UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS ON CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN 21ST CENTURY AFRICA: CASE OF LAMU PORT SOUTH SUDAN ETHIOPIA TRANSPORT (LAPSSET) KENYA

STUDENTS NAME: FREDRICK KIMATHI MUTUGI

REGISTRATION NUMBER: R47/41715/2022

SUPERVISOR: DR. SOLOMON MUHINDI

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN STRATEGIC STUDIES

JUNE 2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this document and the research it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

Student signature... Date ...15/09/2022...

FREDRICK KIMATHI MUTUGI

R47/41715/2022

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

University supervisor signature .... Date .15th/09/2022...

DR. SOLIMON MUHINDI

University of Nairobi

Nairobi, Kenya

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the entire leadership, staff, and faculty at the Defense Staff College and Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies at the University of Nairobi in the vast space and time. They have been relentless in offering moral support, reassurance, and inspiration throughout the process of undertaking this research. This work is likewise devoted to the individuals who value the place of a teacher in the growth and development of children, especially when in the education context.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ABSTRACT

Social reconstruction theory posits that development corridors are the means through which positive change can be attained in the community. The LAPSSET project will cause a positive change in northern Kenya upon completion through improved regional connectivity, trade, and security surveillance in the entire corridor. The study objective was to examine the significance of LAPSSET project socioeconomic development on conflict management, analyze development corridor impacts on conflict management, and determine the theoretical & policy background behind the role of development corridors in conflict management. The study used a mixed study design in which both primary and secondary data were utilized. The study participants were drawn from 9 counties within the LAPSSET development corridor and management team. Some of the key findings included that failures to embrace the social contracting concept in the project implementation undermine the potentiality and perceptions about the LAPSSET project fostering better conflict management in the region. 45% of the study participants denoted that Lamu is not likely to render better conflict management in the county. Other sticky issues with the LAPSSET project are land ownership tussles, issues about the emerging anticipatory economy in the development corridor, disruption of local economic activities, and territorial restructuring. Key recommendations are that the social contracting concept should be deployed to implement the LAPSSET project. Community participation in the due process should be encouraged to counter the adverse effects of the anticipatory economy in the development corridors, which may exacerbate conflicts in the region.

<div align="center">

Table of Contents

</div>

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

DCP   Diaspora Community Projects

DFID   Department for International Development

LAPSSET   Lamu Port-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport

NEPAD   New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO   Non-Governmental Organizations

PPP   Public-Private Partnerships

SADC   Southern African Development Community

SDGs   Sustainable Development Goals

SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Science

RAP   Rural Access Programme

USD   United States Dollar

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Conflict refers to friction, differences or dissonance among members of an organization or community. Often, conflicts arise when the beliefs of at least one member of a group differ from the rest of the members or the other groups in a community. Pertinent resistance to group or individual beliefs and perspectives gives rise to conflicts. Conflicts largely relate to the notion and acts of one group's opposition leading to some antagonistic situations.[1] Notably, it is impossible to resolve conflicts without delving into the causes. As such, the conflict resolution process entails diagnosis of the potential remedies, which thus derived a critical subject of study of conflict management. Chronological approaches acknowledge that conflicts are destructive and counterproductive in attaining diverse social objectives. The conflict management concept is synonymous with conflict avoidance. The best perspective on conflict is that they are problems that require to be removed. From a historical perspective, through the second half of the 19th century, conflict management entails adopting strategies to better plan to avoid conflicts or raise rapid measures to mitigate identified conflicts from escalating to more harmful levels.

On the other hand, development corridors spread across transnational and linear or even geographical zones where massive investment is done. The intention of the socioeconomic development associated with the development corridors is to support sustainable development. The nature of development corridors primarily comprises infrastructure development, accompanied by some soft infrastructures such as policy development. Other soft infrastructures involved in the development corridor are plans and programs, and many actors put on board the entire development implementation. In the recent past, the globe has faced a period of massive infrastructure development commonly referred to as the "global infrastructure boom"[2]. The infrastructural development evident on a global scale get implementation under spatially oriented economic

---

[1] Tschannen-M., (2001). The effects of a state-wide conflict management initiative in organization in American Secondary
Education, 29, pp. 3

[2] zu Ermgassen, S. O. S. E., Utamiputri, P., Bennun, L., Edwards, S., and Bull, J. W. (2019). The role of "'No Net Loss"' policies in conserving biodiversity threatened by the global infrastructure boom. *One Earth* 1, 305–315

development strategy, often known as development, resource, or growth corridors.[3] China has a development corridor by the name Belt and Road Initiative, which was launched in 2013. The Chinese development corridor is a political and economic program, interconnecting six corridors across 15 countries in Europe and Asia. On the other hand, in Africa, there are about 33 corridors that connect 400 protected regions in the continent.[4] Besides, the term development corridor does not have a standardized meaning since the usage largely depends on the pertinent actors, the purpose of the development, and the stage of the respective development.[5] In this study, however, the term development corridor is used to assess conflict resolution in a region.

The contribution of development corridors to conflict resolution is best understood from a theoretical perspective in the theory of social reconstruction enshrined in the change theories. The stance of social Reconstructionism is that development corridors are the pathways to positive changes in society. The ability of the project stakeholders to access pertinent resources is fundamental in a development corridor. In the instances where some key stakeholders in a development project are neglected in allocating the involved resources, conflicts are inevitable. Different dimensions of conflicts have been evident in Kenya, where different entities partake in development agendas involving diverse stakeholders for peaceful coexistence. For example, the county government partake in shared development with the national government, akin to a local community partnership with foreign entities for development projects. A case in point, in Meru, conflicts have been evident between Isiolo and Meru counties over the perceived allocation of the benefits emerging from the Airport development and resort city associated with the LAPSSET.[6] Similarly, Isiolo has frequently witnessed conflicts over the pastoralist communities' pastures.

[3] Schindler, S., and Kanai, J. M. (2019). Getting the territory right: infrastructure-led development and the re-emergence of spatial planning strategies. *Reg. Stud.* 55, 1–12

[4] Laurance, W. F., Sloan, S., Weng, L., and Sayer, J. A. (2015). Estimating the environmental costs of Africa's massive "development corridors." *Curr. Biol.* 25, 3202–3208

[5] Sloan, S., Alamgir, M., Campbell, M. J., Setyawati, T., and Laurance, W. F. (2019a). Development corridors and remnant-forest conservation in Sumatra, Indonesia. *Trop. Conserv. Sci.* 12, 1–9

[6] DCP Kenya (2019). Development Corridors in Kenya - A Scoping Study. A Country Report of the Development Corridors Partnership (DCP). Contributing authors: Daniel Olago, Lucy Waruingi, Tobias Nyumba, Catherine Sang, Yvonne Githiora, Mary Mwangi, George Owira, Francis Kago, Sherlyne Omangi, Jacob Olonde and Rosemary Barasa. Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA) the University of Nairobi and African Conservation Centre (ACC), Nairobi, Kenya. e-Published by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK

From a social Reconstructionism perspective, one of the strategies to mitigate pertinent conflicts in Northern Kenya is social-economic development, such as the LAPSSET project.

The expansive parcels of land in the Northern Kenya corridor can be used to enhance peace. Unfortunately, the government is not in possession of the majority of tracts of land; hence they have to be acquired from the owners, among other community-owned lands. As a result, development corridors have negative or positive impacts on the community they are implemented. The increased demand for land leads to displacement of persons, as more foreigners immigrants to some regions; as a result, the prices of land increase with speculations of the economic benefits brought by the pertinent development projects like LAPSSET. Such incidences of land price escalation with the pronouncement of development projects in the development corridors have been evident in Isiolo, Tana River, Marsabit, and Turkana. Isiolo land prices have increased from the former $2500 per acre to about $1million per acre with the onset of the LAPSSET projects, and more cases of land grabbing cases have been reported recently.[7] In essence, development projects are fundamental in boosting conflict management in a region, as is presumed with the LAPSSET project.

Another critical aspect of consideration in assessing the contribution of development corridors to conflict management is the pertinent policy framework. The UN member states consented to the vision 2030 on sustainable development.[8] The sustainable development goals (SDGs) comprise 17 agendas and 169 socioeconomic indicators for the realization of a prosperous and peaceful world. The 9th goal of the SDG is about building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusivity, and industrialization and innovation. On the other hand, the concept of infrastructures constitutes physical facilities that are fundamental in the fulfilment of energy, telecommunication, and transport, akin to society's water needs.[9] The LAPSSET corridor policy framework is outlined in the national spatial plan 2015-2045. On the other hand, the development corridor implementation is guided by the public-private partnership (PPP) Act 15 of 2013. The PPP stipulates that government agencies initiate' development projects by proposals invitations to the potential

[7] *Ibid*

[8] United Nations (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.* Available online at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld (accessed June 24, 2020).

[9] Woetzel, J., Garemo, N., Mischke, J., Hjerpe, M., and Palter, R. (2016). *Bridging Global Infrastructure Gaps.* New York, NY: McKinsey Global Institute, 60.

investors in the private sector. However, the interests of the potential private sector investors in the PPP must be compliant with the 18 stages of PPP implementation. Besides, PPP Act provides a legal framework on which pertinent legal strategies and policies are developed. Implementing the development corridor entails exercising a balance between socioeconomic and political choices, especially on land use, among other goals. As such, the development corridors have significant implications on conflict management in a region.

The very conception of development corridors was a planning tool because road networks were perceived as the carriers of socioeconomic growth and innovation. Besides, spatial inequality hurdles in development can be addressed with the best-using strategies that integrate regional rural development policies with growth centres.[10] The development corridor concept was the earliest in European integration for transnational communication and economic development.[11] In the African context, the earliest conception of a development corridor was in South Africa in the early 1980s, upon which it was implemented in the Maputo-Johannesburg development in the late 1990s.[12] The development corridor in South Africa remarkably contributed to economic cooperation and development between South Africa and Zimbabwe. Similarly, the political interests were impacted positively by the development. For example, the development corridor led to enhanced border control. In addition, otherwise segregated communities got integrated into the respective states, especially given the conditions presented by the Apartheid rule. The development corridor in South Africa achieved innumerable political goals and minimized conflicts.

The Southern African development community establishment foresaw the adoption of the Maputo-Johannesburg development corridors as a blueprint for developing other corridors in 1996. About 14 other development corridors were thus established. For example, the New Partnership for Africa's development adopted the development corridors model to resolve numerous spatial disparities and economic challenges. The LAPSSET project in Keya, under the vision 2030, aims to enhance connectivity across East African countries. The key projects under the LAPSSET plan are road network development, railway line, oil pipeline and refinery, airports, and resort cities.

---

[10] Richardson, H. (1978). Growth centers, rural development and national urban policy: A defense. Internat. Regional Sci. Rev., 3 (2), pp. 133-152

[11] Pottier, P. (1963). Axes de communication et development économique. Revue économique, 14 (1), pp. 58-132

[12] Geyer, H. (1988). The terminology, definition, and classification of development axes. South African Geographer, pp. 113129

The Lamu port, a constituent of the LAPSSET project, started on 23rd June 2021, while Isiolo airport is already completed. By 2016, road networks linking Ethiopia, Moyale and Isiolo were completed at 85%[13]. The key elements of the LAPSSET project with a direct bearing on conflict management potential are socioeconomic development, policy development and infrastructural installation.

The LAPSSET project is expected to influence conflict management significantly; enhance accessibility to otherwise remote areas, spur economic growth and development, and boost transport. In addition, the LAPSSET project is expected to improve security operatives, mitigate road accidents, foster the growth of urban centres, and subsequently intensify agriculture activities.[14] On the other hand, the LAPSSET project faces numerous hurdles that may undermine its conflict management objectives and its very implementation. Some of the key hurdles faced in LAPSSET project implementation are devolution agenda changes, resultant litigation effects, politics at the local and national level, and human resources management hurdles. In addition, corruption cases in the LAPSSET project implementation threaten its success, especially regarding land acquisition and compensation. Besides, the Al-Shabaab poses security risks to the project implementation[15]. Financial constraints also lock the LAPSSET project implementation so far. As a result, the LAPSSET project implementation has been delayed, and to a large extent, community support has been lacking. The pertinent stakeholders in the LAPSSET project implementation have conflicted, while the investors' confidence in the due process has been compromised. Revenue losses have also been evident in the LAPSSET project implementation due to the reported hurdles right from the inception.

Further, the absence of grassroots people engagement in the due process has contributed to the LAPSSET project implementation challenges. "While people conceive a national dream, Vision 2030 was not conceived internally by Kenyans but externally by McKinsey & Company of South

---

[13] DCP Kenya (2019). Development Corridors in Kenya - A Scoping Study. A Country Report of the Development Corridors

[14] Partnership (DCP). Contributing authors: Daniel Olago, Lucy Waruingi, Tobias Nyumba, Catherine Sang, Yvonne Githiora,

[15] Mary Mwangi, George Owira, Francis Kago, Sherlyne Omangi, Jacob Olonde and Rosemary Barasa. Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA) the University of Nairobi and African Conservation Centre (ACC), Nairobi, Kenya. e-Published by UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK

Africa, conceiving and selling 'national visions' to African countries like Kenya"[16]. Ours is Vision 2030, Rwanda's Vision 2020, Burundi's Vision 2025, Tanzania's Vision 2025, etc." It is evident therein that development corridors can be perceived as the "dreamscapes of modernity"; however, the envisioned modernity is not in the people's minds living in the development corridors. As such, a need to engage diverse stakeholders is of the essence in the effective running of the development corridor project. However, there are scant studies reflecting the impacts of development corridors in conflict management through the establishment of physical infrastructures. Thus, there exists a need to analyze the development corridors' contribution to conflict management, especially in 21st century Africa. This study fulfils this gap by using the LAPSSET project as the case study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

While the LAPSSET project aims to trigger socioeconomic development and growth in the regions in Kenya that have otherwise been marginalized, there are mixed reactions to the ongoing development. The residents from the development corridor have demonstrated mixed reactions to the LAPSSET project implementation, with some locals expressing both fears and dissatisfaction with the entire exercise. The Locals fear the project may not bear many benefits to the locals due to political interferences, increased immigration to the area, and cultural interferences on the otherwise Muslim community. Similarly, the LAPSSET project shall cause structural changes to the economic activities of the nomadic communities in the development corridor, hence a mix of reactions from the locals as the LAPSSET project get the implementation. The development corridor targeted by the LAPSSET project faces chronic inter-communal conflicts and threats of terror attacks. The popular causes of the conflicts along the Kenyan development corridor are the conflicts over scarce grazing land and water, cultural differences, and livestock theft. Generally, the insecurity and conflicts in the Kenyan development corridor are associated with underdevelopment and scarcity of especially the natural resources. The LAPSSET project aims at enhancing socioeconomic development in the region through infrastructure development; unfortunately, some regions have faced a new wave of conflicts upon the launch of the LAPSSET

---

[16] Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." Antipode 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.

project. For example, Turkana County has experienced more intercommunal conflicts with the discovery of oil and pertinent oil exploration activities.

Similarly, land ownership rights have increased along the development corridor, contributing to renewed conflicts over land ownership. Past efforts by the government of Kenya to boost security and mitigate conflicts in the development corridor targeted by the LAPSSET project have been futile. Some of the policies adopted by the Kenyan government to enhance peace and stability in the development corridor are the disarmament of the locals and the massive deployment of the security forces to the region, both of which have failed[17]. The recent LAPSSET project is the first strategy by the Kenyan government in collaboration with neighboring states to boost conflict management potential in the development corridor through socioeconomic development. The LAPSSET project is still in the preliminary stages, there is uncertainty about its ability to boost the achievement of peace and security in the region that is characterized by perennial conflicts. Besides, the anticipatory economy created by the LAPSSET project in the region seems to suffocate the core objectives of the development project right from the onset. For example, increased immigrants to the region contribute to new security threats. This study will seek to examine the role of development corridors in conflict management in 21st Africa with a view of making recommendations.

1.3 Study Objective

The general objective of this research is to examine the role of development corridors in conflict management in 21st Africa.

Specific Objectives

The following research objectives will guide the study:

    a.   To evaluate the significance of the LAPSSET project on socio-economic development on conflict management.

    b.   To analyze the impact of Infrastructural development corridors on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project.

---

[17] Sharamo, Roba. "The politics of pastoral violence: a case study of Isiolo County, Northern Kenya." *Future Agricultures Consortium Working Paper* 95 (2014).

c.　　To assess the theoretical and policy background behind the role of development corridors in conflict management.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study:

a.　　What is the significance of the LAPSSET project in socioeconomic conflict management in the LAPSSET Project?

b.　　What is the impact of infrastructural development corridors on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project?

c.　　What is the theoretical and policy background behind the role of development corridors in conflict management?

1.5 Literature Review

In this section, the empirical studies relevant to the objectives of the study are addressed. Discussions are based on: The role of socio-economic development on conflict management; the role of infrastructure development on conflict management; and the role of policy making on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project. In examining the aforementioned thematic areas, the existing knowledge gaps will be highlighted.

