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CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS TO
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA**

KING'ONG'O G.W.
OGUTU M.
NYANDEMO S.M

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University of Nairobi

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CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURSHIP, POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND GLOBALIZATION DYNAMICS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

King'ong'o G.W.¹, Ogutu M.², Nyandemo S.M³

Abstract

Livestock trade is key to Turkanas' economic development and the presence of conflict as well as global influence cannot be underrated. Although research on the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic development has widely been conducted, evidence on whether entrepreneurship really matters for economic development is not clearly established. The goal of this research is to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The anchoring theories are; institutional, entrepreneurial bricolage, effectuation and endogenous growth. Positivist philosophical orientation was adopted and a descriptive cross-sectional research design. The County Livestock Marketing Council provided a list of 598 livestock firms which formed the basis of selecting a sample size of 339 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). To analyze collected data, inferential and descriptive statistical analysis were applied. The study findings revealed significant joint influence of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics on economic development in Turkana county, ($F=59.4$, $P=0.000$). The joint effect was different from the individual effects and jointly, the three variables have a greater influence on economic development than individually. The study recommends that economic development in indigenous communities must be built on entrepreneurial enterprises or activities of these people and their products. The study suggests that there is need for management in these micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County to consider saving with the financial institutions in order to secure larger loans to inject and boost their businesses as well as sourcing of other external markets for their products as this may earn them more income.

Key Words: Indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction, globalization dynamics, economic development, micro and small livestock enterprises

¹ IPhD Candidate, University of Nairobi, Technical University of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya - gracekinglyn@gmail.com

² University of Nairobi, School of Business

³ University of Nairobi, School of Economics

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is fundamentally a study of general management and in economic literature it is related to economic success in business performance, Professor Howard (Timmons & Spinelli, 2009; Ratna, 2016). Making decisions is the main responsibility of entrepreneurs thereby adding value in ambiguous environments. As cited in Boutillier (2013), Penrose (1959) argues that the entrepreneur is the firms' decision maker initiating entrepreneurial activities relating to new ideas in terms of new products, location, technology changes, acquisition of new managerial personnel, raising of capital and expansion plans. The macro view stresses that entrepreneurship is a result of external locus beyond the control of the individual (Kuratko & Hodgets, 2007). They concur that the entrepreneurial process involves the individual, environment, organisation and that personality and motivational drives begins to develop very early with the family, friends, society and schools. Drucker (2007) state that entrepreneurship is not magic, mysteries, has nothing to do with gene rather it's a discipline like any other and can be learnt.

Scholars have recognized institutions as the main determining factors of economic development influencing entrepreneurship (Naude, 2013 and McCormick, Kimuyu & Kinyanjui, 2001). North (1990: 3) posits that "Institutions are the rules of the game in society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction" (as cited in Faundez, 2016) (Knowles, 2007; Sachs, 2003). Institutional approach examines broad factors directing and influencing operations of distinct enterprises affecting the order of the entire business activities (McCormick & Pederson, 1999). Entrepreneurship therefore is about individual and non-monetary welfare not merely enterprise success reflected in profits. In this case entrepreneurship is not only about

invention and enterprise start-up. "It is becoming increasingly clear in a number of Sub-Saharan countries that a chronic problem in the planning process lies in the weakness or absence of a number of structural links that are essential to economic development" (Marris & Somerset, 1972: 119). Constantine (2017) stated that economic structures are the fundamental cause of economic performance. Institutions created by globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction activities may therefore influence the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development.

