



# International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR)

ISSN 2307-4531  
(Print & Online)

<http://gssrr.org/index.php?journal=JournalOfBasicAndApplied>



---

## Effects of Resource Mobilization on Turkana Pastoralists' Livelihoods: A Focus on Lake Turkana in Kenya

Lemuya Joshua Lojock<sup>a\*</sup>, Mulongo Leonard Simiyu<sup>b</sup>, David Kamar Imana<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>PhD student at the School of Arts & Social Sciences - Moi University, P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret-30100

<sup>b</sup>Professor at Moi University School of Arts and Social Sciences, P.O. Box 3900, Eldoret – 30100, Kenya

<sup>c</sup>Lecturer at Turkana University College, P.O. Box 379 Lodwar – 30500, Kenya

<sup>a</sup>Email: [joshualemuya@gmail.com](mailto:joshualemuya@gmail.com)

<sup>b</sup>Email: [lmulongo@gmail.com](mailto:lmulongo@gmail.com)

<sup>c</sup>Email: [imanadavid@yahoo.com](mailto:imanadavid@yahoo.com)

### Abstract

Both natural and human resources shall continue to play an instrumental role towards fulfilling people's sustainable livelihoods as evidenced by the large population that still depends on resources for their basic needs. The scenario however is likely to change if appropriate measures are not evolved towards resource mobilization in enhancing sustainable livelihoods especially among the disadvantaged communities. The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of resource mobilization strategies on Turkana pastoral community, while specific objectives were to; evaluate resource mobilization strategies being applied to Lake Turkana as one of the major resources found in Turkana County, assess the impact of resource mobilization strategies on people's livelihoods and analyze challenges faced in mobilizing resources around the Lake. The study was based on resource mobilization theory by McCarthy and Zald that views individuals as rational actors that are engaged in instrumental actions that use formal organizations to acquire resources and foster resource mobilization development. Descriptive survey research design was applied where simple random technique was used on stratified samples. Instruments of data collection were; questionnaires, focused group discussions, interview schedules and observation. Out of the targeted population of 134,674, a sample size of 277 was selected. Data was coded and assigned numeric values, descriptive and inferential statistics were analyzed using computer statistical software where results were presented in tables, graphs and figures.

---

\* Corresponding author.

The study findings showed that Turkana community is endowed with numerous resources and Lake Turkana being one of the important resources available in Turkana County. The study indicated the following as key strategies for resource mobilization in Turkana; proposal writing, fundraising and community mobilization and support from the state and non-state actors. The hypothesis was;  $H_{01}$ , there is no significant relationship between resource mobilization strategies and people's livelihoods. The hypothesis was tested and  $\chi^2 = 1014.326$ ,  $df = 221$  and  $sig = 0.000$  was found. The researcher therefore rejected the null hypothesis since  $p < 0.05$  and confirmed that there existed a significant relationship between resource mobilization and pastoralist communities' livelihoods. The relationship was established by use of Pearson Correlation Coefficient ( $r$ ). The level of significance was set at .05 whereby a result would be statistically significant if  $p$  is less than the set value. The coefficient of determination ( $r$  squared) was calculated to quantify the strength of the linear relationship. There was need to determine the magnitude and direction of this relation. The results indicated a weak but positive ( $r = 0.382$ ) correlation between resource mobilization strategies and pastoralist communities' livelihoods. The study is worthwhile since it strengthens the existing policy framework on resource mobilization strategies on pastoral communities and also informs all the stakeholders on matters of policy formulation and decision making on matters relating to Pastoral economy.

**Keywords:** Resource Mobilization; Communities; Lake Turkana; Turkana County.

## **1. Introduction**

Worldwide, resources both natural and human play an instrumental role towards a societies' well being. Today however the main challenge being faced is how to mobilize the available resources for effective utilization especially in ASAL areas with the focus on the Turkana community of Kenya. Resources are known for spurring development among people and communities. However, the big challenge has been how the resources can be mobilized and transformed to improve people's livelihoods. The World Bank defines natural resources as "materials that occur in nature and are essential or useful to humans, such as water, air, land, forests, fish and wildlife, topsoil, and minerals [31]." According to [6], poor management and handling of natural resources can lead to over use and degradation, desertification, soil erosion, declining water tables and other effects that can threaten livelihoods and peace of the communities. Turkana County is endowed with a lot of unexploited resources; the challenge is heterogeneity of these resources making its mobilization hard to standardize the quality. The rate of poverty in Turkana is alarming, according to Kenya National Statistics office, 88% of the people in Turkana live below the poverty level, compared with 45% nationally. Many Turkanas live in tiny huts in villages without running water or electricity. Illiteracy is high, only half the school-aged children in Turkana are enrolled in primary school, well below the national average of 92%, according to Charity Save the Children. Recent discoveries in Turkana county has brought life in the region with devolution the county is getting a lot of funding through county revenue allocation from the National government, a lot of NGOs and have flocked the region with the current Early Oil Production (EOP) by the Tullow Oil Company. This because it is clear now that the region is well endowed with both natural and human resources, but the challenge is on the mobilization aspect. However, the alarming rates of insecurity and community unrest, poverty, banditry, joblessness and dependency limit growth in the area.