1.5.1 Socio-economic Development and Conflict Management

Under-development, a product of marginalization, is a recipe for conflict. The less developed regions espouse exceedingly high levels of poverty which contribute to the inability to deal with social menaces like drug trafficking, civil war, and human trafficking akin to the armament of the civilians. Under-developed regions merely have the capability to counter-insurgency or implement appropriate peaceful conflict resolution methods.[18] As such, conflicts thrive in underdeveloped regions more than the developed areas. Northern Kenya is a largely underdeveloped region characterized by poor conflict management capabilities. Northern Kenya region can thus be cited as a classical representation of under-developed regions that lacks the capacity to contain a stable

---

[18] Fukuda-Parr, S. (2007). Rethinking the Policy Objectives of Development Aid: From Economic Growth to Conflict Prevention. United Nations University Research Paper (2007/32), 1-26

8

socioeconomic and political environment. Northern Kenya has attained the lowest socioeconomic development in Kenya since independence, hence the reason why conflicts thrive across the region. At the national level, weak states are more prone to conflicts. Galster examined the relationship between economic development and violence, deploying a mixed research design.[19] The study comprehensively demonstrated that economic growth is a fundamental necessity to break the violence cycle in society.[26] Countries on the verge of civil war can mitigate the actual occurrence of the war by spurring socioeconomic growth and development. Some of the avenues to socioeconomic growth and development are employment creation, public sector investments, and credit program extension.[27] Public sector spending increase empowers the private sector to expand their markets in the society, thereby providing avenues for more job opportunities to the members of the public. While the study was done in the Jordanian Kingdom, the findings may lack some generalization in different social contexts like Kenya.

From the African context, following the end of the cold war, sub-Saharan Africans have encountered innumerable conflicts. Sub-Sahara Africa has faced chronic conflicts for the longest time, with massive human rights violations. However, in many states in Sub-Saharan Africa, transitional justice procedures have been used to resolve many conflicts grounded on political deal-making and political-legal structure supports. There is limited literature demonstrating structural causes' resolution and factors leading to pertinent conflicts in Sub-Saharan African countries. Some of the related contributing factors whose causation has been done limitedly include poverty, socioeconomic inequality, and marginalization.

Similarly, Orago[20] examined the role of socioeconomic development in conflict prevention in peace building after conflicts in otherwise fragile communities in Burundi and Rwanda. It emerged that socioeconomic development is an effective tool for peacebuilding after a conflict; formal conflict resolution methods were unsuccessful in securing a stable society after a prolonged conflict in Burundi and Rwanda.[29] The absence of socioeconomic development post conflicts made the society

[19] Galster, K. (2015). Poverty and Conflict: Can Economic Development Prevent Conflict? Journal of Interdisciplinary Conflict Science, 1(1), 7-29
[20] Orago, N. W. (2017). 'Socio-economic development and resource redistribution as tools for conflict prevention and post conflict peace building in fragile societies: A comparative analysis of Burundi and Rwanda' Global Campus Human Rights Journal 226

vulnerable to another conflict even where conflict resolution methods had been employed extensively. Burundi and Rwanda found it necessary to spur socioeconomic development plans after the conflicts, boosting resources appropriation to sustain a stable society.[30]A socioeconomic development strategy integrates all the potential risk factors leading to a conflict situation. A stable and peaceful society can only be guaranteed by deploying a socioeconomic development strategy after a period of conflict. Notably, in Orago's study, the focus was Burundi and Rwanda; hence no global view of the pertinent findings was done. This study seeks to fill the pertinent gap by assessing the issues from the viewpoint of the LAPSSET project in Kenya.

There are numerous methods of conflict management. Lesengei [21] studied how resolution strategies influence socioeconomic development among the nomadic communities in the Isiolo conflict. With a sample size of 193 and self-administered questionnaires, it emerged that arbitration strategies have the greatest influence on socioeconomic development. Reconciliatory strategies emerged second, while mediation was ranked number three in influencing socioeconomic development among the pastoralist community in the county.[32] Negotiation plays a significant role in socioeconomic development, as evident from the Isiolo county.[33] However, the Lesengei study only focused on the relationship between conflict resolution strategies and socioeconomic development. This study examines the influence of socioeconomic development on conflict management using the LAPSSET project in Kenya instead of the contrary influence assessed in the aforementioned study.

1.5.2 Infrastructure Development and Conflict Management

Socioeconomic development and infrastructure development have striking similarities. Poor infrastructure development reflects under-investment and weaknesses in the institutional and policy framework akin to minimal maintenance. Investment payback from infrastructure development is high, especially in the post-conflict period.[22] However, infrastructure priorities differ across different regions based on the pertinent conflicting issues and other causes of a conflict. In some cases, infrastructure development espouses short-term strategies for the private sector to resolve

---

[21] Lesengei, P. K. (2017). Influence of Conflict Resolution Strategies on Social Economic Development among Pastoralist Communities in Kenya. A Case of Isiolo County. (Master's Thesis). University of Nairobi

[22] Agbigbe, W. A. (2016). The Impact of Transportation Infrastructure on Nigeria's Economic Development. *Walden University Scholar Works*, https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3881&context=dissertations

long-term socioeconomic planning and institutional framework advancement. Short term employment opportunities arise in the eventual implementation of infrastructure development projects. On the other hand, the sustainability of employment opportunities largely depends on the strengths of the institutional framework. Similar developmental implications can be replicated in other areas like water and agriculture.

Jones and Howarth[23] examined the influence of international support in infrastructure improvement on the otherwise conflict-affected area. The study denoted that infrastructure development programs contribute to poverty reduction, economic growth, and better accessibility to otherwise remote areas. Infrastructure development, in essence, contributes to peace stabilization and fastens the nation-building agenda.[24] Similarly, the rural Access Programme (RAP), aimed at promoting accessibility to otherwise remote areas as adopted by NEPAL, fostered peacebuilding. In addition, Gereshk Electricity Services Improvement Project contributed to better conflict management and political relations between Lashkar Gah and Gereshk. Pertinent infrastructure development positively impacted institutional functionality in enhancing peacebuilding endeavors, hence a stable South Afghanistan.

Chisadza and Bittencourt[25] investigated the role of globalization on conflicts evident in Sub-Sahara Africa. The qualitative research integrating time-series data from 46 countries from 1970 to 2013 denoted that globalization effectively mitigates conflicts. Changes in society through history have contributed to reducing some conflicts evident in Sub-Sahara Africa. For example, pacification processes, civilization, and humanitarian revolutions have directly contributed to peacebuilding in Sub-Saharan Africa. Pertinent historical and social shifts in Sub-Saharan Africa and associated with globalization. In essence, globalization served to eliminate transboundary limitations paving the way for infrastructure development, thereby minimizing hostilities between the states. However, the study generalizes globalization's impacts on conflict resolution with minimal reflection on the role of infrastructure development in the conflict management outcome. Infrastructure development

---

[23] Jones, S., and Howarth, S. (2012). Supporting Infrastructure Development in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States: Learning from Experience, UK Department for International Development

[24] Jones, S., and Howarth, S. (2012). Supporting Infrastructure Development in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States: Learning from Experience, UK Department for International Development

[25] Chisadza, Carolyn and Bittencourt, Manoel. (2018). "Globalisation and Conflict: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa", *International Development Policy | Revue internationale de politique de développement*, http://journals.openedition.org/poldev/2706; DOI: https://doi.org/10.4000/poldev.

is viewed as an outcome of globalization. This study shall evaluate infrastructure development as the central tool in influencing conflict management using the LAPSSET project infrastructure development plan in Northern Kenya.

On the other hand, Schilling, Weinzierl, Lokwang, Ekitela, and Opiyo examined the impacts of major developments on resources and conflict changes in North-Western Kenya. The study, which used a qualitative approach, denoted that development in North-Western Kenya affected water, land and livestock resources and boosted revenue streams for the residents. Similarly, more business opportunities, employment, and infrastructure developments were evident. The study further demonstrated that community engagement is vital in prompting transparency, thereby reducing conflict potential with maximized shared benefits to the residents. The effective implementation of the LAPSSET project would enhance accessibility to Northwest and North-central parts of Kenya, with potential benefits like; job opportunities, business enhancements, and cross border trade opportunities. As a result, the local community's hostility to neighbors, and job creation, especially to the youth, upon LAPSSET implementation would significantly reduce conflict potential in the region.[26] The Turkana county government, on the other hand, have embraced diverse programs to stimulate entrepreneurship and youth employment to boost peace and stability. For example, county government tendering have been improved to encourage youth in Business, thereby creating employment opportunities to reduce the risks of violence.[27] As a result, the communities in Turkana County improve their living standards and preserve their cultural identity. The risks of engaging in wars with neighbors or within themselves have reduced significantly. Notably, the study only focused on the influence of infrastructure development on North West Kenya conflicts. On the other hand, this study shall focus on the infrastructure development role in conflict management in light of LAPSSET infrastructure development in Kenya and neighboring countries.

1.5.3 Development Corridors Theoretical and Policy background on Conflict Management

There is limited literature on the significance of resource competition in transforming social ecological resilience and mitigating conflicts. Policies can be used strategically to enhance resource

---

[26] *Ibid*

[27] Schilling, Janpeter, Weinzierl, Thomas, Lokwang, Augustine Ekitela and Opiyo, Francis. "For better or worse: major developments affecting resource and conflict dynamics in northwest Kenya: " *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie* 60, no. 1-2 (2016): 57-71

competition's role in reducing conflicts.[28] It is crucial to assess the significance of collective action in yielding useful insights into formidable policies for cooperative and equitable results in conflicting regions in relation to development corridors. Policies are a critical ingredient in defining how resources are managed. Effective policies are fundamental in prompting incentives for better cooperation and equitable resource appropriation, thereby reducing community conflict potential.

One of the strategic approaches to addressing resource management and policy issues in society from a global perspective is through the social network and property rights. In a study by Magsi and Torre, it was demonstrated that public officials and stakeholders pressurize local communities into displacement and pose institutional inconsistency in justice affairs, hence increasing mistrust among the population. As a result, local communities are bound to oppose pertinent development project implementation.[29] Besides, Pakistan's non-existence of a national resettlement policy is the ultimate cause of land-use conflicts and property rights infringement.[30] Appropriate conflict resolution approaches and conflict prevention measures must be embraced to mitigate some conflicts, often through policy development. This study shall assess the contribution of conflict management policies to land use and ownership rights along the LAPSSET development corridor.

McIntosh and Buckley[31] studied the association between resource management and policy-making. The study examined the economic development issues in conflicting states. It emerged that forestry regulations in Liberia benefit the locals through support for a deliberate effort to better natural resources management for improved livelihoods and national economic prosperity. On the other hand, Zambia uses collective agreement to govern animal grazing bushfires and ultimately mitigate land ownership conflicts. The interests of the poor in Zambia are protected through appropriate policies on land use. The collection action institutions can be strengthened through policies that address channels for conflict resolution, issues of social inequalities, and community engagement

---

[28] Muigua, K. (2016). Managing Natural Resource Conflicts in Kenya through Negotiation and Mediation. *KMCO*. http://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Managing-Natural-Resource-Conflicts-in-Kenya-through-Negotiation-andMediation.pdf

[29] Habibullah Magsi, André Torre. Approaches to understand land use conflicts in the developing countries. 2. Macrotheme Conference on Business, Economics, and Finance, Macrotheme Capital Management. Austin, USA. Oct 2012, Paris, France. 18 p. ffhal-01001381f

[30] *Ibid*

[31] McIntosh, K. & Buckley, J. (2015). *Economic development in fragile and conflict-affected states: Topic guide.* Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.

procedures. The marginalized communities should be made part and parcel of the negotiation teams in the matter of land. This study examines the role of policy making in Africa, specifically regarding Kenya, as the LAPSSET project is the basis for the assessment.

Kenya has faced innumerable conflicts throughout history. Rohwerder's studies on the conflicts evident in the Kenyan context denoted that popular conflicts are sexual and gender-based violence, intercommunal conflicts, terror, and election-related conflicts.[32] Ethnic intolerance, border issues, political party zoning, and proliferation of small arms, akin to poverty, are major causes of conflicts in Kenya. Other factors are marginalization, underdevelopment, and weaknesses in the security agencies. Some of the causes of conflicts are results of the fact that the pertinent issues are not addressed in a conflict-sensitive approach, such as land ownership issues, development and inequality. The 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya led to the formulation of comprehensive conflict resolution approaches applicable in the Kenyan context.[33] Policy making is of the essence in enabling service delivery, promoting government accountability, and fostering equitable resource allocation across the country.

1.6 Study Justification and Significance

The study provides information about appropriate infrastructural development and policies to implement in LAPSSET zones. Specifically, the study determines how socio-economic development, infrastructural development, and policies can foster peace within the region and ensure the successful implementation of the development corridor. Additionally, the information will form future criteria upon which stakeholders can determine the viability of a development corridor project. The findings herein will also be useful to both the government and private sector since they were equipped with facts and knowledge in development corridors and conflict resolution suitable for investment hence economic growth. Consequently, such a valuable analysis was observed in the lives of beneficiaries of the development corridor.

---

[32] Rohwerder, B. (2015). *Conflict Analysis of Kenya*. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.
[33] Rohwerder, B. (2015). *Conflict Analysis of Kenya*. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham. [57] *Ibid*

These were people from the local communities, especially the poor and disadvantaged. There was progressive development within the entire community and the nation after the relevant stakeholders applied the knowledge recommended in this study. Most importantly, there is a gap in the literature within development corridors on conflict management in Africa. There is no sufficient literature on the impact of development corridors on successful conflict resolution. Hence, the study was valuable to academia and research in relation to studies conducted in addressing the gap and literature reviews needed in the future. Specifically, the research was a reference point, especially for those interested in the role of development corridors in conflict management.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

The theory of change and social identity theory guides this study. As evaluated in this study, the theories provide a formidable link between conflict management and socio-economic development.

1.7.1 Theory of Change

The theoretical background of this study lies in the Theory of Change by Carol Weiss.[34] The theory originated from the program evaluation and field of program discipline in the late 1990s. Across the universe, the management and development of humanity result in continuous change and its associated challenges. Bartlett & Gorshal indicate that challenges face people and organizations in successfully implementing their projects.[35] On the other hand, developing nations lack the technical and management skills required to implement a project successfully.[36] The theory of change, when utilized in social change procedures, speaks to the idea of instituting various activity options in contrast to other rationales and approaches available. It presents solutions and techniques required to achieve a long-term objective, thus suitable for development corridors as a means to conflict management.

---

[34] Weiss, Carol Hirschon. 1972. Evaluation Research: Methods of Assessing Program Effectiveness. Englewood Cliffs, NJ:
Prentice-Hall.
[35] Bartlett, C.A., and Goshal, S. (1996), "Release the entrepreneurial hostages from your corporate hierarchy", Strategy and Leadership, Vol. 24 No.4, pp.36-42
[36] Mohammed, U. K., White, G. R. T., and Prabhakar, G. P. (2008). Culture and Conflict Management Style of International Project Managers. *International Journal of Business and Management, Vol. 3*, No. 5.

As applied in this study, the theory of change narrates how specific techniques can be deployed to achieve specific results in a social setting. In more particular terms, the theory aid in demonstrating how specific drivers of conflicts can be addressed to achieve the desired outcome of peace and security. The theory is of the essence to denote the need to address specific issues in a certain manner, to achieve predefined results or outcomes. In a nutshell, the theory of change expresses that "If we do X (action), then we will produce Y (change/shift towards peace, stability, security)."[37] The theory is used in the study to demonstrate how specific actions can lead to the desired outcome of conflict management. Summarily, the theory contributes to effective conflict analysis in the study.

The theory of change is related to conflict analysis. Conflict intervention programs are often derived from the theory of change. Effective conflict dynamics analysis is critical in prompting better program design and monitoring and conflict intervention evaluation strategies, contributing to better conflict management.[38] The LAPSSET project is a critical step to fostering program-oriented better to conflict analysis and management in part of Kenya targeted. The project implementation serves as a tool for in-depth analysis of the pertinent issues, which would certainly impact conflict management potential. As adopted in this study, conflict analysis is to stage the design, monitoring, & evaluation of conflict management programs by assessing peace dynamics, conflict development, and means to mitigate pertinent fragility in the social setting. Using the conflict analysis approach, the last step to conflict management is influencing pertinent factors causing conflicts to render different results of peace and tranquility.

The critics of the theory of change are that the theory tends to assume a linear relationship between variables which is not always the case in real life. The theory assumes that inputs lead to outputs, and the pertinent outputs lead to expected outcomes[39]. As such, the theory may avail some challenging findings. However, the theory is beneficial because it enables an in-depth view and analysis of key issues in the organization. Further, the theory of change is critical in explaining how and why questions explain changes in society and organization. In this study, the Theory of Change will bridge the analysis and development of conflict management programs, thus helping

---

[37] Babbit, E., Chigas, D., and Wilkinson, R. (2013). Theories and Indicators of Change Briefing Paper Concepts and Primers for Conflict Management and Mitigation. Massachusetts: Tufts University.
[38] *Ibid*
[39] Beisser, Arnold. "The paradoxical theory of change." *Gestalt therapy now* 1, no. 1 (1970): 77-80.