Lack of knowledge on the property rights, institutional implementation and inter-tribal conflict adversely affect economic development. Indigenous entrepreneurship is the creation, management and development of new ventures by indigenous people for the benefit of indigenous people individually or the community (Dana, 2015; Cahn, 2008). In this view indigenous entrepreneurship is practiced by people who are closely attached to their traditional lands in addition to the accompanying natural resources (Anderson et al, 2006). All income generating activities are interlinked and entrenched in communities social and cultural features. In this study indigenous entrepreneurship is measured in terms of its characteristics including; Social embeddedness, Cultural embeddedness and innovation. A multiplicity of activities pursued by various stakeholders independently, in cooperation or in competition are at interplay in post-conflict reconstruction. These activities may include shelter reconstruction, infrastructure, and communications, reinforcing calamity mitigation, technical support, credit provision, and establishing institutional capability for managing and governance. Through effective reconstruction efforts impending calamity can be mitigated by making the society more sustainable and survivable. Post-conflict reconstruction in this

study is measured in infrastructure and eradicating war.

Globalization dynamics is a master procedure of growth which will ultimately escalate the contentment and well-being of the majority (Tiryakian, 2007). It is the basic telos of modernism to achieving; global economic development, human development, global citizenship as well as global community (Tiryakian, 2007). It is a procedure that broadens and deepens the connections between countries internationally. Specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid are key indicators in this study measuring globalization dynamics. Economic development is the quantitative and qualitative change of an economy seen in individual's output and productivity. The qualitative aspect of economic development includes greater savings and investments in job creating ventures (Das & Quirk, 2016). Employment spearheads demand inducing economic growth. When these changes explicitly improve individual well-being, then this is construed as economic development. Economic development in this study was measured by combining measures of education, health and income.

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) have widely featured as contributing to economic development in developing countries. However, Kenya like many developing countries lacks scholarly studies in the MSE sector. According to GoK (2021) MSE employment trend indicates increase of job creation recording the following numbers of people in employment 11,851,000 (2014), 12,566,000 (2015), 12,749,900 (2016), 13,539,600 (2017), 14,283,600 (2018), 15,051,600 (2019) and 14,508,000 (2020). The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic made the Kenya government to take drastic measures to curb the spread of the virus including cessation of movement, closure of some businesses and reduction of business operating hours due to

introduction of curfew, which adversely affected employment in the MSE sector recording a decrease in employment in 2020. These statistics confirms the critical role MSEs play in the Kenya's national and or in the economies of the forty-seven (47) Counties. It is however not clear whether this trend in MSE employment should resonate to economic development or a sign of failure. Empirical studies reviewed focuses on the contribution of entrepreneurship to economic development leaving a gap on the moderating effects of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics which are not fully conceptualized as contributing to socioeconomic development.

According to studies using International Labour Organization (ILO), Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and the World Bank databases, the results indicates that there lacks clear positive correlation between private enterprise and economic development, productivity or employment, guiding this research focus. Conceptual and experiential cases to establish the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development is not well grounded. Foreign direct investment in the timber, mineral and oil exploitation industries have been identified as a cause of violent conflict, (Bray, 2005; World Bank, 2017). Conceptually these areas have been identified to have knowledge gaps thereby making a compelling need to further investigate these relationships. The study objective was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The study hypothesis is that, the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development have a significant joint effect.

Literature review

Theoretical Foundation

This study is anchored on endogenous growth, effectuation, entrepreneurial bricolage and institutional theories. Endogenous growth is an old theory of entrepreneurship anchoring on economic perspective (Howitt 2010; Romer 1990; Solow 1956). Individuals take entrepreneurial action through identifying gaps where demand surpasses supply, therefore identifying opportunities and validating their value for exploitation (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). It is a linear procedure including “discovery, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities” (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000: 218). The entrepreneur then seizes plentiful of the existing customers (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). He/she is expected to seize markets with lower levels of ambiguity. According to Sarasvathy (2008) endogenous growth model of entrepreneurship is about an entrepreneur setting goals and soliciting resources to achieve the goal. Fulfilling goals requires the entrepreneur to understand the business environment which may compel achievement of the same (Sarasvathy, 2008). The entrepreneur establishes the venture, and offer products/services thereby creating returns from the venture. The entrepreneur develops and market a solution to satisfy the identified gap, which leads to entry into the market place.

