and

institutional capital respectively, reflects institutional factors as influencing long term growth. An efficient set of institutions (ϕ) created by post-conflict reconstruction for example the legal system, boosts the overall economy.

Literature suggests that armed conflict is to some degree international (Khalaf, 2020) in that the players do not operate in isolation though by nature these conflicts are civil wars (Bray, 2005; Popoola, 2021). The study established that post-conflict reconstruction moderates the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. This is because the null hypothesis was rejected. Swartz (2004) alludes that in such cases like post-conflict Cambodia, the main providers of electric power have been small local entrepreneurs and Thai companies since the political and regulatory risks for multinationals are too high. Repairing war-damaged infrastructure in order to reactivate the local economy is a challenge for all post-conflict countries (Earnest & Dickie, 2012) requiring a multi agency approach.

Further, continued conflict has generated strong incentive dynamics for non-productive and destructive entrepreneurship in Afghanistan for survival. According to Tommaso, Saeed and Savona (2009) numerous warlords and people of influence have benefited handsomely from the conflict by getting involved in the many physical reconstruction projects that require local counterparts and contractors to be implemented. The overall finding was that post-conflict reconstruction moderates the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County.

5.4 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development

The third objective of the study was to determine the moderating influence of globalization dynamics factor on indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. This objective was achieved by testing hypothesis H_{03} , *that, globalization dynamics has no moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County*. It was observed that economic development was positively correlated with indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and globalization dynamics.

The stepwise regression results indicate that there existed a moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development. The results suggested that the globalization dynamics factors play a crucial role in influencing the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The results demonstrated that globalization dynamics factors affect the strength and direction of indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development relationship. The selected globalization dynamics factors mentioned by Soubbotina, Tatyana and Sheram(2000), Yeung (2002) and Usman, Syeda and Mubashir (2014), among them; specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid, positively related to economic development.

This demonstrated that the micro and small livestock enterprises should consider and adapt to the changes in the globalization dynamics when making key strategic investment decisions as this can influence economic development. This augured well with the propositions of institutional theory where either regulatory, social and/or cultural influences are seen as drivers for survival and legitimacy of an organization, promoting its

success rather than focusing on organizational micro factors. This view is shared by De Martino (2000) and Tiemstra (2007) who established that globalization should result in the reduction of poverty without compromising the wellbeing of ordinary people such that benefits of growth should not accrue only to the affluent. Growth resulting from globalization must benefit all.

5.5 Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Globalization

Dynamics and Economic Development

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction, and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County, different from their individual effects. This objective was achieved by testing hypothesis *H₀₄, that, there is no joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County.* The results based on the quantitative analysis show that jointly, indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors influence economic development given their overall significance test. Individually, however, globalization dynamics exhibited the biggest influence.

The study therefore concluded that the joint effect was different from the individual effects and that jointly, the three variables have a greater effect on economic development than individually. The findings are supported by empirical studies which confirmed that no single factor is responsible for firm and economic performance but it is instead dependent on many different factors (Okeyo 2013; Kithusi, 2015). In this study the different variables were; indigenous entrepreneurship, globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction. The results confirm that an economy such as that of Turkana County, go through challenges and multiplicity of factors in an effort to develop.

According to Collier et al. (2003) “countries typically benefit from widespread publicity and international goodwill immediately after the end of a conflict”, a period characterized by both high political and security risks for international companies. Those companies likely to operate at this time are involved in physical reconstruction. Construction and engineering companies are involved in rebuilding major transportation networks and electricity generating plants. Two to three years after conflict countries attracts minimal FDI especially production of electricity which may pick after six years (Schwartz et al., 2004). In Turkana County, conflict however, have continued for decades without rehabilitation and development only promoting relief work and conflict management hindering post-conflict reconstruction and development.

5.6 Summary of the Results

This chapter has examined the four hypotheses covered in this study. Each of the four study variables had a number of indicators which were assessed individually and later combined into composite indexes. Multiple regression technique was used to test the relationship between the study variables. The hypotheses were tested at 5 percent level of significance. The study conclusively failed to reject the alternative hypotheses. The first hypothesis was not rejected (relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development). The second hypothesis testing moderation of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was not rejected either. The third hypothesis testing moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development was also not rejected. Lastly, the joint influence of the first, second and third variables on economic development was not rejected.

CHAPTER SIX

CASE STUDIES

6.1 Introduction

Detailed analysis of the performance of the businesses in the case studies is presented in this chapter. Businesses discussed in this chapter are equally distributed among the four main (primary) markets of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokichar. These cases are used as evidence to support thesis conceptual framework and the four specific objectives of this study.

Information obtained from the case studies was analyzed by way of focus group discussions and thematic conceptual content analysis. The findings obtained from the cases was compared (triangulation) with results from the survey data testing the objectives of the study hypothesis, to see whether the findings were in agreement with theories grounding this study and the literature reviewed. The actual business operations of the four firms triangulate both the literature review and data gathered through the questionnaire.

6.2 Case One: Mieebo Livestock Traders

Mieebo Livestock traders a sole proprietor type of business was founded in 1997 at Kalkol, a small settlement in Turkana County later transferring operations to Lodwar. The firm was started by Mr. John Mieebo who is the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Mieebo grew up seeing and admiring his mother a business woman in butchery. His mother sold livestock meat at Kalkol and the proceeds of this enterprise she used in buying food, clothing and educating her children. Mr. Mieebo was thus influenced to start his own business. He is married with five children. Prior to starting the business Mr. Mieebo was employed at a hotel in Lodwar

town, washing dishes, cooking and earned KES 400 a month. It is from his employer and his mother that he learned the technique of doing business. From his savings of KES 600, Mr. Mieebo started his business by buying a goat at KES 600 which he sold at KES 700. With a profit of KES100 he continued investing in buying sheep and goats in Lodwar growing the business. He also ventured in selling blooms and mats in Western Kenya increasing his capital which he invested in livestock business. Mr. Mieebo found livestock business easy to operate compared with hotel. He grew up keeping livestock and when he saved some money from his business in Western Kenya, he was able to buy thirty (30) goats. He mixed these goats with his herd at Kalkol waiting for the market or until the animals could fetch good prices. Starting Mieebo enterprises was necessity driven where he would buy livestock in the surrounding reserves (itinerant) at discount prices and sell them in the main markets of Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichar or Lokichoggio. In Lodwar Mieebo Livestock traders operate at a holding ground where they keep their livestock while waiting for market. In these temporary holding grounds, the animals are fed, watered and attended by veterinary officers for those that could be sick.

In 2000 Mieebo Livestock traders was registered as a sole proprietorship formalizing it, creating an edge over majority of its competitors who remained informal. Due to significant expansion of Mieebo Livestock Mr. John Mieebo was elected the chairman of Lodwar Livestock Marketing Association from 2011 by the members. The firm is registered with the Kenya revenue Authority (KRA) to enable tax compliance, has opened a bank account with a local bank and obtained the necessary trading license including CESS.

6.2.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship

Social embeddedness has been referred to as the nature of interpersonal relations and therefore, social networks and personal relations between all actors involved in the

performance of an economic activity where trust is taken to be the glue in these relationships referred as confidence in the continuation of mutually satisfying relationships. Socially embedded elements of trust, memberships of groups, relationships and networks were observed in the business operations of Mieebo Livestock traders. Mieebo livestock traders is a member of Lodwar Livestock Marketing Association. The enterprise enjoys working relationships with co-ethnic networks such as Kraals (arurum/ng'arurumio), and participate in external abiding traditional peace ceremony events.

Kraals are groups of about 200 men with their wives and children who move from one area (interior) to settle temporarily in another region (trading centers) in search of human and livestock resources. These people boost enterprises wherever they go by buying and selling livestock and livestock products. They move with the warriors (Ng'oroks) who defend the kraal from external aggression. When the 'Ng'oroks' meet with other age mates, they ceremonially brag of their achievements in terms of defending their livestock (increasing their herds for business) and enhance the importance of being warriors through song and dance 'edong'a'. Mieebo livestock traders exploited effectively the benefits of social embeddedness reflected in trust, social networks and co-ethnic memberships promoting economic development through indigenous entrepreneurship. In his argument based on different spheres of trust, John Mieebo explains the importance of bonding, bridging and linking in social embeddedness.

John recognizes the importance of being a member of a reference peer group in sharing business resources within social networks. Cultural embeddedness rates strongly in the scale

of priorities of MIEEEBO Livestock traders. It refers to how collective understanding shapes strategies and goals and sets limits to economic rationality involving enterprise relations with the wider community where economic activities are carried out. MIEEEBO business operations demonstrated elements of cultural networks such as common culture and values which are an important source of trust, a level ground for personal contacts and favourable economic relations. The management and employees of MIEEEBO livestock traders belongs and practice common culture and values like the indigenous peoples of Turkana County.

They participate in the traditional wedding ceremonies, male traditional passage events and traditional cultural dance events. They participate in the cultural festival celebrated yearly. For a man to be given a wife to marry he has to pay 200 goats meaning he has to work hard and obtain wealth to participate in this ceremony. These traditional ceremonies affect livestock businesses positively in that they involve heavy consumption of the products which has to be purchased from the traders especially by the affluent Turkana's. There is increased contribution of culture, heritage and arts towards socioeconomic development.

MIEEEBO Livestock traders' participation in these cultural activities is an important source of trust and social networks. The firm understands the benefits of common culture and values including community norms and taboos for economic development. John MIEEEBO believes in Turkana taboos that promotes sale of livestock such as livestock that repeatedly miscarriages 'akiyeun ang'ibaren' is supposed to be sold. To show the importance of cultural embeddedness for this business, MIEEEBO concludes with the proverb; No one defecates depending on someone's economic achievement 'jbore aitwan a nice nyicakunia

acuno'. This proverb emphasizes the importance of hard work to acquire wealth.

Innovation does not rank very highly in the scale of priorities of MIEEEBO livestock traders. The firm has no record of any patent, registered trademark of products/services with Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI), World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) or African Regional Intellectual Property Office (ARIPO). The products/services in this business are not unique despite the fact that the name of the business is registered. To differentiate its products MIEEEBO uses a distinctive colour to mark their livestock, while those taken to the interior waiting for market and better prices, they are distinguished through clan branding.

6.2.2 MIEEEBO Benefits in Post-Conflict Reconstruction

National and County governments, women and elders have worked with PEACE III to promote peace, a concept that is supported by MIEEEBO enterprises. MIEEEBO benefits by doing business in a peaceful environment. Turkana County government aims to achieve peace both internal and cross border with a view of achieving conducive environment for economic development. Turkana County administration, the government of Kenya, non-governmental organizations as well as donors have initiated various peace building and conflict management programmes which have positively impacted the operations of MIEEEBO Livestock traders. The Peace Directorate Unit in Turkana County has developed policy on managing conflict and reconciliation. This has resulted in better planning and coordination of peace building initiatives.

Peace building structures and institutions has been operationalized leading to improved management of conflicts at the grassroots. Local structures supporting peace are in place. The National Steering Committee (NSC) an organization mandated to spearhead peace and manage conflict has led processes aimed at strengthening safety and

reconciliation in Kenya, which are being formalized by the National Peace Policy (NPP). The County government of Turkana in coordination with this national initiative has led to effective peace building. The County has institutionalized local peace structures such as the Sub-County Peace Committee (SCPC), the County Peace Forum(CPF) and County-based early warning and early response systems. The county has taken lead in the control of small arms through the County Task Forces (CTF's) on small arms.

The County also spearheads reconciliation and healing among the warring communities strengthening the need for community peace agreements. The county has resettled conflict displaced peoples through the resettlement infrastructural programme. Improved peace structures complementing peace through cross border peace dividend programmes have been initiated. In the interior where conflict is rampant the County government has established 10,000 hectares of land under pasture and fodder production. The County government has initiated the development and improvement of livestock feeds and established livestock multiplication and breeding centers. The Catholic diocese of Lodwar works with Lodwar LMA and Livestock farmers on livestock improvement through capacity and pasture development to increase per capita production.

The diocese undertakes disease surveillance, vaccination and deworming. In 2014, the Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organization (TWADO) in collaboration with the community appointed 30 peace envoys to champion peace initiatives in Turkana Central supported by International Organization for Migration (IOM). The 30 envoys partner with others involved in peace initiatives including local administrators, non-governmental organizations and County government peace representatives. The envoys have initiated establishments of peace clubs in schools to instill peace values among school children. They also report any form of criminality among members of the public including

from their neighbouring Counties and sub-Counties to the local authorities.

The livestock sale yards in Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokichar have been established and are operational. To boost MSEs after conflict the County government complement in livestock vaccination, deworming and treatment. Livestock disease surveillance missions are also in operation. To safeguard human and animal health and improve livestock trade veterinary services have been put in place. This enhances livestock health management and increases per capita productivity of which Meebo is a beneficiary.

6.2.3 Meebo's Globalization Dynamics Environment

Meebo livestock traders operate under high influence of the international environment most especially the activities of the international community in enhancing trade, peace and post-conflict reconstruction. Their activities therefore affect the operation of Meebo livestock traders. PEACE III funded by USAID spearheads regional conflict transformation programme in partnership with Mercy Corps. PEACE III contributes to stability in the horn of Africa region by enhancing linkages among various organizations involved in managing conflict locally, nationally and within the region. PEACE III aims at promoting an integrated multi-level approach to peace building, addressing conflict along Kenya/Somalia, Kenya/Ethiopia, Kenya/South Sudan and Kenya/Uganda borders.

Arbaminch resolutions involved talks between the local governments of Dassenach of Ethiopia and Turkana of Kenya initiating peace between the two communities. The two communities are now living together and trading in livestock and sharing resources amicably. Families have been reunited and children who have been lost are returned where previously such children would have been killed by the enemy community. PEACE III has

conducted trauma healing as a social reconciliation tool, important in developing trust, enabling forgiveness and positions individuals to engage with others in reconciliation and socioeconomic activities. Peace initiative programmes support the development and implementation of frameworks of cooperation along the Kenya/Uganda and Kenya/Ethiopia borders.

The agreements focus on resource sharing, compensation and alternative dispute mechanism enhancing cooperation among border communities. PEACE III 2018 incorporated other 'non-peace' issues (but major causes of conflict) such as trade development and climate change as a measure of strengthening relations and avert violence. Late entrant of trade as a measure to avert conflict can be argued as an earlier myopic approach to conflict explaining its continuity for decades. PEACE III has therefore realized the need for new forms of programmes that truly integrate peace and development. Non-Governmental organizations and international aid agencies in Turkana County operate from Lodwar. Lodwar livestock marketing Association therefore directly benefits from these organizations boosting livestock trade.