16

stakeholders adopt programs relevant to the LAPSSET development corridor. In short, through the utilization of the Theory, there was an identification of what needs to change, if and how that change will happen, the type of change, its target, and the pathway to that change. Examples of changes would be applying different knowledge, attitudes, skills, policies, key individuals, groups, organizations, and processes to implement the LAPSSET project.

1.7.2 Social Identity Theory

The social identity theory stipulates that a part of individual self-concept relies on their significance and relevance to the group membership they belong.[40] The theory of social identity was founded by Henri Tajfel, a British Psychologist, in the 1970s. The theory denotes that the drive for positive identity and self-esteem directly bears the individual's social comparisons.[41] The distinct elements of a group in which one belongs are the foundation of an individual's social comparisons. When a group becomes salient, the pertinent features of such a group inform members' behaviors and attitudes. As a result, different groups are bound to have different behaviors, leading to intergroup differences in society. The only way to reduce conflicts in such a scenario is by trivializing the observed intergroup differences.

The categorization process emphasizes the similarities between stimuli and differences between stimuli across diverse groups. The self-concept and self-esteem sustenance is crucial in enhancing confidence in group cognitions by availing consensus support.[42] Group members' motivation and interests are driven by pertinent concepts of group self-concept and esteem.[43] The Social Identity theory categorization feature makes it more relevant to this study. Group members are motivated to sustain distinctive features from others; however, that does not undermine their abilities to embrace positive values and impressions. In essence, positive media image can improve group image, which influences member attitudes about the otherwise minority group.

---

[40] Turner, J. C., Hogg, M. A., Oakes, P. J., Reicher, S. D., & Wetherell, M. S. (1987). Rediscovering the social group: A self categorization theory. Basil Blackwell.
[41] Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1986). The social identity theory of intergroup behaviour. In S. Worchel & W. G. Austin (Eds.), Psychology of intergroup relations (pp. 7–24)
[42] Hogg, M., & Abrams, D. (1988). Social identifications: A social psychology of intergroup relations and group processes. New York, NY: Routledge.
[43] Verkuyten, M., & Brug, P. (2004). Multiculturalism and group status: The role of ethnic identification, group essentialism and protestant ethic. European Journal of Social-Psychology, 34, 647–661.

In explaining how the Social Identity Theory is suitable for this study, there is a need to reflect on subjective uncertainty. Subjective uncertainty can be reduced by agreeing with others as similar to the self. Specifically, based on relevant similarities and differences among people, individuals can actively construct a social categorization model that reduces intra-category differences, while the inter-category differences are maximized around relevant contrasting their groups and other groups.[44] Another important aspect of the Theory is self-knowledge. Self-knowledge reflects upon knowing the environment by constructing meaning and avoiding confusion to achieve cognitive balance or consistency. Reduction of uncertainty and self-knowledge constitute aspects of the Social identity theory that shape inter-group relations, thus suitable for conflict management among the communities in which the LAPSSET project is being implemented.

Some of the social identity theory is that the theory help fosters prosocial actions in the community, like caring for one another, which boosts psychological needs and self-esteem. Similarly, social identity theory is recommended for enabling people to appreciate their diversity through an improved understanding of self[45]. The theory explains how people develop a sense of belonging to given community groupings, which facilitates cultural inheritance and unity for peaceful coexistence[46]. However, the theory does not explain how inter-group conflicts may arise through social behaviors such as discrimination and prejudice. Other key challenges with the theory are; self-esteem hypotheses regarding asymmetry in intergroup discrimination.

The social identity theory applies to this study because if any of the regions in the LAPSSET development corridor is made to compare itself positively with others, then the group gets valued positively, thereby fostering a positive social identity for conflict abstinence[47]. Positive evaluations will thus reduce the chances of conflict among the different communities in this region since the members' self-evaluation needs were met. Further, there was no competition and discrimination between the communities regarding resource allocation and the potential benefits that the LAPSSET project would bring. Ideally, it reduces barriers against individuals from different

---

[44] McKinley, C. J., Mastro, D., and Warber, K. M. (2014). Social Identity Theory as a Framework for Understanding the Effects of Exposure to Positive Media Images of Self and Other on Intergroup Outcomes. *International Journal of Communication 8*, 1049–1068

[45] Brown, Rupert. "Social identity theory: Past achievements, current problems and future challenges." *European journal of social psychology* 30, no. 6 (2000): 745-778.

[46] Ibid

[47] Ibid

communities since there are no higher-status and lower-status groups. All were equal with equal opportunities and benefits, thus ideal in conflict management.

The figure below summarizes the theorized influence of the social identity theory and the theory of change in conflict management in a development corridor, the LAPSSET project.
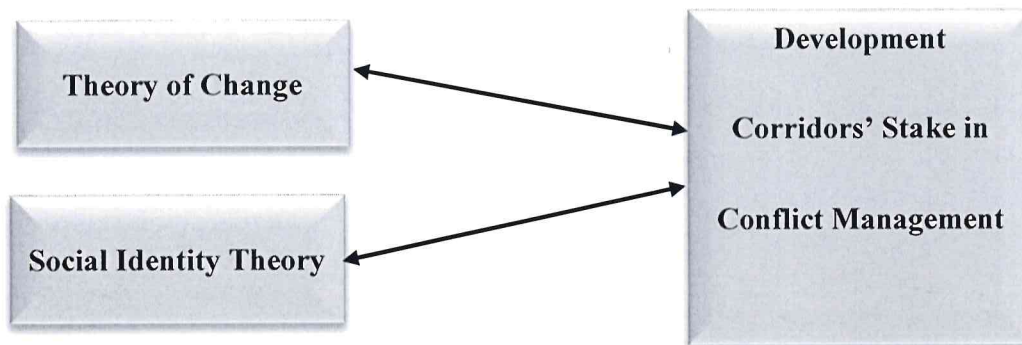
Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

1.8 Study Hypothesis

H₀: Socio-economic development has a significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya.

H₁: Socio-economic development has no significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya.

1.9 Methodology of the Research

A mixed study methodology is explored in this section, and the population is targeted. The mixed study methodology utilizes quantitative and qualitative elements in data collection and analysis[48]. The mixed methodology was preferred in this study as it helped counter the weaknesses of individual methods of data collection and analysis; quantitative and qualitative[49]. Besides, the questionnaire was used for data collection comprised open and closed-ended questions to help collect comprehensive data about the LAPSSET. Further, the study also utilized secondary data,

---

[48] Aramo-Immonen, H. Mixed methods research design. In World Summit on Knowledge Society. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. 2011, September, (pp. 32-43).
[49] Thinley, Phuntsho. "Technical comments on the design and designation of biological corridors in Bhutan: global to national perspectives." *Journal of Renewable Natural Resources, Bhutan* 6 (2010): 91-106.

hence the need for a robust method of data collection and analysis in which only a mixed methodology fitted the scope and nature of the data required for the study. Techniques of sampling and the instruments utilized were examined. Further, there was a discussion on validity, reliability, procedures adopted to gather data, data analysis, and ethics.

1.9.1 Research Design

A mixed study design was used in this study, in which a triangulation design was adopted. The triangulation design in the mixed study method is preferred as it helps collect different, however complementary, data from both interviews and questionnaires administered to the study population[50]. Besides, the mixed study method is beneficial because it directly compares quantitative statistical results and qualitative study findings[51]. As such, the method facilitates the cross-validation or the expansion of the quantitative results with the qualitative data, thereby overcoming the structural weaknesses of each. Besides, the mixed study design is preferred for the study as it gives the study participants a voice; hence the study findings are grounded on the perspectives and views of the study population[52]. The mixed study design shall provide scholarly interaction on the study topic to answer the study questions appropriately.

1.9.2 Target Population

In research, the targeted population comprises a set of individuals who share common characteristics that are relevant to the study.[53] Ideally, it is the populace unto which a sample was derived. The target population was based on two criteria; they have been directly involved in the implementation process and are affected by its implementation. This research targeted the LAPSSET project management team, county secretaries, and household members. Conclusively, the total number of counties where the development corridor is being implemented is 9 (Lamu, Garissa, Meru, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo, and Turkana), with 9 county

[50] Brannen, Julia. "Mixed methods research: A discussion paper." (2005).
[51] Flick, Uwe. *Doing triangulation and mixed methods.* Vol. 8. Sage, 2018.
[52] Almalki, Sami. "Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Data in Mixed Methods Research--Challenges and Benefits." *Journal of education and learning* 5, no. 3 (2016): 288-296.
[53] *Ibid*

secretaries[54]. Each of the nine counties' household populations was based on the KNBS census 2019. The management team at the LAPSSET Development authority comprises 7 managers.

1.9.3 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

A sample is a segment of the population selected for the study. It is, therefore, a subset of the population.[76] According to this research, the sample size constitutes the number of LAPSSET project management teams, county secretaries, and household members who will respond to the research instruments. In selecting the sample size for the household members from 9 LAPSSET project counties; Lamu, Garissa, Meru, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo, and Turkana. The study adopted the formula developed using the works of Krejcie and Morgan.[55] A confidence level of 95% is recommendable with a margin error of ±5% concerning social research. The study adopted the formula developed by Krejcie and Morgan

Table 3.1: *Sample Size*

Category	Target Population	Sample	Sample Size %
Household members	Infinite	323	30
LAPSSET MGT Team	7	3	42.9
County Secretaries	9	3	30

This study employed both probability and non-probability sampling. The study focused on using cluster sampling techniques in probability sampling. In non-probability sampling, purposive sampling was used to select the LAPSSET project management team, county secretaries, and household members. According to Mugenda and Mugenda[56], the cluster sampling technique is used when it is impossible to obtain a sample size due to a wider geographical area. Consequently, cluster sampling is used due to its administrative effectiveness. In this study, the clusters were the nine counties where the LAPSSET development corridor was implemented, i.e., Lamu, Garissa,

---

[54] Githinji. George. 2021. Arms and Structure of the County Governments in Kenya. *AfroCave.* https://www.afrocave.com/structure-of-the-county-government/

[55] Krejcie, R.V. and Morgan, D.W. (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement, 30,* 607-610.

[56] Mugenda, M. & Mugenda, G. (2003). *Qualitative and Quantitative approaches: Research Methods.* Africa Center for Technology Studies (ACTS) Press. Nairobi, Kenya.

Meru, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit Baringo, and Turkana.[57] The LAPSSET project management team, county secretaries, and household members were selected purposively for study from the clusters.

1.9.4 Research Instruments

Interviews and questionnaires were utilized to get information from the study participants. Questionnaires were used to obtain data from a large population quickly. Further, they can be administered directly or through representatives where the people are educated.[58] A standardized questionnaire was divided into four main sections. Section one obtains data pertaining socio-demographic characteristics of the participants. The second section obtains data on the role played by socio-economic development on conflict management. The third section solicits data on the role played by infrastructure development in conflict management. The fourth section will query the role of policymaking in conflict management. An interview guide was used to probe and clarify some of the insights given by the respondents in the questionnaires that were not clear; this will help them be more objective and detailed. Interviews were conducted face to face for a better understanding of the situation. Questions asked during the interview sessions focused on thematic areas that align with the study's objectives.

1.9.5 Validity and Reliability

The study ensured that the questionnaire measures what it is supposed to measure by covering all the aspects of the construct being studied to attain validity[59]. An expert opinion was sought on the questionnaire's content to ensure that the questionnaire covers all the study variables. Reliability relates to the instrument's consistency to yield similar research findings[60]. The same questions were asked to all participants; all the questionnaires had standardized questions to ensure reliability. The supervisors assessed the questionnaires to ensure that their content and build-up could reliably produce stable and consistent results.

---

[57] LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority. (2017). *The SEA Study Report*. Nairobi: LCDA

[58] Sahaya, G. S. (2017). *Empirical Research*. Nairobi: Pauline's publication Africa.

[59] Hesse-Biber, S. (2010). Qualitative Approaches to Mixed Methods Practice. *Qualitative Inquiry*, Volume16, Iss 6, 455-468.

[60] Henson, Robin K. "Understanding internal consistency reliability estimates: A conceptual primer on coefficient alpha." *Measurement and evaluation in counseling and development* 34, no. 3 (2001): 177-189.

1.9.6 Data Analysis

Field data is still raw and has to be interpreted.[61] Once data collection was complete, the questionnaires and interview guides were verified and screened to identify any inconsistencies. The data was coded and edited to enhance accuracy and comprehension. It was then analyzed using the IBM SPSS software for big data analytics. Chi-square tests were used in testing the null hypotheses.

The Chi-square formula used is:

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma\,(O\text{-}E)^2/\,E$$

In which;

E-Expected frequency

O-Observed frequency [62]

The use of the chi-square (χ^2) was to test the null hypotheses that are as follows:

H0: Socio-economic development has a significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya.

H0: Development Corridors have a significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya.

H0: Theoretical and policy background has a significant role in the relationship between development corridors and conflict management.

Tables and figures were utilized in the presentation of the findings. Qualitative information from the questionnaires and interview guides was analyzed using thematic and content analysis. Thereafter, descriptive statistics were utilized to analyze and compare data.

1.9.7 Ethical considerations

The participants got a briefing about the purpose of the questionnaires and the pertinent study before their participation. In this regard, the researcher availed every necessary preliminary information to the respective participants. Besides, the participants were assured of confidentiality

---

[61] Mugenda, M. & Mugenda, G. (2003). *Qualitative and Quantitative approaches: Research Methods*. Africa Center for Technology Studies (ACTS) Press: Nairobi Kenya.

[62] Hayes, A. (2020). *Chi-Square (χ2) Statistic Definition.* Retrieved from: investopedia.com/terms/c/chi-square-statistic.asp

upon participating in the study and thereafter consented to participate without due pressure. No financial benefits were attached to the participants to avoid conflicts of interest. Further, the ministry of education approved the study, and subsequent filling of the study questionnaires were done in an environment that supported confidentiality.

1.9.8 Limitations of the Study

This study examines the role of development corridors on conflict management in a case study of LAPSSET, Kenya. The study will consider the following: The role of socio-economic development on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project, the impact of development corridors on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project, and the theoretical and policy background behind the role of development in corridors in conflict management. The study was geographically conducted in nine counties of Lamu, Garissa, Meru, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo, and Turkana.

This research was limited to the nine counties in Kenya where the LAPSSET project is implemented. Hence, the studies may not be generalized to cover the other LAPSSET project corridors in other countries like the Great Lakes region, Eastern Coast of Africa (Lamu), and Western Coast of Cameroon since such people from those regions have different opinions from the respondents in the areas under study. The findings may not also reflect the personality of and what goes on or is presented in conflict management in developed countries since their social, economic, technological, and cultural settings are different from a third world country, in this case, Kenya. This research is limited to previous studies that could be used to compare findings. The literature review has scanty information on empirical studies examining the moderating variables (socio-economic development, infrastructure development, and policymaking) on conflict management. However, the research shall reveal the individual independent variables' influence on conflict management with the findings of the previous studies that examined similar or closely related variables.

The study faced time limitations because most of the nine counties' areas had rough roads that limited extensive movement in the course of the study. However, the available means of transport

to reach the study places were utilized while conducting the study. The study was conducted during holidays, weekends, and free time.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the significance of the LAPSSET project in spurring socioeconomic development on improved conflict management in the development corridor. In this regard, pertinent issues related to the socioeconomic development issues related to the LAPSSET project are evaluated in relation to their influence on conflict management potential along the development corridor.

2.1 The LAPSSET Project Significance on Socio-Economic Development on Conflict Management

Kenya encompasses an unofficial divide between the north and the south regions regarding economic inequalities, access to social services like education, and poor infrastructural development in the north[63]. Regions in Northern Kenya can generally be described as the have-nots in the country. Other socioeconomic challenges facing the northern corridor are lower development of human development indicators, partly due to colonial policies, which led to imbalanced regional development. Besides, the North Kenyan faces strangulation as a product of administrative policies, contributing to more investment in productive areas[64]. Similarly, the ecological realities of Northern Kenya contribute to underdevelopment and hence under-population. The LAPSSET project's effective implementation is critical in countering some of the key inequalities faced by the Northern Kenya areas.

The LAPSSET project is focused on the socioeconomic development of the otherwise marginalized regions in the Kenyan north[65]. Marginalization is where certain communities or regions are alienated from access to key resources like the rest of a country. National resources provided by the national government include social services and infrastructure[66]. The LAPSSET project seeks to enhance accessibility to the otherwise marginalized regions in Kenya and prompt social services. Besides, the LAPSSET project establishes key infrastructural development in Northern Kenya,

---

[63] Wagura, Kennedy Gitu. "Policies for Addressing Intra-Country Maginalization and Economic Disparities for Socio-Economic Development in Kenya." *PUBLIC POLICY TRANSFORMATIONS IN AFRICA*: 291.

[64] Hornsby, Charles. *Kenya: A history since independence*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2013.