Effectuation procedure to entrepreneurship starts with what the entrepreneur is in control leading to identifying what he/she can do (Fisher 2012). Sarasvathy (2008) advocate that the entrepreneur exploits contingencies rather than avoid them by accepting unanticipated occurrences and turn them into lucrative opportunities. This means the entrepreneur will get unanticipated outcomes rather than achieving predetermined goals. In evaluating relationships with other persons and corporations, effectuation theory advocates establishing leveraging relations rather than individual or organizational competitive

analysis an essential contribution to firm’s action plan (Porter, 1979). Through effectuation processes opportunities in ambiguous environments such as Turkana County can be uncovered and exploited (Fisher, 2012). This is likely to lead to profitable investments into new industries and in new environments.

Effectuation procedures do not require elaborate planning therefore minimizing costs (Bhide 2000). Firms started through effectuation processes if they do not succeed will fail at an early stage having used low investment compared to those started through endogenous processes. Bricolage is “making do by applying combinations of resources at hand to new problems and opportunities” (Baker & Nelson 2005: 33). Baker and Nelson (2005) posit that resource environments are socially created, “which allows for specific social and organization mechanisms to facilitate the creation of something from nothing” (Fisher, 2012:1027). The entrepreneur enacts, test and counter limitations shaping the relation between bricolage actions and organizational development. Entrepreneurial bricolage is relevant to entrepreneurs operating in “environments that present new challenges without providing new resources” (penurious environments) (Fisher, 2012:1027). In “entrepreneurship literature bricolage has been used to explain market creation and nascent firm growth” (Baker et al, 2003; Fisher, 2012:1026; Phillips & Tracey, 2007). Bricolage in innovation literature explains how enterprises are formed in unpredictable conditions such as in conflict environments.

‘Institution’ is the set of established rules (Faundez, 2016; North, 1990), communal informal synergies (Bonchek & Shepsle, 1996) and accepted beliefs (Bruton et al., 2010). Institutions as well as personalities are required to abide by them determining appropriate actions, and thereby appearing natural and biddable (Berthod, 2018; Zucker, 1977).

Institutional concept is used to explain factors which are instrumental in shaping entrepreneurship, other than organizational resources (Shane & Foo's, 1999). Three categories of institutional factors have been highlighted Scott (2007). Regulatory institutional pillar consists of sanctions, rules and political supremacy which are rational and negotiated arrangements. They are expected to uphold the existence of industries through safeguarding their rights therefore achieving regulatory legitimacy. Normative pillars are the standards of behaviour and commercial conventions of different professions, occupations and organizational fields" (Bruton et al., 2010: 428). Cognitive institutional pillar is about schemas, scripts and assumed factors influencing people's behaviour in a particular socio-cultural context. Entrepreneurs must seek legitimacy of their new ventures entrenched by institutional theory. The institutional environment dictates required procedures for acquisition of cognitive and moral legality necessary for organizations to overcome problems associated with start-ups.

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

personnel's may be used to legitimize the firm (Di Maggio & Powell, 1983). Acemoglu and Robinson (2013) contend that differences in institutions can explain the differences in economic performance across time and space.

Indigenous Entrepreneurship, Post-conflict Reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics and Economic Development

The potential and reality of violent conflict is becoming an unavoidable business issue (World Bank, 2020). Today's armed conflict are to some degree international in that the players do not operate in isolation though by nature these conflicts are civil wars (Bray, 2005). This makes post-conflict reconstruction global, involving the contributions of relief interventions, multinational institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations, communities and governments. "International companies working in partnership with local leaders and organizations may be able to play a role in establishing a consensus on what is needed to fulfil the host country's economic potential" after war (World Bank, 2017; Bray, 2005: 42). Violent conflict has undermined human and economic progress, though the effects of globalization, liberalization including the end of the cold war play an important role in ushering global integration, trade and financial openness, increasing global security. Post-conflict nations experience a heritage of severe destruction and abandonment. Global players bring in expertise and finance and are actively involved in physical reconstruction directly or indirectly through sub-construction. The aim of international interventions is to prevent failure and promote recovery. The world however is not in agreement on how external intervention should be undertaken and the amount of resources to be devoted.