World Vision Kenya (WVK) supports livestock traders in entrepreneurship (Capacity building) and marketing. World Vision also does livestock disease surveillance, vaccination, capacity building and deworming. Veterenian Sanfrontiers Belgium (VSF-Belgium) supports Turkana LMA's in livestock marketing, pasture development formation and capacity building of Pastoral Field Schools (PFS), water development projects, emergency livestock off-take and restocking especially after drought or raid. VSF-Belgium also conducts vaccination, livestock disease surveillance, treatment and

deworming. UNDP working with National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is significant in forage development and soil conservation and camel breeding. Oxfam is instrumental in capacity building of PFS's enhancing capacity building of livestock producers as well as restocking. Oxfam is also involved in the construction of livestock sale yards, emergency livestock off-take in drought situations, water provision, capacity building and peace.

Practical Action works with Turkana LMA's in water improvement ensuring clean water for livestock through digging boreholes as well as being involved in livestock marketing. It also conducts livestock surveillance, vaccination, deworming and capacity building. IOM contributes in restocking, pasture development and fodder establishment. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is involved in restocking/destocking as well as pasture and fodder establishment. LWF also conducts livestock diseases surveillance, vaccination, deworming and livestock entrepreneur's capacity building. County Livestock and Marketing Council (CLMC) operating within Lodwar LMA premises lobby and sources market for livestock and livestock products as well as construction and repair of sale yards.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is instrumental in early warning system for monitoring water situation, establishing Pastoral Field Schools and pasture and fodder establishment and soil conservation. Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) concentrates in re-stocking and construction of sale-yards while AKOSI does capacity building. African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) does capacity building, emergency de-stocking and construction of sale yards. VSF- Germany conducts entrepreneurial capacity building for livestock traders and producers, vaccination, disease surveillance and deworming.

However, despite widespread operations of international non-governmental organizations and aid agencies in Turkana County, John Meebo points out that his business and other traders within Lodwar livestock marketing Association receive very little support from these NGO's. They are coordinated by the County government after establishment in 2013, ensuing enactment of Kenya's constitution 2010 and the general election of March, 2013 and therefore not well grounded due to the short duration it has been in operation. Meebo states that required infrastructure are lacking including marketing information services, grazing areas, veterinary services and watering points affecting operations of their businesses.

6.3 Case Two: Nangorok Livestock Enterprises – Kakuma

Nangorok livestock enterprise is a sole proprietorship type of business founded in 1986 by John Nangorok. John is a hard worker who dislike idling leading to founding this enterprise. He was eighteen (18) years old when he started the business. John started this business with an aim of supporting his family in education and livelihood. Livestock enterprise for John was easy to start as he grew admiring his own parents keeping livestock. John is married to Mary and they have five (5) children. John's father gave him five (5) goats testing him whether he would squander or invest. He passed the test by selling the goats and used the proceeds to start his business. The goats were sold at Lodwar from Lokole, got a profit and reinvested into the business. John's father was a shrewd business man exchanging livestock for tobacco, bed sheets, cooking pots, flour and 'shanga' (beads).

John is a primary level graduate and he knows how to read and write. He is hardworking 'nikegeren' and ambitious, values he learnt from his father. His father taught him that

wealth 'Lochikalei' can be acquired by doing business. Starting small is a virtue that his father entrenched. His father believed in him and taught him to be confident 'Anopit'. The Turkana believe that wealth and prestige is obtained by keeping large herds of livestock. However, John had to break away from Turkana traditions which believed that livestock is not for sale but for bride wealth only. Like his father, John became a shrewd business man earning accolade from his competitors and since 2012 the members of Kakuma LMA elected him their chairman.

Nangorok Livestock traders employed six (6) workers. The business operates at a sale-yard in Kakuma which operates on a daily basis awaiting buyers and sellers. Not all livestock is brought to the sale-yards especially during the dry season. John has a holding ground near Kakuma town where weak goats and sheep are kept for fattening usually bought from many distressed pastoralist's for as little as KES 2000 each. Within a short time, these animals recuperate and sold at almost triple the value making over one hundred percent (100 %) profit per animal.

6.3.1 Indigenous entrepreneurship

Micro and small businesses by definition are social-culturally embedded. Social embeddedness demonstrates social linkages and subjective relationships among performers of a commercial action. Trust cements these relationships. Trust is the assurance in the furtherance of a jointly sufficient bond. Cultural embeddedness reflects people's cultural values determining appropriate behaviour and influencing entrepreneurship. It's about collective attitudes, traditions and standards of a distinct cluster of people.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Nangorok livestock enterprises was asked to describe the level of trust as a business practice in their LMA and rated it very high. Trust

has contributed to business growth and economic development. The members of this LMA share a lot in terms of market information, provide credit facilities and provide partnerships. Trust builds long lasting and profitable interpersonal, organizational and institutional relationships. Nangorok Livestock enterprises relies on referrals from peer reference groups through word of mouth and phone call for marketing its products rather than advertising. According to John his business is well interlinked with the entire society making marketing of his products easy including getting contracts to supply to institutions. Through effective bonding and belonging to various social groups Nangorok is legitimized attracting societal benefits such as gifts and favours.

Nangorok livestock enterprise is a member of Kakuma Livestock Marketing Association warranting direct assistance from the CLMC and KCMC. John values hardwork arguing that his business is necessity driven and therefore have no other alternative than to apply all the energy requirements for this business to thrive. Laziness is not an option for John who inputs sixteen hours (16) in a day to run this business, emphasizing his love for the venture. John's belief in livestock enterprise is illustrated in a story where "a man found a person and a cow stuck in a pit, saved only the cow therefore becoming wealthy while another man in the same incident saved the person out of the pit, left the cow and therefore he never gained economically and died poor".

John highly regards livestock business and had this to say; "I can fight to death for livestock gain" (toji taar ng'i baren). Nangorok livestock is a generic enterprise operating in a similar manner with the other businesses within Kakuma livestock marketing association. The business is registered with Kakuma Livestock Marketing Association, not registered as a sole proprietor and has no trade mark or patent with ARIPO, KIPI or WIPO.

Its products and services therefore are not unique though the business uses a unique colour and clan branding to differentiate its livestock from the competitors.

6.3.2 Nangorok benefits in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics

Peace initiative organizations have operated along the border regions of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. Turkana County borders Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda and have experienced violence in all those boundaries. As early as 2006 young fighting men across borders were involved in reconciliation and sporting programmes, initiated by Emeritus Bishop Paride Taban of South Sudan. The lower Omo Valley in Ethiopia, Turkana in Kenya and East Equatorial in South Sudan as well as the vast areas of Karamoja in Uganda are on record as some of the most marginalized and remote areas worldwide. These regions are home to numerous nomadic herders, and majority are from the ‘Ateker’ cultural group and identify with indigenous peoples. They are the Nyangatom of Ethiopia, Dodoth and Jie of Uganda, Jiye and Toposa of South Sudan and the Turkana of Kenya.

The ‘Ateker’ clusters are of the same descent, share dialect, traditions and culture. Through PAX antagonistic communities have been brought together along the borders of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, ending hostility through dialogue enhancing local and regional peace building. The youth warriors are both perpetrators as well as victims of cattle and inter-communal raiding. Target youths in Turkana County, Uganda and South Sudan are trained in management, conflict inquiry and transformation as well as arbitration. They are also trained on the importance of peace and the use of sports, team building and organizational strengthening for building relationships. PAX partners train youth warriors as Peace and Sports Facilitators (PSF’s) as well as Sports-for-peace

managers, enhancing a foundation for reliable and unswerving collaboration.

Sporting and reconciliation initiatives along the borders were started in 2007, in Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya, partnering with community Based organizations i.e., Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEIN), LOKADO, Kuron Village and Torit Catholic Diocese (CDOT). Training workshops were organized by IKV PAX Christi and Seeds of Peace Africa in Kuron, Kotido and Kakuma aimed at rehabilitating youth warriors. A woman member of Kakuma LMA stated that with IOM grants she is now able to support her family, through her business.

The PFS are used to establish linkages between peace and sports programme and the Kraals expediting peace conversations and football matches between youth warriors from different communities. During matches former youth warriors from various ‘Ateker’ clusters are united in a common goal of knowing their adversaries thereby establishing relations across borders. Kraal leaders representing youth warriors are included in local peace committees and in the inter-communal peace meetings and conferences. Kraal leaders and deputies are elected from among the members. The leader should be wealthy and endowed in fighting, political and divine powers. By 2011 sporting and reconciliation initiatives progressed to human security programme across borders.

Through peace and sports programmes, a variety of peace organizations have been formed in the form of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and others organized around the border catholic dioceses of Kotido (Uganda), Lodwar (Kenya) and Torit (South Sudan). Gradually warriors from different groups express trust and confidence establishing meaningful relationships among them. CBO’s and church groups compliment

reconciliation efforts through introducing non-indigenous wealth creating initiatives to avoid over-reliance on pastoralism. Majority of members of Turkana livestock marketing associations (LMAs) have experienced raids but now are businessmen. At village levels membership of peace committees established include women representatives, young warriors, Kraal and community leaders.

PAX partners and peace committees maintain conflict monitoring across borders, early warning, speedy intervention as well as livestock repossession. Raiding is a profit making venture for elders though they can equally lose in counter raids, prompting PAX and cross-border reconciliation networks to target them especially in peace committees and conferences. CBOs are involved in reconciliation activities across Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda borders in collaboration with PAX. They include LOKADO (Kenya), working in Northern Kenya, Turkana County around Kakuma, Oropoi and Lokichoggio bordering South Sudan and Uganda involving Toposa-Turkana and Dodoth-Jie-Turkana relations since 2005. Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEIN) inputs is felt in Kotido a district in Northern Uganda, along the Kenya border involving the Turkana- Dodoth-Jie corridors since 2000.

Dodoth Agro Pastoralist Development Organization (DADO) since 2008 has worked to bring peace along the Turkana-Jie-Dodoth corridor. Losalia Rehabilitation and Development Association (LRDA) since 2008 is in operation in Kopoeta (South Sudan), along the Kenyan border involving Turkana- Toposa corridor. Catholic Diocese of Lodwar (CDoL) since 2006 is instrumental in peace initiatives within Turkana County and her neighbours in Ethiopia and South Sudan. Since 2005 the Catholic Diocese of Torit

(CDoT) is involved in peace initiatives in South Sudan, Kapoeta and Imatong states involving the borderlands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, along the Buya-Didinga-Toposa-Logr-Dodoth as well as Toposa-Turkana corridors. Reconciliation programmes in the form of cross-border evangelization have jointly been initiated by the catholic dioceses of Torit (South Sudan), Kotido (Uganda) and Lodwar (Kenya).

Peace meetings and conferences are held promoting peaceful coexistence among 'Ateker' communities, for example Nawountos. In the Sub-Counties and Kraals, seniorelders and Kraal leaders form local peace groups to initiate reconciliation in Turkana County. Chiefs or other local government representatives act as advisors. The committee major concern is to encourage people against sharing the proceeds of raids, avoid retaliation and address raids as criminal activities done by definite warring individuals (individualize rather than regarding it as community responsibility which attracts reciprocal raiding), though this has not born fruits. The peace Committees track and recover stolen cattle. Nawountos peace agreement between the Dadoth and Turkanawas held in 2006 officiated by KOPEIN.

In 2008 in Kapoeta South Sudan an international cross border conference on peace was held. The participants included local government representatives (chiefs), community elders, women, diviners, youth warriors and Kraal leaders within the 'Ateker' groups. After the Kapoeta symposium of 2008 similar reconciliation symposiums are continuously organized across borders helping to build relationships. The resolutions agreed in these conferences are communicated to the villages and Kraals. Since 2008, monitoring early warning and speedy response systems has been developed relying on informants in the local communities and in Kraals in association with peace partners across borders through constant communication, involvement of the chiefs and Kraals and village visits. They

monitor the movement of livestock and Kraals in order to prevent inter-communal conflicts around cattle raiding.

This information is shared with organizations within the network and across borders enabling them to closely follow potentially hazardous developments. In peace keeping conferences, commemorations can be invoked to remember crimes committed in the past but not resolved thereby calling for formal apologies. The 1982 distressing raid that caused voluminous deaths of the Turkana, Bokora, Matheniko and Jie was commemorated at Nao where formal apologies were made. Successful reconciliation agreements and common culture are celebrated for example the remembrance of Moruanayece and Lokiriama reconciliation pacts where community leaders commit themselves to the peace accord. In September 2009, the commemoration of the 1973 Lokiriama agreement was held and celebrated yearly on 21st September, building relationships among the Jie, Matheniko, Turkana and Dodoth.

Peace between Turkana and Jie of Uganda came into being after the first Moruanayece celebration in 2010. In 2011, the Dodoth and Matheniko were included in this peace accord. Peaceful ceremonies included traditional healing and compensation for massacres committed three decades before. Religious organizations and Jie leaders have helped to reconcile the Dodoth and Turkana though cattle raids have continued to weaken their relationship. Sporadic peace relations have however been experienced among the Jie (Uganda), Toposa (South Sudan) and Turkana (Kenya). Lodwar in 2012 held the first joint symposium of catholic dioceses across borders on peace.

With the implementation of Kenya Constitution 2010 the County government of Turkana receives huge amounts of funds from the national exchequer to initiate development. The

Constitution offered a new decentralized form of government with national representatives operating in the Counties. There however continues to experience mix-up over tasks and responsibilities from various levels of authorities on how to handle cross border and other forms of insecurity in Turkana County though security according to the new constitution “remains the responsibility of the national government the army and the administrative police”. This is however lacking in operation in Turkana County.

6.4 Case Three: Lokichoggio Livestock Traders

Lokichoggio livestock traders was registered in May 2011 in the Lokichoggio livestock Marketing Association. This micro enterprise is solely owned by John Engare and was started with a start-up capital of KES 1,200. Engare an astute entrepreneur has a long experience in business starting by selling cow milk in Lodwar and Lokichoggio enabling him to save KES 1200. This knowledge grounded him well in business. John is a primary school drop-out and was introduced into business by a friend. Engare confessed that he is one of the reformed warriors who formally raided livestock from the Toposa of South Sudan. John hails from Lokichoggio and is therefore socially well placed to operate a livestock business in the locality. As a former youth warrior, with persuasive leadership skills the members of Lokichoggio Livestock Marketing Association elected him as their chairman in 2011, being the founder member of this Association.