[65] Ibid

[66] Otiato, Davies G. "Influence of National Interest on the Implementation of East Africa Transport Corridors: a Case Study of the Northern Corridor." PhD diss., University of Nairobi, 2020.

cross-cutting diverse communities right from the Kenyan coast. As such, the LAPSSET project shall play a pivotal role in reducing the marginalization of the pertinent communities in accessing the national resources[67]. The Northern Kenya marginalization partly results from the geographical and ecological factors, some of which were mitigated by establishing the LAPSSET project. For example, upon completing the LAPSSET project, some otherwise inaccessible regions in Northern Kenyan during the rainy season were made accessible, like Mandera, Maralal and Wajir[68]. Improved national resources in the region shall contribute to lessened inter-community conflict and hostility to neighboring communities in Kenya.

The LAPSSET project, as part of the Kenya vision 2030, seeks to establish Lamu-South Sudan-Ethiopia transport expansion of the Mombasa port. The project has direct positive implications on the regional security surveillance amid the Al-Shabaab operatives in the region. Other key developments commensurate to the LAPSSET project are the standard gauge railway, airports, optic link, and the resort cities. Most notably, the project shall open up the northern region, thereby stimulating regional social and economic development in the corridor[69]. A vast majority of communal and intercommunal conflicts in northern Kenya result from a scarcity of natural resources[70]. The LAPSSET project shall stimulate a turnaround in the regional economic activities from livestock farming to trade and industry. Unfortunately, the communities are not entirely ready to shift from their traditional pastoralist economic activities[71]. Former conflicts based on natural resources such as grazing fields shall be mitigated significantly as more people change their core economic activities.

---

[67] LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority. LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority. Presentation during Kenya –United Kingdom investment conference, London, 3rd December 2013.

[68] Wagura, Kennedy Gitu. "Policies for Addressing Intra-Country Marginalization and Economic Disparities for Socio-Economic Development in Kenya." *PUBLIC POLICY TRANSFORMATIONS IN AFRICA*: 291.

[69] Bremner, Lindsay. "Towards a minor global architecture at Lamu, Kenya." *Social Dynamics* 39, no. 3 (2013): 397-413.

[70] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.

[71] Kisuke, K. "A Corridor of Opportunity? The LAPSSET Project in Local Context — Peace Insight." Peace Insight. Last modified December 10, 2014. https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/articles/kenya-lapsset-conflict/?location=kenya&theme=.

National borders demarcate the territories of a state, from which the movement of goods and people are controlled to the very best interests of a nation[72]. In the African settings, national borders are more of notional lines cutting through large land masses and water bodies. The national borders are the nexus of national security, development, politics, crime, and conflicts. The LAPSSET project can be described as a people-centered approach to conflict management through improved development at the borders, enhanced implementation of the national security agenda, and better diplomatic relations with the neighboring countries[73]. Similarly, through the LAPSSET project, the cross-border criminal operative crackdown is positively impacted. Besides, the LAPSSET project shall play a pivotal role in boosting trade relations with neighboring countries like South Sudan and Ethiopia, which directly influences the security matric for the member countries. Northern Kenya, unfortunately, faces crimes originating from within the country and the cross-border criminal operatives whose activities shall be countered upon the completion of the LAPSSET project.

From an economic perspective, conflict can be defined as a disorder intrinsic to the development process[74]. Conflicts among the pastoralist communities in Kenya and the Horn of Africa act as a positive feedback source in reinforcing the pertinent communities' perceptions of static and anti-modern means of economic production[75]. As a result, government bias in the pastoralist-dominated regions has been evident. However, pastoralist communities are experiencing changing lifestyles due to ecological hurdles encompassing such as the drought crisis. Government projects such as the LAPSSET project contribute to participatory conflict management through community engagement. To a large extent, civil society advocacy efforts have been futile in enhancing peace and stability in the pastoralist community. Community engagement is the ultimate remedy to peace through the socioeconomic development plan for effective participatory conflict management approaches.

---

[72] Naish, Dominic. "Security and conflict management in the African borderlands: a people-centered approach." *Conflict Trends* 2017, no. 1 (2017): 20-26.

[73] Wesonga, Willy. "Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies Energy Resources and Conflict Management: a Case Study of the Eastern Africa Region." PhD diss., University of Nairobi, 2017.

[74] Goldsmith, Paul. "The future of pastoralist conflict in the Horn of Africa." *Pastoralism and Development in Africa: Dynamic Change at the Margins* (2013): 131-142.

[75] Ibid

On the other hand, the LAPSSET project may not entirely lead to positive results in improved conflict management in Northern Kenya, especially with the low engagement of the pastoralist communities[76]. Many pastoralist communities or individuals are not aware of the development project under the LAPSSET project. The project may lead to turmoil in the local communities for the loss of land on the project that they know little about. While the LAPSSET project is bound to stimulate the vibrancy of the local communities, new conflicts between the government and local pastoralists may emerge due to the loss of the ancestral land for the new development[77]. The land rights for the vast majority of pastoralist communities along the development corridor shall be undermined, especially with slowed compensation, low awareness about the project's significance, and non-availability of the pertinent communities in their land due to the pastoralism lifestyle. While the LAPSSET project shall bring forth innumerable socioeconomic development, there are chances of land ownership and land rights issues, especially due to people's displacements from their ancestral land with comprehensive engagement about the due process[78]. More gun violence is likely to increase along the development corridor due to massive land ownership losses, especially among the elites[79]. The LAPSSET development project will likely cause more internal conflicts along the corridor unless appropriate community engagement is done.

The northern corridor encompasses the economy of anticipation[80]. An anticipatory economy may render positive or negative implications on conflict management. Anticipatory practices compel society to orient themselves to the anticipated future socioeconomic development. As a result, the regional politics of anticipating infrastructure present a new frontier in renewed internal conflicts in resource allocation. Anticipatory positioning in the corridor, unlike in the past, faces the powerful resources controlled by the elites, especially politicians, during and after completing the LAPSSET project. For example, the Isiolo-Meru boundary conflicts heightened in 2015 due to the biased anticipatory politics about the community that would benefit the most from the LAPSSET

---

[76] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.

[77] Ibid

[78] Aalders, Johannes Theodor. "Building on the ruins of empire: the Uganda Railway and the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Third World Quarterly* 42, no. 5 (2021): 996-1013.

[79] Interview, a peace ambassador, Isiolo Town, 6 September 2018.

[80] Resolutions of the Meru/Isiolo leaders meeting held at Sportsman Arms Hotel, Nanyuki, 20 December 2013

project[81]. In the case of the LAPSSET project, the anticipation politics avails expectations and fears in revealing the new social and political trends to shape resources and negotiate ownership rights. Unfortunately, the LAPSSET project signifies significant socioeconomic and political transformation in the corridor, yet very little is being done on the ground. Once the project is completed, the infrastructural development and pertinent small towns along the corridor shall establish a new form of territorialization, enormous social differences, and a lasting wave of contentious politics[82]. In addition, the most unfortunate aspect of the LAPSSET project is that upon completion, the anticipatory conflicts shall transition to ethnic conflicts, as demonstrated by the heightened Isiolo-Meru boundary conflicts in regard to the pertinent socioeconomic benefits therein.

The LAPSSET project in Kenya comprises securitization of the Northern Kenyan, a marginalized region since independence[83]. Different national and international financiers are stakeholders in the LAPSSET project, such as the African Development Bank, the United Kingdom department for international development, and private firms from China. Other than the securitization agenda espoused in the LAPSSET project in implementing the development goals, the project shall drive the efficient utilization of the otherwise underutilized natural resources[84]. Besides, since the project's launch, there have been comprehensive participation of the pertinent communities in the LAPSSET agenda engagement and contestation, which has, on the other hand, created an opportunity for the local community's negotiation on peace building amid the development frontier under the LAPSSET project.

The LAPSSET project is a well-planned strategic development agenda for Kenya and the Northern region; however, the project faces fraying challenges during and after completion. The Local Community Development Authority (LCDA) largely differs from the strategic benefits outlined by the planners implementing the LAPSSET project. Some communities feel left out. Besides, some

---

[81] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.
[82] Group interview with journalists, Isiolo Town, 11 May 2017
[83] CHOME, NGALA. "Local Transformations of LAPSSET." *Land, Investment & Politics: Reconfiguring Eastern Africa's Pastoral Drylands* 46 (2020): 33.
[84] Ibid

local communities foresee benefits not captured in the master plan of the LAPSSET project[85]. As a result, the project's developmental benefits are bound to cause conflicts in resource utilization and the stability of the due infrastructures. The LAPSSET development goals are not supported by every local community, which poses risks of resistance from the local communities. For example, the Islamic community and northern Kenya feared the proposed resort city. It will lead to the extinction of the Islamic community; more foreigners shall resettle in their land, thereby compromising their unique settlement and practice of their Islamic faith[86]. As the LAPSSET project seeks to stimulate the socioeconomic vibrancy of the Northern Kenya communities, there are innumerable cultural and structural issues that premise conflicts between LCDA and the project implementers akin to the Kenyan government.

2.2 Summary

The development corridor targeted by the LAPSSET project is historically characterized by underdevelopment, a lower human development index, and chronic conflicts. Most of the communal conflicts evident in the Kenyan LAPSSET development corridor are associated with underdevelopment. Marginalization has created an acute shortage of some essential services akin to resources that fuel conflicts. LAPSSET project aims to enhance socioeconomic development through infrastructure installation and enhance regional security surveillance, especially terror threats. Scarcity of natural resources coupled with marginalization is the major cause of conflicts in the development corridor and across the country.

Poor access to roads across the border contributes to higher conflicts along the development corridor in Kenya and neighboring countries. Conflicts are mainly a disorder intrinsic to the development process; pastoralism being the major economic activity, results in conflicts in Northern Kenya and the horn of Africa. While the LAPSSET project is bound to enhance conflict management through socioeconomic development, poor community engagement in infrastructure development may undermine the objective; an economy of anticipation may result in more conflicts in the development corridor. Similarly, securitization issues integrated with the LAPSSET project

---

[85] Lesutis, Gediminas. "How to understand a development corridor? The case of Lamu Port–South Sudan–Ethiopia-Transport corridor in Kenya." *Area* 52, no. 3 (2020): 600-608.

[86] Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Antipode* 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.

may pose new security threats as different project financials may cause conflicts of interest. In addition, infrastructure associated with the LAPSSET project may raise renewed conflicts given contemporary differences in the local communities regarding what should be developed and how it should benefit local communities.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the influence of development corridors on conflict management potential in a region. In assessing the relationship, references are made to the LAPSSET project, hence evaluating the scenario to demonstrate the project's potential impact on conflict and security situations along the development corridor before, during, and after completion.

3.1 The Impact of Development Corridors on Conflict Management: The LAPSSET Project

Development corridors lead to profound changes in a community comprising improved living standards, access to health, education opportunities, and numerous social services. The rural-urban links established by the corridors play a vital role in the sustainable transformation of the region[87]. Similarly, institutional and social spheres transformation have lasting impacts on the overall socioeconomic welfare of the pertinent communities. There are more infrastructure development challenges in the rural areas than the urban areas, especially in the African context. Development corridors stimulate economic development by installing critical infrastructures to support local production, processing, and trade economies. In Kenya, the LAPSSET project is targeted at stimulating the economic vibrancy of Kenya's most marginalized regions. Historically, the regions targeted by the LAPSSET project face structural violence, which directly bears the local security and peace-building processes.

Infrastructural development is associated with social conflicts and structural violence. Social conflicts and structural violence can best be understood from the lenses of infrastructural development. Structural violence arises where the people's desires and expectations for development are not fulfilled; the development potential of a people/community is not fully attained[88]. As a result, the people do not have access to basic services such as health, education, interactive forums, and sufficient political representation like the rest of the communities in a state. As with the LAPSSET project, development corridors seek to enhance infrastructure development

---

[87] Ramos Suárez, Eduardo, and Gabriel Pérez. "Development and conflicts linked to infrastructure construction." (2018).
[88] Ibid

in northern Kenya, thereby promoting access to basic services. Infrastructure development enhances the quality of life and fosters speedy satisfaction of basic needs among the people. Often, structural violence catalyzes social conflicts amid scarce basic services and natural resources[89]. The full implementation of the LAPSSET project is critical in reducing the structural violence in northern Kenya and the Kenyan coast, Lamu, and reducing the potential for social conflicts in the region. Undoubtedly, structural violence is reduced by installing the pertinent infrastructures stipulated in the LAPSSET project; oil pipeline, road network, and the railway line akin to the airport therein.

Different conflicts are directly associated with infrastructure development. The social conflicts linked to infrastructure development are founded on multiple causes, some of which are complex[90]. Majorly, social conflicts from infrastructure development have to do with the socio-environmental impacts of land exploration. The LAPSSET project encompasses extensive land exploration, and the pertinent communities will feel larger socio-environmental impacts upon the development corridor development completion. In the case of a development corridor, infrastructure development often triggers both social conflicts and structural violence. Some existing social conflicts get heightened once the development projects are fully implemented. For example, Northern Kenya is characterized by social conflicts with economic linkages, livestock theft, and conflicts over land ownership, akin to grazing land. Besides, the land in Northern Kenya does not have proper title deeds leading to communal or shared ownership, such that compensation for development projects is cumbersome. The LAPSSET project shall heighten land ownership rights amid compensation, thereby triggering more social conflicts in the affected communities. Notably, the LAPSSET project targets sensitive areas since they are highly vulnerable to social conflicts, and chances are, upon project implementation, social conflicts will increase, calling for alternative conflict resolution methods.

[89] Dang, Giang, and L. Sui Pheng. "Infrastructure investments in developing economies." *Springer Science Business Media Singapore. DOI* 10 (2015): 978-981.

[90] Cepal. "Development and conflicts linked to infrastructure construction: Facilitation of transport and trade in Latin America and the Caribbean." Cepal. last modified 2018. https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43721/1/S1800310_en.pdf.

Social conflicts across the development corridors can be caused by numerous other factors, such as project impacts on human development[91]. Socioeconomic developments brought by the development corridors may cause adverse impacts on human development, leading to conflicts[92]. Besides, the impacts of the development project on the environment, especially the mega projects eminent with the LAPSSET project, alter the ecosystem hence adverse impacts on the indigenous population. Adverse impacts of such megaprojects often mount pressure on the pertinent social groups, leading to increased inter-group conflicts. In addition, the economic activities associated with the LAPSSET project increase competition for natural resources and the limited opportunities presented by the new development, thereby causing conflicts[93]. A case in point, the development of the Isiolo international airport, railway line, and the extensive road network linking the neighboring countries shall entail massive utilization of the community land. Such project utilization of the natural resources in the pertinent communities mounts pressure on the local community, leading to internal conflicts on resource utilization. While the LAPSSET project shall be fundamental in enhancing the economic vibrancy of the northern regions of Kenya, the subsequent natural resources and marginal benefits of development poses risks of increasing internal conflicts.

The LAPSSET mega-development projects associated with industrialization in the region along the development corridor bring about employment and procurement issues[94]. The local communities require that the LAPSSET project hires from the local community for the project development and subsequent employment opportunities. The employment of the local laborers is critical to the improved living standards of the local communities. Unfortunately, the projects may not hire 100% from the local community. Similarly, the LAPSSET project does not offer job opportunities to meet

---

[91] Shapira, A., Shoshany, M., & Nir-Goldenberg, S. (2013). Combining analytical hierarchy process and agglomerative hierarchical clustering in search of expert consensus in green corridors development management. *Environmental management, 52*(1), 123-135.

[92] De Beer, Geoffrey RM. "Regional development corridors and spatial development initiatives-some current perspectives on potentials and progress." *SATC 2001* (2001).

[93] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.

[94] Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Antipode* 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.

the local supply of the labor force for both trained, semi-trained and untrained personnel[95]. Such a mismatch in the local supply and demand for the labor force increases social conflicts along the development corridor and beyond. In essence, while the LAPSSET project avail temporary and permanent employment opportunities to the local communities, such provisions are not availed to every qualified workforce leading to inter-group conflicts.

While the LAPSSET project is bound to accelerate the industrialization process in rural areas, it will also accelerate social and structural changes in the community[96]. Pertinent social changes encompass the increased cost of living, leading to alteration of the regional production modalities and the social systems[97]. Such widespread changes cause alterations in social relations with the potential for renewed social conflicts. For example, with the LAPSSET project, it is feared that the resort city proposed under the project in the development corridor shall affect the belief systems of the Islamic community. The implications are that some of the socioeconomic changes presented by the LAPSSET project have a negative bearing on society regarding adverse cultural changes. Alterations in the social systems, especially in the rural areas, cause friction and could potentially undermine the effective delivery of public amenities.

Development corridors stimulate economic growth and development, leading to massive migration attraction, with subsequent impacts on land-use planning. A renewed economic reality in a region normally attracts migration inflows. In the case of the LAPSSET project, more people were migrating to northern Kenya for the opportunities emanating from the LAPSSET project[98]. As a result, the development project in Northern Kenya will lead to increased population pressure in the development corridor. Pertinent tension over the public systems like the health sector, education, and housing, among others, are, however, not designed to meet the demand arising from substantial

[95] Enns, Charis. "Infrastructure projects and rural politics in northern Kenya: the use of divergent expertise to negotiate the terms of land deals for transport infrastructure." *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 46, no. 2 (2019): 358-376.