We are faced with various questions; Who will perform an excellent task swiftly? Can we sacrifice quality for speed? How do we ensure equity between indigenous and global players? (Earnest, & Dickie, 2012; Bray, 2005).

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

A failed state may provide refuge for terrorists Aleksandar (2020) and Collier, Sambanis, Reynal-Querol, Elliot, Hoeffler & Hegre (2003) a case of Afghanistan hosting Al- Qaeda and Somali- hosting the Al- Shabaab creating economic, political and social problems among the neighbouring states that act as safe havens for refugees. Transnational corporations are indispensable in complementing the efforts of global aid organizations in post-conflict reconstruction (Bray, 2005). Development assistance (aid) Cook (2010) and Gounder (2006) has been used for crisis philanthropic assistance, international reconciliation efforts and international arbitration during conflict. Assistance for development and war resolution aim to establish income generating ventures, public school programmes, improving people’s health and houses as well as incorporating programmes to fight ethnic inequalities. Relief organizations initiate conflict resolution mechanisms focusing on developing indigenous programmes through financial

assistance for the poor to broaden their entrepreneurial undertakings thus increasing income.

Collier et al (2003: 157) “countries typically benefit from widespread publicity and international goodwill immediately after the end of a conflict”, a period characterized by both high political and security risks for international companies. According to Araya, Schwartz & Andres (2013), foreign direct investment is found to be sensitive to country risk. Araya et al further states that an analysis of private participation in infrastructure patterns for those countries emerging from conflict reveals that conflict-affected countries typically require six to seven years to attract significant levels or forms of private investments in infrastructure from the day that the conflict is officially resolved. Those companies likely to operate at this time are involved in physical reconstruction. Construction and engineering companies are involved in rebuilding physical infrastructure including energy and transportation networks. Local entrepreneurs like the large multinationals would also require an enabling environment such as zero tolerance to corruption and less bureaucratic procedures. Multinational corporations together with community-based organizations and local leaders are crucial in identifying the needs of post-conflict states to achieve economic development. Political and physical reconstruction are the main concern of governments and stakeholders immediately after war (Popoola, 2020; Bray 2005). ‘Political reconstruction’ involves the sharing of the spoils between rival parties rather than a concerted plan to create conditions for sustainable development.

Large western investors (global players) may not be attracted to conflict or post-conflict countries with high political and security risks (Araya et al 2013; Collier et al, 2003). They will not commit their investments until the

political and legal environment indicates stability and presence of petroleum and mining laws. They seek to be guaranteed of manageable security risks considered by investors who install expensive fixed assets in the petroleum and mining wells. Multinational companies use various criteria while considering to invest in conflict or post-conflict countries including: size of the market, prospects for external trade, regulatory environment, and safety. They also establish whether the intervention fits their strategic plan. Most multinational companies would work to minimize national, regional and local conflict. They focus in achieving joint 'tri-sectional' coalitions between the state, corporations and community-based organizations (representing local communities). Other multinational companies do involve local communities through sponsoring local community projects.

Host governments have a duty to provide security protecting installed physical infrastructure in war torn regions. Majority of novel prospects in the extraction of natural resources may be within politically unstable or conflict affected regions. Multinational companies differentiate reconstruction from investment; reconstruction in post-conflict zones takes precedence followed by investment in utilities. Local, diaspora and regional investors take the lead in investment while the global companies lead in reconstruction. Effective infrastructure with roads, water and electricity facilitates economic development which substantially reduces risks. There are however occasions where indigenous minority groups reject the building of infrastructure connecting them to the outside world. In high-risk countries natural resources are perceived to be a 'curse' strengthening regimes of dictators encouraging conflict instead of assuaging (Bray, 2005). "Post-conflict states face a 44% risk of returning to conflict within five years" (Collier, et al 2003: 83). Mineral resources have been seen as making post-conflict states

weaker leading to failed states. However, Collier, et al (2003) argues that private companies, governments, multilateral institutions and non-governmental organizations have the great task to work together and alleviate the 'curse'. An effective plan for indigenous factors of production including an effective policy to handle conflict and governance is a priority.