Lokichoggio Livestock Marketing Association was started in 2011 through John Engare’s persuasion of youth warriors. The Association started with twenty (20) members. Lokichoggio livestock marketing association operated without a sale yard until TOPADO and USAID came to their assistance. John has accumulated wealth of experience and knowledge in the livestock business, he said “livestock business is well known to me, I am

used to it” and therefore understands the quality of livestock and utilizing his ethnic social networks, demand, supply and security logistics he is able to excel in the business. Large herds of livestock positions one highly and a key component for inheritance. John inherited five (5) sheep and five (5) goats from his father and was taught to respect livestock from an early age. John says that engaging in business is key to accumulate wealth to enable him to wed and therefore participate in “Akuta” which one cannot do if poor.

Hard work is therefore embraced in this community. Lokichoggio livestock traders operate a bank account with Kenya commercial bank. The business is a member of ‘Apese Akial women group’ (AWG) a merry go round association where he contributes KES 2,500 monthly. John transports livestock from the source to the market mainly through trekking. He has employed four people, two of them transporting livestock from the interior to Lokichoggio holding ground and taken care of by the other two employees. The main products are cattle, camels, goats, sheep and donkey which are sold as live animals within the county, Nairobi and export in Uganda and South Sudan.

6.4.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship

Lokichoggio livestock traders operations demonstrate social embeddedness in trust, relationships and networks and membership of social network groups as well as tribal groups. John invested much effort and time persuading youth warriors to abandon cattle rustling and start a livestock association because he believed that benefits of livestock trade can be realized in a group. John therefore initiated the founding of Lokichoggio Livestock Marketing Association in which his firm is a member. The firm by extension, is also a member of ‘Apese Akial’ women group showing the owner managers appreciation of the

advantages attached to social relationships, memberships and networks to economic development.

Lokichoggio Livestock traders' benefits from tribal networks including Kraals. This business identifies with common values and culture where Turkana culture and way of life and business concepts, blend and are in harmony both contributing to the enterprise providing income and other social cultural outcomes. The cultural practice of valuing and respect for livestock is wide spread in Turkana County and embraced by John and his workers receiving income and prestige from the business. John is able to meet required social- cultural obligations of marriage, traditional ceremonies such as youngmen rite of passage "Espan" all attributed to his business.

6.4.2 Lokichoggio livestock traders benefits in post conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics

Cattle rustling, drought and political upheavals create significant vulnerabilities among border communities already experiencing weak security and governance with limited services and opportunities. Among the Karamoja communities Turkana tops in severe conflict experiencing raids and migration connected to ecological factors. Kenya and her neighbours experiences cycles of heightened famine making the herders to migrate in pursuit of fodder and water for their animals. This results in increased inter-ethnic insurgences in the locality. In Lokichoggio and Lokichar PEACE III targeted youth leaders, Kraal leaders and youth at risk of recruitment of engaging in conflict. Youth programmes have been initiated for building skills and imparting knowledge to reduce vulnerabilities and provide space to build trust engaging various stakeholders including the government on

the issues of peace and security.

The Turkana and Dodoth of Uganda has maintained peace, promoted agriculture and trade as a result of the resource sharing agreement of Loyoro (Uganda) in 2016. A cross-border bush market has been established, enhancing trade and the Turkana people have been allocated land to cultivate crops in Uganda. Moroto and Turkana local administrations along the Kenya-Uganda border signed intergovernmental resolutions providing the framework for continued horizontal networks between these two communities. The United Nations inter-agency coordination addressing human security in Turkana County is executed by IOM, UNDP, WHO, FAO, ILO and UNICEF in collaboration with indigenous CBOs, reconciliation groups, resident government authorities and NDMA.

Lokichoggio Peace Organization (LOPEO) has worked in Kenya; within Lokichoggio along South Sudan border among the neighbouring communities of Toposa and Turkana since 2009. Seeds of Peace Africa (SOPA) closely works with PAX since 2005, operating from Nairobi and Lokichoggio supporting Community Based Organizations (CBO's) in Turkana County to maintain peace. The nomadic way of life of the pastoralist groups have attracted attention from the United Nations in providing opportunities to peaceful interactions. They promote integrated interventions linking relief to development in Turkana County though not including rehabilitation (post- conflict reconstruction).

The projects priority is to improve peoples' livelihoods in Turkana through strengthening them against environmental and insecurity shocks encouraging inter- tribal harmony. On 15-16 April 2014 a far-reaching road show aimed at promoting reconciliation and peaceful movements was held in Lodwar by IOM funded by United Nations Trust Fund for

Human Security. Lodwar is on record as a center and cradle of human trafficking (sourced from the interior) and resource-based conflicts. IOM targeting pupils in schools spread short messages highlighting nonviolent migrations and reconciliation such as “peace starts with me and you”, “Migrate safely and orderly”. The locals received intended information and materials communicated to them through local FM radio ‘Maata’ through their presenters.

Members of Lokichoggio LMA had this to say about the road show and messages “we thank the international community for this initiative. Our school going children will grow up better informed about the ills of human trafficking and raids and instead they will concentrate on their studies.” IOM programme coordinator, Lambert and Lukiri shared in a ‘Maata’ FM radio presentation sensitizing locals against human trafficking and war advocating safe nomadic livelihoods. This talk show attracted participation from the entire Turkana County and parts of Pokot County through listening and calling. The Kenya pastoralists’ week celebrated in Lodwar annually was initiated by the Center for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) and Turkana Advocacy and Development Forum (TUDOF) supported by IOM.

The multi-stakeholder partnership programme identifies problems facing pastoralism hindering it from being core to people’s welfare within the East African countries and propose mechanisms to solve them. In 2014 the Deputy President, Dr. Ruto in attendance to the Kenya pastoralist week requested these ethnic groups to abstain from the evils associated with livestock raids. On 19th December, 2013 at the St. Theresa Hall Lodwar, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) gave 35 Turkana groups of reformed warriors, women and youth groups’ grants totaling KES million through the “strengthening Human Security in the border areas of Turkana projects” as peace

dividends.

This project is under the umbrella of the UNDP's "Armed Violence Reduction Project" in Turkana County which aims at enhancing people's security across her borders while working with other UN agencies including ILO, IOM, FAO, WHO and UNICEF. The aim of these grants is to enable the beneficiary groups diversify their livelihoods mitigating the effects of conflict. The grants enable peace consolidation, building local capacity for peace and laying structures for averting recurrence of further conflict. Grants beneficiary groups are engaging "in bee keeping, honey processing and marketing, marginal farming, small scale retailing of goods" and majority in livestock trade among them being members of Livestock Marketing Associations in Lokichoggio, Lokichar, Lodwar and Kakuma. These groups have since received technical training from line ministry experts sourced by NDMA and enterprise management trained by IOM and Techno Serve.

Majority of members of Lokichoggio LMA were former youth warriors turned businessmen. John states that "the reformed warriors promised to shun cattle rustling and road banditry" concentrate on their new means of livelihood (enterprises) generating income to support their families. Some of the reformed warriors have gone back to school starting where they dropped to become warriors. Those who were disabled in cattle raids and banditry appreciate support grants as a means to sustain their livelihoods. Through Peace discussion forums and sports in December 2010, peace beyond border warrior's conference was held in Lokichoggio where 200 reformed fighters from Toposa and Turkana were united. The attendants reaffirmed their commitment to peace while they discussed constraints that hinder development and came up with plans of action. In 2014, the "Cross-Border Peace Coordination Committee (CPCC)" came into existence in Lokichoggio.

6.5 Case Four: Long'acha Livestock Enterprises

Long'acha livestock enterprises a sole proprietorship type of business was started in 2003 by Long'acha Ekai who by then was thirty-nine years old. Ekai not new in business operated a construction firm, Lochor Contractors Company which supplied building materials in Turkana South. Lochor Contractors Company was started in 1994 by three members among whom Ekai a co-founder worked as the managing Director. Lochor is a registered company in Kenya. Business model and business theories of Long'acha livestock enterprises is well grounded which can be attributed to the founder's business experience. Ekai has a Kenya Certificate of Education (KCE) and a diploma in Laboratory Sciences.

He is a resident of Lokichar (Turkana South) therefore, socially grounded to operate a livestock business and a member of Lokichar livestock marketing Association. Ekai is married with six children three (3) in primary school, two (2) in secondary and one (1) in college. The family members especially the wife helps Ekai in his businesses basically sourcing of livestock and construction materials and marketing. Long'acha livestock enterprises specializes in the sale of live cattle, camels, donkeys, sheep and goats. Before Ekai ventured into business, he was a herder taking care of family livestock. He therefore has accumulated a wealth of experience and knowledge in the livestock sector, social network dynamics of the business, security issues and the forces of demand and supply in the entire livestock marketing chain, from itinerant markets in the interior, secondary and primary markets in Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio.

The business operates within Lokichar Livestock Marketing Association sale-yard and further documentation of business activities are done in Lochor Contractor's Company premises in Lokichar. Ekai was instrumental in the creation of Lokichar Livestock Marketing Association encouraging members to join this cooperative to attract funding

from the government and non-governmental organizations. Lokichar LMA aimed at fostering community development from the business proceeds. His wealth of experience also stems from the fact that he grew up with livestock as the only means of livelihood in his family, regarded as an important asset in his community. Ekai considers himself and members of his community as experts in livestock business.

6.5.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship

Long'acha livestock enterprise demonstrate the crucial role social networks play in business development. Ekai is a founding member of Lokichar business community whose mandate is to share marketing networks especially in institutions and Tullow oil. He therefore has strong social networks. Long'acha livestock enterprise is a member of Lokichar Livestock Marketing Association Cooperative Society and Lokichar Community Based Organization and Youth Support groups. Ekai states that “our traditions appreciates and respects livestock”. It provides individual prosperity and prestige. All cultural rites are supported by livestock, making this business culturally embedded.

After child birth a goat must be slaughtered so that the lactating mother can eat meat and soup. Livestock cuts across the livelihood of all Turkana Community. It supports Turkana traditional weddings so that children can belong to the man, otherwise without Turkana traditional wedding the children still belong to the family of the lady. The man gives 200 goats as bride price to the family of the girl. Young men traditional rite of passage to adulthood ‘Asapan’ involves livestock for spiritual appeasement so that the families involved can continue with livestock business. The migration of Kraals supports livestock businesses wherever they settle because they sell and buy livestock and livestock products. Turkana cultural music festival celebrated in ancestral lands brings together participants from the ‘Ateker’ communities in South Sudan, and Uganda boosting livestock business.

6.5.2 Long’acha Livestock Enterprises in post Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics Environments

Peace III initiative has networked women for peace across the region. In 2016 thirty- three (33) women representatives from Uganda, Kenya (Turkana), South Sudan and Ethiopia signed the Kitale resolutions committing them to maintain peace in their respective regions and across borders. Women at the grassroots have been prompted to act toward peace and are represented in peace forums. These initiatives have helped to maintain peace between south Turkana (Lokichar) and West Pokot. ILO and UNICEF initiatives spearhead programmes that promote admission of children to early childhood centers and primary schools among Turkana pupils through community mobilization and provision of mobile schools. They provide supplies to public boarding institutions which are cheap, while improving child welfare by streamlining the labour force to exclude children.

UNICEF “provided 188 boarding supplies to 17 low-cost boarding schools” benefiting 216 boys and 160 girls, to ensure a safe and secure place to sleep, improving class concentration and performance. UNICEF has established 14 mobile schools and supplied mobile school kits. Since 2013, UNICEF has been instrumental in enrolling Turkana children in schools strengthening societal capacity to recover from difficult situations related to nomadic pastoralism as their means of livelihood and rampant human insecurity. As per this enrollment drive 20 schools have been established to accommodate the first time pupils, helping to mitigate conflict. Some of these schools are built along the boundary of the fighting communities especially between South Turkana and Pokot. The national and County government is also involved in building these schools.

Ineffective children protection mechanisms, human created challenges associated with culture and traditions, ill-health as well as human insecurity and ecological factors make children to be vulnerable. Problems of insecurity among children in Turkana County are controlled by various collaborative groups including local elders, children and their parents and the Human Security Trust Fund. ILO in collaboration with “Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organization (TWADO) and St. Peter’s Community Network (SAPCONE)” are addressing issues of child insecurity and child labour in Turkana County. Various institutions have admitted children such as “Kanamkemer, Turkana Girls, Kachaimeri, Kalokol Girls and Nabwel primary schools” built to mitigate insecurity.

UNICEF provide capacity building for teachers and school managers in these schools. Human and livestock hunger forces majority Turkana residents to migrate within Turkana or cross-border in search of food, pasture and water often resulting to raids and violence. United Nations organizations including FAO are committed in addressing human insecurity issues among pastoralists in extreme hardship environments of Turkana County. FAO and VSF-Belgium is implementing crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resources projects supported financially “by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security” (UNTFHS). They use indigenous knowledge to increase capacity to recover as well as mitigating against natural and man-made problems that may prompt violence. These initiatives have upgraded the health of Turkana animals increasing per-capita output.

In Loima and Turkana Central Sub- County Food Agricultural Organization purchased 40 simple livestock veterinary equipment sanctioned by community veterinary officers for livestock health workers to provide veterinary solutions in remote locations such as Turkana South. To reduce over-reliance on livestock as the only means of livelihood which attracts conflicts, FAO bought 8000-day-old chicks for distribution to 1,600 vulnerable

households. Women and youth groups have benefited from beehives procured by FAO. To boost food production and settlement, drought resilient food- crops including sorghum, cow-peas, green grams and maize are now being grown in various parts of Turkana County. To enhance community based environmental conservation, tree seedling nurseries have been established prompting pasture growth, curbing nomadism in search of pasture, minimizing conflict. According to FAO sustenance of human security is anchored on food availability and proper nutrition.

6.6 Discussion of the Case Studies

The discussion undertaken is grounded on study objectives exploring major outcomes of the case studies and issues arising per case and related literature. The cases analyzed include: Mieebo Livestock traders, Nangorok livestock enterprise, Lokichoggio livestock traders and Long'acha livestock enterprise.

6.6.1 Contribution of Indigenous Entrepreneurship of micro and Small Livestock Enterprises to Economic Development in Turkana County

Mieebo Livestock traders as one of the cases had the following issues arising from Indigenous entrepreneurship. Indigenous entrepreneurship remains a critical factor in micro and small livestock enterprises. It was revealed that it was socially embedded thus elements of trust, memberships of groups, relationships and networks were observed in the business operations of this entity. The owner manager (by extension the enterprise) belonged to co-ethnic networks both internal and external participation in abiding traditional peace ceremony events. The traders exploited effectively the benefits of social embeddedness reflected in trust, social networks and co-ethnic memberships promoting economic development through indigenous entrepreneurship.