[96] Ibid

[97] Tenure, Youth Into Land, LAPSSET Corridor, Hansalpur Intensify, And Governance In Africa. "Making Rangelands Secure."

[98] Lund, Svein Sørlie. "Political regionalisation and oil production in Africa: the case of the LAPSSET Corridor." PhD diss., Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University, 2015.

population increase[99]. Often social conflicts arise from high demand for the social services given a lower supply of the same.

The LAPSSET project brings forth a renewed meaning of land as property, emanating from the anticipations of the due socioeconomic development in the corridor[100]. Unfortunately, the development project anticipations conflict with the cultural resource and the ethnic territory of the people of Lamu. The LAPSSET project comprises a widespread national ideology in which land is linked with the ethnic community or identity; the specific ethnic group informs the ideas of land ownership. Ethnicity and land have a significant influence on distribution politics[101]. Besides, the perceived meaning of land is generally conflicting; identity and belonging are further projected through ideologies of marginalization and vulnerability. The ideologies herein are not used to make legal or moral claims regarding increased competition for natural resources but availing exclusivist notions of citizenship and belonging[102]. As such, with more people from other regions in Kenya seeking resettlement in Lamu, terms such as *"wageni"* (migrants) or *"wenyeji"* (Indigenous) are inevitable in the land rights distributive politics. Such exclusivist ideologies commensurate to the anticipated outcomes of the LAPSSET project raises local hostility against "migrant." In essence, distributive politics are a recipe for heightening social conflicts.

LAPSSET project, on the other hand, intersects with other pre-existing territorial restructuring processes. Such processes include sedentarization and land-use intensification[103]. Other issues are the community land use issues like conservancies related to local-driven land use and ownership rights. In this regard, the local authorities have since sought network patronage, mobilization, and alliances. Such an endeavor by the local authorities within the development corridor fosters peace and stability as a comprehensive overview of key beneficiaries of the project is revealed[104]. The local authorities therein establish internal and external linkages in defining the entities and persons included in the anticipated future of the LAPSSET project, thereby promoting social cohesion and

---

[99] Ibid
[100] Chome, Ngala. "Land, livelihoods and belonging: negotiating change and anticipating LAPSSET in Kenya's Lamu county." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 14, no. 2 (2020): 310-331.
[101] Ibid
[102] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.
[103] County, Lamu. "First County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. Lamu County: Lamu County." (2014).
[104] Ibid

collaboration. The LAPSSET project is a tool for peacebuilding along the development corridor, especially for the formerly warring communities due to resource constraints.

The very implementation of the LAPSSET project has caused government-caused social conflicts right from the onset. Some of the activities undertaken in implementing the LAPSSET project negatively influence regional peace and stability[105]. For example, in 2011, the government of Kenya revoked land deeds formerly issued to companies and individuals in Lamu County in a fresh bid to resolve land ownership issues in project implementation. About 4073 individuals in Lamu County got their land title deeds revoked which heightened internal wrangles regarding the legitimacy of the LAPSSET project to the local community. The Bajuni community had 2013 expressed dissatisfaction with the insecure land rights[106]. Besides, even after the ethnic territoriality invocation in Lamu County, the autochthonous discourse surrounding land rights and pertinent natural resources prevailed[107]. Conflicts are inevitable in the development project.

Further, as the local communities discuss the cost-benefits of the LAPSSET project, some issues continue to cause more dissatisfaction among some sections of people in the development corridor[108]. Such unresolved differences are a recipe for future social conflicts, especially regarding the perception of the cost and benefits of the project. Generally, the LAPSSET project can be described as a conflict-sensitive development project for East African countries[109]. The project shall bring forth resilient conflict prevention and mitigation pathways in Kenya and the region.

3.2 Summary

The LAPSSET infrastructure development shall establish rural-urban links for robust socioeconomic transformation in the development corridor. Pertinent development projects with the LAPSSET are a critical component of the peace-building process. The absence of infrastructure development in a region constitutes social and structural violence. LAPSSET project is bound to

---

[105] BROwNE, AdRIAN J. "LAPSSET."
[106] CHOME, NGALA. "Local Transformations of LAPSSET." *Land, Investment & Politics: Reconfiguring Eastern Africa's Pastoral Drylands* 46 (2020): 33.
[107] BROwNE, AdRIAN J. "LAPSSET."
[108] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).
[109] Nicol, A. "Towards Conflict-sensitive Regional Integration in East Africa." (2015).

counter structural violence in the development corridor through improved access to basic services like health, administration, and education.

A direct positive relationship exists between social conflicts and under-development. Some social conflicts in the development corridor are caused by other factors, such as undesirable project impacts on human development. Employment and procurement issues may cause further conflicts within the development corridor during and after the infrastructure development is complete. Social and structural changes brought by the LAPSSET project have the potential to renewed conflicts; land use planning, immigration, sedentarization, and land-use intensification. At the inception of the LAPSSET project, government-caused social conflicts have emerged, undermining regional peace and stability; land compensation. Besides, the local communities in the development corridor have widespread communal differences related to the due infrastructure development, causing tension along the corridor.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Introduction

The focus of the chapter is the theoretical and policy premises on the significance of development corridors in spurring conflict management. In this regard, policies on the LAPSSET project development are assessed along with pertinent theoretical concepts related to the development corridor's influence on conflict management.

4.1 Theoretical and Policy Background Behind the Role of Development Corridors in Conflict Management

Development can summarily be described as a process since society constantly changes in different facets. The link between development and conflict theory emphasizes the provision of aid, especially in armed conflicts[110]. Notably, the peacebuilding interventions in an economy are addressed in similar ways the government addresses the development concerns. Often, development comes in the aftermath of conflict resolution, but in some instances, development brings about some structural changes; hence some conflicts may arise due to resistance to change[111]. On the other hand, social changes require some structural changes, as evident in developing countries like Kenya. The connection between development and conflicts is that some development projects cause an escalation in some conflicts in society.

Most development-oriented thinking has changed over time, and development's political and moral dimensions have been preserved. Development theorists such as Jonathan Crush[112]and Arturo Escobar[113] view development as some set of rational managerial prescriptions the nations impose their views and models to the aid of their help, leading to change in the identities of the beneficiaries. Besides, the development plan entails the comprehensive engagement of international organizations or supranational like the World Bank and the International monetary

---

[110] Deng, Francis M., Sadikiel Kimaro, Terrence Lyons, Donald Rothchild, and I. William Zartman. "Sovereignty as Responsibility: Conflict Management in Africa (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution)." *Kofi Annan's Intervention Dilemma* 129 (1996).
[111] Ibid
[112] Crush, Jonathan Scott. *Power of development.* Psychology Press, 1995.
[113] Arturo, Escobar. "Encountering development: the making and unmaking of the third world." *Princeton Studies in Culture/Power/History. Princeton University Press. Princeton. New Jersey* (1995).

fund[114]. However, such organizations' inputs over the alternative, independent voices bring about some imbalanced powers in the development plan. As a result, development influences a nation and local political processes, hence peace and stability.

The development corridor development espouses a wide range of pre-conditions. Some of the key pre-conditions for the development corridor are policy-related; they inform the planning and development of a development corridor by several policy-related pre-conditions. Budgetary policy guidelines are often used to plan and implement a development corridor engaging different players, stakeholders, and the government. In this regard, the success of a development corridor is largely dependent on the strong institutional approach as a key policy environment for a development corridor[115]. Such institutions are often established to enable coordination of the land-use or economies presented by the development opportunities therein. Other policy-related issues in the development corridor are zoning indicators, land use rights, pertinent development ideals along the corridor, and environmental compatibility of the development initiative. Besides, public-private sector partnership and the political process in decision-making are critical policy-related elements in implementing a development corridor with significant implications for conflict management aspects.

Development corridors present a normative framework of sovereignty. Conflicts fall within the domestic jurisdiction, thereby significantly influencing a nation's sovereignty[116]. However, the sovereignty of a nation is associated with some government responsibilities to the citizenry, the international communities, and neighboring states. In this regard, the government faces two main problems; establishing and deploying effective systems for conflict resolution and, secondly, assisting the individuals or communities affected by the conflict[117]. As such, development corridor development directly links with the government initiative to enhance national sovereignty by conflict resolution and management while providing essential needs to the affected.

---

[114] Ibid

[115] Witte, Patrick, and Tejo Spit. "Sectoral drawbacks in transport: Towards a new analytical framework on European transport corridors." In *Analytical Decision-Making Methods for Evaluating Sustainable Transport in European Corridors*, pp. 47-61. Springer, Cham, 2014.

[116] Deng, Francis M., Sadikiel Kimaro, Terrence Lyons, Donald Rothchild, and I. William Zartman. "Sovereignty as Responsibility: Conflict Management in Africa (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution)." *Kofi Annan's Intervention Dilemma* 129 (1996).

[117] Ibid

The very anatomy of conflicts in Africa is the reaffirmation of human dignity requiring humanitarian responses[118]. The quest for human dignity is anchored on recognizing and respecting each citizen. One of the fundamental requirements in promoting human dignity is socio-economic development. Human dignity promotion entails individuals and identifiable social groups' enhancement of their access to freedom, effective political participation, and social and economic life, akin to the fair distribution of national wealth, development endeavors, employment opportunities, and social services or amenities. In essence, human dignity promotion entails equal treatment of the citizens and access to equal rights and duties as citizens[119]. The development corridors primarily enhance human dignity through human development. At a minimum, human dignity promotion, in its very nascent form, requires the government to protect and avail survival needs to the people, such as shelter, safety, medicine, family, resources, and self-sufficient lifestyles and food.

Across many African countries, the threats to human dignity emerge from identity politics, scarcity of resources, and power politics[120]. Such factors often conflict with the national building interests. To alienate the nation from pertinent conflicts of interests, comprehensive community integration is of the essence rooted in spurring socio-economic growth and development[121]. Development corridors are critical strategies for community-wide socioeconomic growth and development pathways to foster peace and human dignity. National identity crisis emanates from both inclusive and exclusive identity notions and dominance tendencies, hegemonic social groups posing their ethnic identity as the national identity for distributive politics and subsequent resource allocation[122]. The issues herein are generally founded on socioeconomic growth and development, resulting in discrimination or national integration based on how well they are implemented. Primarily, conflicts across African states emerge from common social and economic problems often addressed by installing development corridors.

---

[118] Deng, Francis M., Sadikiel Kimaro, Terrence Lyons, Donald Rothchild, and I. William Zartman. *Sovereignty as responsibility: conflict management in Africa*. Brookings Institution Press, 2010.
[119] Ibid
[120] Deng, Francis M., Sadikiel Kimaro, and Terrence Lyons. "Donald Rothchild und I. William Zartman. 1996." *Sovereignty as Responsibility. Conflict Management in Africa*.
[121] Deng, Francis M. "Internally displaced populations: the paradox of national responsibility." *MIT Center for International Studies Audit of the Conventional Wisdom* (2007): 07-09.
[122] Ibid

Development corridors are the entry point to global capitalism and dreamscapes of modernity[123]. The uncertainty enshrined in the future of a country can be addressed through a fictional perspective or securitization[124]. Securitization ideologies in the development corridors implementation largely entail silencing the alternative ideas and voices, thereby gaining ultimate control over the future of the society. Fictional expectations help re-imagine future capitalist trends shared by the key economic actors in a region or a state[125]. In this regard, development corridors contribute to the fictional expectations or the securitization ideologies right from conception and consequently help reduce the chances of conflicts in society.

Economic development is the ultimate goal of countries seeking to foster economic and socio-cultural modifications in developing communities through increased production per capita[126]. Changes in the production factor's effectiveness and structural changes often increase the share of national income and the volume of industrial export. Countries seeking to achieve socioeconomic development primarily promote effective natural resource utilization. Developing nations often experience imbalances between regions regarding natural resource utilization to achieve development. As a result, many African countries experience discomposing economic effectiveness, population distribution, city integrity, and natural and environmental texture, akin to the increased socioeconomic cost of development[127]. Disparities in inter-regional development require the formulation of robust policies to address the socioeconomic needs of especially the least developed regions; otherwise, inter-regional hostility is bound to arise. Less developed regions face welfare insufficiency, which has significant implications for peace and stability.

Regional disparity in socioeconomic development is often expressed in the transport network's uneven distribution of infrastructure. The transport network comprises the road network, air, sea, waterways, and even the pipeline. Pertinent core transport infrastructure constitutes the LAPSSET project's main focus, cutting across the northern Kenyan corridor. Infrastructure development is the

---

[123] Müller-Mahn, Detlef. "Envisioning African Futures: Development corridors as dreamscapes of modernity." *Geoforum* 115 (2020): 156-159.
[124] Enns, Charis. "Mobilizing research on Africa's development corridors." *Geoforum* 88 (2018): 105-108.
[125] Murphy, J.T., 2008. Economic geographies of the Global South: Missed opportunities and promising intersections with development studies. *Geography Compass*, 2(3), pp.851-873.
[126] Keser, Hilal Yildirir. "Importance of transport corridors in regional development: the case of TRACECA." *Sosyoekonomi* 23, no. 24 (2015): 163-182.
[127] ibid

precursor of regional development[128]. All transport activities in a region are primarily carried out through the transportation corridors. While the transportation corridors have historically been used as transport-oriented strategies, they are nowadays used as policy tools to foster socioeconomic development.

Civil wars are historically linked to failures in economic development[129]. There is a strong correlation between civil wars and failures of development. Development goals directly quell civil conflicts among other social upheavals, especially where there is social equity and regional balance in the development pathways. Low-income countries face periodic political violence. The citizens have no cause for violence whenever the government is more accountable.

Similarly, democratic ideals have a significant influence on conflicts; increased freedom of speech, for example, may render negative outcomes on the overall social stability[130]. Democratic ideals in governance, irrespective of government accountability to development goals, risks violence[131]. Throughout history, the more democratic government has faced more hostility than the dictatorial ones; hence there are more risks of violence in a democratic state irrespective of government commitment and accountability to socioeconomic development and growth. Development factors serve as the triggers for violence[132]. Similarly, development factors are recipes for ending violence and are pivotal in post-conflict reconstruction. In essence, the relationship between development and violence is complex[133]. Different development scenarios present varying outcomes in conflict management in any setting. For example, development, under-development, and uneven development have varying implications for conflicts. Often civil wars emerge from uneven development, akin to structural violence. Development corridors bring about even development in a region by establishing extensive socioeconomic development projects[134]. However,

---

[128] SAATÇİOĞLU, Cem, and Orhan Karaca. "Ulaştırma altyapısı ve bölgesel gelir farklılıkları: türkiye için ampirik bir analiz." *İşletme ve İktisat Çalışmaları Dergisi* 1, no. 1 (2013): 1-11.

[129] Collier, Paul. "Development and conflict." *Centre for the Study of African* (2004): 1-12.

[130] Weinstein, Jeremy M. "Resources and the information problem in rebel recruitment." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 49, no. 4 (2005): 598-624.

[131] Humphreys, Macartan, and Jeremy M. Weinstein. "Handling and manhandling civilians in civil war." *American Political Science Review* 100, no. 3 (2006): 429-447.

[132] Humphreys, Macartan, and Jeremy M. Weinstein. "Handling and manhandling civilians in civil war." *American Political Science Review* 100, no. 3 (2006): 429-447.

[133] Ibid

[134] Berman, Eli, Joseph H. Felter, Jacob N. Shapiro, and Erin Troland. "Modest, secure, and informed: Successful development in conflict zones." *American Economic Review* 103, no. 3 (2013): 512-17.

industrialization is more likely to cause uneven development in a region or area. As such, the conflict management outcome in a development project or corridor heavily depends on a wide range of factors in the project conceptualization and implementation[135]. Development corridors are unlike the economic processing zones (EPZ) as they focus on the least developed regions and establish a link with the other developed areas.

There is a popular view that conflict reduces economic growth, which is not entirely true; conflicts are organized along with socioeconomic differences but not the similarities[136]. In countries like Kenya, akin to others across Africa, conflicts are ethnic motive driven.

4.2 Summary

LAPSSET project is guided by Kenya's vision 2030. Infrastructure development through, such as the LAPSSET project, are a process that changes the face of a community; development and conflict theories demonstrate the need for development aid to mitigate conflicts. While some developments may stir more conflicts, generally, development in a community reduces conflicts through social changes. Multi-stakeholder agencies in development agendas bring about a neutral perspective to social issues, spurring a stable and peaceful community during and after a development project. Besides, policies for effective implementation of a development project have pre-conditions, which render the implementers pursuing peace and stability by resolving potential or contemporary conflicts. Development corridors present a normative framework of sovereignty in a state where a government seeks to help the people or delve into conflict resolution methods.

Human rights declarations under the UN espouse the significance of the government in establishing policies to render dignity in human life through development and security enhancement.