## ***I. Turkana***

Lake Turkana was formerly known as Lake Rudolf, it is found partly in Turkana and Marsabit Counties, in the northern parts of the greater Kenyan Rift Valley, and with its far northern end crossing into Ethiopia. Lake Turkana. The lake is also nicknamed 'Jade Sea' owing to its striking color, is a major stopover for migrating waterfowl and this only body of water is over 260 kilometers long which is longer than the whole of Kenyan coast line and it has an area of 6750 km<sup>2</sup> [18]. Lake Turkana is at an elevation of 360 meters (1,181 feet) while the surrounding basin is anywhere from 1,230-3,000 feet. The climate within and around the lake is hot and very dry. The basin adjacent to Lake Turkana is arid and gets little rainfall outside the 'long rain' season of March, April, and May. Soils in a long Lake Turkana are not well developed due to aridity and constant erosion by water and wind. There are three main rivers that flow into Lake Turkana namely; River Omo that originates from Ethiopia highlands which is estimate to be 90% source of Lake Turkana water, River Turkwel and Kerio which are somehow seasonal rivers that their origins is found in the Kenya highlands. Lake Turkana lacks outflow meaning its only water loss is by evaporation.

- ***Communities around Lake Turkana***

There are over nine million people existing on the basin of Lake Turkana, of which only 1.7 million are found on the Kenyan side and the populace density is 4 inhabitants per Square kilometers so far. The population is intense in the north in Ethiopia side and at the south ends of Kenya of the lake basin. In the a million plus people, the Turkana are the major community inhabiting the west and south of the lake and are a traditional pastoral community with strong cultural attachment to cattle as an indicator of wealth and social status [26]. The Dassanetch who sometimes are also known as Merille are estimated to be nearly 50 000 inhabitants and are inhabiting the delta of the Omo River in Ethiopia. Other communities are present around the lake are: the Gabbra staying in east sides of the lake, the El-molo, Rendille and the Samburu who are found at the south-east sides of the lake (18;23).

## ***II. Literature Review***

Poverty and the environment are so inextricably linked that the world's rural poor could enhance their livelihoods by, deriving greater value from ecosystems—making the ecosystem a powerful model for nature-based enterprise that delivers continuing economic and assuming greater power to manage local ecosystems and improve their natural-resource base; and becoming active players in the local economy (13. Hunt argues that in order to recognize the economic value of ecosystem-derived resources and improve local livelihoods through Ecosystem-Based Enterprises (EBEs), access to a secure natural resource base such as land or water and the right to benefit from its use are necessary conditions. In addition, tapping the wealth of ecosystems, require good governance, tenure reforms, and a practical acknowledgement of the poor's rights to access resources as the major source of environmental income. When the major sources of natural capital and the means by which human needs are met and continuously utilized, the ecosystem undergoes changes that require sustainable management and protection to maintain its life-supporting capacity. This effort to harmonize ecosystem management and conservation with the continuous demand to meet human needs invites approaches that can

halt degradation and overutilization of the fragile natural resources involved [20], reviewed themes that characterize ecosystem management and points out that they integrate scientific knowledge of ecological relationships within a complex socio-political and values framework toward the general goal of protecting native ecosystem integrity over the long-term [27] added that along with the application of scientific knowledge, human beings, as users and managers of ecosystem goods and services, employ historical and traditional ecological knowledge of the local environment in order to provide guidance for the management of the natural world. Conversely, Reference [10] emphasized that a healthy ecosystem maintains itself without major human intervention and that adaptations over time provide the services that sustain human communities. The resource mobilization theory of social movements holds that a social movement arises from long-term changes in a group's organization, available resources, and opportunities for group action. Resource mobilization theory has five main principles [12]. According to resource mobilization theory, participation in social movements is a rational behavior, based on an individual's conclusions about the costs and benefits of participation, rather than one born of a psychological predisposition to marginality and discontent [19]. Resource mobilization theory of social movements explains how social movements mobilize resources, from inside and outside their movement, to reach goals [12]. Resource mobilization theory argues that social movements succeed through the effective mobilization of resources and the development of political opportunities for members. Social movements can mobilize both material and non-material resources. Material resources include money, organizations, manpower, technology, means of communication, and mass media, while non-material resources include legitimacy, loyalty, social relationships, networks, personal connections, public attention, authority, moral commitment, and solidarity [27]. Resource mobilization theory holds that social movement organizations with powerless or resource-poor beneficiaries require outside support and funding. There are two types of members belonging to social movement organizations: conscience constituents and beneficiary constituents. Social movements often seek out and receive resources from conscience constituents. Conscience constituents refer to individuals or groups outside of the social movement who have a moral alliance with the social movement's cause, goal, or mission. The social movement and the mass media are responsible for framing the social movement's message and character. Resource mobilization theorists have found that conscience constituents tend to contribute more when beneficiaries are framed, by the social movement itself or mass media, to emphasize commonalities with conscience constituents [13]. Resource mobilization theorists believe that the outcomes of social movements are influenced by strategic choices, the positions and actions of elites, the support of influential organizations, and governing coalitions and regimes. There are four outcomes for social organization: full success, acceptance without benefits or gains, benefits and gains without acceptance, and failure. The mass media is an integral part of the political participation effort by social movements. It influences the politics of social movements by informing the elites and public about the actions of social movements as well as interpreting these actions [12]. Social movements often solicit media coverage through the creation of quasi-political events that will be of interest to the news media. Social movements that engage in forceful, violent, or anti-authoritarian acts tend to be depicted in a negative way [25].