According to Hofstede (1980) diverse nations show preference of varied approaches towards enterprise growth, thus some people demonstrate an entrenched entrepreneurial behaviour while lacking among other people. A community exhibit a particular way of life (national culture) referring to attitudes, standards and opinions collectively acknowledged amongst members of a cluster (Hofstede, 2001). National culture impacts business as well as management. Indigenous peoples have affection to their original lands including the accompanying possessions; manifest traditional and socio- political organizations; their livelihoods are based on subsistence economy; local dialect occasionally dissimilar from the main dialect while the out-group identifies them as belonging to a distinctive ethnic cluster (World Bank, 2001).

Similarly, Mika, Warren, Foley and Palmer (2017) indicate that indigenous entrepreneurship model preserves indigenous traditions, cultural products and subsistence economies leading to a sustainable economic development, hence tackling difficulties in remote environments. Further, as Dana (2007) asserts, indigenous population subsistence economy, should be considered a progressive adaptation process, coupled with nomadism and reflecting traditional methods of land use combined with cultural affiliations and spirituality.

Cultural embeddedness was rated strongly in the scale of priorities of these traders. Mieebo further demonstrated elements of cultural networks such as common culture and values which were a significant foundation to trust, level ground to individual acquaintances as well as conducive economic linkages. However, Innovation did not rank very highly in the scale of priorities of this business. The firm had no record of any patent, registered trademark of products/services with relevant authorities.

On the other hand, Nangorok livestock enterprise through effective bonding and belonging to various social groups was legitimized attracting societal benefits such as gifts and favours. The members of these groups shared a lot in terms of market information, provided credit facilities and partnerships. Trust was built through a long lasting and profitable interpersonal, organizational and institutional relationships. Similarly, this enterprise had not embraced innovation hence had no trade mark or patent with relevant institutions.

In addition to these Lokichoggio livestock traders embraced hard work and experience. This knowledge grounded well in their business. It was noted that the ownership coming from the same locality was therefore socially well placed to operate a livestock business in the area. Additionally, the leader being a former youth warrior leader and due to his persuasive leadership skills, the members respected him so much thus promoting social well-being. Therefore, Lokichoggio livestock traders' operations demonstrated social embeddedness in trust, relationships and networks and membership of social network groups as well as tribal groups. Furthermore, this business identified itself with common values and culture where Turkana culture and way of life and business concepts, blended and were in harmony both contributing to the enterprise providing income and other social cultural outcomes.

Above all Long'acha livestock enterprise demonstrated the crucial role social networks played in business development. All cultural rites were supported by livestock, making this business culturally embedded. It was evident that Livestock cuts across the livelihood of all Turkana Community. For instance, different traditional activities like music festival attract people from different quarter hence promoting peace and business. This is in line with suggestions of Audretsch (2007) who noted that the presence of determinants of

entrepreneurship, created entrepreneurship capital which positively impacted growth dynamics. Determinants of entrepreneurship included; availability of trained employees, marketing information, institutions of higher learning, workers unions, indigenous organizations, consultancy firms, suppliers, market study firms, communications as well as banks and social relationships through networks.

According to Hisrich & Vecsenyi (1990) and Sage (1993) entrepreneurship education and the creation of small businesses was an important tool for the creation and support of the private sector for economic development agreeing with the World Bank (2000). Combining indigenous effort and community-based enterprise growth will enhance viable economic progress amongst countries whose development has been shattered by war.

6.6.2 Moderation Influence of Post-conflict Reconstruction on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County

In the case of post-conflict reconstruction Meebo Livestock traders being in Turkana, the County government aimed to achieve peace both internal and cross border with a view of achieving conducive environment for economic development. This was via supporting the role of peace III initiative and other organizations involved peace keeping efforts. Joint cooperation of the government of Kenya, Turkana County, non- governmental organizations and donors had initiated various peace building and conflict management programmes which had positively impacted the operations of Meebo Livestock traders and other businesses. Peace building structures and institutions had been operationalized leading to improved management of conflicts at the grassroots.

Similarly, through PAX initiatives, antagonistic communities had been brought together along Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda borders using dialogue to end hostility enhancing local and regional peace building, affecting Nangorok livestock enterprise operations positively. Through peace and sports programmes, a variety of peace organizations had been formed in the form of community-based organizations on the border. These prompted harmony and good business environment. According to World Bank (2003) sustainable development requires coordination by foreign direct investors, communities and aid agencies. FDI initiates political and economic globalization enhancing democratic growth while reducing threats associated with intense war contrary to some critics of globalization who argue that Multinational Corporations operation contribute to violent conflict.

Conversely, PEACE III targeted youth leaders, Kraal leaders and youth at risk of recruitment of engaging in conflict, benefiting Lokichoggio livestock traders. Youth programmes had been initiated for building skills and imparting knowledge to reduce vulnerabilities and providing space to build trust engaging various stakeholders including the government on the issues of peace and security. The Turkana and Dodoth of Uganda had maintained peace, promoted agriculture and trade as a result of the resource sharing agreement of Loyoro (Uganda) in 2016.

Finally, Long'acha livestock enterprises under various actors had embraced peace through various initiatives for instance FAO and VSF-Belgium, implementing crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resources projects supported financially "by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security" (UNTFHS). They used indigenous knowledge to promote flexibility in recovering from difficult situations while mitigating ecological as well as man-

made problems that might prompt violence. The projects have improved general health of Turkana livestock herds increasing productivity. Devine (2016) concurred that, with regard to issues arising above with studies which include independence movements against colonialism that various conflicts in Africa had received national and international management attention resulting in durable peace agreements.

6.6.3 Moderation Influence of Globalization Dynamics on the Relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises and Economic Development in Turkana County

Further to understand globalization dynamics it was clear that the case studies aforementioned operated under high influence of the international environment most especially the activities of the international community in enhancing trade, peace and post-conflict reconstruction. Their activities therefore affected the operation of these businesses for instance Mieebo livestock traders acknowledged the same but revealed that these organizations were not well grounded due to the short duration the coordinating body (County government) has been in operation. According to Yeung (2002) transnational entrepreneurs proactively solve intrinsic challenges in international business activities defined by enterprise networks, socioeconomic and political conditions and prevailing organizational and cultural practices in the host and home nations.

6.6.4 The joint effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship of Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamicson Economic Development in Turkana County

Most of livestock entrepreneurs benefit from restocking/destocking as well as pasture and fodder establishment from international organizations. The case studies show that activities such as livestock disease surveillance, vaccination, deworming and livestock entrepreneurs' capacity building are active across the County. In addition, CBOs were

engaged in peace missions along Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia borders thus enhancing peaceful and conducive environment boosting local economy. As well, the grants from UN agencies enable peace consolidation, building local capacity for peace and laying structures for averting recurrence of further conflict thus attracting foreign investors. The case studies revealed that FAO and most United Nations organizations are working in eradicating insecurity issues amongst pastoralists in complex and uncertain environments within Turkana County.

According to Collier et al. (2003) “countries typically benefit from widespread publicity and international goodwill immediately after the end of a conflict, a” period characterized by both high political and security risks for international companies. Foreign direct investment is found to be sensitive to country risk (Araya, Schwartz & Andres, 2013). Araya, Schwartz and Andres (2013) further states that, an analysis of private participation in infrastructure patterns for those countries emerging from conflict reveals that conflict-affected countries typically require six to seven years to attract significant levels or forms of private investments in infrastructure from the day the conflict is resolved. Those companies likely to operate at this time are involved in physical reconstruction.

Construction and engineering companies are involved in rebuilding major transportation networks and electricity generating plants. Two to three years after conflict countries attracts minimal FDI especially production of electricity which may pick after six years (Schwartz et al., 2004). In Turkana County, conflict however, have continued for decades without rehabilitation and development only promoting relief work and conflict management hindering post-conflict reconstruction and development.

6.7 Summary of the Case Studies

Table 6.1: Summary of the Case Studies

Objectives/ Hypotheses	Case One: Mieebo Livestock Tradrs	Case Two: Nangorok Livestock Enterprises Kakuma	Case Three: Lokichoggio Livestock Traders	Case Four: Long'acha Livestock Enterprises
H1, indigenous entrepreneurship significantly influences economic development	The enterprise enjoys working relationships with co-ethnic networks such as Kraals and participate in both internal and external abiding Traditional peace ceremony events. Also, common culture and values which are significant foundation to trust level ground to individual acquaintances as well as conducive economic linkages. Lastly, it has no record of any patent, registered trademark of products/services with KIPI, WIPO or IPO.	Business is well interlinked with the entire society making marketing of products easy including getting contracts to supply to institutions. Effective bonding and belonging to various social groups is legitimized attracting societal benefits such as gifts and favors. Products and services are not unique though the business uses a unique color and clan branding to Differentiate its livestock from the competitors.	Traders' operations are merely anchored on trust, relationships and networks and membership of social network groups as well as tribal groups. Livestock traders benefited from tribal networks including Kraals. This business identifies with common values and culture. Livestock enterprises meet required social- cultural obligations of marriage, and traditional ceremonies	All cultural rites are supported by livestock, making this business culturally embedded. It supports owners', Turkana traditional wedding so that children can belong to the man as well as rite of passage to adulthood.

Objectives/ Hypotheses	Case One: Mieebo Livestock Tradrs	Case Two: Nangorok Livestock Enterprises Kakuma	Case Three: Lokichoggio Livestock Traders	Case Four: Long’acha Livestock Enterprises
<p>H2, the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development is significantly moderated by post-conflict reconstruction.</p>	<p>Mieebo supports PEACE III initiative hence achieving conducive environment for economic development. Thereis also Countygovernment policy onmanaging war andreconciliation. The county has resettled conflict displaced communities through the resettlement infrastructural programme. The livestock sale yards in Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokichar have been established and are operational. Livestock disease surveillance missions are also in operation.</p>	<p>Antagonistic communities have been brought together along the Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda borders using dialogue to end hostility enhancing local and regionalpeace building. Targetyouths in TurkanaCounty, Uganda andSouth Sudan aretrained in conflictanalysis, conflict transformation, and mediation and leadership skills. Within the sub-counties and Kraals, senior elders andKraal leaders establishlocal peace groups to initiate reconciliationin Turkana County.The committee major concern is to encourage peopleagainst shairing theproceeds of raids, avoid retaliation and criminal activities done by definite warring individuals, though this has not born fruits. address raids as criminal activities</p>	<p>In Lokichoggio and Lokichar PEACE III targeted youth leaders, Kraal leaders and youth at risk of recruitment of engaging in conflict. The Turkana and Dodoth of Uganda has maintained peace, promoted agriculture and trade as a result of the resource sharing agreement of Loyoro. A cross-border bush market has been established, enhancing trade and the Turkana people have been allocated land to cultivate crops in Uganda. The United Nations promotes integrated interventions linking relief to development in Turkana County though not including rehabilitation (post-Conflict reconstruction). Grants were provided by different agencies. These grants facilitate Individuals to broaden their economic wellbeing mitigating the effects of conflict.</p>	<p>PEACE III initiative has networked women for peace across the region. Since 2013, UNICEF has been instrumental in enrolling Turkana children in schools strengthening societal capacity to recover from difficult situations related to nomadic pastoralism as their means of livelihood and insecurity. FAO and VSF-Belgium is implementing crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resources projects supported financially by the“United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)”.</p>

Objectives/ Hypotheses	Case One: Mieebo Livestock Tradrs	Case Two: Nangorok Livestock Enterprises Kakuma	Case Three: Lokichoggio Livestock Traders	Case Four: Long'acha Livestock Enterprises
H3, the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development is significantly moderated by Globalization dynamics	Communities are now living together and trading in livestock and sharing resources amicably. World vision does livestock disease surveillance, vaccination, capacity building and deworming. VSF-Belgium supports Turkana LMAs in livestock marketing, pasture development formation and capacity building of Pastoral Field Schools (PFS), water development projects, emergency livestock off-take and restocking especially after drought or raid.	Cross border peace meetings and conferences have continued to be organized since the Kapoeta conference of 2008 helping to build relationships. The resolutions agreed in these conferences are communicated to the villages and Kraals, creating a conducive environment for business.	IOM project staff, David Lukiri and Augustine Lambert participated in a 'Maata' FM talk show sensitizing the residents on the evils of human trafficking and conflict preaching the need for safer migration.	ILO and UNICEF initiatives are working to increase access to education for pre-school and school-age Turkana children through community mobilization and provision of mobile schools. UNICEF has established 14 mobile schools and supplied mobile school kits. Since 2013, UNICEF has been instrumental in enrolling Turkana children in schools strengthening community resilience to the complex hardships of the pastoralist way of life and its numerous threats to human security.

Objectives/ Hypotheses	Case One: Mieebo Livestock Tradrs	Case Two: Nangorok Livestock Enterprises Kakuma	Case Three: Lokichoggio Livestock Traders	Case Four: Long'acha Livestock Enterprises
H4, indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics jointly and significantly influence economic development	Mieebo livestock traders operate under high influence of the international environment most especially the activities of the international community in enhancing trade, peace and post- conflict reconstruction. IOM contributes in restocking, pasture development and fodder establishment. LWF is involved in restocking/destocking as well as pasture and fodder establishment. LWF also, conducts livestock diseases surveillance, vaccination, deworming and livestock entrepreneurs' capacity building.	In peace keeping conferences, commemorations can be invokedto remembercrimes committed in the past but not resolved thereby calling for formal apologies. Community Based organizations are workingtowards peace along Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia borders in partnership with AX.	The grants from UN agencies enable peace consolidation, building local capacity for peace and laying structures for averting recurrence of further conflict. Grants beneficiary groups are engaging in bee keeping, honey processing and marketing, marginal farming, small scale retailing of goods and majority in livestock trade among them being members of Livestock Marketing Associations in Lokichoggio, Lokichar, Lodwar and Kakuma. These groups have since received technical training from line ministry experts sourced by NDMA and enterprise management trained by IOM and Techno Serve.	Human and livestock hunger forces majority Turkana residents to migrate within Turkana or cross-border in search of food, pasture and water often resulting to raid and violence. FAO and other UN agencies are working to address the human security concerns of pastoralist living in extreme hardships in most vulnerable parts of Turkana County

6.8 Chapter Summary

One MSE was purposively selected from each market. In each market the researcher asked for one MSE owner managers' readiness to participate in providing required information for case study of their firm. Similar approach was used by Orero (2008), who picked four informal Kenya-Tanzania cross border traders through purposive selection method for her thesis. In a related study, Khalid (2015) picked through self- selection method two MSEs each from Garissa, Wajir and Mandera and a seventh case of a medium sized firm which associated with micro and small firms. This study proposed that economic development depicted improvements in human welfare in education, health and income. This chapter has therefore examined the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of the four firms through the selected case studies to economic development operationalizing economic development as education, health and income.

