

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CONFLICT AMONG THE PASTORAL
COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF BARINGO SOUTH SUB - COUNTY, BARINGO
COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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of The Master of Arts Degree in Peace Education of The University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for an award of degree in any other university.

Signature Date

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L51/61232/2013

This research project has been submitted for defence with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife, Josphine J. Chebon, my children Bethuel, Abigael, Samuel, Raphael and Festus, my parents Kipng'ok T. Kimasas and Julia Kobilu Kipng'ok for their continuous moral and financial support, understanding and encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SALW – Small Arms and Light Weapons

GOK - Government of Kenya

UNEP – United Nations Environmental Programme

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

KHRC – Kenya Human Rights Commission

NGO – Non Governmental Organisations

IIBRC- Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission

SPSS - Statistical package for social sciences

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors contributing to conflict among pastoralist communities: The case of Baringo southsubcounty. The objectives that guided the this study are; to determine the contribution of competition over resources on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo County, to identify the contribution of cultural practices on conflict among the pastoralists communities in in Baringo South Sub - County County, to establish the contribution of the customary conflicts management on conflict among the pastoralists communities in in Baringo South Sub - County County and to assess the contribution of livestock raids on conflict among the pastoralists communities in in Baringo South Sub - County County. The research design that was used to collect data is descriptive survey deign from respondents who were Moran leaders involved in cattle rustling and raids. Additionally, village elders and chiefs were also recruited into the study. A sample of 59 respondents including 30 Morans leaders, 25 village elders and 4 chiefs were selected using purposive sampling technique. Descriptive data statistics was used to analyze data collected from the questionnaires and organized into frequencies and percentages that were co to give emphasis on the response. This study found out that there was competition over available resources and this contribute to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub-County. Furthermore, these communities experienced raids and retaliatory attacks among themselves and that these often contribute to conflicts in the county. Traditional conflict management was also found to be eroding and that it also contributed to conflicts among the communities in the county. Finally, the study found out that some cultural practices contribute to conflicts among the pastoral communities in the county. This study recommended that the stakeholders from the community, including the national and the county government, should assist in the provision of the scarce resources which are vital for their livelihoods such drilling water points, solving land issues, and encourage the pastoralists to keep adequate number of livestock which can be sustained by the grazing pastures. The communities should also be encouraged to engage in other income generating activities like farming. There is need to educate the pastoral communities to embrace peaceful coexistence with each other to reduce raids and counter attack. The traditional conflict management practices from the communities should be integrated into conflict resolutions as this could help minimise the violent conflicts among these pastoral communities. The communities should also be sensitized against bad cultural practices which promote violent conflicts and provided with alternative ways for appreciating ones achievement such as sports.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Conflict manifests itself in the inequity arising from the structural set up and imbalanced distribution of the resources and control. Conflict is a state where at least two recognizable parties are in disagreement especially due their incompatible goals or differences. Conflicts have become widespread worldwide, more so in dry areas those have scarce natural resources (Sterzel, 2012). Global environmental and population increase has led to the demand for resources. Serious issues such as fighting for natural resources like grazing fields and water points in order to control them has led to communities to engage in violent conflicts. Another root cause of conflict include strong belief in culture, cattle rustling raids and of late increase of illegal weapons (USAID, 2005)

In Africa, misuse of natural resources as well as cultural practices and of late, proliferation of illicit weapons are crucial in all the faces of conflict from the outbreak, sustaining of violence thwarting the possibility of peace and reconciliation. Competition over natural resources contributes to at least 40% of intrastate conflicts (Mathew et al, 2009). The diminishing natural resources caused by severe droughts has also led to intensified violent conflicts as witnessed in some parts of Sudan (UNDPS, 2010). The pastoralist communities that live or graze their livestock along the borders of neighbouring countries often get into fights with their nieghbours over the grazing pastures. The Kenyan Turkana county has witnessed the highest number of trans-border raids by the groups of Tepeth, Jie, Ddot, Matheniko, Moroto all from Uganda, Dongiro, Dassenech both from Ethiopia Nyagato form Sudan (Anon, 2012).

The cause of these conflicts have to do with marking boundaries for administrative purposes on paths and root which used by individual groups besides the climate changes like the drying up of Laake Turkana basin which hitherto reached Ethiopia(Anon, 2012). For instance, the Merilles from Ethiopia, as part of their cultural practice, usually kill, extract the male organs, carry them home

and them as trophies every year they perform circumcision to their your ones (Juma,2009). This is part of heroism.

In Kenya, conflicts among pastoral communities are manifold. For example, the 1999-2001 droughts killed entire stock of the Turkana community thus increasing pressure on them to steal from other communities to increase their stock. This dried up water points which, combined with shortage inadequate grazing fields generated scramble which acted as a source of conflict (UNEP/GoK, 2000). Similarly 2011 drought in the dry parts of Kenya exhausted water and grazing points for the animals.

Baringo South sub County is inhabited by the Tugen, Njemps and Pokot communitieis. The main occupation for these communities is livestock keeping. The sub- county has haboured numerous conflicts (Kaimba, et al., 2011). In 2014 the Pokot community from the East Pokot Sub County invaded some of Mochongoi area which is located in Baringo South Sub County and drove away the Tugens community who had hitherto inhabited the area. They claimed that the land in question which had enough pasture and water was part of their ancestral territory (Kaimba, 2014). The Tugens had to flee because their opponents were well armed with powerful weapons and they have not been successful in their quest to reclaim the land even after pleading with the government to intervene.

Whenever they raid, the Pokots carry with them large number livestock and leave many people dead or seriously injured. These violent conflicts are mainly carried out by the Morans known as Ng'orokos. Other clashes in Baringo South Sub County took place in May 2012 pitting the Tugens against the Pokot. This clash saw 5 people lose their lives and over 7,000 displaced from their homes. Furthermore over 10 schools had to be closed. In that same year alone, 82 people were reported dead and 48 seriously injured from the clashes between the two communities. Previously, on 28 June 2010, one person lost his life during an attempted raid in Nginyang Division and two Turkana youth also got attacked murdered while grazing in Mondri Division (Kaimba, et al, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Baringo South Sub County suffered a number of conflicts for a long time. Conflicts between different ethnic communities that arise from grazing fields have led to the rise of insecurity especially where the boundaries and tenure policies are not clearly defined (Anderson, 2005). The communities in Baringo South Sub are mainly pastoralists who depend on livestock for their livelihood. Some clashes in Baringo South Sub County took place in May 2012 pitting the Tugen against the Pokot. This clash saw 5 people lose their lives and over 7,000 displaced from their homes. Furthermore over 10 schools had to be closed. In that same year alone, 82 people were reported dead and 48 seriously injured from the clashes between the two communities. Previously, on 28 June 2010, one person lost his life during an attempted raid in Nginyang Division and two Turkana youth also got attacked murdered while grazing in Mondri Division (Kaimba, et al, 2011).

Recently, in 2014 Pokot community from East Pokot Sub County well-armed with powerful arms forcefully evicted the Tugen community leaving Arabal, Chemorongyon and Kapindasim all in Makutano ward. According to Anon (2014), the lower parts of Mochongoi Division inclusive Kasiela chebinyiny and Sinoni were mostly affected by the conflict. The dispute over land in question has adequate pasture and water supply. Reports indicate the areas like Kiserain and Makutano to have drastically suffered violent attacks over grazing land dispute and cattle rustling. Although the violent conflicts in Baringo South Sub County are evident, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, no study has been conducted in the sub county to investigate the factors contributing to conflict among the pastoralists communities in the sub county. This study therefore sought to investigate the factors that contribute to conflict among pastoral communities in Baringo South sub- County County.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors contributing to conflict among the pastoral communities: The case of Baringo South Sub- County.