- ***Concept of Resource Mobilization***

Reference [19] defines Resource mobilization as a distinct perspective for understanding social movements, emphasizing the critical role played by material resources. Earlier studies of social movements tended

to view them as spontaneous or hysterical reactions to high levels of frustration. Resource mobilization stresses rationality, and the importance of adequate funding, leadership, and organization. Reference [19] argues that resource mobilization stresses the ability of a movement's members to acquire resources and to mobilize people towards accomplishing the movement's goals. In contrast to the traditional collective behavior theory that views social movements as deviant and irrational, resource mobilization sees them as rational social institutions, created and populated by social actors with a goal of taking a political action. According to resource mobilization theory, a core, professional group in a social movement organization works towards bringing money, supporters, attention of the media, alliances with those in power, and refining the organizational structure. Social movements need the above resources to be effective, because dissent and grievances alone will not generate social change [19]. Reference [19] Asserts that resource mobilization is the process by which resources are solicited by the program and provided by donors and partners. This is particularly important for GRPPs, since GRPPs are typically externally financed programs with little or no capacity to earn income from their own resources. Most are public sector programs, which typically provide goods and services including financial resources to beneficiaries on a grant or in-kind basis. Enhanced resource mobilization increases the ability of Governments to achieve long-term development objectives. Until now, however, African countries have had difficulty in mobilizing adequate domestic resources to meet their investment needs. Although there has been some progress in mobilizing domestic resources since the adoption of the NEPAD framework document and the Monterrey Consensus, the ratio of savings to gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen, from 24.3 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 16 per cent in 2011. Moreover, since 2008, the gross domestic savings rate has been consistently lower than the gross domestic investment rate. With current estimates of the financing gap standing at approximately 6 per cent of African GDP, it is clear that mobilizing sufficient, stable and predictable resources still remains a real concern for the continent [14].

### **3. Methodology**

**Research Design:** The study is based on pragmatism research paradigm that recognizes that there are many different ways of interpreting the world and undertaking research, that no single point of view can ever give the entire picture because there are multiple realities. In harmony with the above stated paradigm, a descriptive research design was applied. Adopted a mixed method approach whereby quantitative techniques and qualitative techniques were used to analyze data

**Target Population:** The study targeted residents Long lake Turkana more specifically on Turkana County side as; Youth and Women groups, Vulnerable members, Civil servants, Non-Governmental, Organizations (CBOs, CSOs, FBOs), and lastly, Business men and Key Informants.

**Sampling technique and Sample Size:** Out of the targeted population of 134,674, a sample size of 277 people was chosen. The study employed multiple sampling techniques at different stages of sample (s) selection from the targeted population. Specifically, the study used probability sampling techniques on stratified samples in selecting the representative sample for the study. Each unit in the population had an equal chance of being

selected. This technique was appropriate because it gave members of the population equal chances of being included in the study. The researcher selected the Youth groups, women groups, Civil servants, Residents, business people, NGOs, CBOs, and opinion leaders because of their knowledge that was relevant for the study.

**Sampling Size Determination:** The study used a sample size of 277 using the Yamane formula (Yamane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$1 + N(e)^2$$

Where n = Sample size

N= Total population = 134674

1= Constant.