Four cases of the micro and small enterprises in the livestock sector in Turkana County within the four primary markets were presented. The four cases were distributed in the following areas; Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio and Lokichar. The cases dealt with the traditional livestock kept in the regions mainly sheep, goats, cattle, camel and donkeys. This chapter focused at establishing empirical evidence for the theoretical framework explained in chapter two depicting the contribution of micro and small livestock enterprises to economic development in Turkana County. This thesis highlighted four hypotheses which were addressed investigating through questioning whether the conceptual framework agrees with the empirical evidence of economic development which this study purposed to understand, explain and predict.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations for future study. The chapter further presents implications of the study in terms of theory, methodology, as well as policy and management practice. The chapter ends with limitations of the study and suggestions on areas for further research.

7.2 Summary of Findings

Literature concurs that entrepreneurship is the engine of economic development. Entrepreneurial process involves the individual, environment, organization and that personality and motivational drives begins to develop very early with the family, friends, society and schools. This study is premised on the fact that globalization dynamics stirs the process of economic development. On the other hand, post-conflict reconstruction attracts local, national, regional and international interventions. However, the link between reconstruction efforts and economic development trends has not been sufficiently thought through. Institutions created by globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction activities may therefore influence the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development.

The study had four objectives and related hypotheses which were developed and tested. Majority of the respondents had initial start-up cost of less than Kenya shillings 100,000 where most of it was from personal savings. It was established that these businesses mostly were under sole proprietorship. Also, the study found out that the businesses had been selling to local customers within their areas compared to exporting or selling to other external markets like Nairobi.

The correlation analysis and regression model were conducted where significance was tested at 5 percent level. The coefficient of determination and respective significance was investigated. The relationships established based on the four main hypotheses reveal that indigenous entrepreneurship significantly impacts economic development. On the other hand, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics were found to have significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Lastly, under joint effect, it was revealed that, apart from indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had an individual significant effect on economic development. Indigenous entrepreneurship had a negative and non-significant effect on economic development in Turkana County.

7.2.1 Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

The study established from the first hypothesis that indigenous entrepreneurship has great influence on economic development. From the study, the attributes of indigenous entrepreneurship that best predicted economic development were social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation.

This study suggests that indigenous entrepreneurship is an area that needs to be critically enhanced in order to improve economic development across the board in Turkana County. The study concluded that there is a statistically significant and positive relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The null hypothesis of no significant effect of indigenous entrepreneurship on economic development in Turkana County was thus rejected. According to Mwiti (2013) micro and small livestock enterprises play an important economic and socio-cultural role amongst many Kenyan communities including Turkana County.

7.2.2 Moderating influence of Post-Conflict Reconstruction on the relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County are vital to post-conflict reconstruction and contributing to economic development. The study revealed from the second hypothesis that post-conflict reconstruction has significant moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The study considered the main attributes of post-conflict reconstruction that best predicted economic development. They included eradication of war (absence of war) and infrastructure. Its interaction term which defines moderation was statistically significant, thus confirming it as a moderator on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development.

The researcher observes that livestock trade is key to Turkanas' economic development and the presence of conflict and the influence of the international community cannot be underrated. The study concluded that post-conflict reconstruction had statistically significant moderating influence. The null hypothesis that post-conflict reconstruction had no significant moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County, was thus rejected.

7.7.3 The Moderating influence of Globalization Dynamics on the relationship between Indigenous Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

Globalization dynamics comes to play given the fact that it's a process that widens and deepens the interactions between national states (governments) and the rest of the world. This makes global administrative, transport, information distribution and communication structures more flexible and cheaper. The study observed that globalization dynamics was statistically significant in moderating the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development.

From the literature, it was evident that globalization dynamics has more aspects of interdependence of states as a result of integration of trade, finance, people and ideas resulting in international trade and foreign direct investment flows which in turn influences several relationships. The study concluded that globalization dynamics had statistically significant moderating influence on the proposed relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. The null hypothesis that globalization dynamics had no significant moderating influence on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County, was thus rejected.

7.7.4 The Joint effect of Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Globalization Dynamics on Economic Development

The study explored the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors on economic development. The study found that the predictors had varied effects on economic development. For instance, the influence of indigenous entrepreneurship on economic development had a positive regression coefficient and statistically significant in the first hypothesis, which became unexpectedly statistically not significant in the joint analysis.

The individual effect of post-conflict reconstruction is an indication that eradication of war and infrastructure are a relatively strong predictors of economic development. The results are consistent with previous studies that suggest that, in addition to indigenous entrepreneurship, the nature, pattern and tempo of conflict in the region (Turkana County) continues to transform as well as impact economic development. The relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development was as well positive and statistically significant. This suggests that indeed reducing trade and investment barriers and global

rationalization of production and services through free foreign trade, specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign aid, flexibility of the labour market, balanced budgets and privatization, a subsidiary role for the state and the deregulation of most price signals facilitates economic development.

7.3 Conclusion of the Study

The study concludes therefore that indigenous entrepreneurship is important in determining economic development, but not statistically significant in influencing the same in presence of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors. Secondly, the study concluded that post-conflict reconstruction significantly influenced the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Thirdly, the study concluded that globalization dynamics significantly influenced the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Lastly the study concluded that indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics were jointly significant in influencing economic development in Turkana County. However, it should be noted that apart from indigenous entrepreneurship, the rest of the factors (post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics) had positive and significant individual effect.

7.4 Implications of the Study

This study sought to establish the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development as well as the individual moderating effects of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. The study was able to confirm the hypotheses. The study for instance rejected the null hypothesis that indigenous

entrepreneurship had no significant influence on economic development in Turkana County. The null hypothesis that post-conflict reconstruction had no moderating effect on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County was rejected.

On the other hand, the study rejected the null hypothesis that globalization dynamics had no moderating effect between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. Lastly, indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had a joint and significant influence on economic development in Turkana County. The study findings undoubtedly have implications for; theory, policy, management practice and methodology and future research.

7.4.1 Implications for Theory

The study was anchored on four main theories which includes; endogenous growth theory, effectuation theory, entrepreneurial bricolage theory and institutional theory. The relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County was established. This augured well with the propositions of endogenous growth theory where individuals were perceived to take entrepreneurial action through identifying gaps where the demand for a product/service exceeds supply, therefore identifying an opportunity and validating its worth for exploitation. The fact that entrepreneurship is a linear process of “discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities given that it is voluntary, is confirmed in this study.

However, indigenous entrepreneurship, in presence of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics is a difficult undertaking. The moderating influence of post-conflict reconstruction on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County was established. The moderating influence of globalization dynamics on the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County was established. The entrepreneurial environments in Turkana County in the presence of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics are occasionally “unpredictable and ambiguous” lacking “enough information” for local entrepreneurs to readily recognize and evaluate opportunities prior to exploitation. This augured well with the propositions of effectuation theory where through effectuation processes, opportunities in ambiguous environments are uncovered and exploited.

It was established that post-conflict reconstruction moderated the existing relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County. Under entrepreneurial bricolage theory, it was argued that the entrepreneur enacts bricolage, tests and counter limitations shaping the relationship between bricolage activities and growth of their businesses. This augured well with the propositions of entrepreneurial bricolage theory. This is relevant to entrepreneurs operating in “environments that present new challenges (post war) without providing new resources” (penurious environments). The prior environment was envisaged with war and poor infrastructure which certainly was not conducive for transactions or entrepreneurial nourishment. The findings are in line with progressive collaborations where indigenous effort and entrepreneurial development are combined with social entrepreneurship initiatives leading to sustainable development especially in regions that have their economies shattered by war.

Under endogenous growth theory, indigenous entrepreneurs through their social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovativeness features, are expected to take entrepreneurial action through identifying local gaps where the demand for a product/service exceeds supply, therefore identifying an opportunity and validating its worth for exploitation. However, this is not the case based on the findings obtained in this study where an inverse relationship was revealed in the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development in Turkana County under joint test. In other words, under joint analysis, indigenous entrepreneurship was found to have an inverse as well as a non-significant effect against the expectation. Thus, the study supports institutional theory which ultimately argues that formal and informal institutional structures are necessary for venture creation and consequent economic development, while “too many rules and procedural requirements” discourage entrepreneurs from venturing.

This is regardless of the argument that regulatory, social and cultural influences promote survival and legitimacy of an organization, promoting its success rather than focusing on organizational micro factors. The implications of this study are its contribution to knowledge by empirically establishing that the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors are different from their individual effects on economic development. This demonstrates that it is not only indigenous entrepreneurship that influences economic development but a combination of varied factors.

In this case of micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County, both post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics are key players in economic development. The formers bring to play the contributions of aid agencies, multinational institutions and NGOs, communities and governments working in partnership with local leaders and organizations hence establishing a consensus on what is needed to fulfil the host country's' economic potential after war. On the other hand, the latter argues based on sustainable development, that it may need coordination by foreign direct investors, communities and aid agencies. FDI under endogenous growth theory may spur economic and political liberalization creating conditions for the emergence of democracy and reduced risks of violent conflicts. This is contrary to some critics of globalization who argue that Multinational Corporations operation contribute to violent conflict.

7.4.2 Implications on Policy

The findings of this study have several policy implications on several organs both at national and county levels of government as well as in the public and private sector. These include; business associations, financial institutions, NGOs, development agencies, and Turkana County government. The findings of this study are of tremendous value to these agencies. The findings of the study indicate that most of the factors had a positive or negative effect on economic development in Turkana County. This study confirms what other past studies have confirmed that micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County are vibrant contributors to the local economy, and in a similar manner could contribute to growth in other counties within Kenya and ultimately at national levels. Also, it concludes that indigenous entrepreneurship actually exists, and as other studies established, there are people defined as indigenous people.

Economic development in indigenous communities must be built on entrepreneurial enterprises or activities of these people and their products. The study concurs that entrepreneurship is an effective mechanism to explain business growth. This study should aid both the National and County Governments in the legislation of laws and policies which support micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County, for instance, creation of a suitable environment for these businesses to obtain credit and recommending suitable and efficient trading activities. Based on the findings, the study also agrees that the causes of conflict revolve on core resources, political economy, infrastructure and insecurity. The study suggests that national government should enhance state approaches in collaboration with the County government of Turkana in order to eradicate the conflict effectively. The County government of Turkana is supposed to have a paradigm shift to institutionalize indigenous entrepreneurship to foster self- regeneration and economic development.

This study proposed possibilities of the global companies working together with their local counterparts to initiate personal success through entrepreneurial prowess downplaying military expertise, among indigenous peoples. The study suggests for the county government of Turkana to refocus on the decentralization policy perhaps integrate with indigenous entrepreneurship so that it can induce economic activity from outside business players. Actually, the study supports other empirical findings that its time both levels of governments enhance their environmental factors to lower uncertainty, raise indigenous entrepreneurs to participate at the global economy, attracting FDI, private sector development, employment, increased exports and finally spur economic development through huge investments in health, education while impacting wealth levels.

7.4.3 Implications for Management Practice

The study indicated that the majority of the enterprises in Turkana County were started with initial startup cost of less than Kenya shillings 100, 000 where most reported to have used their personal savings. The study suggests that there is need for management in these micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County to consider saving with the financial institutions in order to secure larger loans to inject and boost their businesses. Further, it was revealed that majority of the micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County had been selling to local customers within their areas. The study suggests for sourcing of other external markets for their products as this may earn them more income.

From descriptive analysis, most respondents agreed with the fact that social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation defines indigenous entrepreneurship whereas education, health, and income/wealth explained economic development well, compared to indicators of post-conflict reconstruction or globalization dynamics. The study therefore recommends that managers and owners of the micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County need to enhance social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness, innovation, embrace peace and advocate for better infrastructure in order to experience rise of economic development.

7.4.4 Implications for Methodology

The results of the study indicated that when testing the statistical significance of the effects of certain individual variables on economic development, it changed when they were analyzed in their individual elements, as a construct of several dimensions and as a single

dimensional variable computed as a composite sum of all dimensions. This study benefited from the most considered estimation method from where the individual effects of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana County were established. Both the extent or magnitude and direction of effects was revealed. The success rate of the methodology used in this study was revealed by the fact that questionnaires used were self-administered with high response rates. Studies reviewed confirmed that this methodology is appropriate. Note that, high response rate led to more observations which is required in such studies leading to robustness of the estimates.

Model fitness tested through R squared revealed that indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics either individually or jointly highly explained the dependent variable which is economic development. The findings obtained from the cases was compared (triangulation) with results from the survey data testing the objectives of the study hypothesis, to see whether the findings were in agreement with theories grounding this study and the literature reviewed. The actual business operations of the four firms triangulate both the literature review and data gathered through the questionnaire. In qualitative analysis, both narrative and thematic approaches were used while presenting case-wise observations and objective-wise argument. In doing so, the study concludes that mixed methods utilization enriches the discussions of economic development in relation to indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics.

7.4.5 Limitations of the Study

The study focused on micro and small livestock enterprises operating in Turkana County. The study therefore limited its scope to Turkana County and excluded other micro and small livestock enterprises in other Counties such as Samburu, Wajir or even Marsabit within Kenya which exhibit similar operational characteristics. The fact of limiting the study to one geographic area, limits the possibility of a larger population and equally limits the sample size which in this case was limited to Turkana County. The contextual limitation therefore restricts the generalization of the study findings to the micro and small enterprises operating within the livestock sub sector in Turkana County.

Considering that the total number of livestock enterprises operating in Turkana County is dynamic and geographically diverse, some businesses were in dangerous locations and not easily accessible prompting delays in obtaining data. In addition, some albeit few were not licensed. Also, the list of the population of micro and small livestock enterprises provided by concerned agencies differed and composite thus failed to list the enterprises into the sub groups and the researcher had to resort to the respective sub-sectors. Another limitation of the study was that the data analyzed was cross-sectional in design rather than longitudinal to capture all the effect of indigenous entrepreneurship overtime as well as how either post-conflict reconstruction or globalization dynamics contributed to economic development overtime.