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

The World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) is sponsoring development initiatives in conflict and post-conflict regions (Seatzu, 2019). Sponsored projects have to meet environmental and social impact standards as laid down by the International Finance Corporation enhancing corporate responsibility and social impact. In the 1990's junior petroleum and mining companies' recorded high entrance in Africa even before developing mining or petroleum codes (Global Witness, 2004). They aimed at establishing a conducive working environment with the host

government hoping that probably they may influence on the design of the codes. Companies involved in reconstruction applies the principle of ‘first mover advantage’ with the hope of building local networks and knowledge enabling them attract more businesses as the nation gains stability (Bray, 2005). Post- conflict countries as emerging markets may offer a ‘first mover advantage’ an ability to develop long-lasting prospects by gaining customer assurance and winning them at the initial stages. Multinational corporations have contributed to both conflict and peace; however, they cannot operate on their own to bring either peace or war (Bray, 2005). Corporate social responsibility calls for global players to work on strategies which can abate conflict as they capitalize on increasing societal benefits (indigenous entrepreneurship) in their operations. This study proposed possibilities of the global companies working together with their local counterparts to initiate personal success through entrepreneurial prowess downplaying military expertise, among indigenous peoples.

Research Methodology

This study adopted positivist research paradigm. Positivism can create interesting and valid research questions (Savenye & Robinson, 2003). Positivism starts with a theory, hypothesizing of the nature of the world followed by active observation of causal relationships of variables and testing of hypotheses using quantitative techniques (Swanson & Holton, 2005). This approach was

adopted in this study informing the choice of positivism. Qualitative in-depth interviews of selected case studies were conducted to understand the research variables (Creswell, 2007). Descriptive cross-sectional design was adopted, which enabled the researcher to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County, Kenya. All micro and small livestock businesses, members of Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs) in Turkana County formed the study target population. In December, 2018, 598 livestock businesses were provided by the County Livestock Marketing Council, from which 339 MSEs were sampled through proportionate stratified random sampling. Lodwar with 420 MSEs, Kakuma had 56 MSEs, Lokichar 55 MSEs and Lokichoggio registered 67 MSEs are the main livestock markets in Turkana County ITDG (2005) representing the four strata in the study.

Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias, (1996) formula was adopted to determine optimal sample size in each stratum from 598 MSEs.

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

Where N = size of population, n= estimated size of sample and n1= optimal sample size

$$\text{Estimated Sample Size: } n = \frac{s^2}{(S.E)^2} = \frac{.20}{(.016)^2} = \frac{.20}{.000256} = 781.25$$

Add finite population correction i.e. $\frac{n}{N} + 1$

$$n^1 = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n}{N}} \quad n^1 = \frac{781.25}{1 + \frac{781.25}{598}} = \frac{781.25}{2.306438127}$$

$$n^1 = 338.73$$

$n^1 = 339$ micro and small livestock enterprises

Secondary and primary data was analyzed. Published international agencies reports relating to research variables, County integrated reports and economic surveys were used. Owners or senior managers of the 339 sampled MSEs were the target respondents based on experienced opinion of the researcher that they met the study requirement. Lokichar, Lokichoggio, Lodwar and Kakuma each

provided a business for case study purposely chosen from the survey method. Research variables used in modeling were tested to determine reliability of the questionnaire using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, α .

Table 1: Reliability Test

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

Source: Primary Data

From Table 1, post-conflict reconstruction had the highest Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9924, followed by indigenous entrepreneurship which had a coefficient of 0.9809, globalization dynamics had 0.9724 while economic development had the least Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.9576. These values were above 0.7 and thus accepted. Diagnostic tests including; multicollinearity, linearity, normality and heteroscedasticity were used to determine if the data set met the

assumed conditions for application of regression analysis.