- The margin of sampling error (e) in this case was 0.06

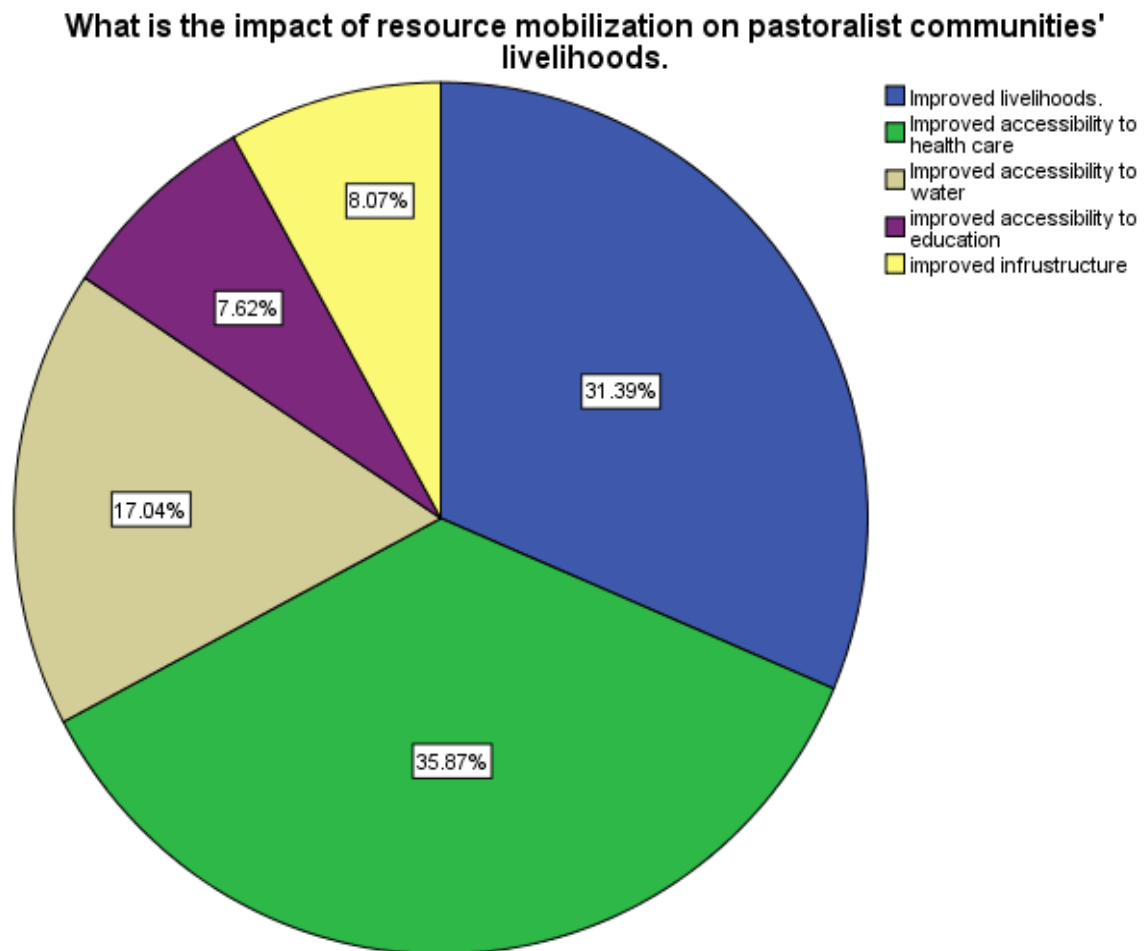
**Data Collection Instruments:** The study employed a multidimensional approach to data collection. Semi structured questionnaires were the main instruments for collecting primary data. Interview schedule was also administered to the selected respondents who did not know how to read and write on their own. The researcher used focused group discussion to collect information from groups of people who share the same characteristics or are of the same age.

**Validity and Reliability of the Instruments** *Validity of Research Instruments:* The items in the instruments were examined for both content validity and construct validity with the help of the supervisors. *Reliability of the Research Instruments:* To establish the reliability of the instruments in this study piloting of the research instruments was done. A *reliability* coefficient was determined using the test retest method and the instruments yielded reliability coefficients of 0.76 that was deemed sufficient for the instruments to be used to collect data.

#### 4. Findings of The Study

**Benefits of the Lake:** On-shore and off-shore winds can be extremely strong, as the lake warms and cools more slowly than the land. Sudden, violent storms are frequent and this is the very reason why African's biggest Wind Power plant that produces 310 Megawatts was constructed near the shores of Lake Turkana. It is worth noting that Lake Turkana is the world's largest permanent desert and alkaline lake. According to [4] Lake Turkana is the largest lake in the eastern portion of the Rift Valley and the fourth largest lake by volume in Africa. The area includes three national parks: Sibiloi National Park, South Island National Park, and Central Island National Park. The nearby areas are major breeding ground for Nile crocodiles, birds, hippopotamuses, and a variety of poisonous snakes. Lake Turkana is very important resource for communities surrounding it

since it provides fish and promotes other business of tourism. Fishing is the main activity in the lake. This infers that Lake Turkana is a main resource and a key source of livelihoods for the communities living along Lake Turkana. They depend on the Lake for their daily survival. Reference [18] report indicated that 60% of the Turkana community are pastoralist, 20% are agro-pastoralists affirming that this figure is on the increase due to animal loss caused majorly by frequent droughts, while 12% work in trading centres and lastly 8% are fishermen. This implies that Lake Turkana is underutilized; the 8% should rise up so as to reduce the dependency on livestock which is not reliable and sustainable venture [18]. Lake Turkana National Parks are now listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. Sibiloi National Park lies on the lake's eastern shore, while Central Island National Park and South Island National Park lie in the lake. Both are known for their Nile crocodiles. Lake Turkana hosts one of the longest records of human biological and behavioral evolution extending from the deep Pliocene to the present day [2; 31]. The discovery of the fossils at Koobi Fora, led to Lake Turkana being referred to as 'The Cradle of Mankind' and increased huge attention worldwide. The above description about Lake Turkana attracts more local and international tourists each year. This has enable small business such as hotels and artifacts shops to grow very faster. This study tried to find out the effect of resource mobilization on pastoralist communities living along Lake Turkana. The following is result of the impact of resource mobilization on pastoralist communities' livelihoods;



**Figure 1:** Impact of Resource Mobilization on Pastoralists' Livelihood

**Hypothesis Testing:** Further statistical analysis was done to show whether there existed a significant relationship between resource mobilization and pastoralist communities' livelihoods. Chi-square was used to test the hypothesis.