National building interests manifested in the government have a critical implication on political and social stability. Discriminative regimes or policies on such development pose threats of escalating conflicts, as with marginalized regions targeted by the LAPSSET project. Similarly, securitization ideologies in development projects reduce the chances of conflicts. Civil wars are associated with economic under-development, often blamed on the inefficiencies of government

---

[135] Ibid

[136] Ray, Debraj, and Joan Esteban. "Conflict and development." *Annual Review of Economics* 9 (2017): 263-293.

policies to stimulate development. There is some degree of dependency between development and conflicts; while development reduces conflicts, conflicts reduced development opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents quantitative and qualitative primary data findings and analysis of the LAPSSET project. The three objectives of the study are assessed from the standpoints of the data collected using a questionnaire. A comprehensive discussion of the pertinent findings against other secondary sources is done to detail concrete study conclusions. Summarily, the issues examined through the chapter are; the significance of the LAPSSET project on socio-economic development on conflict management, the impact of Infrastructural development corridors on conflict management in a case study of the LAPSSET Project, and the theoretical and policy background behind the role of development corridors in conflict management.

5.1 Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

This section looked at Summary Conclusions and Recommendations based on the role played by socio-economic development on conflict management, the LAPSSET project sticky issues, the role played by infrastructure development in conflict management and the role of Policymaking in Conflict Management

5.2 Role played by socio-economic development on conflict management

The development corridor contributes to regional integration and cooperation in trade, security management, and surveillance. This study revealed that the LAPSSET project links 9 counties in Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. The improved road network within the 9 counties in Kenya is vital to promoting inter-county trade[137]. Some counties have a long history of conflicts and external security threats in Kenya, such as Lamu County. On the other hand, Garissa County has experienced numerous terror attacks, such as the most recent one, the Garissa university attack. Northern Kenya is poorly networked with road infrastructure, contributing to persistent security infringement throughout history. Besides, the LAPSSET railway, which is part of the bigger LAPSSET project, shall connect West Africa cross-cutting countries like Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Togo, and Cote d'Ivoire[138]. In essence, the improved accessibility to otherwise remote

---

[137] OAG. *Report of the Auditor-General on LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya. (2019).

[138] Wanjohi, K. "A Megaproject Rises in East Africa." Africa Renewal. Last modified November 25, 2016. https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/august-2016/megaproject-rises-east-africa.

regions enhances security agencies' response efficiency to security threats and boosts security monitoring and regional cooperation in security management.

> *"We have an increased influx of people from other parts of the country buying land, and resettling in our community, something we have never experienced before. Some of us sell land at a very low price. Some people just resettle in rental houses in town."*

The development corridor is bound to stimulate people-driven cooperation, especially at the borders through which the infrastructure development is established. The LAPSSET project is quite complex, as its development comprises regional, national, and global dimensions. Some of the project's intended objectives are to brace the forgotten Pan-African movement amid the fast-growing capitalist states in the African continent[139]. The continental, regional and national economies are bound to get a revolution upon the development of infrastructures. There is a direct relationship between the socio-economic development of the LAPSSET project development and the historical conflicts. For example, the Agricultural sector in South Sudan is set to be improved with the entry of the road network, despite the long history of the protracted inter-clan conflicts and struggles for power adversely affecting the Agriculture sector. The implications are that crops produced in South Sudan can be exported to other viable markets in Kenya, thereby overcoming the weaknesses associated with the warring local economy in South Sudan.

Similarly, the development corridor is bound to bring about new business and cooperation frontiers between the warring communities in South Sudan. The same shall be replicated in the warring tribes in Northern Kenya, as the communities are bound to embrace the opportunities presented by the new development; this is at the expense of the overdue inter-communal cashes over natural resources[140]. Other socioeconomic benefits associated with the development of ease of communication among the countries directly bear the security prospects in African countries. The multilateral partners in the LAPSSET project comprise joint efforts in peace diplomacy and inter-state conflict management structures. A vast majority of the cross-border security issues gain a renewed management strength through better infrastructure and regional cooperation in trade. In

---

[139] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).
[140] Galster, Kirk. "Poverty and Conflict: Can Economic Development Prevent Conflict?." *Journal of Interdisciplinary Conflict Science* 1, no. 1 (2015): 7-29.

addition, interstate cooperation is boosted through the shared liability in the management of the corridor infrastructures. For example, in the LAPSSET project, Ethiopia's share of infrastructure liability in the subsequent maintenance is 33%, Kenya's 21%, while South Sudan takes 46%[141]. Pertinent shared responsibility in the development maintenance fosters efficient diplomatic relations for inter-state cooperation in regional peace and security. A joint effort of the neighboring states is of the essence in countering contemporary security threats in Kenya, such as terrorism and tribal crashes in North Eastern Kenya, especially at the borders.

> *"I think the LAPSSET project will bring social services closer to people. Hospitals are fewer in this region, among other public facilities. Actually, the LAPSSET project start is like the government has remembered us at last. Accessing some areas is very difficult because of the poor road network. In fact there are no roads in some areas."*

While the LAPSSET project brings forth innumerable social and economic development, the social contract remains the greatest challenge during and after the development[142]. The social contract is a fundamental aspect of a development endeavor in which the rights and heritage of a community are tampered. The development project thus interferes with the rights of the communities through which the infrastructures are laid. While more job opportunities are created, especially for the locals, failure to compensate the affected communities for the land acquired to support the development poses untold misery and anxiety[143]. For example, ancestral land acquisition in the North-Eastern parts, and loss of community land meant for grazing, require compensation from the government. As such, while socioeconomic development is achieved through infrastructural development, regional hostility may exacerbate in regard to compensation for the natural resources acquired from the community and respective families affected.

On the other hand, the question of equitable allocation of employment opportunities heightens hostility within the development corridor[144]. A case in point, in Lamu County, the youth education is quite low, which undermines their ultimate recruitment to the vast emerging jobs. Best job opportunities in the Lamu port may, as such, not go to the youth from Lamu County due to low

---

[141] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).
[142] Ibid
[143] LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority. *The SEA Study Report*. Nairobi: LCDA (2017).
[144] Ibid

education levels. It emerges that social contract failures or weaknesses and appropriation of employment opportunities based on meritocracy may increase conflicts and hostility within the corridor.

> *"The project will create industries and offer job opportunities; however, I fear with people from other parts of Kenya resettling here in large numbers, our culture was affected. Our nomadic lifestyle among other traditional economic activities was affected also. Amid all these changes, social conflicts of different nature are likely to occur amid competition for scarce resources."*

Other social contracting elements in the LAPSSET project with direct influence on conflict management include natural resources management. Scarce environmental resources management is of the major causes of conflicts in the North Eastern as the communities seek extensive water sources and grazing land[145]. LAPSSET project has adverse impacts on natural resources and the environment. For example, the development of the Lamu port led to adverse impacts on the Lamu Archipelago. Historical and land injustices issues were further raised by the Lamu people to be addressed by the government in 2009 before the Lamu port development got full implementation. Summarily, the economic developments associated with the LAPSSET project had mixed results in relation to conflict management[146]. The heavy presence of security forces in the Lamu region with the onset of the Lamu port project and increased land dealings increased insecurity in the formerly peaceful archipelago; the region witnessed curfews. The scramble for opportunities and resource appropriation related to the economic development from the LAPSSET project has a direct influence on heightened insecurity.

5.2.1 LAPSSET Project Sticky Issues

The state and people relationship amid milestone socioeconomic development projects has proven problematic. Citizens benefit the most from living without major disruptions and anomalies presented by major development projects, hence the need for social contracting in the LAPSSET project[147]. LAPSSET project encompasses heightened social conflicts from the onset due to flawed

---

[145] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).
[146] Ibid
[147] Ibid

social contracting in due process. Many legal battles have risen since the onset of the LAPSSET project due to dealings such as dubious land repossession and compensation, alteration of the local communities' sources of living, and disruption of the key socio-economic activities of the local communities. In addition, the regime of President Uhuru Kenyatta gives rise to future legal battles surrounding the Lamu port, among other key development projects in the corridor, owing to the dubious acquisition of land within the development by powerful politicians and government officials[148]. The study revealed that 45% population of Manda were not convinced that the Lamu port would boost security; 20% of respondents from the local communities felt the Lamu port would boost security, while the rest, 35%, were unsure. Flaws in social contracting are major causes of the perceived heightened insecurity with the economic development within the Development corridor.

"Land ownership is the greatest threat to peaceful implementation of the project. Lands acquired in the development project, take long to get owners compensated. Some people do not have proper title deeds despite their piece of land being ancestral land. There is a lot of politics and corruption in the compensation of the land, which is causing discomfort in the entire exercise."

LAPSSET project targets the Kenya and East African regions neglected economically hence the higher chances of problematic sociological issues. The LAPSSET railway line cuts through Uganda, Kapoeta of South Sudan, Isiolo, Turkana, and Lokichogio[149]. Turkana is the projected oil baseline for Kenya; hence the railway line development shall support the industrial development therein. Risks of the road network and railway line development are bound to cause heightened disputes over land rights, especially due to the region's mining prospects. As the new development boosts the regional socio-economic transformation, the chances of the proliferation of the small arms and light weapons across the development corridors are innumerable to escalate the already existing inter-clan clashes. The overall atmosphere commensurate to the LAPSSET development

---

[148] Lund, Svein Sørlie. "Political regionalisation and oil production in Africa: the case of the LAPSSET Corridor." PhD diss., Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University, 2015.

[149] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).

espouses mixed reactions to the conflict management amid socioeconomic injustices the residents have historically been subjected.

There is geopolitical issues entanglement in the LAPSSET project, which are likely to heighten conflicts across the development corridor once the project is complete, especially in relation to the management. The Kenyan government claims 100% conception, development, and management of the LAPSSET project; however, the interests of China communication construction Company and the U.S government remain unclear. The China Communication Construction Company Kenya has taken a toll on Kenya's infrastructure development. On the other hand, the U.S stake in the development project that cut across the region is unclear so far as their financing decision at different levels of the project is not clearly defined[150]. Supremacy tussle between China and U.S over the development corridor is likely to contribute to the proliferation of conflicts in the region, given differences in the superior interest groups.

The Development corridor integrates regions whose conflicts and peace-building processes are unpredictable. The South Sudan peace-building negotiations at the Abyei border are slow and unpredictable. Socioeconomic development project linking Kenyan and South Sudan poses unpredictable conflict escalation channels, with chances of heightened conflicts in the Kenyan region of North Eastern and down the development corridor[151]. For example, the proposed pipeline for the oil refinery from Turkana to the neighboring countries linked with the LAPSSET road network has the upside risks of conflicts proliferation across the region, especially regarding resource appropriation among the interest groups. Notably, as the LAPSSET project boosts the socioeconomic stance of the target regions, the conflict situation upon the completion of the development is unpredictable owing to the mix of the subsequent issues in the resources management.

The LAPSSET project is bound to stir escalated conflicts and interrupt the time-tested income sources for the locals, akin to the unprecedented collapse of the culture[152]. Such conflicts are founded on the government's expeditious exploitation of the newly discovered resources within the

---

[150] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).
[151] Ibid
[152] Onditi, Francis. "The balance between resource development and environmental protection is "Social Contracting": The case of LAPSSET project in Kenya." *Environment and Social Psychology* 4, no. 1 (2019).

development corridor and the long-term environmental impacts of the infrastructure's development. The LAPSSET project, to a large extent, does not factor in the strategies to handle the long-term adverse environmental impacts emanating from the subsequent socio-economic activities within the corridor. The pertinent social, environmental, and overall cost of the project may lower the perceived benefits of the LAPSSET in the long run. Notably, the success of the LAPSSET project upon completion largely depends on peace stability in South Sudan.

5.3 The role played by infrastructure development in conflict management

Infrastructures for peace are the modern hybrid peacemaking approach with recommendable results in conflict management[153]. Infrastructure development promotes channels for peacebuilding and communal cooperation in diverse issues and processes. Peacebuilding is not solely a policy framework and laws but an endeavor to develop structures and infrastructure that foster peaceful cooperation. LPASSET project entails comprehensive infrastructure development across the development corridor, fostering ideals for communal cooperation for development.

This study identified the evidence of community participation deficit in LAPSSET project implementation. The LAPSSET project focuses on the regions that have historically been marginalized in socio-economic development in terms of infrastructures[154]. Unfortunately, there are systematic inequalities in LAPSSET project information sharing that espouses elements of prior marginalization. As a result, the development corridor residents have accumulated differing speculative benefits of the LAPSSET project. Some residents have feelings of unpreparedness or are somehow threatened about their fate with the perceived intrusive outcome of the project. The current mixed reactions presented by the community participation deficits are a recipe for future conflicts in the local communities. Overall, poor community participation in analyzing the due infrastructures in the development corridor poses risks of open battlefield confrontation, similar to inter-tribal clashes in Northern Kenya in the scramble for grazing land and water.

---

[153] Kumar, Chetan, and Jos De la Haye. "Hybrid Peacemarking: Building National Infrastructures for Peace." *Global Governance* 18 (2012): 13.

[154] Schilling, Janpeter, Thomas Weinzierl, Augustine Ekitela Lokwang, and Francis Opiyo. "For better or worse: Major developments affecting resource and conflict dynamics in northwest Kenya." *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie* 60, no. 1-2 (2016): 57-71.

Existing ethnopolitical tensions and belonging narratives have been exacerbated within the Development corridor[155]. Conflicts in Isiolo have increased significantly since the start of the LAPSSET project. 75% of the respondents denoted that more conflicts are evident since 2014 that are directly related to the LAPSSET project. Another 15% of respondents stated that the current conflicts in Isiolo are not directly related to the LAPSSET project, while the rest, 10%, denoted that contemporary conflicts in the region are chronic and have no connection with the LAPSSET infrastructures being developed. The figure below denotes the overall perceived factors contributing to the Conflicts.
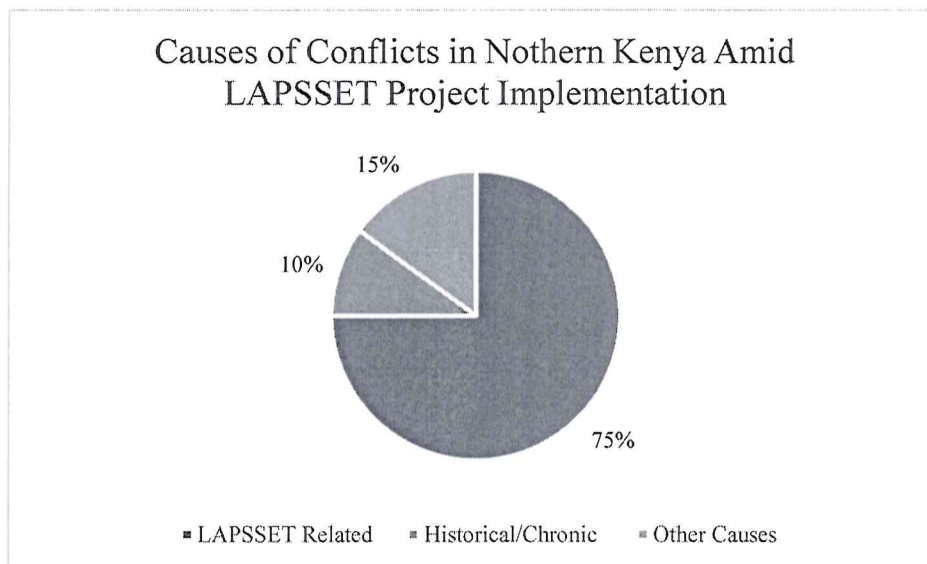

Figure 2: Perceived Causes of Contemporary Conflicts in Isiolo amid LAPSSET Project Implementation

From the figure above, more residents associate heightening conflicts and hostility in their region with the LAPSSET project. While infrastructure development is supposed to stimulate better conflict management potential, the absence of effective community engagement in the due process bears contrary results. Mkutu denoted that regions such as Turkana and Pokot have experienced increased inter-communal conflict due to their oil and gas explorationareas. Similar events are anticipated with installing the LAPSSET project infrastructures in the development corridor[156].

---

[155] Mkutu, Kennedy. "Anticipation, participation and contestation along the LAPSSET infrastructure corridor in Kenya." (2021): 43.
[156] Ibid

54

Potential conflict management strategies in the development corridor are greater government agencies' security responses and clarifying the benefits to the local communities associated with the new infrastructure[157]. Contestation for the LAPSSET infrastructure by different communities amid insufficient administrative communication on the same heightens conflicts.

LAPSSET infrastructures in the development corridor establish an economy of anticipation[158]. The anticipatory economy can bring forth a socially stable society or a class struggle. Worst case scenario is the inter-communal hostility within the economic zones where the infrastructures have been installed. In the event of low socioeconomic benefits to some people in the development corridor, on the other hand, the LAPSSET infrastructures bear hope as new possibilities emerge amid the disappointment. A case in point, this study identified that the LAPSSET project has led to an increase in the prices and demand for plots in towns in the development corridor, such as Isiolo. In addition, ethnic identity and settlement issues are looming in the region. Similarly, land politics have been amplified, significantly influencing peace and stability in the otherwise fast-growing local economies.