Study Results

The goal of this study was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The study recorded 265 adequately filled and returned questionnaires out of 339

which were self-administered to the target population, registering 78.17% successful response rate. This high response of 78.2 percent can be attributed to the fact that sale of livestock in Turkana County operate in designated sale yards where all livestock entrepreneurs meet with their buyers. Majority of all the businesses surveyed 99.62% were under sole proprietorship. On the other hand, only one (1) that is 0.38% was a registered company, with partnerships and cooperatives receiving 0.00% of the share. Recording one registered company and no partnership and cooperatives demonstrated that livestock MSE's in Turkana County are micro and small lacking resources to sustain requirements of registered companies as stipulated by the laws of Kenya Chapter 486.

Statements were evaluated using a 5-point Likert type scale demonstrating to what extent respondents agreed or disagreed with each of indigenous entrepreneurship, globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction statements, where (1. Not at all 2. Little extent 3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent 5. Very great extent). Social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation are factors of indigenous entrepreneurship, absence of war and infrastructure were considered as the main factors explaining post-conflict reconstruction and Specialization via static comparative advantages, foreign direct investment and foreign aid were the contributing factors of globalization dynamics that were analyzed in order to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

In order to measure the influence of social embeddedness as one of the factors of indigenous entrepreneurship to economic development eleven statements were formulated and analyzed (Table 2). Social embeddedness had an average mean score with

the respondents agreeing to a moderate extent (mean=3.21, SD= 1.09, CV=34.32). On the other hand, Cultural embeddedness eight parameters were observed with a moderate average mean score (mean=3.32, SD=1.16, CV=35.05). Additionally, innovation had its share as a factor of indigenous entrepreneurship as respondents agreed on sub constructs to a moderate extent with an average mean score (mean=3.41, SD=1.15, CV=33.75). This shows that micro and small livestock firms to a modest extent contributed to economic development. Absence of war and infrastructure were considered as the main factors explaining post-conflict reconstruction. Most of the respondents to a moderate extent agreed that absence of war had a great impact on post-conflict reconstruction (mean=3.38, SD=1.12, CV=33.06). On the side of infrastructure, most of the respondents agreed to a moderate extent to the fact that infrastructure is a key component of post-conflict reconstruction with an average mean score (mean=3.22, SD=1.10, CV=34.29). This implied that most respondents on post-conflict reconstruction to a moderate extent agreed with the statements. This suggests that the surveyed micro and small livestock firms in Turkana County benefited from post-conflict reconstruction activities measured in terms of eradicating war and infrastructure contributing to economic development.

It was revealed that specialization via static comparative advantages explaining globalization dynamics had respondents agreeing to a moderate extent with an average mean score (mean=3.50, SD=0.70, CV=20.10). Further foreign direct investment had respondents agreeing to a moderate extent indicating an average mean score (mean=2.99, SD= 0.89, CV=30.53). Finally, foreign aid contributed to globalization dynamics with respondents agreeing on sub constructs to a moderate extent indicating an average mean score (mean=3.24, SD= 0.77, CV=23.65).

Table 2 Overall Summary of the Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	STD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
Social embeddedness	3.2104	1.0877	34.3161	-0.2220	2.2662
Cultural Embeddedness	3.3212	1.1641	35.0497	-0.2132	2.1795
Innovation	3.4075	1.1501	33.7525	-0.2384	2.1885
Eradicate War (Absence of War)	3.3774	1.1167	33.0629	-0.2187	2.2456
Infrastructure	3.2240	1.1025	34.2855	-0.1627	2.2270
Specialization via static comparative advantages	3.5006	0.7035	20.0957	-0.3795	4.8306
Foreign Direct Investment	2.9873	0.8934	30.5331	-1.3145	19.4829
Foreign aid	3.2377	0.7657	23.6498	1.0508	6.2982

Source: Primary Data

The objective of this study was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. The hypothesis was achieved by testing the following:

H₀₁: There is no joint effect on the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County.