**HO<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between resource mobilization and pastoralist communities' livelihoods.

This hypothesis was tested and  $\chi^2 = 1014.326$ ,  $df=221$  and  $sig = 0.000$  was found. The researcher therefore rejected the null hypothesis since  $p < 0.05$ , and confirmed that there existed a significant relationship between resource mobilization and pastoralist communities' livelihoods. The significance level was set at 0.05. After testing the above hypothesis the results were as follows:

**Table 2:** Chi-Square results showing relationships of variables

	Value	df	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1014.326	221	.000
Likelihood Ratio	426.820	221	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.725	1	.002
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	<b>223</b>		

- **Wildlife in Lake Turkana**

Lake Turkana is an important site for water birds with up to 220,000 congregants having been recorded at one time and 84 water bird species, including 34 Palearctic migrants, known from the lake according to Nature Kenya. Additional aquatic animals in the ecoregion includes Hippopotamus, Amphibious, Crocodiles, and an endemic freshwater turtle, the lately discovered and endangered Turkana mud turtle.

**Fish:** Lake Turkana has relatively few fish species compared to the other large African lakes. It is estimated that the lake holds about 60 species of fish which are much sought-after by anglers, including tiger, cat and puffer fish, tilapia and Nile perch. The Fish species in Lake Turkana its ecoregion are mainly of Sudanian origin, providing indication of a previous connection to the Sobat and the Nile Rivers, for example, the Nilotic species, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), *Bagrus domac*, and Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*) are abundant and common in lakes Turkana. (4).





**Figure (a):** Dried fish at the shores of L.Turkana

*Source:* Barnabas, 2018



**Figure (b):** Washing fish ready to be sold

*Source:* Irene, 2019

Figure (a) shows dried fish ready to be transported to Democratic Republic of Congo while Figure (b) shows women washing fish as they prepare them for packaging at the Lake Turkana fishing point in Loiyangalani.

**Birds:** The Lake Turkana area is believed to be home to over hundreds of species of birds natural to Kenya. The East African Rift System also serves as a flyway for migrating birds, bringing in hundreds more. The birds are essentially supported by plankton masses in the lake, which also feed the fish. Reference [7] in their publication indicated that Lake Turkana is a vital site for waterbirds with up to 220,000 congregants having been recorded at one time and 84 waterbird species, including 34 Palearctic migrants, known from the lake. *Calidris minuta* waterbirds species are estimated to be over 100,000 in the lake, in addition to smaller congregations of other non-breeding waterbirds. **Reptiles:** The Lake previously contained Africa's largest population of Nile crocodiles. It was projected in 1968 research by Alistair Graham that there were over 14, 000 in Lake Turkana. The Lake also is home to a large population of big water turtles, predominantly in the area of Central Island. **Mammals: Over** the dry grasslands ranges a frail population of grazing mammals and predators. A part from Hippopotamus, Lake Turkana is home to various terrestrial wildlife. These terrestrial wildlife includes; Zebras, grant Gazelles, Lions, Leopards, stripped Hyenas, Beisa Oryx, greater Kudu, Cheetahs and Northern Topi among others. It is estimated that a total of over 350 species of aquatic and terrestrial bird have been recorded in Lake Turkana [17]

**Lake Turkana Conflicts :**There has been various reported occurrences and conflicts from communities living around Lake Turkana. According to [14], Kenya is not new to the issues of natural resource conflict. For decades, there have been natural resource conflicts over water, livestock and pasture, use of forest resources and forest encroachment. The natural resources conflicts can be as a result of the following three mechanisms: firstly, it provides a motive for conflict caused by disputes over the benefits of resource extractions; secondly, resource obtained through corrupt ways attracts or encourage violence and conflicts; and thirdly, indirect mechanism such weaken political institutions and lack of proper legal frameworks causes conflicts [14; 8].According to [18], the conflict between Turkana and Dassanetch communities is as a result of resource scarcity offered for example; glazing land, fishing areas, and water usage. Conflicts between the Turkana and the Dassanetch around the shores of Lake Turkana cannot be explained without taking into account the natural, historical, socio-economic and political contexts in which the competition for resources takes place