A longitudinal study can provide a more comprehensive viewpoint of the situation and the changes that take place at a variety of points in time. Note that, it is important to check either pre or post war periods which may not be ascertained by cross sectional studies. The owners and managers of micro and small enterprises in Turkana County were chosen as

the respondents on the basis of their knowledge of the respective livestock enterprises. The element of bias could not be ruled out because they would wish their enterprises to be perceived in a positive manner, notably with regard to either post-conflict reconstruction or globalization dynamics factors.

7.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This study should be replicated in among micro and small livestock enterprises operating in Counties outside Turkana such as Samburu or Marsabit (operate similar operational characteristics) to establish if similar findings could be achieved to proof generalizability.

Also, the study can be replicated to cover not only micro and small enterprises but also Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in similar or other sectors to see whether variations would occur. An initial study should be commissioned to establish and break down the population of enterprises in livestock in some selected categories such as micro, small, medium and/or large enterprises. These will assist in population classification and sample selection criteria to ensure proper coverage and adequate sample size.

Future researchers should also consider introducing other factors not covered in this study, for instance, proximity to the nearest capital city or bordering countries as well as banditry activities. Even considering whether employee loyalty has any effects, to businesses performance and economic development. A cross-sectional survey design was used for this study while assessing economic development. However, as it is known, cross-sectional studies do not capture causal effects of variables. Future research could use a longitudinal study stretching several years on a sample number of firms. This will better explain the effects of the variables on economic development such as which enterprise performed better or worse. In the study, political factors were seen as critical and can thus not be ignored in the local development and thus economic development variable.

A further study is needed in order to find out if there are any specific dimensions in political environment that have a moderating effect. Similarly, a study is required to test the mediating effect of globalization dynamics to check out if it can lead to a positive contribution of the hypothesized relationship. Lastly, future studies should consider using multiple respondents in order to minimize the element of bias. The respondents in future studies should include employees in other cadres and customers of the micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County.

7.6 Research Propositions

A research proposition is a testable theoretical statement that specifies the relationship between two or more concepts. According to Baxter & Jack (2008) propositions limit the scope of a study and increase the possibility of finalizing it. On the basis of the research objectives, four research propositions were crafted for the purposes of this study and they are listed as follows:

Study proposition 1: Indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises influence economic development in Turkana County. Proposition 2: Post-conflict reconstruction moderate the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Proposition 3: Globalization dynamics moderate the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises and economic development in Turkana County. Proposition 4: Indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors jointly influence economic development in Turkana County.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: PERMISSION FOR DATA COLLECTION



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Telephone: 4184160-5 Ext 215
Telegrams: "Varsity" Nairobi
Telex: 22095 Varsity

P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi, KENYA

29th September, 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

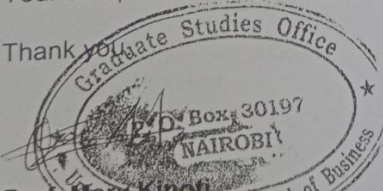
INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR RESEARCH
GRACE WAMBUI KENG'ONG'O – REGISTRATION NO. D80/79001/2009

The above named is a registered PhD student at the University of Nairobi, School of Business. She is conducting research on *"Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics and the Contribution of the Micro and Small Livestock Enterprises to Economic Development in Turkana County, Kenya"*.

The purpose of this letter is to kindly request you to assist and facilitate the student with necessary data which forms an integral part of the research project. The information and data required is needed for academic purposes only and will be treated in **Strict-Confidence**.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you



Prof. Mary Kinoti
Associate Dean, Graduate Business Studies
School Of Business

MK/rm

APPENDIX II: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

To Whom it May ConcernDear Sir/Madam

Re: INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP, POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF THE MICRO AND SMALL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

I am a doctor of philosophy (PhD) student at the University of Nairobi, School of business, undertaking an academic research study as part of the requirements for the award of the degree. This study aims at examining the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship of micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

You have been selected to participate in this study taking about 20 minutes to fill the attached questionnaire. Research results was treated with utmost confidentiality, for academic purposes only and the institution as the only custodian of the report. Kindly answer all the questions as completely as possible. Your participation is highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

WAMBUI KING'ONG'O GRACE

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is to be completed by the entrepreneur or in their absence, the senior management staff of the organization who oversee the enterprise general management. It is intended to collect data for academic purposes only.

Kindly answer the questions below as precisely as possible. You may seek any further clarifications from the researcher. Please tick appropriate boxes where applicable

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name of business (optional):
2. Location of business:
3. Which year was this business started?
4. What was the start-up cost of the business? Less than Khs. 100000 []
Between Kshs. 100000 & 500000 [] Between Kshs. 500000 & 1000000 []
Between Kshs. 1000000 & 5000000 [] Over Khs. 5000000 []
5. What was the source of your start-up finances? Personal savings []
Relatives Friends [] Bank loan [] Foreign Aid []
6. Business legal ownership: Cooperative [] Registered company []
Partnership [] Sole proprietorship [] Others (specify).....
7. State the end market of your livestock products (Please tick as many as applicable):
Export outside Kenya [] Nairobi [] Mombasa [] Bungoma [] Local customers
within the County []
8. State the category of livestock business you are in: Cattle [] Shoats [] Camel []
Others, specify
9. Please indicate the type of the animal products your firm deals with: Live animals []
Hides, skins & bones [] Meat [] Milk []
10. State the number of employees in this business:

SECTION II: INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP (IE)

Indigenous entrepreneurship is the creation, management and development of new ventures by indigenous people for the benefit of indigenous people individually or the community. Please indicate by ticking (√) only one option, the extent to which the following statements describe your firm's indigenous entrepreneurship.

Key: 1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent.

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
CODES	Social Embeddedness					
IE1	This business aims to promote community based economic development rather than strictly individual initiative					
IE2	It is easy to borrow money from my friends					
IE3	The collateral for the credit obtained in our business was provided by wealthy friends and relatives					
IE4	Relationship amongst families and friends provide financial gifts for start-up and working capital					
IE5	I have a network of individuals who I trust to bring information regarding the business					
IE6	There is high level of trust as a business practice in the livestock sector					
IE7	We benefit from the social network of other small businesses e.g. where a number of businesses pool resources together in order to reach a larger market area.					
IE8	High degrees of personalized trust have locked Turkana County into closed, localized, cohesive community isolating them from opening up to wider perspectives of development					
IE9	There exist multiethnic tolerance (bonding ties) between the Turkana and the Samburu/ Pokot/ Somali/ and Elgeyo Marakwet					
IE10	Bilateral relations between the Turkana and Uganda/Ethiopia/ and Southern Sudan are strong					

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
IE11	We have a strong degree of cohesion and at the event of disruption we rebuild our businesses on traditional and culturally grounded foundation					
	Cultural Embeddedness					
IE12	Our culture shapes business strategies and goals					
IE13	Our culture sets limits involving enterprise relations with the wider community					
IE14	Our common culture and values are an important source of trust, a level ground for personal contacts used in business.					
IE15	Livestock enterprises are collectively organized.					
IE16	Business benefits goes beyond the individual providing multiple outcomes for groups of people.					
IE17	Where there are tensions between our way of life and business practices, I will choose to trade-off potential economic business success retaining my social cultural capital e.g. Family status and social identity					
IE18	We stick to traditional roles in choosing business ideas					
IE19	I have access to natural resources (land, livestock and labour) for business through kinship systems					
	Innovation					
IE20	Our business has dynamic capabilities that are difficult to copy					
IE21	Our business has a trademark that distinguishes our goods from our competitors					
IE22	Our business is in possession of business information that we keep secret to give us an advantage over our competitors					

SECTION III: POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION (PCR)

Using the 5-point Likert-type scale: 1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent, indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree on each of the following statements regarding post-conflict reconstruction.

CODES	Eradicate War (Absence of War)	1	2	3	4	5
PCR1	Our business has benefited from conflict associated opportunities related to reconstruction (e.g., building sheds)					
PCR2	Traditional council of elders have been involved in managing and resolving conflicts					
PCR3	Inter-community dialogues, peace meetings, trauma healing sessions and compensation schemes are practiced to initiate peace					
PCR4	The national government initiatives through the offices of chiefs, District Officers and County Commissioners have been effective in resolving disputes					
PCR5	The African Union, Nepad, IGAD and the East African Community have established peace and security initiatives in Africa					
PCR6	International companies and agencies have contributed to peace in the region					
	Infrastructure					
PCR7	Our business has benefitted from research institutions and centres in terms of technological innovations					
PCR8	Our business benefits from livestock business incubator					
PCR9	Our business is located close to tarmac roads					
PCR10	We transport our livestock from the source via murram roads					
PCR11	We use airstrips to export livestock products					
PCR12	The Livestock Marketing Association use electricity to run their day-to-day operations for example lighting					

CODES	Eradicate War (Absence of War)	1	2	3	4	5
PCR13	A functional health facility (clinic, dispensary or hospital) is close to my home					
PCR14	There is a functional primary school near my home					
PCR15	We hold meetings of various livestock marketing associations in the public social hall(s) close to our business					
PCR16	The employees of this firm have adopted the use of mobile phones, computers and the internet technology in enterprise transactions					
PCR17	Use of communication technology contributes to income growth					
PCR18	For internal business operations we have adopted electronic automation such as e-marketing					
PCR19	Our business is adopting the use of social media and electronic platforms (either Organization's website and email, SMS Services/ WhatsApp/Instagram, Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn) to increase sales and income					
PCR20	Our business embraces continuous training and learning on new communication technology for the staff to effectively use					

SECTION IV: GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS (GD)

The statements in this section are based on how these firms are involved in global dynamics. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree on each of the following statements by ticking (√) only one option.

Key: 1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent

CODES	Specialization via static comparative advantages	1	2	3	4	5
GD1	Our firm concentrate their labour efforts on a relatively limited variety of goods					
GD2	Natural resources available dictates our mode of specialization					
GD3	We specialize on goods that we can produce most efficiently and then trade for those goods that we cannot produce					
	Foreign Direct Investments					
GD4	The government of Kenya and the county government of Turkana is not protecting its economy from foreign competition (liberalization)					
GD5	Liberalization of markets have attracted private capital flows (FDI) in the livestock sector					
GD6	There is aggressive competition between foreign and domestic companies in the livestock sector					
GD7	Foreign direct investment has benefited our business in new technologies, advanced managerial and marketing techniques and opened to export markets					
GD8	The presence of global players promotes indigenous livestock entrepreneurship					
GD9	The presence of global players reinforces peace					
GD10	Their presence (especially oil mining companies) contributes to renewed conflict					
GD11	Our business has high degree of diplomatic skills					
GD12	Our business has ability to adapt to different cultures					
GD13	Our business obtained credit due to an international organizations programme					

CODES	Specialization via static comparative advantages	1	2	3	4	5
GD14	There is close cultural distance (same culture and language) within the firm					
GD15	Our business organization structure is horizontal (employees interact freely)					
GD16	Our human resource is versatile (multi-skilled)					
GD17	There are strong interpersonal (social) relationships within the business					
GD18	Our business offers unique products and services					
GD19	The customers are loyal to our products and services					
GD20	Our business adheres to short production and delivery deadline(s)					
	Foreign Aid					
GD21	Our business benefits from donor funds in the form of emergency relief, technical assistance and peace keeping efforts.					
GD22	We use donor funds to reduce poverty and conflicts					
GD23	We use donor funds to expand export markets					
GD24	Our business works with international agencies and NGO's such as the United Nations, IMF and the World Bank.					

SECTION V: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Using the 5-point Likert-type scale: 1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent, indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree on each of the following statements regarding economic development.

CODES	Education	1	2	3	4	5
ED1	Members of my household have completed at least ten (14) years of schooling					
ED2	A school aged child/children (up to four years) in my household is/are attending school					
ED3	Some of the children in my household have been sponsored to school by an international NGO					
	Health					
ED4	Most women who are pregnant in my community experience some complications that can affect their health, their baby's health, or both					
ED5	Women in my household deliver newborns with the help/aid of a skilled birth attendant					
ED6	Children in my household are fully immunized					
ED7	Children under five years of age in my household are malnourished					
	Income/wealth					
ED8	Some of my household members stay away from home (abroad) and send money back and thus boosting this business					
ED9	My business total assets and financial investments are less than KES 5,000,000					
ED10	My average sales turnover (income) per year is less than KES 500,000					
ED11	Members of my household are employed in this business					
ED12	I use truck(s) in transporting my livestock to the market					

APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

1. What motivated you to start your businesses?
2. Why are you in livestock business?
3. How do social network and social formations within your community influence the growth of your businesses?
4. Please list cultural attributes (taboos, riddles, proverbs and stories) in your community that you think: positively contribute to your businesses or negatively contribute to your businesses. Explain.
5. Explain the uniqueness of your products and services from those of your competitors.
6. Mention various initiatives that have been put in place to mitigate possible conflicts in your community.
7. How have your businesses gained from conflict associated opportunities (government or international community) related to post-conflict reconstruction?
8. How does your businesses benefit from unique comparative advantage?
9. Mention any global player(s) (MNCs) attracted to livestock sector due to liberalization of markets. How has this affected your businesses?
10. Explain how your businesses benefited from foreign aid.
11. Describe how your businesses have promoted your socioeconomic status (education, health, income levels).
12. Can the indigenous peoples of Turkana County participate in economic development while embracing an isolationist policy of self-determination? Explain