1.4 objectives of the study

The following were the objectives of the study:

- i. Determine the contribution of competition over resources on conflict among pastoral communities in South Sub- County.
- ii. Identify the contribution of cultural practices on conflict among pastoral communities in South Sub- County.
- iii. Establish contribution of traditional conflict management on conflict among pastoral communities in South Sub- County.
- iv. Assess the contribution of raids and retaliatory attacks on conflict among pastoral communities in Baringo south Sub - County.

1.5 Research questions

The following are the research questions for this study:

- i. How does competition over resources contribute to conflict among pastoralist communities in South Sub- County?
- ii. To what degree do cultural practices contribute to conflict among pastoralist communities in South Sub- County?
- iii. To what extent does traditional conflict management contribute conflicts among pastoralist communities in South Sub- County?
- iv. In what ways do raids and retaliatory attacks contribute conflict among pastoralist communities in Baringo South sub-county?

1.6 Significance of the study

The Results found may inform our government of Kenya, on conflicts arising from factors hence take necessary measures to avert the current situation. This study may also enlighten the peace practitioners on the root causes of conflict in Baringo County which might be inferred in other areas. It may also add to the body of knowledge especially on the factors contributing to conflicts.

The results may help policy makers and educational planners to make adequate adjustments to enhance sustainable peace.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The study constraint by time because the researcher is a student and working at the same time. The researcher planned well to avoid interruption of the research process. There were also inadequate resources to conduct the study more specifically finances. To overcome this, the researcher made a budget from the start of the study to use the available resources in order to achieve the study's objective.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

This study concentrated on the factors contributing to conflicts in Baringo South Sub County. This study focused on 30 Morans leaders, 25 village elders and 4 chiefs will be the major focus of this study giving a total sample of 59 respondents.

Assumptions of the study

The study assumed that the respondents were to co-operate in answering the questions honestly and faithfully.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

The significant terms of this study are as follows:

Conflict	A serious disagreement due to incompatible goals, values and interests.
Factors	Social or economic elements that creates or brings results , indicator or indicates a specific multiple or quantity.
Pastoral communities	Communities whose primary occupation is raising livestock.
Livestock raids	Sudden assault or attack upon a group of people with the aim of seizing livestock.
Traditional conflict management	Are ways to deal with conflict situations using African traditional methods

competition over resources	Refers to a situation where people struggle for the available resources
Cultural practice	It is the general customs and beliefs of a particular group of people that makes their way of life.
Raids and retaliatory attacks	A surprise attack by a small armed force and doing something in response to attack such as injuring.

1.11 Organisation of the study

This research work is organised in five chapters. The first chapter presents the background to the study, the problem statement, research objectives, significance of this study, limitations of the, operation definition of the key terms used in the study and the organisation of the study.

Chapter two provides review of the literature pertinent to the topic. Chapter Three is on research methodology and design, the sample and sampling techniques, research instruments, the procedure used to collect the data, and analysis of the data. Chapter Four contains description of population, presentation of findings according in line with the research questions, discussion and summary. Chapter five offers summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations for action and further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the review of the available literature in line with factors contributing to among the pastoralist communities. The sections in this chapter include the empirical review, theoretical review, research gap and conceptual framework.

2.2 Conflict among pastoral communities

As early as at 1990, violent conflicts have become more severe leading to immense loss of lives damage to property. This violence has taken the form of raids and retaliatory attacks which is usually accompanied by massive livestock loss. It is reported that suspected raiders from Pokot attacked a Samburu village and made away with over 600 livestock in December, 1996 and in the same year, heavily armed bandits raided Doldol town and looted several shops. There have also violent conflict pitting Turkana against Pokot in which Pokot and Tepes raiders joined forces and invaded Turkana and made away with over 7,000 herds of cattle leaving over 50 people dead. Moreover, in revenge, a Turkana village was attacked by around 1,000 Pokot gunmen and made away with 2,000 herds of cattle and killed 30 people (2012).

There is a trajectory of revenge killings among pastoralist communities. In January 1998 there were some Pokot raiders who attacked and stole around fifteen goats from a kikuyu farmer in Laikipia. This violent conflict was triggered by other series of violent conflicts with Pokot, Samburu and Turkana on one side and the agricultural Kikuyu on the other side. Tension increased in that area after youths from Kikuyu retaliated by making away with 54 herds of cattle prompting the then local District officer a meeting the Pokot and the Kikuyu to create peace. As a result this attack, further violence was witnessed which to the displacement of over 2,000 people (2001). Retaliatory attacks was also reported in Kainuk where Turkana herders were raided and four of them killed while 600 goats and sheep stolen by suspected Pokot in as a revenge for an earlier

attack where one Pokot herder was killed and 47 herds of cattle stolen in area called Turkwel . Munyeki J (2009), notes that the killing of the Samburu by Pokot herders in in Kanampu was a scheme to scare away the Samburu from the area in order for them to gain monopoly of the large grazing area.

Conflicts among pastoral communities are manifold. It is reported that a serious drought broke out between 1999 to 2001. This caused the death of several livestock of the Turkana prompting them to attack and raid animals their neighbouring communities to compensate for their lost animals. This created rivalry between the different groups leading to violent conflicts as they competed for little pastures and water points. In 2014 the Pokot community from the East Baringo South Sub County invaded some of Mochongoi areas and Makutano which are located in Baringo South Sub County and drove away the Tugen community who had hitherto inhabited the area. They claimed that the land in question which had enough pasture and water was part of their ancestral territory. The Tugen had to flee because their opponents were well armed with powerful weapons and they have not been successful in their quest to reclaim the land even after pleading with the government to intervene.

The Njemps living in Kiserian and Makutano have also suffered frequent attack and raids from the Pokot from East Pokot Sub County. Whenever they raid, the Pokots carry with them large number livestock and leave many people dead or seriously injured (Anon 2014). Other clashes in Baringo South Sub County took place in May 2012 pitting the Tugens against the Pokot. This clash saw 5 people lose their lives and over 7,000 displaced from their homes. Furthermore over 10 schools had to be closed. In that same year alone, 82 people were reported dead and 48 seriously injured from the clashes between the two communities. Previously, on 28 June 2010, one person lost his life during an attempted raid in Nginyang Division and two Turkana youth also got attacked murdered while grazing in Mondri Division (Kaimba, et al, 2011).

2.3 Competition over resources and conflict

The violent conflicts among the pastoral communities; Turkana, Samburu and Pokot is attributed to the competition over the available resources. The resources in question include the diminishing water and pasture resources as attested to by the available literature. The water and pastures resources have greatly reduced thus contributing the escalation of violence livestock keeping communities that compete for them in East Africa. During drought, the herders are forced to relocate to other places to look for pastures for their livestock where they have to fight it out with the others who graze their animals in such pastures. Shared grazing fields such like Lonyeki, Amaya and Kurkur which settings are for rifts and due to high incidences of conflict, they have been declared “no man’s land” (Leff, 2009)

The Eltungai conservancy in Samburu District has been at the center of violent conflict between Pokot and Samburu. The rivalry is brought about by the contest for the land around Amaya with both parties laying claim to it. The Samburu community claims that the land is communally theirs while the members have been living there for a long time. It is important to note that the rising population has put stress on land which has become recipe for inter-ethnic tension and violence as manifested in Amaya between the Samburu and the Pokot (Greiner 2012).