Infrastructure development stimulates government interests in managing conflicts in a region. The chronic inter-communal conflicts in Turkana and Isiolo, among other North-Western Kenya areas, have never drawn government attention to apprehending them[159]. This study determined that the LAPSSET project recently contributed to the government exploration and extensive interests in Northern Kenya to lay down the basis for the extensive infrastructure development. Similarly, government interests in responding to the issues of the Turkana have increased desirably since the invention of oil. Oil discovery coincides with the government's decision to kickstart the LAPSSET project[160]. On the other hand, insecurity in the Northern part of Kenya, currently the development corridor, has been a threat to any infrastructure development project. In this regard, the frequent

[157] Galaty, J. 'Unused land' and unfulfilled promises: Justifications for displacing communities in East Africa. Nomadic Peoples, 18(1), (2014) 80-93 http://dx.doi.org/10.3197/np.2014.180106

[158] Cross, J. (2015). The economy of anticipation: hope, infrastructure, and economic zones in south India. Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East, 35(3), 424–437. https://doi.org/10.1215/1089201X-3426277

[159] Schilling, Janpeter, Thomas Weinzierl, Augustine Ekitela Lokwang, and Francis Opiyo. "For better or worse: Major developments affecting resource and conflict dynamics in northwest Kenya." *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie* 60, no. 1-2 (2016): 57-71.

[160] Orr, David W. "Renegotiating the periphery: oil discovery, devolution, and political contestation in Kenya." *The Extractive Industries and Society* 6, no. 1 (2019): 136-144.

conflicts within the development corridors are likely to decline as the government takes a keen interest in regional peace and stability following the LAPSSET infrastructures; railway line, oil pipeline, and road networks.

5.4 The role of Policymaking in Conflict Management

The primary policies facilitating the implementation of the LAPSSET project are enshrined in Kenya's vision 2030 document. The policies are founded on the need to address policy gaps in the infrastructure sector in Kenya[161]. Other than the Kenya vision 2030 policy, other policies in the LAPSSET project implementation are the water policy, energy policy, Road subsector policy 2006, and housing policy[162]. Another key policy is the integrated national transport policy espousing railways, roads, airports, and ports, akin to the information & communication policy. The spirit of the LAPSSET project implementation's socioeconomic policies are linked with enhanced national and regional economic vibrancy, reduced marginalization, and boosted quality of life.

Policies play a fundamental role in the sustenance of peace and stability in a community[163]. Good policies eliminate the pitfalls of conflict escalation, especially in a development project like the LAPSSET project. Unfortunately, conflicts often arise in implementing policy changes to enhance peace and tranquility. Similarly, policies cannot be implemented effectively in an environment comprising social and economic conflicts[164]. As such, the first step to policy implementation is the designing of an institution tasked with, if not resolving conflicts, managing conflicts for successful implementation of pertinent policies before project implementation.

The implementation of the LAPSSET project was initiated with a feasibility study, which examined the significance of the project in the proposed development corridor, the social impact of the project, and potential payoffs[165]. However, the project's implementation has been complex, owing to the complex issues formerly unforeseen at the project's inception. The implications are that the LAPSSET project implementation team comprising government officials was unprepared for some

---

[161] SYvester, K. The Presidenccy; LAPSSET CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, #rd Dec 2013. Doi: http://kenyagreece.com/sites/default/files/lapsset-project-presentation.pdf
[162] Ibid
[163] Zartman, I. William, ed. *Peacemaking in international conflict: Methods & techniques*. US Institute of Peace Press, 2007.
[164] Gordon, David F. "Policy implementation, conflict, and dispute resolution." (2000).
[165] BROwNE, AdRIAN J. "LAPSSET."

emerging issues. For example, no former policy guidelines on land acquisition and compensation in the instances where the occupants do not have proper title deeds. Similarly, traditionally owned land in Northern Kenya lacks appropriate documentation owing to the nomadic lifestyle; hence compensation in such instances is quite complicated.

Megaproject's alignment with the regional needs and demands is shaped by policy interventions, thereby reducing project implementation resistance from the residents[166]. This study identified that the LAPSSET project followed a fact-finding process in which the Kenyan government, South Sudan and Ethiopia sought commonalities in socio-economic development needs. Some of the policies sought for cooperation in the LAPSSET project included promoting fair resources distribution, enhancing social welfare across the development corridor, and countering numerous impediments to economic development. The policy motives herein are directly linked with lessening inter-communal and cross-border hostilities[167]. Often, the communities in the Development corridor, LAPSSET, experience conflicts related to unfair distribution of resources and underdevelopment of the otherwise neglected region. LAPSSET project is a socioeconomic development policy agenda involving regional cooperation in infrastructure development. The following figure summarizes some common causes of conflicts within the LAPSSET development corridor and their perceived significance to conflicts.

---

[166] Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Antipode* 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.
[167] Ibid

Factors Contributing to Conflicts within LAPSSET Development corridor by Prevalence

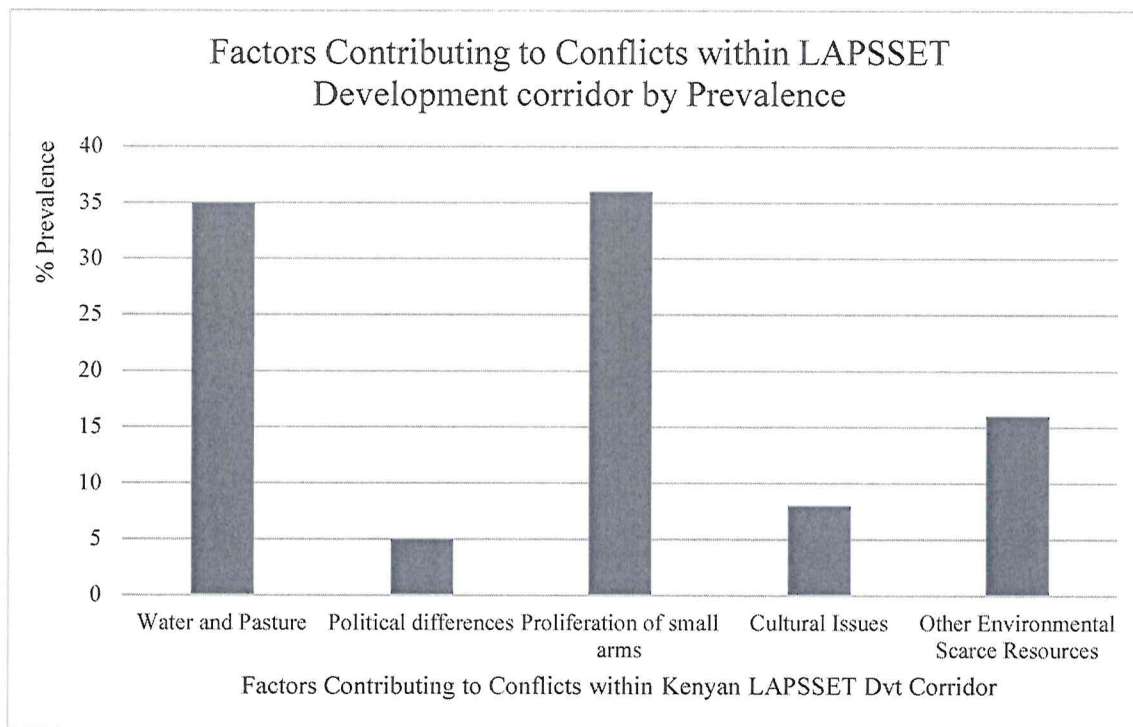Factors Contributing to Conflicts within Kenyan LAPSSET Dvt Corridor

Figure 3: *Factors Contributing to Conflicts within LAPSSET Development corridor by Prevalence*

The above figure denotes that the leading causes of conflicts for communities within the development corridor are the scarcity of water and pasture and the proliferation of small arms, with 35% and 36%, respectively. Other factors are the political differences with the prevalence of 5%, cultural issues with the prevalence of 8%, and other environmental scarce resources with the prevalence of 16%. On the same note, 90% of the respondents ranked the road network as poor in their region. Peace and reconciliation teams can be used to mitigate the recurrent conflicts in northern Kenya and the entire development corridor targeted by the LAPSSET project[168]. Many of the factors contributing to conflicts in the region are results of marginalization by the government of Kenya, which the LAPSSET project seeks to resolve; by integrating the region to not only neighboring countries but also inter-county linkages[169]. The LAPSSET projects integrate Northern Kenya as a fold of the Kenyan state, which has otherwise been historically marginalized.

---

[168] Abdi, ABDIKADIR SHEIKH. "Factors Infuencing Escalation of Conflicts in Northen Kenya: A Case Study of Mandera County." PhD diss., University of Nairobi, 2016.

[169] Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Antipode* 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.

The government's other essential services in line with the development policies spelled out in the LAPSSET project are land surveying and acquisition, power supply, security installations, environmental assessment, and industrial investment[170]. Pertinent developmental strategies reduce conflicts by countenance the leading causes and fostering effective regional security surveillance approaches.

> *"We are rarely consulted by the officials implementing the LAPSSET project. Most of the locals have no idea what will happen once the project is implemented because they were not even engaged in conceptualizing the idea. I think the LAPSSET project means well for us, but the failure to engage the locals makes the entire process to seem not transparent. Even the acquisition of the land from the owners did not follow a procedural manner."*

Most of the conflicts faced by the LAPSSET project relate to poor social contracting[171]. Relevant policies in conflict management during the project implementation largely entail comprehensive stakeholder engagement. Public participation informs pertinent project implementation policies to avert conflicts in due process. A case in point, weaknesses in the social contracting in the conceptualization of the LAPSSET project have led to anticipatory economics, land ownership tussles, fears, and heightened inter-communal tension[172]. The Lamu port has faced innumerable opposition from the Mada residents who feel insufficiently compensated. Others, such as the Muslim community, feel their culture is on the verge of being eroded upon establishing the LAPSSET project infrastructures. The flaws in the LAPSSET project implementation policies are the basis for the pertinent conflicts in the development corridors. The relevance and fairness of project implementation policies underpin the significance of the socioeconomic development projects in fostering better conflict management.

---

[170] Ibid

[171] Nyanjom, Othieno. "Remarginalising Kenyan pastoralists: the hidden curse of national growth and development." *African study monographs. Supplementary issue.* 50 (2014): 43-72.

[172] Mkutu, Kennedy, Marie Müller-Koné, and Evelyne Atieno Owino. "Future visions, present conflicts: the ethnicized politics of anticipation surrounding an infrastructure corridor in northern Kenya." *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 15, no. 4 (2021): 707-727.

Hypothesis Testing

It was further determined that Pearson Chi-Square was 4.25 (P>0.05) for the test statistic. As such, we do not reject the hypothesis that socio-economic development has a significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya. It was determined that pertinent socioeconomic development posted by the LAPSSET project directly bears the conflict management in the development corridor. The anticipatory economy created by the people's perception of the benefits of the LAPSSET project significantly influences how they relate.

The study established a Pearson Chi-square 4.56 (P>0.05) for the test hypothesis, "Development Corridors have a significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya." As such, we reject the hypothesis that development Corridors have no significant relationship with conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya. The specific implication of the chi-square is that the LAPSSET project or the development corridor significantly influences conflict management in a region. Similar findings were detailed qualitatively where the respondents demonstrated heightened hostility due to the pertinent infrastructure development. Similarly, the road network, railway line, and the Lamu port, the primary LAPSSET infrastructure, boost accessibility to otherwise remote areas, positively impacting the overall conflict situation.

The study further examined the theoretical and policy background significance on the influence of the relationship between development corridors and conflict management. In this regard, the chi-square given the Pearson Chi-Square is 5.58 (P<0.05); hence we reject the null hypothesis that Theoretical and policy background has no significant role in the relationship between development corridors and conflict management. The implications are that the theoretical and policy background in implementing the LAPSSET project significantly influences the relationship between conflict management and the development corridors.

5.5 Summary

Development corridors contribute to regional integration and cooperation in trade, security management, and surveillance. LAPSSET project is bound to stimulate people-driven cooperation with other regions in Kenya and at the borders, which may boost security and peace prospects in the region. Increased immigration within the development corridor may raise a new wave of resource conflicts unless the government effectively controls the emerging issues. LAPSSET

project lacks sufficient social contracting with the locals, which is a potential recipe for renewed conflicts in the region. Fair appropriation of LAPSSET-related benefits is likely to unify the region and render a more peaceful and stable region. LAPSSET project presents numerous hurdles that may lead to conflicts escalation in the development corridor, unless the project implementation team collaborates with the government embraces remedies.

Infrastructures for peace are the modern hybrid peacemaking approach with recommendable results in conflict management. Community engagement is critical to attaining improved conflict management in the development corridor. Conflicts and hostilities have escalated in some regions in the LAPSSET development corridors like Turkana; more locals associate current conflicts with LAPSSET projects. The economy of anticipation due to the LAPSSET development is problematic in the development corridor. Besides, Vision 2030 policies guiding the LAPSSET project have potential pitfalls to boosting conflict management prospects in the region. Pertinent LAPSSET development infrastructures need to be linked with the needs of the locals through alternative policy interventions; water and pastures and small arms proliferation are the leading causes of conflicts in the development corridor. Lastly, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

5.6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Development corridors play a fundamental role in conflict management, as evident with Kenya's LAPSSET project. Often, development projects are used to foster peace and stability as they reduce the scramble for scarce resources and promote social justice. The LAPSSET project focuses on socio-economic development in regions with a history of economic marginalization and is faced with chronic intercommunal conflicts. Some of the key benefits of the LAPSSET project with the potential of boosting conflict management along the development corridor are; opening remote areas, economic growth and development of the area, more efficient modes of transport, improved security surveillance, reduced accidents on the highways, the rapid growth of urban centers, and probably intensified agricultural-related commerce.

The implementation of the LAPSSET project faces numerous challenges, some of which may undermine the prospects for better conflict management along the development corridor. For example, poor communication participation in the project, weaknesses in the land acquisition compensation, and issues related to the anticipatory economy. Generally, less developed regions experience challenges managing dynamics of civil war and drug, weapons, or human trafficking especially given the lack of political will for peaceful conflict resolution. LAPSSET project plays a vital role in enhancing political interests in the development corridor, hence the betterment of government effort to end chronic conflicts. Among the nomadic community along the LAPSSET development corridor, negotiation councils are some popular conflict resolution methods.

The infrastructural underdevelopment in the LAPSSET development corridor reflects problems of under-investment, lack of maintenance, and weak institutional and policy frameworks. Globalization, which directly influences socioeconomic development, positively influences conflict management. The implementation of the LAPSSET project shall boost the accessibility of northwest and north-central Kenya, which will create business and employment opportunities as people and goods will be able to enter and leave northern Kenya more easily. Policies adopted in regards to a development project, as is with the LAPSSET, should address resource tenure, conflict resolution mechanisms, social inequalities, and strategies to strengthen collective action institutions in the natural resource sectors and enable more equitable engagement by marginalized groups in

dialogue and negotiation over resource access and use. LAPSSET project does not fulfill the policy framework in attaining optimal conflict management capability in its entirety.

Most of the socio-economic equality evident in the Northern Kenya and the entire development corridor can be addressed with full implementation of the LAPSSET project. For example, the persistent colonial policies fostering socioeconomic development in Kenya led to the marginalization of the Northern Kenya regions; the LAPSSET project ought to stimulate the region's economic potential. The Al-Shabaab operatives in Northern Kenya and frequent banditry attacks in northern Kenya will improve government surveillance as the LAPSSET infrastructures to enhance regional security monitoring. Similarly, border conflicts, such as between Kenya and South Sudan, have been persistent due to the low economic significance of the regions and poorer accessibility of some regions, thereby slowing actions by the security agencies. Unfortunately, poor engagement of the pastoralist communities may undermine the potential of the LAPSSET project to enhance conflict management in the region.

LAPSSET project also espouses extensive securitization agenda in Northern Kenya and the neighboring states. However, local community development authorities have made some communities feel left out of the due infrastructure projects, hence not reducing the chances of benefiting from the development. Infrastructure development plays a fundamental role in eliminating pertinent structural violence, which is among the key causes of conflicts in a community. In the case of the LAPSSET project, the implementation process entails establishing comprehensive institutions to evaluate the welfare of the pertinent communities, such as the local community development authority and the conflict negotiations council. Similarly, the infrastructure management institutions such as the pipeline, road network, and the railway line are vital entities in countering institutional violence meted out on the locals as they promote the wellbeing of the organizations they represent. Territorial restructuring during the LAPSSET project implementation may reduce inter-communal hostility. In addition, some of the pre-conditions for the LAPSSET project implementation are founded on government policies like budgetary appropriation and regional political agenda.

More residents in the development corridor feel that the LAPSSET project is not likely to boost security; 45% of respondents denoted the project has no positive impact on security prospects, 20%

denoted security would improve at Lamu, while 35% were unsure. . Flaws in social contracting are major causes of the perceived heightened insecurity with the economic development within the Development corridor.

