FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION: THE CASE OF PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN GILGIL, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

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A Research Report in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Peace Education of the University of Nairobi

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DECLARATION

This research report is my original work and has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree or any other award.

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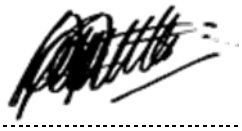
Declaration by Supervisors

This research report has been submitted for examination with our approval as University Supervisors.



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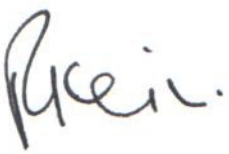

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my daughter Zamzam Mohamed and wife Safiya for their unwavering support and encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organization
FDG	Focused Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
TJRC	Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations

ABSTRACT

Peace and stability among different communities in a country have an important bearing on social economic development of a nation. Most African countries have majority of their citizen living in extreme poverty despite being blessed with rich mineral deposits and other natural resources. The study identified the factors that influence conflict resolutions among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county of Nakuru county, Kenya. The purpose of study is to seek and understand factors which influence inter communal conflict resolutions. The objectives of the research are to determine how administrative structures, resource distribution, social cultural factors and leadership influence inter communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil. It is the backdrop of important facts that peace and stability among different communities in a country have an important bearing on social economic development of a nation. Wars have negative effect of discouraging investments for economic growth in an area. The two communities Maasai and kikuyu communities have had the cycles of peace followed by heightened animosities that are a concern to the local administrators. The significance of this study was to benefit different stakeholders where communities in conflict would thereafter on assimilation of this study live in cohesiveness for they would understand the dynamics and usefulness of living in harmony. The research design is descriptive with the target population of 64,623 comprising of agriculturist and pastoralist. A sample of 382 respondents was selected from the four wards of Gilgil constituency. Focus group discussions and interview correspondents were used to collect the required analysis. Primary data was gathered by the use of questionaries' that was piloted to determine its reliability and validity prior to being administered to the respondents. This study employed the use of statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) for data analysis. Further it underscored the use of tables, figures, charts and graphs in data presentation. The study benefits communities in conflict, truth, justice and reconciliation commission, policy makers and researchers in understanding the dynamics and usefulness of living in peace and harmony.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Peace and stability go hand in hand with economic growth and development in any community in the world. Where countries or communities are at war, hardly any meaningful development can be achieved. Wars discourage investment, waste resources and more importantly break the peoples will in wanting to do anything for the greater good of other members of the society (Dupasquire and Osakwe, 2006). History offers an important study reference of the World War I and II where millions worth of goods and revenue were destroyed by enemy battalions, not counting the human resources factor. Billions more could have been lost in sabotage infrastructure such as transport networks and collapsed building. President Assad's regime in Syria is another example on the effect of war on stability and development agenda of a society. The over four years war has been seen where the country lose its investments appeal and has since slump back decades behind in development. This war bears close similarity with findings by Kim and Conceicao (2010) in highlighting the negative consequences of war in a community/country.

Taking a regional perspective, African countries like Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic are heavily endowed with mineral resources like oil, gold, diamond and rich fertile arable land with favorable equatorial climates. However, these countries have some of the highest proportions of people living in extreme poverty and whose livelihood depends entirely on donor aid (Akresh, Lucchetti and Thirumurthy, 2012). Rwanda and Burundi were involved in genocide war back in 1994 (Noack, 2012). Rwanda was able to bounce back from once a broken nation at its knees to establish itself as a fast developing economic hub to reckon within East African (Heshmati 2016). This is because the people of Rwanda made a solemn vow to maintain peace and build their nation. In contrast, Burundi has never been able to recover from the 1994 spell over genocide from Rwanda, mainly because of endless infighting among its citizens.

Kenya faces a somewhat a similar scenario with rich mineral resources like titanium, coal, soda ash, human resource and recently the discovery of oil in Turkana. However only a small portion of the country can be said to be really developed with economic empowerment mainly being confined to its major town and cities (Rodriguez, 2010). Small groups especially in the marginalized area constantly experience inter clan clashes among the neighboring

communities which discourage development in addition to destruction of life, property and infrastructure (Goldman, 2014). Cattle rustling in the North of Kenya for example have crippled economic development with the areas like west Pokot, Baringo and parts of Turkana requiring armed government escort to be accessed because of the constant inter- communal conflict. It is worth noting that local leadership with several politicians being accused of fueling or funding bandits (Bolling 2007).