In their memorandums to the IIBRC, all the three communities living around Amaya, put claims to the Amaya as their ancestral land. The long standing conflict between these communities could be perceived an effort to reclaim their land which they claim was inherited from their ancestors. A similar story of battle arising from such important natural resource was manifested among the Pokot and Turkana in Kapedo, Baragoi among Turkana and Samburu as well in Amaya pitting the Samburu against the Pokot. The groups which live in the neighbouring East Pokot are interested in the Pokot ancestral land such as Lake Baringo, Kapedo Naundo etc. such kind of perception could change urge for the acquiring livestock to heroism or commercial purposes to the violent conflict

which is aimed at the reclaiming of land. Furthermore, the Samburu gave IIBRC, a memorandum laying claim to their ancestral land (IIBRC, 2010)

2.4 Cultural practices and conflicts

There is always successful raiders are always praised, considered heroes and accorded social mobility as opposed to the cowards who are ridiculed and shamed for failure to bring home any raided cattle. This heroism versus villain propels conflict among the pastoralist communities. In addition the violent nature is closely associated with the socio-cultural need to accumulate capital in form of cattle for social obligations like marriage and basic sustenance. Apart from the marriage and sustenance, there is also the social urge to earn respect among peers by being celebrated as a hero after a successful cattle raid among the pastoral communities are some reasons that fuel conflict among the pastoralists' communities. When the raids are successful, the warriors return home to ululations and heroic welcome and their potential brides will be among the ones singing and praising them (Bollig & Österle, 2007).

2.5 Traditional conflict management and conflict

Africans societies were traditionally ruled by a council of elders. These groups were given the responsibility of governing and controlling the affairs of the community with the help of institutions solved conflicts and acted as judicial courts and counselors. This implies that every person had to meet certain social expectation (Quam, 1999). In a study on creating peace in armed society in Karamoja, Uganda Quam (1999), posits that elders among the Karamoja, Uganda decided on important issues through deliberations, discussions and averted violent conflicts through peaceful resolutions in their community. In Ethiopia for instance, the village council and the village head (Aba-olla) among the Boran made important decisions touching on politics, social and economic. The village council maintained peace solved conflicts, represented their village in

inter – village functions and managed important resources such as pasture and water points (Fuller (1999).

Kenyan Samburu equally managed their community in a unique way which relied on clan government. The elders decision had a binding consequence in resolving conflicts (Masinde et al 2004). The elders role catered across various activity. Their roles included management of natural resources, determining ways of producing, distributing and sharing basic needs and animals. A most comprehensive and elaborate traditional conflict management mechanisms is among the Pokot. Interestingly some communities already had ways of detecting an imminent attack before it actually took and warned the council of elders in advance like Pokot. Besides a community like Pokot arbitrated over any conflict to avert any violent conflict. (Masinde et al 2004).

Recently, the hitherto traditional governance institutions have been done away with since the government failed to recognize the important role these institutions play in the management of harmony at the community level. The roles played by the elders as managers of the resources have not only been undermined but also have been eroded. In addition, the traditional institutions in management stopped considered important as in managing the land and other resources due to the sprouting individualism as well as privatization of resources communally owned (Hadley, 2011). Further, the increase arising from increase in population and climate has weakened customary coping methods which were hitherto used to avert the drought and loss of cattle. The decline in the traditional governance mechanisms has reduced their ability to control conflicts successful which have made the conflicts to increase. The position of being an elder can easily achieved by acquisition of wealth and the youth strive to attain this by raiding livestock.

2.6 Raids, retaliatory attacks and conflict

Raids and counter attacks by different pastoral communities have been witnessed for so long. The KHRC (2010) records that a revengeful attack by group is usually in response to the killings and stealing that occurred previously. This has been at the center of violence among the Samburu, Pokot and Turkana. KHRC reports details how the retaliatory attacks are widespread among the pastoral communities mainly due to the reluctance nature of the government to respond to cattle raids in Kenya.

Among the core incentives for raiding is to amass cattle for commercial purposes demands are high. This means that violent should also be perceived from an economic dimension of making maximum profit. This aspect of commercializing raiding involve the powerful people who hire the youth to use excessive force to carry out raiding to supply meet to the urban population (Kenya human Rights Commission, 2010). The weapons conflict prone zones are given to on credit while those who supply them assist finding quick market for the raided cattle. This means that a well-connected and powerful network of business interests sustain the violent conflicts witnessed in the area with aim of gaining profit from the supply of weapons and raiding of livestock. This mutual relationship between the raiders and the middlemen in proliferation of weapons has led to violent conflicts in the region (Kratli and Swift, 1999).

As indicated by Lind (2006), there are politicians as well as business people who sustain raids for commercial purposes in the Northern West Kenya most of the illegal weapons used in raiding in Kenya are supplied from the conflict prone zones of the neighbouring communities from Sudan, Ethiopia, Northern Uganda as well as Somalia (Kumasee et al, 2009). Increase in illicit weapons has become a threat to regions in North Kenya and even neighbouring regions are slowly getting affected. The efforts by the government on disarmament are not been successful because they not often well informed on the root causes of the conflicts (Moru, 2010).

2.7 Theoretical framework

This study adopted the conflict theory. This theory whose proponent is Karl Max claims there is perpetual conflict in the society due competition for limited resources. Max saw perceived that a society is divided alongside groups o individuals who are fighting for the resources; economic or societal (Marx, 1883). This theory holds that the societal social order is held by the domination and power as opposed to conformity and consensus. It views that the wealthy and powerful cling on their power and wealth by any means possible, mainly by suppressing the poor and the powerless (Marx, 1883). The individuals and groups advance their interests in the society, struggling over societal resources. This conflict perspective holds that the society comprises individuals competing for limited resources that include money, land livestock etc.

In South Sub- County., there are groups that are in constant conflict over limited resources according to the Conflict Theory. These include: The Pokot, Tugens and Njemps. These groups of people are fighting after their own interests in society due to inadequate resources and cultural orientation and proliferation of weapons. Societal conflict refers to the process where the interaction involving struggle over claims to the power and status, resources beliefs and other preferences and desires (Bisno, 1988). In other words conflicts between these communities arise from competition over the limited resources, livestock raids, culture and perpetuated by availability of illegal arms. Against this background, the review focused on this theory helped in understanding the meaning of factors contributing to conflict among pastoral communities.

2.8 Conceptual framework

According to Orodho (2009), a conceptual framework is a model of representation where a researcher shows the relationship between variables in the study diagrammatically. The model of this study is presented in figure 1