[18]. According to [1], Turkana is part of the Karamoja complex conflict zone that runs across northernwestern Kenya, northerneast Uganda and Southeastern South Sudan. The area is considered to be having environmental degradation, proliferation of illicit weapons, livelihood insecurity and under development. A number of studies have shown that the participation of citizens in resource mobilization such as water, pasture, forests or fishing I highly influenced by their socio-economic status, gender roles and level of vulnerability to environmental degradation (1; 30; 22; 32. **Tourism Sector in Turkana:** Turkana County will be the future preferred tourist destination in Kenya due to its; unique culture, beautiful scenes, recent discoveries such as oil, water and home of mankind. According to [24], Turkana County is putting itself as an inimitable tourist destination and is cooperating with Kenya Tourism Board (KTB), touring operators and social media influencers to market more than 50 unexploited tourism site. The following are examples of tourism sites in Turkana County; Turkana National Reserve on the boarder of Turkana-West Pokot, oil fields in Turkana East and South sub-counties, beaches a long Lake Turkana, Sibiloi National Park, Central Island National Park, and Archaeological sites. Turkana County can be accessed by daily flights from Nairobi as it boast of Kapese Airstrip in Lokichar, Lodwar Airstrip and Lokichoggio Airport [24]. One can visit numerous destination in Turkana via road for example, Eliye Springs and Kalokol beaches in Lake Turkana are approximately 50 and 60 kilometers respectively east of Lodwar town. Eliye springs surely is the greatest place to unwind: it has a very laid-back atmosphere, endless palm fringed sand beaches, a massive sand dune from which you enjoy a panoramic view of Lake Turkana [28]. It is amazing to note that Lake Turkana National Parks was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. Sibiloi National Park lies on the lake's eastern shore, while Central Island National Park and South Island National Park lie in the lake. The Central Island grows out of the water in the middle of Lake Turkana and it has three crater lakes, one being home for Tilapia fish, another one for thousands of flamingos and the third one for crocodiles. Central Island is also an important breeding place for crocodiles and diverse avi fauna, and this why it is protected as a national park [28]. The following are other tourist sites; Kalokol standing stones ,Ferguson gulf, The hot water falls of Kapedo,Lobolo swamp, Turkana Tourist and Cultural Festival, Lokori standing stones and Rock Art, Nariokotome Turkana Boy Monument, South Turkana National Park [28]. Hotels and Restaurants in Turkana County especially in Lodwar and a long Lake Turkana shores have grown quickly since inception of devolved units of governance in Kenya. Visitors to Turkana County should not worry about accommodation facilities since investors built and still building more hotels in Turkana County. The following table shows some of the best hotels in Turkana County.



**Figure (c):** The Cradle Hotel – Lodwar



**Figure (d):** Bush Baby Bar - Eliye Springs

Figure (c) and (d) represent The Cradle Tented Hotel in Lodwar Town and Bush Baby Bar located in Eliye Springs town respectively.

**Table 1:** Sixteen best hotels in Turkana County

No.	Hotel/Restaurant	Location
1	Eliye Springs Resort	Eliye Springs Town
2	Bush Baby Bar	Eliye Springs Town
3	Ceamo Prestige Lodge	Lodwar Town
4	Sanfields Lodwar Camp	Lodwar Town
5	The Cradle Tented Camp	Lodwar Town
6	Stegra Hotel	Lodwar Town
7	Solmar Gracious Hotel	Lodwar Town
8	The Black Gold Hotel	Lokichar Town
9	Yassin Hotel	Lokichar Town
10	Riamakori Luxury Hotel	Lokichar Town
11	Proland Inn	Lokichoggio Town
12	Trackmark Hotel	Lokichoggio Town
13	Cate Camp Resort	Lokichoggio Town
14	748 Hotel	Lokichoggio Town
15	Tarach Guest House	Kakuma Town
16	Franco Hotel	Kakuma Town



**Figure (f):** Ward Administrator' office



**Figure (g):** Researchers posing for a Figure

Figure (f) shows Kangatotha Ward Administrator' office near which is a few kilometers to the shores of Lake Turkana (on Eliye Side) while Figure (g), is a Figure of researchers on the shores of lake Turkana.

**Human Activities Threatening Existence of Lake Turkana :** Lake Turkana is now threatened by the

construction of Gilgel Gibe III Dam in Ethiopia due to the damming of the Omo River which supplies most of the lake's water. The water is potable but unpalatable meaning it supports Wildlife. Gibe III dam is estimated it will hold between 11.75 and 14 billion cubic meter, depending on its sources. It is believed that 90% of Lake Turkana's water is distributed by the Omo River on which the Dam would be built [18]. This implies that the dam will take more water during filling and therefore reducing the volumes of at Lake Turkana. This a big threat not only to the flora and fauna within the lake but it will also have negative effects to the communities living. African Development Bank carried out a hydrological study in November 2010 reported that the filling of the dam will reduce the lake's water level by two metres, only if irrigation will not be undertaken meaning irrigation will require more volumes of cubic water. According to Friends of Lake Turkana (FoLT) in the previous reports estimated that the dam might reduce the level of Lake Turkana by up to 10 meter affecting up to 300, 000 people. Researchers and experts believe this could cause the briny water to rise in salinity to where it may no longer be fit to drink by the native communities around the lake.