Inter-communal conflict dates back to pre-colonial times with communities clashing over resources. Examples of such clashes would be the fight for prime grazing grounds and watering areas among pastoral communities that usually pitied Maasai Morans against Kalenjin or Kisii warriors. The conflict were also common even within communities. Some of the traditional fight for scares natural resources (Goldstone, 2018) among communities has sadly been extended into modern day society like the frequent clashes among Pokot, Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet of Kenya and Karamajong in Uganda. Inter-communal conflict Gilgil region is no different between agricultural and pastoral communities which have always been about resources especially during dry spells. However, while most communal clashes have a resource background, some fight were simply meant to show superiority and expand kingdom power and land by forcing the captured to work as slaves for the winning communities.

Gilgil sub-county in Nakuru County has seen cycles of peace heightened animosities and even clashes among pastoral and agricultural communities. This is sometimes characterized by bloody clashes as the two communities fight for scares resources. Mbegi, Langalanga, Kigogo and Nagum in particular experience conflict during prolonged dry spells when resources are scarce as have been discussed by Goldstone (2018). Pastoral communities and their practices are under severe pressure, and are not in themselves responsible for many of the conflicts in which they become involved. Pressure on access to land and water have increased competition for scarce resources, bringing pastoralist communities into constant friction with other users including agriculturalists and ranchers. Long-distance nomadic movements of people, with their herds, intrinsically add to the challenges of establishing understandings and conflict prevention arrangements between the different communities that are obliged to share scarce resources. Recent droughts have made matters worse. Not only pastoralists had to compete for scarce resources, the asset base of their livelihoods has been seriously eroded. Some will not recover and will become known as the “cattle-less pastoralists”, a poorer and more vulnerable group within an already marginalized group. The

Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative was launched as a follow-up to a high-level consultation organized by the European Union on June 2012 in Brussels. In response to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, the initiative aims to promote greater resilience among vulnerable populations by creating greater synergy between emergency actions and between long-term strategies. The objectives of the strategy aim at addressing the root causes of food crises. In line with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the global alliance puts emphasis on donor co-ordination and the building of synergy in order to foster effective and collective action for sustainable food security.

The African Union estimates there are around 268 million pastoralists in Africa covering almost 40% of the continent (Union, 2013). They are defined "by a high reliance on livestock as a source of economic and social wellbeing, and various types of strategic mobility to access water and grazing resources in areas of high rainfall variability". The Horn of Africa contains the largest population of pastoralists in the world. Pastoralist communities in the region are nomadic, live primarily in arid or semi-arid areas, and depend for their livelihood on livestock – cattle, sheep, goats and camels. They rely on access to water and pasture land. Such resources are scarce and under increasing pressure. They must be shared with ranchers, farmers and wildlife, as well as with the needs of the urban communities.

Disputes over land rights are common among pastoralists' groups and also between pastoralists and sedentary cultivators. Climate change and increasing demographic pressure are aggravating factors. In the absence of proper land rights, pastoralists' grazing areas are also often considered as vacant land available to be sold or leased to private investors. In Nigeria for instance, the pastoralists–farmers conflicts have a long history, as they are often linked to competition for natural resources like pasture and water. In 2012 the European Commission developed a new approach for the Horn of Africa - Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE). The aim of the initiative is to break the vicious cycle of crises in the region. In the framework of SHARE, the European Commission has been investing more than €270 million in supporting recovery from the last drought in the Horn of Africa through close cooperation between humanitarian aid and long-term development (Henökl and Webersik, 2014). Its framework is also working to strengthen the countries' and population's resilience to future crisis.

Implicated in the understanding of land rights, the consideration of the issue ought to indicate

local information and solutions. There are several scholars in Africa who contend the need for conflict resolutions through the strategies they propose (Ancas, 2011; Bar-Tal and Rosen, 2009; Mekonnen, 2010). We are now seeing the intra conflicts in Africa, including Tanzania. The conflicts are essentially on the scramble for resources such as areas for grazing versus areas for cultivation. It is from this thrust that this study is centered. We have ignored the current state of affairs in Tanzania where most newspapers seem to indicate that there are religious conflicts hovering. We look at the claims keenly, but we also realize that maladministration can be the cause. For instance, the Maasai pastoralists in Tanzania have been affected by the establishment of national parks, with conservation now making up almost 30 percent of the country's land. "Conservation is good and it can also work with pastoralism," said Edward Loure, executive director of the Ujamaa Community Resource Team, "but do you want to turn all of Tanzania into conservation?"