Independent variables

Dependent variables

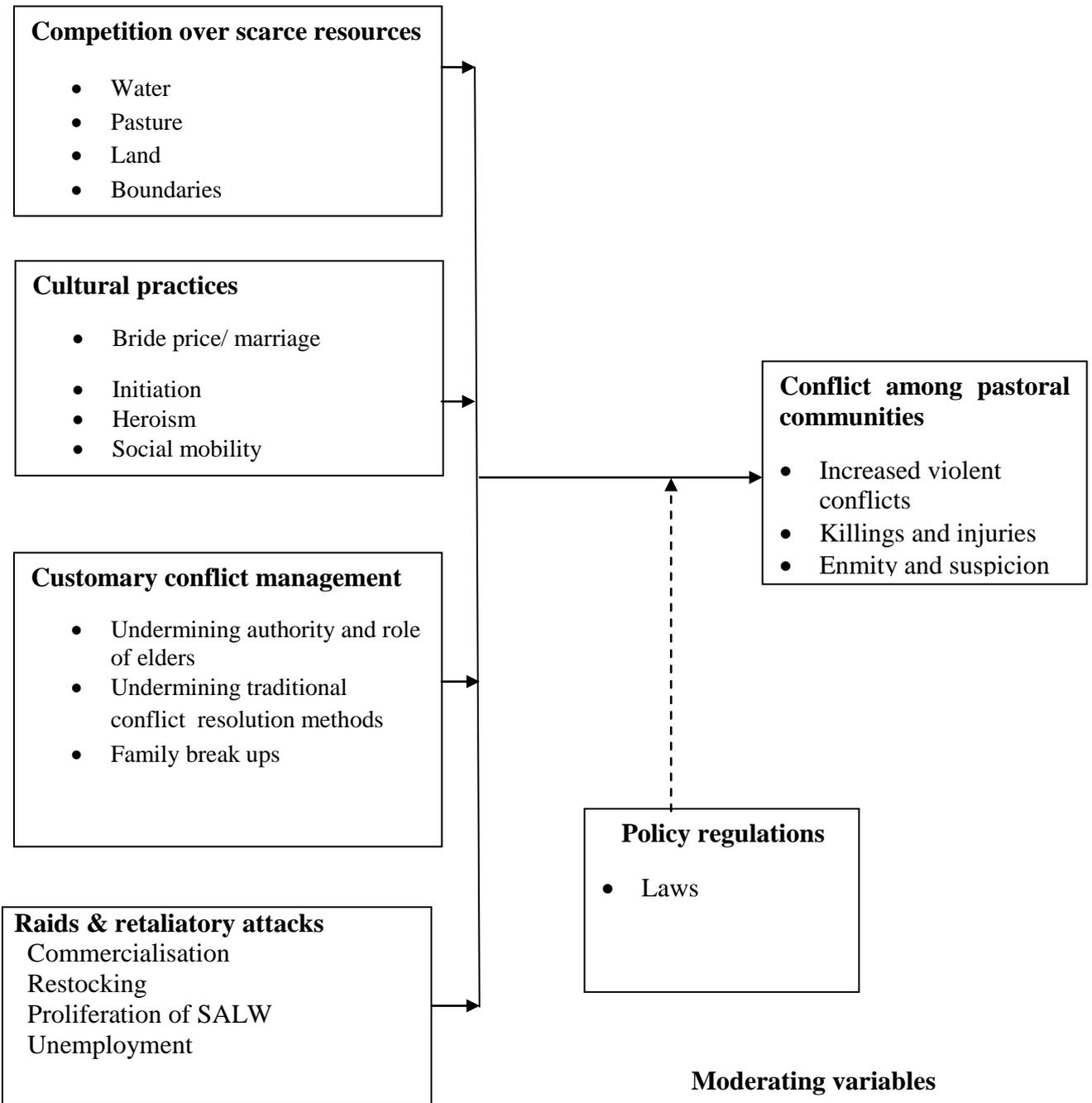


Figure 1: Presents the conceptual framework for this study

The link between independent variables of the study and dependent variable and how they are moderated by laws are shown in this conceptual framework. In the study, the conceptual framework as summarised in figure 1, shows how variables interact and affect each other. The independent variables such as competition over scarce resources, livestock raids, decline in traditional conflict management and culture have a direct influence on conflict among pastoral communities. The conceptual framework also suggests that laws influence moderate conflicts among pastoral communities.

2.8 Research gap

The literature reviewed shows that previous researches on conflict among pastoral communities by Greiner (2012), Kitpuru (2010) and Boing & Osterle (2007) have been majorly conducted outside Baringo South sub - County. Considering views of previous studies and surveys, failure to address pertinent issues causing conflicts may negatively affect the society such as loss of lives and livestock leading intensified and endless cycle of violent conflicts. Therefore, this study seeks to bridge the information hiatus by investigating factors contributing to conflicts among pastoral communities in South Sub- County.

Table 2.1 Research gap

Author	Title	Findings	Research gap
Masinde et al. 2004	Indigenous Democracy: Traditional Conflict solution mechanisms	Using traditional early warning systems and negotiations to avert violent conflicts	The study looked at the conflict solution mechanisms leaving out the factors that contribute to conflict
Lind J. 2006.	Supporting pastoralists livelihoods in Eastern Africa through peace building	Powerful and well-connected business men and politicians are involved in the raiding among pastoralist where they supply morans will illicit fire arms	It is true that raids are done for commercial purposes and aided by the proliferation of illegal weapons, this study leaves out other pertinent causes of conflict like cultural, competition over resources and customary conflict management
Bolling et al. 2007	We turned our enemies into Baboons: Warfare, Ritual and Pastoral Identity among the Pokot of Northern Kenya	Conflict arises from social and cultural desire to amass wealth as well as the praise, heroism and social mobility.	Although this study lends credence to the factors contributing to violent conflict, it was conducted outside the Baringo South Sub County and therefore a similar research to corroborate the same findings
Grener C. 2012	Unexpected consequences: Wildlife conservation and Territorial conflict	The rapid increase in population has put stress on land which triggers violence	The study has majored on competition over resources and has left out other factors such

	in Northern Kenya, Human Ecology	among pastoralist communities	as cultural practices, raids and retaliatory attacks and customary conflict management
Leff J. 2009	Pastoralists at war: Violence and security in the Kenya – Sudan- Uganda- border region.	Inadequate grazing fields and water points have led to escalation of violence among competition pastoral communities in East Africa.	This study complements the findings of my study but does not include cultural practices and customary conflict management as causes of conflict.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The methods that were used to conduct the study are described in this chapter. It presents the step by step procedure followed to determine the factors contributing to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub- County. It contains the research design, target population, sample description and sampling procedure, research instrument description, data collection procedure, techniques for the analysis of data and ethical consideration.

3.2. Research design

Mugenda (2008), defines research design as a complete explanation showing the procedure for the research. The research design contains detailed information on how the instruments were used and the method of analysing that was used. This study used descriptive survey design to determine the factors contributing to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo County. Descriptive survey design is best used when assessing facts, attitudes and opinions about a phenomenon it its current undertaking.

3.3. Target Population

In any study, a group of persons or objects have to form the main focus of scientific study (Ogula, 2007). This study targeted all the 100 Moran group leaders, 13 chiefs and 82 head village elders in the Baringo South Sub County totalling to 195. The Moran group leaders were chosen since they are the ones who lead their members in attacks and raids while the head village elders and chiefs are believed to be knowledgeable of the cultural practices and the nature of conflicts in the community.

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Procedure

Sample size and the sampling procedure for this are presented in this part.

3.4.1 Sample size

Gay & Delhi (1992) proposes that a sample for research is dependent on the type of the research done. They further propose that a sample size of 10% would just suffice a descriptive research and a smaller population would require 30% of the targeted population. This study therefore considered 30% of the targeted population. The sample size for the research is presented in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 shows the sample size for respondents

Respondents' strata	Target population	Sample size
Moran leaders	100	30
Village elders	82	25
Chiefs	13	4
Total	195	59

3.4.2 Sample procedure

The researcher used purposive sampling to classify the group of the ethnic community of the respondents. Snowballing sample procedure was used in the study to identify a few Moran leaders who then helped in identifying the rest of the leaders. The community leaders were also recruited in the study in the same way whereby the researcher identified one leader who helped in identifying other leaders.

3.5 Data collection instruments

Those who conduct research like to use instruments that are accurate, can generalise, can clearly explain yet are cheap and easier to manage and administer (Warwick and Lininger, 1975). The data was collected using a questionnaire.