**Limitation of the Study:** The respondents of the study are pastoralist communities that move around with livestock in search of pasture and water for their animals. The respondents do not stay in one place because they are following their animals during grazing time. The researcher overcame this limitation by understanding the daily activity program of the pastoralist. They were able to answer the questionnaires in the noon time when the animals were taking water and rest before embarking to the grazing field. The study was carried out during the electioneering year in Kenya that was in August 2017. This was a great limitation because people were suspicious when one is seen interviewing people. They associate it with political agent registering people secretly for their votes. During the study, the researcher established a good working relationship with the respondents which was done by explaining to them the purpose and value of the research and assuring them of confidentiality of their presented views in the study. The interaction between the researcher and the respondents build trust and consent whereby they opened up and responded willingly by providing their honest views to the designed research instrument. To ensure there was a good administration of the questionnaire, the researcher administered and collected the copies of the questionnaires personally in an identified venue on selected dates hence minimizing the possibility of some questionnaires not being returned by the respondents after they had been administered.

## **5. Conclusions**

Turkana community has a number of resources which are evenly distributed in the whole County. Most of them have been discovered and mapped. However, if they were well co-ordinated they are able to boost the Turkana people's livelihoods. Lake Turkana was found to be a major resource not only to the Turkana Community but also to the other communities living around the lake such as the Dassanach in the south parts of Ethiopian side, Gabbra and El-Molo in Marsabit County, and Samburu in Samburu County [18; 23]. If Lake Turkana is well utilized, there will be a value added making it more viable and meaningful to the community. From the results of the test of the hypothesis above and in relation to the research objectives and questions of the study, The researcher therefore rejected the null hypothesis since  $p < 0.05$ , And confirmed that there existed a significant relationship between resource mobilization strategies and people's livelihoods because resource mobilization has a direct bearing on people's livelihoods. Resource mobilization is an assessment of resource endowment at

the disposal of a defined group or individual, and strategizing on how best the resources could be accessed and efficiently be utilized. Resource mobilization also helps promote cohesion and filling in the gaps that individual resource would not only understanding effective resource mobilization strategies as follows; have multiple sources of funding as this will increase independence and flexibility during implementation of the Community programmes, think of what the community can do locally before soliciting external sources, that is appreciating is at the community's disposal, use of creative approaches and innovative resource mobilization techniques with non-traditional development partners, Recognize the importance of non-financial resources, such as time, ideas, labor and other contributions, building development partners confidence through efficient delivery of commitments (Timeliness, quality, cost effectiveness), building a strong reputation for the work being done.

## **6. Recommendations**

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

- i. The study recommends an alternative sources of livelihoods by diversifying sources of living such as venturing into trade, agriculture, jua kali industry and embracing education. This will make the community livelihood stable in case of any eventualities other than depending solely on livestock keeping.
- ii. In implementing the constitution of Kenya 2010, the government should use the concept of participation and inclusion methods in developing resource mobilization strategies to create a sense of ownership of the strategies for improvement of their livelihoods.
- iii. As deduced from the study that there is a link between resource mobilization and the people's livelihoods, therefore there is need for the government to improve the infrastructure of the area to enhance ease of transportation and accessibility that might encourage the households to venture into other economic activities.
- iv. The government and other stakeholders(NGOs, FBOs) to construct more access roads, health and educational facilities so as to help the community improve on their health aspects and empowering them respectively in changing their attitudes and cognizance in utilizing the mobilized resources in order to improve their livelihoods. This will make Lodwar the economic hub in the northern Kenya. Network connectivity for communication is also a key component if the government will take it into consideration.
- v. Development actors promoting resource mobilization should consider locations of interaction over resources as strategic entry points for programming to avoid clashes which often occur when people collect resources.

## **Reference**

- [1]. D. Akwabai, and S. Elizabeth . "Changing Roles, Shifting Risks: Livelihoods Impacts of Disarmament in Karamoja, Uganda" , 2009,
- [2]. L. Barham, & P.M. Mitchell. "The first Africans: African archaeology from the earliest toolmakers to most recent foragers." Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 2008