Pastoral communities in Kenya are concerned with the raising of livestock, camel, goats, sheep and cattle. They move their herds in search of pasture and water which are scarce (Gakuria 2013) pastoralist's conflict. The root cause of natural resource based conflict in Kenya is resource scarcity. The communities results into conflict over use and ownership of scarce resources. Recent draught wiped out the entire Turkana community's livestock 1999-2001 increased pressure on the Turkana to raid other communities in order to restore their lost herds. Water shortage coupled with shortage of pasture sparked competition which led to conflict between rival groups (Opiyo, et al. 2015). The draught of the year 2011 in the Arid Northern Kenya depleted pasture and dried water pans in Moyale. Inter clan attack and counter attacks were triggered in Baragoi due to cattle rustling created many internally displaced familiesand unknown number of people reported dead. The internal conflicts resolution efforts have been directed to their specific problems mainly on environment by a number of stakeholders including the government, civil society organizations, religious and community based organizations.

1.1.1 National Administrative Structures and Conflict Resolutions

Administrative structures are typically hierarchical arrangements of lines of authority. It determines how the roles, powers and responsibility are assigned and how the process flows among different management levels. National Administrative organizational structures provide visual representative of how the government is organized. They can depict the exact relationship among roles and groups in an organization (Mc Culloch, 2014). At the village we

have village elders, nyumba-kumi all working under the assistant chiefs who guides them on networking and solve disputes between neighbors before it escalates to a larger group.

1.1.2 Distribution of resources and conflict resolutions

Economic factors are evidently significant divers of conflict among pastoral and agricultural communities. Land for grazing and agricultural activities is an important aspect of their livelihood. Access to resources is a legitimate issue of dispute between agricultural communities and pastoral societies. Government bias related to resources may arise if the conflict concerns an issue that is of particular strategic or economic value to central government (Boone, 2014).

1.1.3 Social cultural factors and conflict resolution

A conflict resolution by elders is based on social/cultural values, norms and beliefs and process that are understood by the community and accepted. Leaders hold supreme authority by the community and custom demands that they be given due respect and honors not only when they are present but even in absentia (Emma, 2017).

1.1.4 Leadership and conflict resolution

Conflict has been a dominant theme throughout human history and civilization. Similarly, the role of leadership in development and conflict resolution has a prominent standing to ensure continuity in the society. Therein, the role played by leaders in facilitating an amicable solution to a conflict situation is of great significance to societies, communities and countries. In Africa, nation states signify the amalgamation of different ethnic nations that live side by side to form countries (Jit, Sharma, and Kawatra, 2016). In this context, ethnic nations sharing resources and land often go into conflict with each other. Consequently, African traditions have a high regard for leadership structures and their position in the community has huge significant in the resolution of conflicts.

In African culture, conflict resolutions by elders are based on social-cultural values. The presence or advice is sought in functions. The institutions of elders are one of the crucial institutions for conflict resolutions in most African societies. Similarly, leaders can be a detriment in the resolution efforts of a conflict where their vested interests have been ignored or positions not heard. Therefore, the role of leadership is significant as it underscores the

underlying vision of a nation from the grass root level while offering a development platform for communities and people to work together.

1.1.5 Community Groups

The socialization aspect of the society breeds the organization of community groups to achieve various social, economic and development needs. Community groups therefore play an imperative role in the process of inciting conflict as well as conflict resolution. In larger contexts, community groups have developed initiatives to counter some of the influencing factors of conflict. In Kenya for example, some of the most basic community groups have a facilitator's role within the public administration. Such groups include, the nyumba-kumi groups and community peace committees that are often employed by the national government to collect security intelligence from the population. Other groups include community based organizations and religious groups that have a vested interest in growth and development of the community. As such, the groups are an important element in efforts of conflict resolution as well as development of peace initiatives essential for lasting peace.