Table 3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.999	.998	.855	.0359

ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sign.
Regression	898.974	3	299.658	59.397	.000
1 Residual	1321.7	262	5.045		
Total	2220.674	265			

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Development

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

Coefficients

b coefficients

Model	Unstandardized	Standardized
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	coefficients		coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t-stat	Sig.
(Constant)	.449	.152		2.95	.005
Indigenous entrepreneurship	-.301	.169	-.234	-1.78	.076
Post-conflict reconstruction	.387	.173	.158**	2.24	.028
Globalization dynamics	.975	.029	.913**	33.62	.000

Predicators: Indigenous entrepreneurship, Post-conflict reconstruction, Globalization Dynamics

Dependent Variable: Economic Development

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

Source: Primary Data

According to the results on joint effects of the three variables (indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics), it was found that indigenous entrepreneurship had a negative relationship on economic development while post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had a positive effect on economic development. Holding indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics constant, economic development increases by 0.449 units. The findings also revealed that a unit rise in indigenous entrepreneurship led to a decrease in economic development by 0.234 units holding other factors constant. However, the effect was not statistically significant. On the other hand, it was established that a unit increase in post-conflict reconstruction led to a significant rise in economic development by 0.158 units holding other factors constant. Also, a unit increase in globalization dynamics led to a significant rise in economic development by 0.913 units holding other factors constant.

Further, the results indicate the magnitude to which the three factors influence economic

development albeit with different significant effect. Considering individual effects either in terms of magnitude, or significance or direction, both post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics have positively contributed in promoting economic development. Nevertheless, the F test results demonstrate joint significance (F=59.4, P=0.000) given the fact that the overall p value is less than 0.05 level.

Discussion of Results

The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics to economic development in Turkana County. This objective was achieved by testing hypothesis, *that, indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics jointly and significantly influence economic development.* The results based on the quantitative analysis show that jointly, indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors influence economic development given

their overall significance test ($F=59.4$, $P=0.000$). Individually, however, globalization dynamics exhibited the biggest influence. The study therefore concluded that the joint effect was different from the individual effects and that jointly, the three variables have a greater influence on economic development than individually. The findings are supported by empirical studies which confirmed that no single factor is responsible for performance or development but it is instead dependent among many different factors (Okeyo 2013; Kithusi, 2015). In this study the different variables were; indigenous entrepreneurship, globalization dynamics and post-conflict reconstruction. The results confirm that an economy such as that of Turkana County go through challenges and multiplicity of factors in an effort to develop.

The findings from the qualitative analysis (case studies) concur the same, most of livestock entrepreneurs (indigenous entrepreneurship) benefit from restocking/destocking as well as pasture and fodder establishment from international organizations. The case studies show that activities such as livestock disease surveillance, vaccination, deworming and livestock entrepreneur's capacity building by international organizations are active across the County. In addition, CBOs were engaged in peace missions along Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia borders thus enhancing peaceful and conducive environment boosting local economy. As well, the grants from UN agencies enable peace consolidation, building local capacity for peace and laying structures for averting recurrence of further conflict thus promoting indigenous entrepreneurship. The case studies revealed that FAO and most United Nations organizations are working in eradicating insecurity issues amongst pastoralists in complex and uncertain environments within Turkana County.

According to Collier et al (2003) "countries typically benefit from widespread publicity and

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

Conclusion

The study explored the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors on economic development in both descriptive and inferential analysis. The study found that the predictors had varied effects on economic development. For instance, the direct effect of indigenous entrepreneurship on economic development had a positive regression coefficient and statistically significant relationship in the first hypothesis became unexpectedly statistically not significant. The individual effect of post-conflict reconstruction is an indication that eradication of war and infrastructure are a relatively strong predictors of economic development. The results are consistent with previous studies that suggest that, in addition to indigenous entrepreneurship, the nature, pattern and tempo of conflict in the region (Turkana County) continues transforming as well as impacting economic development. The relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development was as well positive and statistically significant.