- [3]. Barnabas Bii. "DRC Ebola Outbreak Hurts Lake Turkana fish Traders." Business Daily Newspaper. Retrieved on 03.08.2019 at <https://www.businessdailyafrica.com/news/counties /DRC-Ebola-outbreak-hurts-Lake-Turkana-/4003142-4555428- ik6mbb/index.html>, 2018
- [4]. L.C. Beadle, L. C. "The inland waters of tropical Africa" England: Longman Group Limited, 1981.
- [5]. Beatrice Mariam Oside Barasa. "The Turkana Oil Discovery in Kenya: An Unfolding Environmental, Socio-Economic and Political Disaster." International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), Volume 6 Issue 11, November 2017. DOI: 10.21275/ART20178451
- [6]. U. Bob and S. Bronkhorst. . "Environmental Conflicts: Key Issues and Management Implications." 2011
- [7]. L. Bennun, and P. Njoroje.. "Important Bird Areas in Kenya" Nairobi, Kenya: Nature Kenya, the East Africa Natural History Society. 1999
- [8]. P. Collier, & A. Hoefler. "Greed and Grievance in Civil War, Policy Research Working Paper "2355.Washington: World Bank Development Research Group. 2000.
- [9]. O. Dara, & C. Sarah. "Just oil? the distribution of environmental and social impacts of oil production and consumption" Natl. Energy Policy Dev. Group. 2001. Strengthening Global Alliances. See Ref.90, 2003: pp. 8-1 to 8-21.
- [10]. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). "Strategies for Mobilizing Domestic Resources and Investments for Structural Transformation, forthcoming." Growth and Development Finance Required for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa, Draft, August 2015, Addis Ababa. (2015b). Innovative Financing for the Economic Transformation of Africa, edited by Abdalla Hamdok, March 2015, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2016.
- [11]. K. Ekai. " How Discovery Of Oil In Turkana County Has Affected Kenyans." <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke › Business › Financial Standard>. Retrieved, 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019. 2017
- [12]. Jenkins et al. " Financing the United nations Development System" 2016.
- [13]. Hunt et al. " New Social Movements: From Ideology to Identity." Ed. E. Larana, Temple University Press, Philadelphia. 1994, Pp 185 - 208.
- [14]. D.K. Imana, & O.S. Mmbali.: " Envisioning Incentives for Community Participation in Natural Resource Management" : A Case Study of Northwest Kenya. Journal of Community Positive Practices, XVI(1) 2016, 3-18.
- [15]. KIG. " Kenya Information Guide" : <http://www.kenya-information-guide.com/index.html> Retrieved, 2015, 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019
- [16]. Irene Murithi . " Saccos, Solar coolers fired up Turkana fisheries and incomes." Retrieved from The Star Newspaper at <https://www.the-star.co.ke/counties/north-eastern/2019-02-19-saccos-solar-coolers-fired-up-turkana-fisheries-and-incomes/2019>.
- [17]. Kenya Wildlife Service . "The Cradle of Mankind" Sibiloi National Park. Retrieved on 2.08.2019 from [www.kws.go.ke/content/sibilio-national-park](http://www.kws.go.ke/content/sibilio-national-park), 2019.
- [18]. Marine Le Ster (2015). " Conflicts over water around Lake Turkana Armed violence between Turkana and Dassanetch." No. 2011. <halshs-01206597>
- [19]. McCarthy et al." Resource Mobilization and Social Movements: A partial Theory in Social Movements." CaliforniaMayfield Publishing Company, Mountain View. 1987

- [20]. T. Michael Klare. “ The Coming Resource Wars.” TomPaine.com. [http://www.tompaine.com/articles/2006/03/07/the\\_coming\\_resource\\_wars.php](http://www.tompaine.com/articles/2006/03/07/the_coming_resource_wars.php). (2006
- [21]. S. Mubareka, and G. Erlich, “ Identifying and modelling environmental indicators for assessing population vulnerability to conflict using ground and satellite data, *Ecological Indicators*, 10(2): 493-503, 2010
- [22]. J.K. Mbugua, “ Natural Resource Management and Conflict Mitigation in South Sudan: Implications for National Reconstruction and Development, Nairobi, Kenya” : IPSTC , 2012
- [23]. A. Omolo Nancy. “ Gender and climate change-induced conflict in pastoral communities: Case study of Turkana in north-western Kenya,” Ed. par African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD, Durban), 2010, 22 pages
- [24]. Sammy Lutta.“ Turkana County to Exploit Tourism Potential.” Daily Nation Newspaper. Retrieved on 5.08.2019 at [www.nation.co.ke/counties/turkana/Turkana-County-to-exploit-tourism-potential/1183330-3837750-view-asAMP-f4ec92/index.html](http://www.nation.co.ke/counties/turkana/Turkana-County-to-exploit-tourism-potential/1183330-3837750-view-asAMP-f4ec92/index.html). 2017.
- [25]. Patz et al. “ Changing Budgeting Administration in International Organizations.” Palgrave Macmillan, 2017.
- [26]. N. Pavitt, “ Turkana: Kenya's nomads of the Jade Sea.” New York: Harry N Abrams,1997.
- [27]. H. Turibbo. “ Socio Economics of Communal Forest Resource Utilization: A Case of Fuel wood Consumption in Western Uganda.” Kampala, Uganda, 1996.
- [28]. Turkana County Government, “ Ten Major Attractions in Turkana County.” Retrieved at Turkana Website on 5.08.2019 at [www.turkana.go.ke/index.php/2016/10/21/10-major-attractions-in-turkana-county/2019](http://www.turkana.go.ke/index.php/2016/10/21/10-major-attractions-in-turkana-county/2019).
- [29]. UNECA, “ United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Report.” <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/accsub-public/docs/ECA.pdf.2017>, Retrieved, 8<sup>th</sup> August 2019
- [30]. UNEP,“ From Conflict to Peacebuilding. The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment,” Nairobi, Kenya: UNEP, 2009.
- [31]. United States of Peace.“ Natural Resources, Conflict, and Conflict Resolution; A Study Guide Series on peace” Washington DC, 2014.
- [32]. P.R, Willoughby. “The evolution of modern humans in Africa: A comprehensive guide. Walnut Creek: Alta Mira, 2006.
- [33]. H. Young, and L. Goldman, “ Livelihoods, Natural Resources and Post Conflict Peace building,” London: Earthscan, 2013.
- [34]. Zoe Cormack and Abdikadir Kurewa , “ The changing value of land in Northern Kenya: the case of Lake Turkana Wind Power”,2018.