1.1.6 Legal system and conflict resolution

Part of any governance structure is a robust legal system that influence the delivery of justice and inform on all legal matters of law enforcement. Nonetheless, one of the most contentious issues of inter-communal conflict is underscored by land disputes and resource distribution. Such cases find themselves in the legal system as individuals and communities seek the adjudication of land. In Kenya where pastoral communities often have conflict with agricultural communities over the ownership of communal land. Information asymmetries among various principals within these countries in land tenure and market systems have caused marginalization of some principals by the others. A sustained process of marginalization driven by these asymmetries has inevitably caused the disadvantaged to revolt resulting in many cases of violent clashes. The position of the legal system therefore becomes crucial in conflict resolution as a balance has to be found while generating peace agreements.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The factors driving inter-communal conflicts within local communities in Kenya broadly relate to profiteering, small arms proliferation, and access to resources. These conflict drivers are actually inherent symptoms of a much larger systemic nature to the conflict. Livestock raiding between these communities is based on an age-old custom of reciprocity. Whereas,

long ago, reciprocity was a beneficial tool for maintaining resources through institutions, the onset of colonial policies diminished access to land and decreased incentives for land-sharing arrangements. The communal nature of these conflicts means that they perpetuate polarization of the affected communities, undermine social networks and historical links. Therein, creating trans-generational animosities that undermine opportunities for development for the concerned communities while jeopardizing national integration and economy. The resulting insecurity engenders loss of opportunities for the concerned communities as resources that could be used to improve economic and social opportunities are directed at security and peace building operations, while potential partners for development are discouraged from investing in the communities (Sterzel 2012).

The practice of livestock raiding between communities such as the Turkana and Pokots, for instance, was transformed from a reciprocal tool of wealth distribution to a reciprocal vice of profiteering. Negative reciprocity was officially embedded within the system and maintained through structural change in psychological tendencies and perceptions of the 'other'. A conflict spiral and security dilemma developed in which raids dictated an escalated armed response along communal identities. The situation continues today and is cyclical in nature. There is need to study and find what really influenced the conflicts between the pastoralists and their agricultural counterparts. Dupasquire and Osakwe, (2010) observed that there was a lack of capacity on the part of local peace structures as a constraint to sustainable peace. Peace structures lacked capacity in terms of finance or logistics to effectively monitor conflict situations, to identify early warning indicators and make appropriate rapid response interventions. Local administrative structures in conflict prone areas lacked such capacity, and were thus not in a position to provide support for community based peace structures (Odhiambo 2012). In spite of recurrent conflicts in Gilgil Sub-County no study has been conducted to establish the conflict resolution strategies among agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County. This led to the current study which seeks to establish the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya. The goal is to inform mechanisms to address these challenges sufficiently in the modern times we live in and the changing environment in governance and conflict resolution.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

To establish the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study focused on the following objectives.

i. To determine the influence of the National administrative structures on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.
ii. To assess the influence of resources distribution on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.
iii. To establish the influence of social-cultural factors on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.
iv. To determine the influence of political leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

1.5 Research Questions

The research employed the following research questions:

i. How do National administrative structures influence inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county?
ii. How does distribution of resources influence inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county?
iii. How do social cultural factors influence inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county?
iv. How does political leadership influence inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research benefits different stakeholders whereby the communities in conflict would thereafter on assimilation of this study live in cohesiveness for they would understand the dynamics and usefulness of living in harmony. The government and more so the Ministry of interior benefits as being the ministry in charge of coordinating security for citizens. Maintaining peace and security is one of the major objectives of the ministry and the results and findings of this study are aimed at expounding on their applicable knowledge. The

knowledge brought on board offers a broad spectrum as reference of a point.

The commission that deals with cohesion and integration also benefits a lot from advanced philosophy of conflict resolution developed by this research. This research study and its findings and recommendations enriches their scope of reference in cultivating cohesion and integration. Further, the study provides an ideological framework on how to cultivate peace amongst conflicting communities, Truth, Justice and Reconciliation efforts of the commission. Policy makers also benefits from the study for the type of research done is real life in terms of the actualities of issues that cause conflicts to constantly keep on erupting from time to time. The policy makers can therefore apply the knowledge that is clearly established in the context of this study on issues of conflict resolution. Further, the today and future researchers also benefit highly from this study owing to the fact that knowledge keeps on advancing. Hence the need for a reference point and therefore this study offers a fertile ground for such particular references.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The research was restricted to the scope of the study which was to establish the factors affecting conflict resolutions among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County Kenya, using the case study of Gilgil Sub-County.