APPENDIX V: LIST OF MICRO AND SMALL LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
1	EKAI NAMONI NAKORITAOK	36	PAULINA ARUAM ESINYEN	71	LOMODEI ESEKON
2	KUYA EKUROT LOMUKURAI	37	SAMSON EDONG EWOCHO	72	AGNES EKARAN
3	JACKSON EWOTAN LOKOBWA	38	SARAH LOSIKIRIA KAIKOR	73	LOKWANGALE ESURON
4	LOMURIA EKITELA ASEKON	39	ZARO EKENO EYANG'ANI	74	NGIKORIO LOCHARA
5	IKATO LOGEL ETEGAN	40	JOSEPH ARUKUDI ELIM	75	EREGAE LOTIIR
6	DANIEL LOKIRU LOJUK	41	KACHINGA EKONO NGISANYANA	76	AWESIT ICHON
7	JAMES ETIR ERIKA	42	SAMUEL EKIRU ELOS	77	EWOI LOKUYA
8	PETER ESINTEN ELIPAN	43	CHARLES ELOGITA LODEYA	78	JOHN LOKENO
9	JOHN ESINTEN	44	MEYAN WALAYA	79	LOPEYOK NAKUSI
10	JOSEPH YOMER LORISAE	45	LOMODEI EWALAN	80	LOMURIA TOPOS
11	MICHAEL ATAMA EKONO	46	ASINYEN LONGOLOL	81	JULIES EPORON
12	PETER IKAR MOYA	47	ROKIA AKENO LOBUIN	82	JAMES LOTWEL
13	PAULO CHAAP LOTWANEAE	48	JACKSON LOKIRU	83	JOHN LOKALE
14	DAVID ETABO	49	ISAAC EWESIT	84	MICHAEL EWESIT
15	LONYAMAN LOKOEL	50	ISAIYA JIMMY LORE	85	DAVID EMEKWI
16	ALICE GITUTU WAWERU	51	LAWRENCE LOYANAE	86	LOTUKOI NABUIN
17	EKOT NAROGOI	52	MAURINE NDAMWE	87	ROBERT LOKOL
18	EMANMAN LOPUNGUREI LOKOLAN	53	LEAH AUREN	88	ERUWAN LOKALA
19	ERIIDOR ERIKA LORIKWANAM	54	DAVID NAKAIN	89	PETER ESINYEN
20	ERUWOM ERENG LOBELAT	55	SILAS EKAMAIS	90	ACHEE ENUELAN
21	LOKALA ILENY	56	KURI ELIZABETH	91	DAUDI ETUBON

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
22	ELEMAN IBEI BOKAANGOP	57	REBECCA KOMOEI	92	LOKWATUBWA LOMODEI
23	ERIM ABONG ITON	58	KAI SYLVIA NAPEYOK	93	PETER EBEI
24	SAMSON EBULON LOYE	59	GABREIL NASPAAN	94	EKOLONU LOKWAR
25	MATET NGIMEKUIYA	60	AMONI AMFRY	95	JOHN EKIDOR
26	SAMMY LOKATO MONTI	61	NASEKI GORDONE	96	EKARU EPETEI
27	JAMES LOKONYOI	62	SYLVIA LONGOLI	97	NAKAIN NAKEOR
28	JOHN AKWANGER YOLE	63	EKITELA FRED LUCAS	98	PETER EIPA SILALE
29	MARKO ESINYEN	64	ACHEGEI ADAN	99	SAIMON NAKAPWEN
30	MARY YORO LORINYEI	65	EKAALE GABRIEL	100	MARIKO ESIRON
31	WANGARI LOBEYO	66	ELEXANDER LAMA	101	DAVID LOKUCHEI
32	EKAI EKENO MIRAMOE	67	EKIRU WINSTONE	102	DAUDI ETUBON ATIET
33	GALGIO JATIANI WARIO	68	LAWRENCE ERUPE	103	ISAHIA LOKWAWI ABONU
34	LOWANGOR EKWEE	69	AKUI L MIKE	104	MICHAEL EWESIT EBENYO
35	FRANCIS ELIM	70	JACKSON LOSIKE LOKALIBAN	105	EKURU KERIO NAITE
106	LOBALI ACHEE	152	DOMINIC EMASE	198	JOSEPHINE AMULANGO
107	ENBOK EYAPAN NGITIRA	153	ZACK NAKOROT	199	CATHERINE LOPONGO
108	NGIKITO IRESH NAUREN	154	MICHAEL EWEITE	200	EYANAE ECHWA EKORI
109	EDONGDONG PHILIPH	155	SIMON NAKAPWAN	201	CHARLES EKAJEKEL
110	LOMAKALE LUPO	156	EWAR NAKOMOL	202	ESEKON ETAPARAN
111	EKUZAN LOKUSI	157	EKUTAN AKUNYUK	203	FRANCIS KOLOI
112	LOKWATUBWA LOMODEI	158	NAKACHALAK KASUKOU	204	ETABO EMEKUI
113	JAMES LOWOI	159	NAWOI RIRE	205	EMATHE LOSEKON

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
114	EKOLONG LOKWAR	160	CATHERINE LOMOIT	206	SAMUEL TUKO
115	MARGRET NABUIN	161	NAITE EKAYE	207	ERIS KANYAPUS
116	JOHN LOPORONITO	162	JAMES ANGOROT	208	ALEX LOLEM
117	NESIPAN LOLUK	163	EROT LORE	209	PAULO LOKAALA
118	EWOSON LOWA	164	ACHEE EGIALAN	210	LONGOL ELIM
119	ENGIROK EKAZA	165	EWOI EKAAL	211	JOHN ETABO
120	JOSEPHAT EREE	166	JAMES LORITA	212	ECHARAIT LOROGOI
121	EPERIZ LOYAPAN	167	SUSAN APUU	213	PETER ESINYEN
122	IMONI RABO	168	FRANCIS NANOK	214	EKAI EYANAE
123	LOMONGIN ESUROW	169	JOSEPH LOSURU	215	KISIKE ETWOI
124	PETER EBEI	170	LOMODEI ESEKON	216	JOSEPHINE ARUMU
125	JOHN EWOI	171	NGIBEYO TUKO	217	JANE EKAI
126	EPORON JULIUS	172	EWOI LOPUNGUREI	218	KHADIJA NGEPEIYO
127	JAMES LOTWEL	173	EWAR ERAMRAM	219	AMONI EKADELI
128	JOHN LOKAALA	174	DAVID MUNYES	220	ALICE AKAL
129	SAMWEL LOTUK	175	FRANCIS NANGODIA	221	NARO EGOLE
130	PETER LOPITE	176	JOHN EWATON	222	DIANA EBEI
131	EKIRU TOPOS	177	EKAI LONYALA	223	EKARU LOPETET
132	JOHN EDOME	178	ELABO EMONG	224	LOKER ETUKOMEN
133	JOHN NGIKOLONYOI	179	LOTIIRA NARONGOR	225	LOKURA NGASIKE
134	KALIMAPUS LOKOLONYOI	180	WILLIAM LOPEYOK	226	PETER KOLOI
135	WILLIAM ELABO	181	EWOI ROGO	227	ADAAN LOTUKOI
136	MOSES LOWOLIO	182	EKUWOM LOBOLIA	228	SELLINA AKIRU
137	AKURE LOPIRA	183	ALAKU KAPUA	229	DAVID EMEKUI
138	JULIUS EWAR	184	LOPEYOK NAKUSI	230	SULEIMAN ALI
139	ELEMAN LOTIR	185	EBER LOSESE	231	SHIFA AMLANGO
140	PETER EMANIKOR	186	NADIKIL EKARAN	232	AYANAE ACHUKA
141	ETABO ACHOTO	187	DAVID EGIALAN	233	ERENG EWOTON
142	EBEILOKURUKA	188	ECHUKULE LOKOKA	234	EMURON ESEKON
143	IKAI LOWOYARIS	189	DAVID EKAI	235	JAMES APORE
144	EPETET LOCHARA	190	ELIZABETH	236	JAMES LOKOROI

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
			AMURON		
145	EKITOO NATEBELE	191	EJORE ESIKIRIA	237	LOSEKON MORU
146	JOHN ELIMLIM	192	NATAPAR NGIPOO	238	EPEM JUDA
147	EREGAE LOTIR	193	AMURIA EROT	239	PATRICHA ASUKUKU
148	NAKAIN NAKEOR	194	ETIIR LORUBUN	240	PAUL EKOROPUS
149	EBENYO ERENG	195	DAVID AMODOI	241	ESOKON LOGILAE
150	NGIGOMO LOCHARA	196	EKARU EKUWOM	242	ROBERT LOKOL
151	JOHN LOKITAUNG	197	PETER KALENG	243	LOWAYARIS AKWANGER
244	ISAAC LONGIS	287	EKADELI KALIAPUS	330	NAPONOYO PUSE
245	SIMON TOPOS	288	JOHN LOKWAMERI	331	PAUL LOPEYOK
246	ATUKON LOWOYAN	289	EKUWOM IBEYE	332	PAUL NGIKORA
247	EKOROT LOTESIRO	290	ESIRITE LOKADELIO	333	EYANAE LOPUSKIDIAUHI
248	DAVID LOCHAKAE	291	ALENGIA EKAMONGO	334	ADIR ALENGEA NGITIIPA
249	JOHN MARIO	292	PAULINA LOTULIA	335	EREGAE NAKALIBAN
250	ERAETE LOLII	293	LOKWAMEKUI LOBOKON	336	EPEM EKUTAN
251	LOMURIA TOPOSI	294	AGIRON LOPURUCHO	337	PHILIP MUNYES NGITONE
252	ETABO LOCHUCH	295	ELAPO NAKOMOL	338	EPEOT NGILIMO
253	LOCHOK LOGILAE	296	SAMWEL LONGOLOL	339	LOMALA ERIPON LOGOLI
254	LOJORE LONGAMIO	297	EROT LONGOLI	340	ALETEA LOWASA
255	PETERSON ELEKON	298	PETER POKOTOM	341	LOYA EMANIKOR
256	PAUL ENUKAN	299	TIMOTH EKAI	342	ESEKON ARIPON LOCHAAN
257	NGASIKE EKITELA	300	AMODOI LOKIRION	343	LOTUKOI NABUIN
258	DANIEL LOBURUKE	301	GABRIEL BUNGE IMANA	344	JAMES EKAMAIS
259	LEMUYA EKAI	302	EKUWAM ADUNG ALANY	345	MUSA NADIKO
260	JOHN ESEKON	303	CHARLES EYANAI	346	LOTIIRA ECHEO ANGAROT
261	SIMON EKAL	304	JOSEPH ETABO	347	LONoyAKARU

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
			ETHESON		AUUKAR
262	MARK LOSIKE	305	LONGOLOL AKIDE EKORI	348	ERET LOROT
263	LOPUWA EPEYONON	306	JAMES EKURU TUKEI	349	ATIIR KAANGOLE LOROO
264	EKUWOM KOEL	307	PETER EITON EYANAE	350	JAMES EKALOKAN
265	JOHN KOMWA	308	ASEKON IRIA	351	NAKIDAY LORINYI
266	PETER EKENO	309	VERONICA SEKON NYANGATIM	352	JAMES LOKERIS
267	SAMSON EWESIT	310	WILLIAM EPUU	353	LONGOLE ENGORI
268	LOPUSIDEA LONGORPUS	311	SAMUEL EKAI TOOT	354	AKUTA EKOLOWI
269	EMORU LOTIIT	312	ANDREW ATIIR EMEYAN	355	MARY AKAMAIS
270	ETIR EKAL	313	CKARAN ILUPOT	356	DANIEL EIPA
271	EWAAR ELEMEN	314	PETER EROT LOKAALE	357	IKARU LOTILENI
272	EKADON EKULAN	315	ROBERT ERUPE LOTONGA	358	LOCHIPO EKORI
273	PETER EMANIMAN	316	CHARLES LOKAALE	359	MAXMILA MAKI
274	MIKE LOTWEL	317	PHILIP CKPETOT	360	SILVIA KITOILE
275	EMONG LOROGOI	318	ESINYEN NGASIKE	361	PAULINA EYANAE
276	FRANCIS ESEKON	319	ADUKON LOBOKIO LOKUNDI	362	EWOSE EYEHOTO
277	NAKALEI LORE	320	PETER EKITELA LOMULO	363	EDOKET EKENO
278	NAKOEL EPEYONON	321	LEPO KOLANG KEBO	364	EKAI LOYCE
279	AWESIT ICHOM	322	ANGOLOL NGITOME MUKA	365	DANIEL EKATAPAN
280	ALFRED ARENG	323	SAMSON NANGIRO	366	NANCY NAPOKOL
281	LOKIRION SILALE	324	NAPUU KODET KAMANIS	367	PETER GPA SILALE
282	JOHN ETEBAR	325	EMOJO KOLA LOPALA	368	TIOKO LOKUSI LOKOLONYOI
283	SAMSON AKIPORO	326	EKAL ESEKON	369	JOYCE AKAI
284	MARK EJIKON	327	DAVID EKUNONI NAPOYO	370	SUSAN LOGILAE

LIST OF MSEs FROM LODWAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
285	LOKWAWI EPAE	328	JAMJON NANGODIA	371	PRISCILA IGOI WAMOE
286	ESURUT EKUWAM	329	ESINYEN MORO	372	LOKOLONYOI NGASIKE
373	NGITIRA EPEM	389	PETER ERULE	405	JAMES AKAL
374	SHADRACK ERO	390	EWESIT LOMULEN	406	THOMAS EROO EKWANGA
375	EYANGAN NAREBON	391	EROT EKAMAIS LOGOLEI	407	EMUNYES EKUAM
376	JOSEPH EPENI	392	PAUL EKAI	408	NAIKORIO LOCHARA
377	SHEMMY MVIMLINGIA	393	EBENYO ALOKI EKOROT	409	LOMEKUI EBEI
378	JOHN EKIDOR	394	LOPU ARUKAL EKENO	410	JOHN KORIMA
379	EKITELA LODWAR	395	LOKAI EKUWAM	411	JOSEPH EWESIT
380	ERUKUDI ASEKON	396	LYDYA WAITHORA MWANGI	412	JACKSON AKOMOL
381	SAMWEL EWOI	397	JOHN LOKALE EPEM	413	LODUNG EKUAM
382	ELIUD ETABO LOKOLIO	398	MICHAEL ETABO EPETET	414	LORINTON NAWOTO
383	AKUUTA NGASIKE	399	ESEKON ELEMEN ARONGO	415	LOKORI LOTIKOU
384	ETABO LONGATUNYO	400	EKARAN IKUTAN	416	SAMWELI EKATAPN
385	ELIUD AREGAE	401	MARKO EYANAE	417	KEBO ETMAT
386	JOHN LOKENO LOCHODO	402	PETER ERENG LOKEK	418	PAULINA AMLANGO
387	EWOI LOKIRON LOCHEDDE	403	SAMWEL EMURIA EUREN	419	JAMES ETABO
388	JACKSON LOKOTA LOLEMWO	404	LODIO ITABO EBEI	420	DAVID LOKUCHEI