5.6.1 Recommendations

Social contracting should be deployed to implement the LAPSSET project to mitigate disputes related to land ownership rights, the economic activities disruptions, and pertinent cultural shocks brought about by the LAPSSET project. Social contracting should be attained through comprehensive community participation in brainstorming the issues related to the LAPSSET project.

The government should steer the anticipatory economy emerging within the development corridor to foster better conflict management prospects in the region through; consultative dialogue with locals, communicating the project's intended benefits, and addressing fears & anxieties associated with the pertinent socio-economic development.

The long-term socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the LAPSSET project should be factored into the project implementation for improved conflict management prospects in the region. The recommendation is founded on the findings that the LAPSSET project shall render territorial restructuring, socioeconomic evolution, immigration, and mixed results in conflict management prospects owing to contemporary complexities.

REFERENCES

Agbigbe, William A. "The impact of transportation infrastructure on Nigeria's economic development." Ph.D. diss., Walden University, 2016. https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3881&context=dissertatios

Almalki, Sami. "Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Data in Mixed Methods Research--Challenges and Benefits." *Journal of education and learning* 5, no. 3 (2016): 288-296.

Adano, Wario Roba, Karen Witsenburg, and A. J. Dietz. "Scarcity of natural resources and pastoral conflicts in northern Kenya: an inquiry." *Horn of Africa Bulletin* 21, no. 1 (2009): 1-5.

Aramo-Immonen, H. Mixed methods research design. In World Summit on

Knowledge Society. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. 2011, September, (pp. 32-43).

Aalders, Johannes Theodor, Jan Bachmann, Per Knutsson, and Benard Musembi Kilaka. "The making and unmaking of a megaproject: Contesting temporalities along the LAPSSET corridor in Kenya." *Antipode* 53, no. 5 (2021): 1273-1293.

Beisser, Arnold. "The paradoxical theory of change." *Gestalt therapy now* 1, no. 1 (1970): 77-80.

Babbitt, Eileen, Diana Chigas, and Robert Wilkinson. "Theories and indicators of change briefing paper: Concepts and primers for conflict management and mitigation." *Washington, DC: United States Agency for International Development* (2013).

Brown, Rupert. "Social identity theory: Past achievements, current problems and future challenges." *European journal of social psychology* 30, no. 6 (2000): 745-778.

Bartlett, Christopher A., and Sumantra Goshal. "Release the entrepreneurial hostages from your corporate hierarchy." *Strategy & Leadership* (1996).

Bougie, Roger, and Uma Sekaran. *Research methods for business: A skill-building approach.* John Wiley & Sons, 2019.

Brannen, Julia. "Mixed methods research: A discussion paper." (2005).

Becker, Saul, Alan Bryman, and Harry Ferguson, eds. *Understanding research for social policy and social work 2E: themes, methods, and approaches.* Policy Press, 2012.

Chisadza, Carolyn, and Manoel Bittencourt. "Globalisation and conflict: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa." *International Development Policy| Revue internationale de politique de développement* 10.1 (2018). http://journals.openedition.org/poldev/2706; DOI: https://doi.org/10.4000/poldev.2706

Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko. "Rethinking the policy objectives of development aid: From economic growth to conflict prevention." *United Nations University: UNU-WIDER (World Institute for Development Economic Research)* (2007).

Flick, Uwe. *Doing triangulation and mixed methods.* Vol. 8. Sage, 2018.

Galster, Kirk. "Poverty and Conflict: Can Economic Development Prevent Conflict?." *Journal of Interdisciplinary Conflict Science* 1, no. 1 (2015): 7-29.

Gay, Lorraine. *Educational Research.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc. Reprinted by S.T. Printers, Rawalpindi (2000).

Geothermal Resources Council. "Kenya: Firm Bets on Geothermal to Power LAPSSET Project." Global Geothermal News. Last modified November 25, 2013. https://geothermalresourcescouncil.blogspot.com/2013/11/kenya_25.html.

Geyer, Hermanus. The terminology, definition, and classification of development axes. *South African Geographer* (1988), pp. 113-129

Hesse-Biber, Sharlene. "Qualitative approaches to mixed methods practice." *Qualitative inquiry* 16, no. 6 (2010): 455-468.

Hogg, Michael A., and Dominic Abrams. *Social identifications: A social psychology of intergroup relations and group processes.* Taylor & Frances/Routledge, 1988.

Jones, Stephen, and Simon Howarth. "Supporting infrastructure development in fragile and conflict-affected states: learning from experience." *Oxford Policy Management, Matt MacDonald, available http://www. opml. co. uk/sites/opml/files, accessed* 3, no. 6 (2012): 13.

Kenya, D. C. P. "Development Corridors in Kenya—A Scoping Study." (2019).

LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority. *The SEA Study Report.* Nairobi: LCDA (2017).

Laurance, William F., Sean Sloan, Lingfei Weng, and Jeffrey A. Sayer. "Estimating the environmental costs of Africa's massive "development corridors. " *Current Biology* 25, no. 24 (2015): 3202-3208.

Lesengei, Patrick K. "Influence of Conflict Resolution Strategies on Social Economic Development among Pastoralist Communities in Kenya. A Case of Isiolo County." Ph.D. diss., University of Nairobi, 2017.

McIntosh, Katie, and Joanna Buckley. "Economic development in fragile and conflict-affected states: Topic guide. Birmingham: GSDRC, the University of Birmingham." (2015).

Magsi, Habibullah, and Andre Torre. "Approaches to understanding land-use conflicts in the developing countries." *The Macrotheme Review* 2, no. 1 (2013): 119-136.

McKinley, Christopher J., Dana Masto, and Katie M. Warber. "Social identity theory as a framework for understanding the effects of exposure to positive media images of self and others on intergroup outcomes." *International Journal of Communication* (2014).

Mohammed, Umar K., Guru Prakash Prabhakar, and Gareth White. "Culture and conflict management style of international project managers." *International Journal of Business Management* 3, no. 5 (2008): 3-11.

Muigua, Kariuki. "Managing natural resource conflicts in Kenya through negotiation and mediation." (2016).

Mugenda, Olive M., and Abel G. Mugenda. "Qualitative and quantitative approaches." *Research Methods Africa Center for Technology Studies (Acts) Press. Nairobi Kenya* (2003).

Nations, United. "Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development." *New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs* (2015).

OAG. *Report of the Auditor-General on LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority.* Nairobi: Republic of Kenya. (2019).

Orago, Nicholas Wasonga. "Socio-economic development and resource redistribution as tools for conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding in fragile societies: A comparative analysis of Burundi and Rwanda." (2017).

Richardson, Harry W. "Growth centers, rural development, and national urban policy: a defense." *International Regional Science Review* 3, no. 2 (1978): 133-152.

Rohwerder, Brigitte. "Conflict analysis of Kenya." *Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham* (2015).

Pottier, Pierre. "Axes de communication et développement économique." *Revue économique* 14, no. 1 (1963): 58-132.

Sahaya, Selvam. *Empirical Research.* Nairobi: Pauline's publication Africa, (2017).

Schilling, Janpeter, Thomas Weinzierl, Augustine Ekitela Lokwang, and Francis Opiyo. "For better or worse: major developments affecting resource and conflict dynamics in northwest Kenya." *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie* 60, no. 1-2 (2016): 57-71.

Schindler, Seth, and J. Miguel Kanai. "Getting the territory right: Infrastructure-led development and the re-emergence of spatial planning strategies." *Regional Studies* 55, no. 1 (2021): 40-51.

SYvester, K. The Presidenccy; LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority, 3rd Dec 2013. Doi: http://kenyagreece.com/sites/default/files/lapsset-project-presentation.pdf

Sharamo, Roba. "The politics of pastoral violence: a case study of Isiolo County, Northern Kenya." *Future Agricultures Consortium Working Paper* 95 (2014).

Sloan, Sean, Mohammed Alamgir, Mason J. Campbell, Titiek Setyawati, and William F. Laurance. "Development corridors and remnant-forest conservation in Sumatra, Indonesia." *Tropical Conservation Science* 12 (2019): 1940082919889509.

Tajfel, Henri. "Social identity and intergroup behavior." *Social science information* 13, no. 2 (1974): 65-93.

Thinley, Phuntsho. "Technical comments on the design and designation of biological corridors in Bhutan: global to national perspectives." *Journal of Renewable Natural Resources, Bhutan* 6 (2010): 91-106.

The Belt and Road Initiative. *The Belt and Road Initiative Progress, Contributions and Prospects.* Beijing: The Belt and Road Initiative, (2019).

Tschannen-Moran, Megan. "The effects of a state-wide conflict management initiative in schools." *American Secondary Education* (2001): 2-32.

Turner, John C., Michael A. Hogg, Penelope J. Oakes, Stephen D. Reicher, and Margaret S. Wetherell. *Rediscovering the social group: A self-categorization theory.* Basil Blackwell, 1987.

Verkuyten, Maykel, and Peary Brug. "Multiculturalism and group status: The role of ethnic identification, group essentialism, and protestant ethic." *European Journal of Social Psychology* 34, no. 6 (2004): 647-661.

Waiganjo, Sylvia W. "Public Participation in Foreign Direct Investment Projects in Kenya." Ph.D. diss., University of Nairobi, 2019.

Weiss, Carol H. *Evaluation research: Methods for assessing program effectiveness.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Woetzel Jonathan, Garemo Nicklas, Mischke Jan, Hjerpe Martin, and Palter Robert. 2016. *Bridging Global Infrastructure Gaps.* New York, NY: McKinsey Global Institute, (2016) 60.

Zu Ermgassen, Sophus Olav Sven Emil, Pratiwi Utamiputri, Leon Bennun, Stephen Edwards, and Joseph William Bull. "The role of "no net loss" policies in conserving biodiversity threatened by the global infrastructure boom." *One Earth* 1, no. 3 (2019): 305-315.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Letter of Introduction

Fredrick Kimathi Mutugi

P.O Box 24232

University of Nairobi

Nairobi

Dear Respondent,

I am a University of Nairobi student working on research that aims to examine the role of development corridors on conflict management in the case of LAPSSET Kenya. You have been selected to participate in this study. Kindly assist me by responding to the questionnaire. All the details you submit shall be utilized for academic purposes and not disclosed to any other third party. I look forward to your response and appreciate your acceptance to participate in the study.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Fredrick Mutugi

Appendix B: Informed Consent Form

Project Title: The Role of Development Corridors on Conflict Management in 21ST Century Africa: Case of LAPSSET Kenya

Principal Researcher: Mutugi Fredrick

Telephone: +254720752638

E-mail: fredkimtugih@gmail.com

Organization: University of Nairobi

Location of Study: Lamu, Garissa, Meru, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo &Turkana

Purpose of this Research Study: You are requested to respond to research involving only 3 LAPSSET Management Team members, 3 county secretaries, and 323 household members. This research is designed to be conducted as part of a Post Graduate Diploma program.

Signatures:

Participant Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix C: The Gantt chart

Time / Activity	October 2021	November 2021	January 2022	Feb/Mar 2022	April 2022
Research Proposal	███	███	█		
Proposal Defense			▒ (late)		
Data Collection				▓	
Data Analysis				▒ (late)	
Report Writing					██
Defense					▓ (late)
Corrections & Resubmissions					▓ (late)

Appendix D: Research Budget

Vote Head	Cost Per Unit Kshs	Total Kshs
Stationary	*6,000	6,000
Transportation expenses	2x 2000x 5 = 20,000	20,000
Subsistence		5,000
Cost of Internet		4,000
Typing Expenses		5,000
Printing Expenses		13,660
Photocopying		20, 000
Statistician	3 x 2000	6,000
Cost of Proofreading/editing		5,000
Binding	3,750	3,750
TOTAL		88,410

Appendix E: Krejcie and Morgan Table

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note.—N is population size.   S is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970
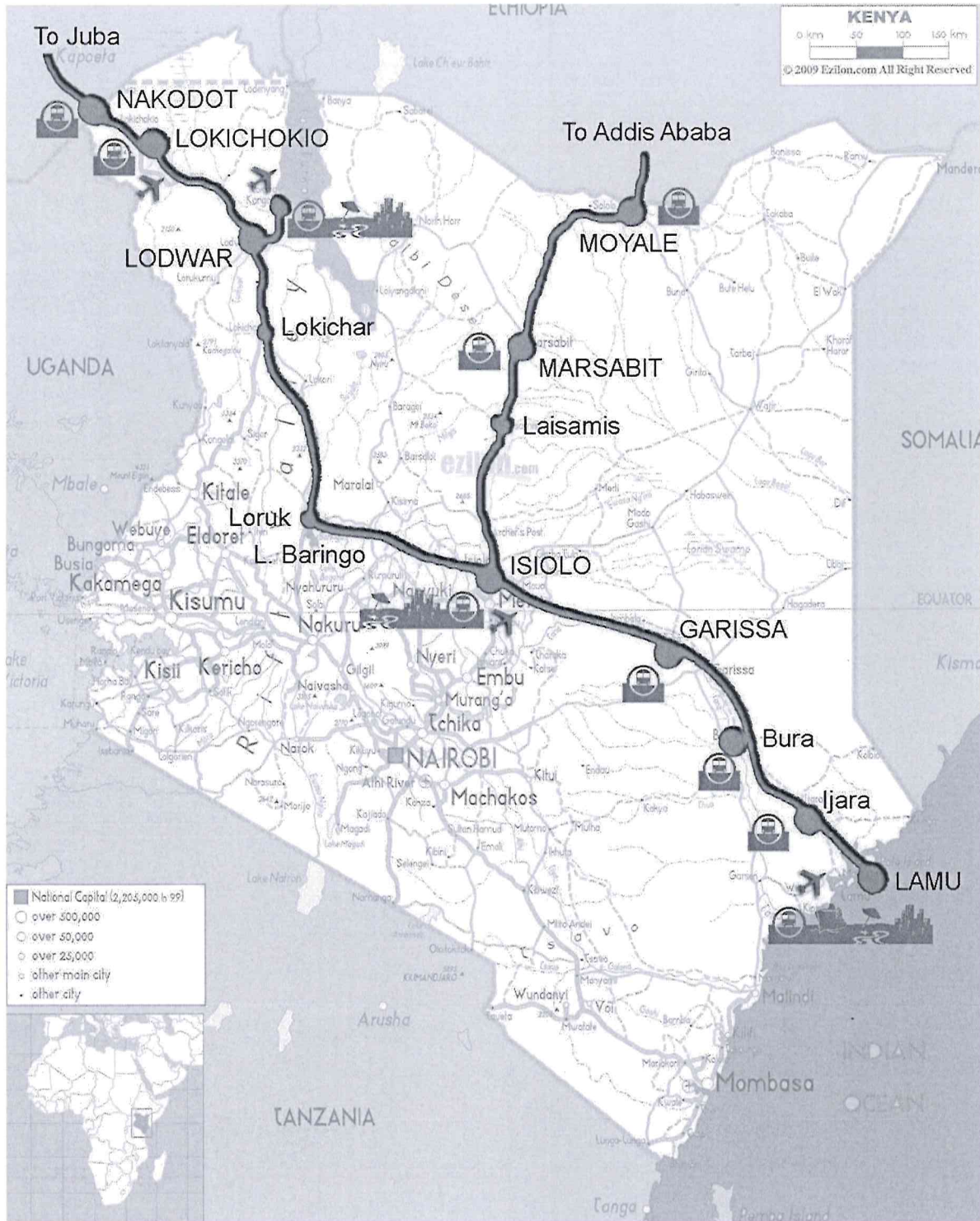
Appendix F: LAPSSET Corridor Map

Figure 4: LAPSSET Corridor (Source: Geothermal Resources Council, 2013)

Appendix G: Study Questionnaire

1.   How has the government of Kenya, engaged you in the LAPSSET project planning and implementation?

2.   What are your views about the role of the LAPSSET project boosting socioeconomic status of your local community/economy?

3.   Would you described Northern Kenya or simply your local administrative area as a marginalized area?

4.   Is the LAPSSET project likely to counter marginalization of your community?

5.   Based on the assessment of the accessibility of your community through road network, how well would you rate quality and accessibility of your community? (tick appropriately on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is poorest, and 5 the highest standard of road network)

1	2	3	4	5	Rating
					✓ Tick

6.   What are the main causes of frequent conflicts experienced across this region or your community?

7.   What role has the government done to boost security in this region?

8.   Do you think the LAPSSET project will help reduce internal conflicts experienced in this region?

9.   Do you support the ongoing LAPSSET project by the Kenyan government? **Yes,** or **No** give an explanation for your position.

10.   What are some key challenges that you think the LAPSSET project will resolve in your community once completed?

11.   What other ways do you think the LAPSSET project will impact your life as a residence of this community?

The Role of Development Corridors on Conflict Management in 21ST Century Africa: Case of LAMU PORT SOUTH SUDAN ETHIOPIA TRANSPORT Kenya

19th/09/2022

19/9/2022