This study used a questionnaire to collect information. A questionnaire collects information from the respondents using clear questions. The questions should be easier to understand such the

respondents can answer them on their own (Bryman and Bell, 2003). It was effective since the respondents took less time to respond to the items in the questionnaire, permitted them not to reveal their identities and it was not tasking in administering them. The questionnaire was administered personally by researcher to the village elders, chiefs and Moran leaders. The questionnaire was divided into two sections, the first section gathered background information while the second gathered information on factors contributing to conflicts among the pastoral communities. The questions are structured in both close and open- ended format to elicit intended responses and allow respondents a room for any additional information relevant to the study respectively. Closed-ended questions guided the respondents in giving response while open ended helped in obtaining in depth response from the respondents.

3.6 Validity of the research documents

A research instrument valid if the information obtained from the study is an accurate representation of the study variables. The research instrument is supposed to measure the intended target. The validity of the research instruments was ensured they when reviewed by the supervisor where they found to be valid. Additionally, the respondents found the questionnaire presented to them as valid as they were able to answer the questions without a problem.

3.7 Reliability of the research instruments

Research instruments are considered reliable when the results they produce are consistent (Mulusu, 1990). Reliability of this study was established using split half method. This involved administering a test to a group of individuals then splitting the test into halves using the odd- even split method. The odd- numbered items formed one half of the test while the even-numbered items forms the other half of the test. There was correlation between the scores gave the split half the reliability estimate within acceptable measures using statistical package for social science (SPSS).

3.8 Data collection procedure

The data was collected from Moran leaders, village elders and chiefs using questionnaires. The researcher first sought a letter to introduce him to the respondents from the university a permit allowing him to conduct research from the ministry of science and technology. Permission was then sought from Baringo South Sub County administration and Education offices. He visited each of the sampled respondents and administered the questionnaire personally since it provided a good chance create a good relation with them. The participants were given relevant instructions, assured of confidentiality and given adequate time to respond to the questions. The researcher then collected the filled questionnaires for analysis.

3.9 Data analysis and procedures

The data was systematically organized to be analysed. Statistical package for social sciences was used to analyse quantitative data since it has high capacity of record keeping and data processing. The data was categorized and the information summarized to obtain the descriptive statistics in form of frequency tables and percentages. The data from the questionnaire was analyzed as per the research questions of the study.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The researcher solicited access to respondents through the county government and local administration protocols. Informed consent was secured by explaining the purpose of the study to the respondents to the respondents. An assurance was given to the respondents that the data they provide would remain confidential and were asked to remain anonymous in this study.

3.11 Operationalization of variables

The operational definitions of variables is presented in Table 3.3

Table 3.3: Operational definition of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurements	Measurement scale	Tools of analysis	Data analysis technique
To determine the contribution of Completion over resources on conflicts among pastoral communities	INDEPENDENT Completion over resources	Water Pasture Land Boundaries	Scarcity of the resources Ownership claim	Ordinal Nominal	Quantitative -Frequency -Percentages	Descriptive analysis
To assess the contribution of livestock raids on conflicts among pastoralist communities	INDEPENDENT Culture	Marriage Heroism Initiation Prestige and fame Social mobility	Treatment of the raiders Expectation on Morans	Ordinal Nominal	Quantitative -Frequency -Percentages	Descriptive analysis
To establish the contribution of customaryl conflicts management on conflicts among pastoralist communities	INDEPENDENT Traditional conflicts management	Undermining authority of elders Multiplicity of actors Erosion of customary conflict resolution Family break ups	Presence council of elders Conflict resolution methods	Ordinal Nominal	Quantitative -Frequency -Percentages	Descriptive analysis

es.						
To identify the contribution of culture on conflicts among pastoralist communities	INDEPENDENT Raids & cattle rustling	Commercialisation Restocking Proliferation of SALW Bride price	Use of raided livestock Presence of SALW	Ordinal Nominal	Quantitative -Frequency -Percentages	Descriptive analysis
	DEPENDENT Conflict among pastoral communities	Increased conflict	Fear of attacks Raids Injuries killings	Ordinal Nominal	Quantitative -Frequency Percentages	Descriptive analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 introduction

This chapter reports on the main results obtained by analysis of data, presentation, interpretation and discussions of the findings. The results are on factors contributing to conflict among the pastoral communities. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data collected from the questionnaires and organized into frequencies and percentages that were co to give emphasis on the response.

4.2 Response rate

Response rate of the respondent is presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Response rate

Respondents	Questionnaires administered	Questionnaires returned	Percentage response rate %
Chiefs, village elders and Moran leaders	59	57	96.6

Out of the 59 copies of the questionnaire administered to the respondents, 57 copies were returned thus only 2 were not returned leaving 57 questionnaires for analysis. A 50% response rate is fair enough to be analysed while 60% is appropriate and 70% response rate is very good. The study registered 96.6% response rate which was quite good for data analysis and interpretation. The researcher was therefore convinced that response rate was adequate and proceeded to analyse the data. The excellence response rate was attained because the researcher personally involved in

administering the research instrument to the Chiefs, Village elders and Moran elders in various villages within Baringo South Sub County.

4.3 Demographic information of the respondents

The data on the respondents obtained was drawn from the completed questionnaires for the Chiefs, Village elders and Moran leaders in various villages within Baringo South Sub County .The demographic data provides summary concerning the gender, age, education level and the role of the respondents in the community.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by gender

The researcher was interested in finding out the gender of the respondents and the results presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Gender distribution

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	47	82
Females	10	18
Total	57	100

(n=57)

From the Table 4.2, 82% of the respondents were males whereas 18% of the respondents were females. This shows that the study had few females than males. The reason for this is that males are more engaged in conflicts among pastoral communities than females. However, the study included the female view in the conflicts in their community.

4.3.2 Distribution of respondents by role in the community

The researcher also wanted to find out the respondents' role in the community and the results are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondent's role

Study group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Chiefs	4	7
Village elders	25	44
Morans	28	49
Total	57	100

From the Table 4.4, Chiefs were (7%), Village elders were (44%) while Morans were (49%). The role of the respondents was of interest to the study since the chiefs are at the core of almost every activity in the community. They are involved in identifying and resolving conflicts. The village elders are the custodians of cultural practices and laws in the community. With their powers, they promote peace or conflict among the pastoral communities. The Morans are mostly engaged in the violent conflicts such as cattle rustling and counter attack. The researcher felt contended that the study participants had equal representation in their respective population size in their areas to enable the study get valid and relevant information as regard the study questions.

4.3.4 Age distribution of the respondents

The researcher was interested in the age distribution of the respondents and the results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Age of the respondents

Demographic factors	Variable	frequency	Percentage (%)
Age in years	15-25	17	30
	26-35	15	26
	36-45	10	18
	46 and above	15	26

From the Table 4.3, majority (30%) of the participants were aged between 15-35 years followed by those aged between 26 to 35 years and above 46 years (26%). Respondents aged 36-45 years were 18%. Apart from a few respondents who were aged 15 and 25, it appeared that majority of them were aged between 30 and 39. This was a good indication that they provided relevant responses to items in the questionnaire since people tend to be more experienced as they age. Age of the respondents was of interest to the study because older residents who have been in the region for long have interacted with many people and have witnessed violence emanating from pastoralism.