1.8 Assumptions of the Study

For the success of this research, it was assumed that the respondents would cooperate and be open in giving the information the researcher was seeking in terms of the factors that influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in the study area. The researcher explained to the respondents the importance of the research in order to get their co-operation. It was also assumed that the respondents would offer the support needed by the researcher to get the data. It was expected that the respondents who took part in the Piloting of research instruments would be cooperative and respond to the questioners for as long as the research requires. The study was premised on the assumption that the case study would yield adequate information leading to the attainment of the research objectives.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

The respondents feared to be victimized for sharing confidential information with the researcher. This made the respondents reluctant to share information with the researchers at

first. There was the challenge of getting information from the respondents because of the confidential nature of information the researcher was seeking. These challenges were overcome when the researcher explained that the research was for the purpose of fulfilling academic requirements and that the research was authorized by the University of Nairobi for academic reasons.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Agricultural communities as used in this study underscore ethnic groups whose major economic activities is determined by farming both at subsistence and commercial levels.

Community groups are used in this study to underscore community led organizations led by the members of the society. The groups discussed would therefore have an influence to development and administration of their area. Such groups would include nyumba-kumi groups, community based organizations and religious groups.

Conflict is used in this research to indicate a serious disagreement typically a protracted one among members of a communities or ethnic groups.

Conflict resolution is a way for two or more parties to find a peaceful solution to a disagreement amongst them. The disagreement may be personal, financial, political or emotional.

Inter-communal conflict refers to disputes that occur between competing groups within a given state or region.

Leadership in this study is used to mean individuals and persons of influence within and outside formal organization structures and communities.

National Administrative structures in this research are used to mean formal and government administrative hierarchy from the president to the local administrative officials, chiefs, assistant chiefs, village elders, peace committees and members of nyumba-kumi.

Pastoral communities are a group of pastoralists' social group whose way of life is based on pastoralist and typically nomadic. Daily life is centered upon the tending of herds and flocks.

Social-cultural factors in this research are used to underscore various tradition/ customs and religions practiced by various communities and ethnic groups.

1.11 Organization of the Proposal

Chapter one provided the background information particularly highlighting the meaning, introduction and development of factors that influence conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County. The problem statements, research questions and objectives are presented in the first chapter. Chapter Two outlined the various schools of thought that have been brought forth with regard to factors affecting conflict resolution among agricultural and pastoral communities. The research variables are discussed with references to pervious research undertaken by other researchers. Chapter Three is about the research methodology and includes the research design, study population, sample size, sampling technique, data collection tools, data analysis strategies and data presentation methods. Chapter four is about the presentation of data and results of the data collected. It underscores the distillation and analysis of primary data collected. The chapter demonstrates the analysis process of data using statistical packages for social sciences. Chapter five presents the summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses conflict resolution amongst the pastoral and agricultural communities within a conceptual framework. The conceptual framework is informed by literature on conflict resolution and management, and in particular grounded on the power and influence theory and the collaborative theory of conflict resolution. A brief review of the literature on conflict resolution in the context of local leaders and leadership strategies was presented prior to the discussion of the conceptual framework.

2.2 Conflict

Conflict is from a Latin word confliction which means striking with force. It occurs when ones action or belief are unacceptable to and are hence resisted by others. Conflict is a phenomenon that is inevitable in all human societies due to differences in interests, goals, values and aims among people. It is a common phenomenon in many regions of the world especially in dry lands which are endowed with scarce natural resources. Most conflict arises in the basic units of society such as within families, clans, villages, locations and other small units. In the complex of interrelations within our immediate settings, conflict may be caused by misunderstanding, misperception and miscommunication, difficult behaviors, unmet expectations, incompatibility of ideas, opinion and belief values, goals and interest, distract, competition over material resources coercion, intolerance, and lack of empathy (Odhiambo, 2012). In the national or global levels, they may be caused by territorial disputes, ethnic and religious animosities, ideological and power struggles, social injustices, search for statehood and market competition, unmet expectations, and incompatibility of ideas. Opinion and beliefs values, goals and interest, distrust, competition over material resources, desire for revenge, need for attention and appreciation, lack of empathy and power struggles in group situations among others (Watakilia, 2018).

2.2.1 Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as methods and process involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of a conflict and tribulation, ultimately a wide range of methods and procedures for addressing conflict exists including negotiation, mediation, arbitration, diplomacy and creative peace building (Hilker, 2011).

According to Odhiambo (2012), in attempts to address or manage conflict, communities employ different strategies for coping with loss of access to strategic resources for instance, at times the pastoralist take the risk to travel to rangelands prepared for the prospects of violence especially during the draught when they have no alternatives. At other times they seek the support of the government in the form of security as they water and pasture their livestock.