LIST OF MSEs FROM LOKICHAR LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
1	NANCY ADIR	20	HELLEN LUVASI	38	JOSEPHAT MODING
2	JOSPHNE AKINGOL	21	FAITH SUDI	39	EKIDOR EKAL ADONGOLI
3	HELLEN MAKUI	22	TRUPHENA ANAM	40	ALICE EMASE AMURON
4	REGINA LOJORE	23	POLINE ASUKUKU	41	DAVID EWAR LOKADELIO
5	SARAH ARUKUDI	24	MARY ECHAKAN	42	LOKWAMERI NAKULO JOHN
6	ANDREW AMCHU	25	SELINA AKIDOR	43	CHARLES LOROGOI EJORE
7	LEAH CHERIWEI	26	JOAN LETTING	44	DAVID ERUKUDI
8	LEAH AUREN	27	MIKE ETABO EMEKWI	45	ESEKON LOROGOI LOMURIAMOE
9	NANCY EKAI	28	NATINI IKAAL ENYANG	46	LUCAS ETIIR KAAMAN
10	BENJAMIN ELEYO	29	LOBALI ELOS EMAL	47	EMANIKOR LOMUREN KAKOROKOL
11	ECHOTO PAUL	30	AKULEU TIOKO EKEBA	48	LOYOCE ETIIR ABONG
12	PHILEMON ETABO	31	KAIKIR LOKIRION LOCHEDDE	49	ERIBA LLOLOK KONYEN
13	REaubEN KEEM	32	EKIRU ELEMEN	50	LUCAS EPECT NGITIRA
14	PETER EKENO	33	SIMON ECHWA LOMANAT	51	PETER EUMLIM EPEM
15	SAMWEL LOWOSA	34	LOKIRIA LOKIRION LOCHEDDE	52	DAVID LOKWAWI EKAL
16	BENJAMIN K SEREM	35	PENINA NGITIR LOBUIN	53	JAMES EBENYO
17	JOSEPH TOROROI	36	AREGAE ANGELECH EKIMAT	54	EMEKWI EKITELA KAMARET
18	BECKY ERENG	37	LOKALEE EPUR NGITOME	55	EBUKON ELOSI EMAL
19	SIMON ALILA				

LIST OF MSEs FROM LOKICHOGGIO LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
1	IKOEL L SYLVESTER	24	SAMSON EBEI	46	LOKOTOR EKAI
2	EKWANGA GODFREY	25	EKARU EKIRU	47	PAUL EKAL LOURIET
3	SULEKHA AWOI	26	NANCY EKUTAN	48	MOSES LOMERIA NGIKURCHNA
4	DOMINIC ABASH EPUU	27	ALEX LOKOEL	49	ESINYON LOMOYO LOMOKOL
5	HELLEN EKIDOR	28	EKIDOR THOMAS	50	ATUKON ACHIDA LOKIDAL
6	SALOME AKIRU	29	AMOJONG JOYCE	51	LEILEI LOMOSIA
7	WYVHLIFFE MASINDE	30	MICHAEL EMURIA	52	EPERIT NARONGOR
8	DAVID POROWA	31	ALIGO PETER	53	EKAI NAKULU MICHAEL
9	JOHN ELIPAN	32	BENSON EKIDOR	54	JACOB LORE EMASE
10	MATHEW LOKOL	33	PAUL SAMAL	55	NGAMOR LOKOL AKELERO
11	STEPHEN GACHANJA	34	SAMSON EBEI	56	ENOI LOKUTA LOOTE
12	KASSIM EREGAE	35	ESURUT EPUU	57	LOROGOI EYANAE LONGOLE
13	SAMSON EKUWOM	36	LESEKON ECHIKARA	58	PETER ELEPETE LOSIKE
14	ALPHONCE NATAPAR	37	MARY LOMORUKAI	59	DANIEL NGASIKE LELE
15	GIDEON EKALAPATAN	38	MACHOK YONO	60	DAVID ETABO KOLO
16	DANSON ETABO	39	ERONGAT MUTA	61	JAMES KEBO
17	EMANUEL ACHWAA	40	CHARLES EBEI	62	ELIM LOKAALA ANAMLEM
18	KONO MIKE	41	EREGAE LOKOSIO	63	MICHAEL LOKWALOI EWOI
19	ONESMUS JOHN	42	KAPWA EWOI	64	EKAI LONGOLE ESEKON
20	EDUNG PHILIP	43	MARGRET EKADELI	65	SAMWEL LOROTO
21	EKAI JAME S	44	AMEKUI EJOORE	66	MARGRET AROT ASEIKON

22	GRIFIN EKAI	45	NADUNO NAGAPAT	67	YOHANA EKALE LOGIALAN
23	MAURICE LOMEKWI				
LIST OF MSEs FROM KAKUMA LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION					
S/NO		S/NO		S/NO	
1	EUNICE LOCHOI	15	SYLVIA NGASIKE	29	EKALE LODENY EYANGAN
2	EKORETE JAMES	16	ROSELYNE KAPUA	30	EREGAE EWOI LOKALA
3	LOKWAWI TITUS	17	ANNAH AKERU	31	ERUMAN LOKAALA
4	JOSEPH ELIMLIM	18	ESTHER MARIGAT	32	EROT EDUKON
5	ZACHEAUS OTABA	19	EMEKUI NACHIDA LOKUBWOL	33	ARII EBOOLO
6	ROBERT KARIUKI	20	EKARU EWOI	34	JOHN ETABO EMANIKOR
7	ADIJA KAMZEE	21	EBULON LOKIRU	35	EKARE EKUNIA
8	JONATHAN ETOM	22	PAULO EKALE	36	NGASIKE LOPUA
9	ECHOTO KARIWO PAUL	23	JAMES LOPURUCHO	37	PATRICK EKUWAN EBEI
10	JOSEPH EWOI EKAALÉ	24	LOTIIR EKITELA LOPUA	38	PAULIANA EKAYA LEMUYA
11	EPERIT FRANCIS	25	REBECCA EKAALÉ EYANAE	39	JOHN KIVOI
12	JIMMY LOMOR	26	NGASIKE LOKIRU	40	ASUROI LOKIRION LOCHEDE
13	SAMSON EROT	27	EKIRU EDUKE LOKAALÉ	41	LOPEYOK NAMUGE ASOJU
14	BRIGID AKALAPATAN	28	JOSPHAT EKAI	42	EYANAE KATIYA
43	VERONICA AGECH	48	MICHAEL ETABO	53	JULIUS ELAIN
44	MARGARET ELEMÁN	49	PETER LOMOE LODUNGA	54	ELAAR LOSIIT AMOIT
45	PAULINE NAPEYOK	50	NGILEUWA LOMALUK KAMAIŠ	55	NAPOYO NAKWAWI KOTODI
46	ABEYOKHO RAMTAT	51	ERION LOKUYA LOOTE	56	LIGILAE LOTUU NANGKON
47	MARY KOLI	52	JACKSON LOPURUCHO LOMURIA		

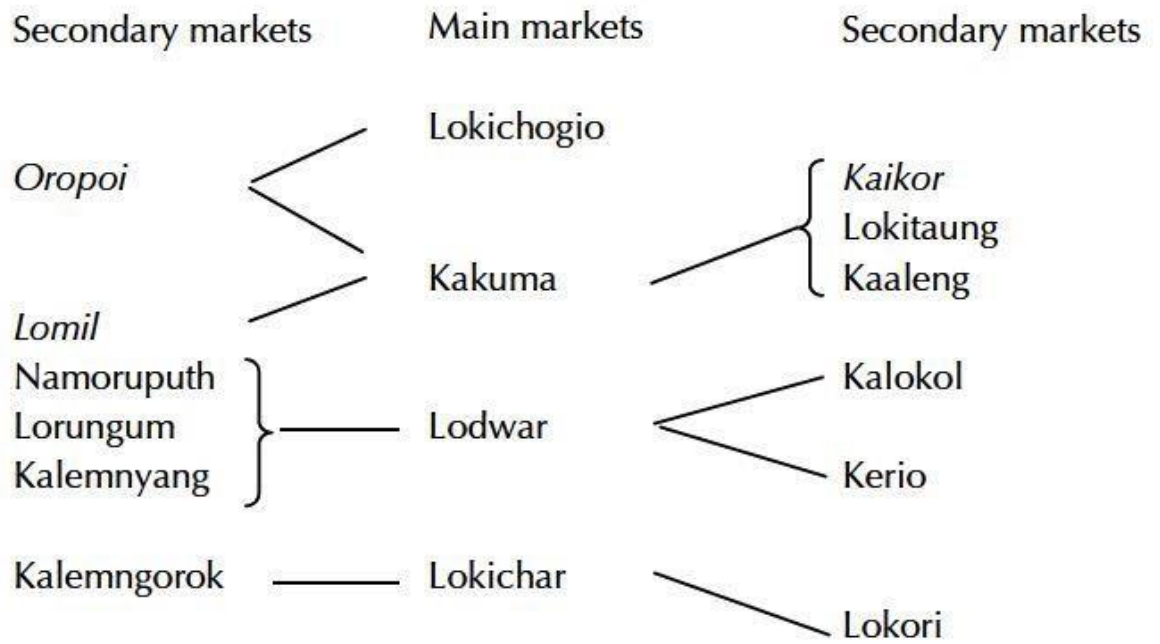
Source: County Livestock Marketing Association, Lodwar- 2018

APPENDIX VI: MAP FOR TURKANA COUNTY, NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES AND COUNTRIES



Source: Kenya Districts Maps

APPENDIX VII: RELATIONAL TYPOLOGY OF MAIN AND SECONDARY¹ MARKETS IN TURKANA COUNTY



Source: Watson and Binsbergen (2008). ILRI Research Report 3

¹ Secondary markets and the pastoral areas are the catchment areas of the main markets

**APPENDIX VIII: DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY TYPE
AND COUNTY**

County	Exotic cattle - Dairy	Exotic cattle -Beef	Indigenous cattle	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Donkeys	Total	Percentage
KENYA	2,209,980	559,174	13,005,664	19,307,445	28,011,800	4,640,085	1,176,374	68,910,522	100%
MOMBASA	3,015	1,384	6,252	2,292	25,411	58	68	38,480	0.06
KWALE	10,811	6,117	293,506	90,615	382,410	1,096	1,190	785,745	1.14
KILIFI	19,918	9,646	206,893	56,481	542,257	2,022	2,754	839,971	1.27
TANA RIVER	6,266	1,194	264,373	448,066	590,856	53,298	15,317	1,379,370	2.09
LAMU	12,415	1,618	84,288	42,145	97,879	125	1,964	240,434	0.36
TAITA/TAVETA	17,236	6,661	90,917	46,535	202,113	2,630	2,938	369,030	0.56
GARISSA	6,063	7,458	1,407,170	2,746,577	3,857,292	816,057	105,543	8,946,160	13.57
WAJIR	7,352	3,634	856,245	2,190,638	3,198,284	1,176,532	123,751	7,556,436	11.46
MANDERA	5,433	2,706	1,174,850	2,226,033	4,898,807	1,828,665	155,390	10,291,884	15.61
MARSABIT	13,693	7,116	219,927	627,832	744,475	215,234	50,006	1,878,283	2.85
ISIOLO	12,900	10,121	248,577	854,725	1,030,005	148,859	33,692	2,338,879	3.55
MERU	114,251	24,656	173,277	138,771	342,198	5,732	5,822	804,707	1.22
THARAKA-NITHI	32,634	5,137	52,935	53,816	214,217	124	5,867	364,730	0.55
EMBU	40,843	9,167	88,405	45,246	269,133	228	11,521	464,543	0.70
KITUI	10,412	8,869	324,351	105,830	1,370,560	5,202	162,609	1,987,833	3.02
MACHAKOS	30,369	12,656	319,326	171,525	624,891	1,473	24,794	1,185,034	1.79
MAKUENI	21,517	8,726	295,560	133,115	799,638	1,111	40,311	1,299,978	1.97
NYANDARUA	135,895	16,879	58,589	277,762	37,009		9,458	535,592	0.81
NYERI	92,486	11,501	60,520	153,728	107,460		772	426,467	0.65
KIRINYAGA	48,488	12,931	55,022	26,751	106,844		2,404	252,440	0.38
MURANG'A	130,152	23,311	56,640	56,475	173,763		914	441,255	0.67
KIAMBU	144,311	20,258	35,825	118,389	83,597		5,307	407,687	0.62
TURKANA	2,206	2,173	320,425	1,053,756	1,990,929	261,923	116,806	3,748,218	5.69

WEST POKOT	49,863	17,632	349,343	358,293	764,175	19,389	8,433	1,567,128	2.38
SAMBURU	7,691	12,558	265,384	566,772	716,587	48,172	29,875	1,647,039	2.49
TRANS NZOIA	88,662	6,998	87,808	136,345	28,199		5,032	353,044	0.54
UASIN GISHU	139,722	10,564	128,136	219,925	45,854	148	2,280	546,629	0.83
ELGEYO/M ARAKWET	38,735	5,273	106,445	190,031	99,926	89	2,766	443,265	0.67

NANDI	125,566	11,376	106,476	97,712	35,096		4,344	380,570	0.577
BARINGO	46,244	16,157	347,445	343,343	933,727	38,500	18,109	1,743,525	2.65
LAIKIPIA	25,846	14,935	229,284	613,782	402,526	7,827	8,967	1,303,167	1.98
NAKURU	135,235	23,774	237,517	532,221	205,392	388	22,792	1,157,319	1.76
NAROK	93,562	89,203	1,306,126	2,603,542	1,015,845	1,619	81,932	5,191,829	7.88
KAJIADO	36,547	56,696	484,467	1,120,649	877,744	3,584	50,153	2,629,840	3.99
KERICHO	80,670	5,430	155,548	56,238	71,875		11,940	381,701	0.58
BOMET	99,188	7,342	211,679	80,492	76,459		10,985	486,145	0.74
KAKAMEGA	69,173	11,322	322,955	56,884	78,144		1,080	539,558	0.82
VIHIGA	23,067	1,725	101,826	6,145	30,854		77	163,694	0.25
BUNGOMA	62,009	9,822	279,428	78,494	109,693		6,058	545,504	0.83
BUSIA	11,740	4,673	190,215	21,704	82,303		233	310,868	0.47
SIAYA	10,324	4,527	311,330	133,110	163,222		5,987	628,500	0.95
KISUMU	13,799	6,474	222,723	163,537	137,696		3,542	547,771	0.83
HOMA BAY	15,095	7,236	318,638	148,374	179,555		14,046	682,944	1.04
MIGORI	21,062	8,997	293,261	70,852	142,204		5,894	542,270	0.82
KISII	51,458	4,883	160,517	11,001	56,946		1,381	286,186	0.43
NYAMIRA	34,276	2,735	82,614	11,787	39,335		728	171,475	0.26
NAIROBI	11,780	4,923	12,626	19,109	28,415		542	77,395	0.12

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume IV