4.3.3 Distribution of respondents by academic qualification

Academic qualification of the respondents may determine their understanding of socio-economic factors contributing to conflict among pastoral communities as well as give a glimpse on the cause of violent conflicts. The study wanted to find out the education achieved by the respondents and the results presented in Table 4.5

Table 4.4: Attained education level

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Post graduate		0
degree	3	5
Diploma	9	16
Form 4	7	12
Below form 4	29	51
No education	9	16
Total	57	100

From the Table 4.3, 84% of the respondents in the study had acquired formal education albeit to academic levels. However, a majority had only basic acquired formal education. A small number (16%) had no formal education, (51%) of the respondents had below form 4 education, (12%) of the respondents had acquired education up to the form four level, 16% of the respondents had Diploma, 5% had Degree while none of the respondents had any post graduate education. The chiefs, elders and Morans are the most important individuals in the pastoral community. They are involved in every aspect of the community and therefore have witnessed or are involved in conflicts hence their level of education. The study noted that the majority had acquired some levels of formal education that enabled them understand the conflict that occur in their community and thus would be able to comprehend and provide the relevant information on factors contributing conflict among pastoral communities.

4.4 Competition over resources and conflict

The study's first objective was to determine the contribution of competition over resources on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. In order to achieve this, the Chiefs, village elders and Morans, were asked to respond to a number of questions. The responses are shown in the Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Competition over resources and conflict

Response	Strongly agree (%)	Agree F (%)	Neutral F (%)	Disagree F (%)	Strongly disagree F (%)	Total %
Conflict over shared water points with other groups or communities	19(33)	22(39)	3(5)	6(11)	7(12)	100
Enough grazing points for the livestock	24(42)	18(32)	2(4)	10(8)	3(5)	100
Land disputes between groups or communities in your area	14(25)	16(28)	5(9)	12(21)	10(18)	100
Boundary dispute among pastoral communities	33(58)	7(12)	0	7(12)	10(18)	100

First, the study sought to find out whether there has been any conflict over the shared water points with other groups or communities. From Table 4.12, 33% of the respondent indicated that they strongly agreed while 39% agreed, 39% disagreed, 12% strongly agreed while only 5% remained neutral. This means that the violent conflict witnessed in the area is partly due to the shared water points such as the point between Ilchamus and Tugen. This is supported by Leff (2009) who notes

that the The water and pastures resources have greatly reduced thus contributing the escalation of violence livestock keeping communities that compete for them in East Africa. During drought, the herders are forced to relocate to other places to look for pastures for their livestock where they have to fight it out with the others who graze theirs animals in such pastures. Shared grazing fields such like Lonyeki, Amaya and Kurkur which settings are for rifts and due to high incidences of conflict, they have been declared “no man’s land” (Leff, 2009)

The researcher also sought to establish whether respondents have enough grazing field points for their livestock. From Table 4.12, 3 (5) % of the respondents indicated that they strongly disagreed, 10 (18) disagreed, 2 (4) % were undecided with 18 (32)% agreeing while 24 (42)% strongly agreed. The findings point to the inadequate grazing points as contributing to conflicts in Baringo South Sub - County. This is in line with Leff (2009) assertion that records that common grazing grounds such as Lonyeki, Amaya and Kurkur in herders from different communities use during periods of droughts have become major sources of conflict.

The researcher sought to find out whether land disputes between communities have led to conflicts in the area. From Table 4.12, 10 (18)% of the respondents indicated that they strongly disagreed, 12 (21)% disagreed, 5 (9)% were undecided with 16 (28)% agreeing while 14 (25)% strongly agreeing. The results points out that there are land disputes especially between Tugen and Pokot and Samburu and Pokot. This caused conflict between the pastoral communities as they do not respect the colonial boundaries. The findings concur with Greiner (2012), who posits that the Eltungai conservancy in Samburu District has been at the center of violent conflict between Pokot and Samburu. The rivalry is brought about by the contest for the land around Amaya with both parties laying claim to it. The Samburu community claims that the land is communally theirs while the members have been living there for a long time. It is important to note that the rising

population has put stress on land which has become recipe for inter-ethnic tension and violence as manifested in Amaya between the Samburu and the Pokot.

The researcher sought to find out whether boundary disputes between communities have led to conflicts in the area. From Table 4.12, 33 (58)% of the respondents indicated that they strongly agreed, 7 (12)% agreed, 7 (12)% disagreed while 10 (18)% strongly disagreed. The study revealed the existence of rampant conflicts between pastoral communities who do not respect the colonial boundaries..

4.5 Cultural practices and conflict among pastoral communities

This study’s second objective was to identify the contribution of cultural practices on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The responses were asked to respond to a number of questions. The responses were as shown in the Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Cultural practices and conflict among pastoral communities

Response	Strongly agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Total %
The desire for bride price for marriage prompt the youth to engage in cattle rustling	28(49)	16(28)	0	7(12)	6(11)	100
Prominent cattle raiders are accorded any role by their community	19(33)	17(30)	2(4)	12(21)	7(12)	100
Successful livestock raiders treated by their community	25(44)	17(30)	5(9)	7(12)	3(5)	100

The respondents were asked whether the desire for bride price for marriage prompt the youth to engage in cattle rustling

Table 4.8 shows that a majority of the 28 (49%) of the interviewed respondents strongly agreed that the desire for bride price for marriage prompt the youth to engage in cattle rustling while 16 (28%) agreed to it. However, 7 (12%) disagreed, none was neutral while 6 (11%) strongly disagreed. These findings concur with what Bolling & Osterle (2007) observed that cattle raiding are mainly done due desire to fulfil the cultural urge to acquire dowry for marriage as part of culture.

The respondents were also asked whether prominent cattle raiders are accorded any role by their community. Table 4.8 shows that the majority 19 (33%) of the interviewed respondents strongly agreed that the desire for bride price for marriage prompt the youth to engage in cattle rustling while 17 (30%) agreed to it. However, 12 (21%) disagreed, 2 (4%) were neutral while 7 (12%) strongly disagreed.

The study also sought to find out whether Successful livestock raiders treated by their community on their return raiding expedience. From Table 4.12, 3 (5%) of the respondents indicated that they strongly disagreed, 7 (12%) disagreed, 5 (9% were undecided with 17 (30%) agreeing while 25 (44%) strongly agreeing.

4.6. Customary conflict management and conflicts

Third objective of the study sought to identify erosion of *customary conflict management* conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The responses by respondents on a number of items are shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Customary conflict management and conflicts

Response	Strongly agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Total %
The youth undermine the role of elders in sanctioning conflicts	16(28)	18(32)	7(12)	9(16)	7(12)	100
Undermining the of traditional conflict management methods contribute to rampant violent conflicts	20(35)	12(12)	2(4)	14(25)	9(16)	100
The break-up of close knit family contribute to the decline of traditional conflict management	11(19)	15(26)	6(11)	9(16)	6(11)	100

The study sought to establish whether undermining of traditional conflict management methods contribute to rampant violent conflicts. From Table 4.10, 12% of the respondent indicated that they strongly agree with the statement while 16% of the respondents disagreed, 12% were undecided with 32% agreeing while 28% strongly agreed. The results reveal that the decline in hitherto strong traditional conflict management methods has contributed to increase in violent conflict. This agrees with Hardley (1997), who found out that the indigenous mechanisms are not considered important for managing resources any more due to increase in individualism and privatization of

land which was a shared property. The findings are also in line with Leff (2009), whose study revealed that the highly growing number of people and the erratic weather weakened customary institutions to manage issues hitherto used by the pastoralists. The decline of the customary traditional governance institutions among the pastoralist communities has reduced the ability to control conflicts effectively which has made the conflicts to intensify. This decline has reduced their capability to manage conflicts effectively which has made the conflicts to intensify. The position of eldership is now attainable by wealth and the youth are doing everything possible to achieve it including acquiring wealth through raiding

The researcher sought to establish whether the youth undermine the role of elders in sanctioning conflicts. From Table 4.10, 16% of the respondent indicated that they strongly agree with statement while 25% of the respondents disagreed, 4% were undecided with 21% agreeing while 35% strongly agreed. This implies that the youth sometimes overlook the advice of the elders in sanctioning wars.