The study concludes therefore that indigenous entrepreneurship is important in determining economic development, but not statistically important in influencing the same in presence of post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors. Second, eradication of war (absence of war), and infrastructure under post-conflict reconstruction significantly influence the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Third, specialization via static comparative advantages, FDI and foreign aid factors under globalization dynamics significantly contribute to the relationship between indigenous entrepreneurship and economic development. Lastly, the study concluded that indigenous entrepreneurship among micro and small livestock enterprises, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics with their respective indicators were jointly significant in influencing economic development in Turkana County. However, it should be noted that apart from indigenous entrepreneurship, the rest of the factors (post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics) had positive and significant effect.

Considering the individual effect, the direct influence of indigenous entrepreneurship on economic development became unexpectedly negative and statistically not significant. It was further revealed that apart from indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics had significant effect on economic development in Turkana County. The individual effect of post-conflict reconstruction is an indication that eradication of war and infrastructure are a relatively strong predictors of economic development. The relationship between globalization dynamics and economic development was as well positive and statistically significant.

Recommendation

Entrepreneurship is voluntary and a linear process of discovery, evaluation and

exploitation of opportunities which is established in this study (endogenous growth) but the findings failed to hold under joint test. In other words, under joint analysis, indigenous entrepreneurship was found to have an inverse as well as a non-significant effect against the expectation. Further, under institutional theory, social, cultural or regulatory influences are drivers for legitimacy and survival of organizations, promoting success rather than focusing on organizational resources. Institutional structures are necessary for business formation while “too many rules and procedural requirements” discourage entrepreneurs from venturing. However, social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness and innovation in entrepreneurship in presence of globalization dynamics is a difficult undertaking. The entrepreneurial environments in Turkana County in the presence of globalization dynamics are occasionally “unpredictable and ambiguous” lacking “enough information” for local entrepreneurs to readily recognize and evaluate opportunities prior to exploitation calling for effectuation processes.

Entrepreneurs enacts bricolage when operating in environments that present new challenges without providing new resources. These environments are envisaged with war and poor infrastructure which certainly is not conducive for transactions or entrepreneurial nourishment. The findings are in line with progressive collaborations where indigenous effort and entrepreneurial development are combined with social entrepreneurship initiatives leading to sustainable development especially in regions that have their economies shattered by war. The implications of this study are its contribution to knowledge by empirically establishing that the joint effect of indigenous entrepreneurship, post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics factors are different from their individual effects on economic development. This demonstrates that it is not only indigenous entrepreneurship that

influences economic development but a combination of varied factors. In this case of micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County, both post-conflict reconstruction and globalization dynamics are key players in economic development.

This study should aid both the national and county governments in the legislation of laws and policies which support micro and small livestock enterprises in Kenya. Based on the findings, the study suggests that indeed reducing trade and investment barriers and global rationalization of production and services through free foreign trade, specialization via static comparative advantages, flexibility of the labour market, balanced budgets and privatization, a subsidiary role for the state and the deregulation of most price signals facilitates economic development. Research findings concur that small and micro livestock businesses in Turkana County highly contribute to the economy, and similarly can be replicated in other counties and nationally to contribute to development. The study suggests that there is need for management in these micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County to consider saving with the financial institutions in order to secure larger loans to inject and boost their businesses. The study suggests for sourcing of other external markets for their products as this may earn them more income. The study recommends that managers and owners of the micro and small livestock enterprises need to enhance social embeddedness, cultural embeddedness, innovation, embrace peace and advocate for better infrastructure in order to experience rise of economic development.

Future researchers should consider introducing other factors not covered in this study, for instance, proximity to the nearest capital city or bordering countries as well as banditry activities. Even considering whether employee loyalty has any effects, direct or indirect to

businesses performance and economic development. In the study, political factors were seen as critical and can thus not be ignored in the local development enhancing economic development. A further study is needed in order to find out if there are any specific dimensions in political environment that have a direct or indirect moderating effect. Similarly, a study is required to test the mediating effect of globalization dynamics to check out if it can lead to a positive contribution of the hypothesized relationship. Lastly, future studies should consider using multiple respondents in order to minimize the element of bias. The respondents in future studies should include employees in other cadres and customers among micro and small livestock enterprises in Turkana County.

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