The researcher sought to establish whether the break-up of close knit family contribute to the decline of traditional conflict management. From Table 4.10, 11% of the respondent indicated that they strongly agreed with the statement while 16% of the respondents disagreed, 11% were undecided with 26% agreeing while 11% strongly agreed. This means that the decline in traditional conflict management has is partly to be blamed on the break- up of family units.

4.4.4 Raids, retaliatory attacks and conflict

The study's fourth objective sought to find out the contribution of raids and retaliatory attacks on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The responses from the items given are presented in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Raids, retaliatory attacks and conflict

Response	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly	Total
on likely scale	agree %	%	%	%	Agree%	%
Cattle rustling is mainly for accumulation of wealth	29(47)	16(28)	7(12)	9(16)	7(12)	100
Availability of small arms and light weapons has intensified violent conflicts in the area.	15(26)	25(44)	2(4)	7(12)	8(14)	100
Revenge attitude propels violent conflicts in the area	23(40)	9(16)	5(9)	8(14)	12(21)	100

First, the study sought to establish whether cattle rustling are mainly for accumulation of wealth. From Table 4.10, 5% of the respondent indicated that they strongly disagreed with the statement while 4% of the respondents disagreed, 12% were undecided with 28% agreeing while 47% strongly agreed. The results reveal that the cattle rustlers mainly engage in raiding for personal gain. This agrees with Lind (2006), whose study found out the violent conflicts in the Northern Kenya is sustained by powerful and well-connected business men and politicians who supply illegal firearms the raiders in exchange of the raided livestock for commercial purposes. The weapons are brought as far as South Suda, Northern Uganda, Ethopia and Somalia.

The researcher sought to find out whether availability of small arms and light weapons has intensified violent conflicts in the area. From Table 4.10, 14% of the respondent indicated that they strongly agreed with the statement while 12% of the respondents disagreed, 4% were undecided with 44% agreeing while 26% strongly agreed. This means that the proliferation of illicit weapons has intensified violent conflicts in the area. This concurs with Philips (2000) that the illegal weapons that are used to carry out raids in the Northern Kenya mainly come from the neighbouring countries. The increase of illicit weapons has become a threat to security and is beginning to only to affect the Northern region but the entire country.

The study sought to establish revenge attitude propels violent conflicts in the area. From Table 4.10, 21% of the respondent indicated that that they strongly agreed with the statement while 14% of the respondents disagreed, 9% were undecided with 16% agreeing while 40% strongly agreeing. The study revealed that the impulse to retaliate is often at the center of conflicts in the area. This confirms the report by Kenya Human Rights Commission which indicates that the attacks and revenge by the communities have been witnessed for so long. The retaliatory attacks are usually in revenge to previous raids and this is the root cause of violent attacks among the Turkana, Pokot and Samburu communities. This kind of attack is found among the pastoral communities in Kenya mainly because of the reluctance by the government to respond to cattle raids.

5.3 Discussions of the findings

This section discusses the findings of factors that contribute to conflict among pastoral communities.

The study established that the competition the available resources cause conflict. I agree with findings that the violent conflict witnessed in the area is partly due to the shared water points and pastures such as the point between Ilchamus and Tugen. The results points out that there are land

disputes especially between Tugen and Pokot and Samburu and Pokot. The findings are supported by Leff (2009) who argues that conflicts arise between the pastoral communities as they do not respect the colonial boundaries. The water and pastures resources have greatly reduced thus contributing the escalation of violence livestock keeping communities that compete for them in East Africa. During drought, the herders are forced to relocate to other places to look for pastures for their livestock where they have to fight it out with the others who graze their animals in such pastures. Shared grazing fields such like Lonyeki, Amaya and Kurkur which settings are for rifts and due to high incidences of conflict, they have been declared “no man’s land” The findings also concur with Greiner (2012), who posits that the Eltungai conservancy in Samburu District has been at the center of violent conflict between Pokot and Samburu. The rivalry is brought about by the contest for the land around Amaya with both parties laying claim to it. The Samburu community claims that the land is communally theirs while the members have been living there for a long time. It is important to note that the rising population has put stress on land which has become recipe for inter-ethnic tension and violence as manifested in Amaya between the Samburu and the Pokot. The results points out that there are land disputes especially between Tugen and Pokot and Samburu and Pokot. This caused conflict between the pastoral communities as they do not respect the colonial boundaries.

The findings also concur with Greiner (2012), who posits that the rapidly growing population puts a lot of pressure on land thus increasing inter-ethnic tension as manifested among the Pokot in Amaya where a few Pokot guards employed at Eltungai Conservancy faced opposition from within for collaborating with the Samburu over the disputed area between the communities.

The study identified the contribution of cultural practices on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub – County. Specifically, the desire for bride price for marriage prompts the youth to engage in cattle rustling and the praise and heroism accorded the successful raiders on their return

from raids. These findings concur with what Bolling & Osterle (2007) observed that cattle raiding are mainly done due desire to fulfill the cultural urge to acquire dowry for marriage as part of culture.

The study found out that the erosion of customary conflict management contributes to conflicts among the pastoralist communities in Baringo South Sub – County. It was found out that traditional conflict management methods were being undermined or ignored and this allowed rampant violent conflicts to increase. This agrees with Hardley (1997), who found out that the indigeneous mechanisms are not considered important for managing resources any more due to increase in individualism and privatization of land which was a shared property. The findings are also in line with Leff (2009), whose study revealed that the highly growing number of people and the erratic weather weakened customary institutions to manage issues hitherto used by the pastoralists. This decline has reduced their capability to manage conflicts effectively which has made the conflicts to intensify. The position of eldership is now attainable by wealth and the youth are doing everything possible to achieve it including acquiring wealth through raiding.

The study also revealed that the youth undermine the role of elders in sanctioning conflicts and break-up of close knit family contribute to the decline of traditional conflict management have given room for conflicts to thrive.

The study also found that raids and retaliatory attacks contribute to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub – County. The results reveal that the cattle rustlers mainly engage in raiding for personal gain. This agrees with Lind (2006), whose study found out the violent conflicts in the Northern Kenya is sustained by powerful and well-connected business men and politicians who supply illegal firearms the raiders in exchange of the raided livestock for commercial purposes. The weapons are brought as far as South Suda, Northern Uganda, Ethiopia

and Somalia. In addition, the proliferation of illicit weapons has intensified violent conflicts in the area. This concurs with Philips (2000) that the illegal weapons that are used to carry out raids in the Northern Kenya mainly come from the neighbouring countries. The increase of illicit weapons has become a threat to security and is beginning to not only affect the Northern region but the entire country. The study also revealed that the impulse to retaliate is often at the center of conflicts in the area. This confirms the report by Kenya Human Rights Commission which indicates that the attacks and revenge by the communities have been witnessed for so long. The retaliatory attacks are usually in revenge to previous raids and this is the root cause of violent attacks among the Turkana, Pokot and Samburu communities. This kind of attack is found among the pastoral communities in Kenya mainly because of the reluctance by the government to respond to cattle raids.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This part contains the summary of the findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations arrived at. The purpose of this study was to investigate factors contributing conflict among pastoral communities: The case of Baringo South Sub - County. This chapter also gives suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This part presents the findings from study on the factors contributing to conflict among the pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County.

There was a response rate of 57 out of the 59 questionnaires distributed to the chiefs, Morans and the village elders in Baringo South Sub - County which is a response rate of 96.6%. The study had a response from 82% males and 10% females. The males large number could be attributed to fact that they are directly involved in violent conflicts in the area. The study respondents comprised 7% chiefs, 44% Village elders and 28% Morans. This boosted the aspect of reliability of the information as the group had vast knowledge in violent conflicts in the area. It also emerged that apart from 16% of the respondents, the majority (84%) had some basic education and that the majority are aged between 30 to 39 years. This revealed that most of the respondents had witnessed the violent conflicts in the area.

This study sought to determine the contribution of competition over resources on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County, assess the contribution of raids and retaliatory attacks on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County, establish contribution of decline in traditional conflicts management on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County and to identify the contribution of cultural practices on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South sub -county.

The first objective of the study was to the contribution of competition over resources resources on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The study found out that scramble for resources resources contributes to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. This was supported by chiefs, Morans and village elders who strongly agreed and a majority of them who altogether agreed.

The second objective of the study was to identify the contribution of cultural practices on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The study findings revealed that cultural practices contributed conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. This was supported by a majority of the respondents in every category whereby 49% of them strongly agreed to it while, 28% of them agreed.

The third objective of the study was to establish the contribution of traditional conflicts management on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. With respect to this objective, the study found out that erosion of traditional conflicts management contributes to conflicts in Baringo South Sub - County. This was supported by 28% of the respondents who agreed and 48% Morans, village elders and chiefs who strongly agreed. However, the study noted that the raiders and attackers did this for their personal gain.

The fourth objective of the study was to assess the contribution of raids and retaliatory attacks on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. The study findings also revealed that raids and retaliatory attacks contributed to conflicts in Baringo South Sub - County. This was evident after a greatest percentage of chiefs, Morans and village elders agreed to it. To support this further, in each category of respondents, there was significant percentage of respondents who strongly agreed to this finding.

5.4 Conclusions

Based on the findings of this research the following conclusions were made:

With respect to the first objective, it was concluded that scramble for resources contributes to conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. This was supported by 33% of the respondents who strongly agreed while the other 39% agreed to it.

With regards to the second objective, it was concluded that raids and retaliatory attacks contributed to conflicts in Baringo South Sub - County. This was evident after a higher percentage of the respondents agreed to items asked in this section. To support this further, in each category of respondents, there was significant percentage of respondents who strongly agreed to this finding.

From the research findings, it can also be concluded that traditional conflicts management contributes to conflicts in Baringo South Sub - County. This was evident after a higher percentage of the respondents agreed to items asked in this section. To support this further, in each category of respondents, there was significant percentage of respondents who strongly agreed to this finding.

Cultural practices contributed conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. This conclusion was arrived at after a higher percentage of the respondents agreed to items asked in this section. To support this further, in each category of respondents, there was significant percentage of respondents who strongly agreed to this finding

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

It is evident that factors contribute to conflict among the pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub - County. In order to reduce this, the researcher recommended the following:

1. The stakeholders from the community including the national and the county government should assist in provision of the resources which are vital for their livelihoods such drill water

points, solve land issues, and encourage the pastoralists to keep adequate number of livestock which can be sustained by the grazing pastures.

2. There is need to educate the pastoral communities to embrace peaceful coexistence with each other to reduce raids and counter attack.
3. The traditional conflict management practices from the communities should be integrated into conflict resolutions as this could help minimise the violent conflicts among these pastoral communities.
4. The communities should be sensitized against bad cultural practices which promote violent conflicts and be provided with alternative for appreciating ones achievement such as sports.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Study

In the course of this study, certain areas were identified which need further investigations. The following areas were suggested for further research:

1. There is need to conduct research on the influence of elders role on conflict resolution in Baringo South Sub - County.
2. More studies should be done in other parts of the country (Kenya) to validate the current findings.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

KIPNG'OK D. LIMO

REG. NO. L51/61232/2013

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 76,

KABARNET

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CONFLICT AMONG PASTORAL COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF BARINGO SOUTH SUB - COUNTY, KENYA.

I am a student of MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE EDUCATION at the UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI conducting research on the above-cited topic. I would like to request for your participation in filling in the questionnaire correctly and to the best of your knowledge. Be assured that the information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and purposely for academics.

Yours faithfully,

KIPNG'OK D. LIMO

Appendix II: Questionnaire

This questionnaire is designed to seek information on factors influencing conflict among pastoral communities. It has four sections; A, B, C and D. Kindly complete as honestly and objectively as possible. The information is only for academic purposes and will be treated as confidential.

Please tick (√) where appropriate or fill in the required information on the spaces provided.

Section A: Background information

- 1) Indicate your gender: male () female ()
- 2) What is your academic qualification? Below F4 () F4 () Diploma () Degree () Post Graduate () other(s) Specify
- 3) What is your age? 15- 25 years () 26 – 35 years () 36 – 45 years () 48 years and above
- 4) What is your role in the community? Moran () Village elder () Chief ()

Section B: Factors and conflicts among pastoral communities

Competition over scarce resources and conflicts

Item	Response	Instruction
The shared water points with other groups or communities contribute to conflict in the area	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
Do you have enough grazing field points for your livestock?	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
Are there any land disputes between groups or communities in your area?	A SD..... U.....	Tick appropriately

	D	
	SA	
Has there been any boundary dispute among pastoral communities	A	Tick appropriately
	SD.....	
	U.....	
	D	
	SA	

Culture practices and conflict

Item	Response	Instruction
Does the desire for bride price for marriage prompt the youth to engage in cattle rustling	A	Tick appropriately
	SD.....	
	U.....	
	D	
	SA	
Successful livestock raiders are given special treatment by their community on their return	A	Tick appropriately
	SD.....	
	U.....	
	D	
	SA	
Prominent cattle raiders are accorded role(s) by their community.	A	Tick appropriately
	SD.....	
	U.....	
	D	
	SA	

Conflict management and conflict

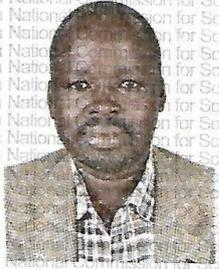
Item	Response	Instruction
Do the youth undermine the role of the elders in sanctioning conflicts	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
Erosion of traditional conflict management has contributed rampant violent conflicts.	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
We blame the break-up of close knit family for the decline of traditional conflict management.	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately

Raids, retaliatory attacks and conflicts

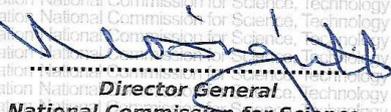
Item	Response	Instruction
Do the youth undermine the role of the elders in sanctioning conflicts	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
Erosion of traditional conflict management has contributed rampant violent conflicts.	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately
We blame the break-up of close knit family for the decline of traditional conflict management.	A SD..... U..... D SA	Tick appropriately

APPENDIX III: Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: **Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/82357/14948**
MR. DANIEL LIMO KIPNGOK **Date Of Issue : 22nd November,2016**
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 603-30400 **Fee Received :Ksh 1000**
Kabarnet,has been permitted to
conduct research in Baringo County
on the topic: SOCIO-ECONOMIC
FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CONFLICT
AMONG THE PASTORAL COMMUNITIES:
A CASE STUDY OF BARINGO SOUTH SUB
COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA
for the period ending:
22nd November,2017



Applicant's Signature


Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

APPENDIX IV: Research Authorisation Letter



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

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when replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/16/82357/14948**

Date: **22nd November, 2016**

Daniel Limo Kipng'ok
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Socio-economic factors contributing to conflict among the pastoral communities: A case study of Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County, Kenya,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Baringo County** for the period ending **22nd November, 2017**.

You are advised to report to the **County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Baringo County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR. M. K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Baringo County.

The County Director of Education
Baringo County.