During dry weather as communities pasture lands and water pans dry up its thus inevitable to avoid conflict as community herdsmen meet during migration with their animals in search of resources such as pasture and water for their livestock. The only livelihood for these communities is livestock and thus after a prolonged dry spell leading to livestock losses, warriors from either sides invade neighboring villages in cattle rustling, cultural practices to replenish their dividing, members or simply to steal animals to pay as bride price and thus preserve their own herds for themselves (Lesorogol, 2014).

Community development organizations have been focusing on provision of scares resources like sinking boreholes in arid and semi-arid areas in order to alleviate conflict (Mc Culloch, 2014). The efforts are geared towards minimizing the chances of herdsmen meeting in conflict over water resources. It should be noted that conflicts usually go for deeper than resources to politics or ethnicities and more often than not, local community leaders are usually at the Centre of it. Local leaders both political and ethnic (including elders and even religious leaders) play an integral role in holding together the peace fabrics of a society by either choosing to calm down tempers or inciting and aggravating situations. Goldman et al (2015) commends organization involved in conflict resolutions among hostile communities. He attribute success of such organization to the incorporation of local leadership in dialogue as the main strategy to foster lasting peace.

2.3 National Administrative structures and conflict resolution

Administrative structures are typically hierarchical arrangements of lines of authority. It determines how the roles, powers and responsibility are assigned and how process flows among different management levels. Administrative organizational structures provide visual representation of how the government is organized. Thus they can depict the exact relationship among roles and groups in an organization (McCulloch, 2014).

Leadership is an art of influencing others to willingly follow to achieve the set goals. Leadership can therefore be described as the skills of influencing or attracting some followers. A good leader must be skilled in communication and persuasion so as to encourage his/her followers to consciously and deliberately pursue the higher goal the leaders have set (Hughes, 2012).

There is lack of capacity on the part of local peace structures as constraints to sustainable peace. Lack of capacity in terms of finance or logistics are a factor to effectiveness mainly in conflict situations which identify early warning indicators to make appropriate rapid response interventions. The national administrative structures in conflict proven areas lack such capacity and thus not in a position to provide support for community based peace structures (Odhiambo, 2012).

In North Rift Valley in Laikipia pastoralists herders forcibly invaded private ranches with their animals which resulted to conflicts that left tens of people dead including some ranch owners, an incident which negatively affected tourism and the hospitality of industry in Kenya. A similar case took place in Gilgil where the herder drove their livestock to a private rancher Malula in search of pasture and water and security guard had to fire thus killing one of the herders which prompted demonstration and road carnage disturbing the flow of traffic (Research, 2019).Violent communal conflict often arises precisely because of (active or passive) unequal treatment of groups. This implies that dynamics needs to be taken into account when analyzing both the causes of communal conflict and prospects of their resolutions.

2.4 Distribution of resources and conflict resolution

Resource is a stock of supply of money, materials, staff and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively. It is an action or strategy which may be adopted in adverse circumstances (Lesorogol, 2014). Land resources means resources available from the land, thus the agricultural land which contains natural fertilizers for growth of the product sown, underground water, various materials like coal, bauxite, gold and other raw materials. Land and natural resources issues are almost never the sole cause of conflict. Land conflict commonly became violent when linked to wider processes of political exclusives, social discriminations; economic marginalization and perception that peaceful action is no longer available for change. Evidence in studies indicates that violent conflicts

pick up during rainy seasons, as actors compete over newly discovered resources all which Centre on the fact that pastoralist communities find themselves in disputes over limited availability of resources with which to graze their cattle and support their own livelihoods. Emma (2017) notes that Government bias related to resources may arise if the conflict concerns an issue that is of particular strategic or economic value to the central government. For instance, Boone (2014) argues that the economic importance of the area where conflict takes place may affect state strategies in relation to that conflict. She shows that in areas with valuable, fertile land, governments have usually maintained direct control over land allocation and promoted settlement of their political supporters on the land; if local conflict arises, the government will support these constituencies.

In general, if conflict takes place in an area that has some economic or strategic important resources, the government is likely to support the side in the conflict that is perceived as most likely to cooperate in facilitating access to the resources (Emma, 2017). In conflict resolutions, the primary parties are also less likely to be able to trust each other and to negotiate an agreement to their conflict if they perceive that there has been bias in resource distribution on the side of the government favoring one side or has a strong interest in a particular outcome. In order to overcome fears about the future and negotiate a mutually acceptable agreement, the parties are reliant on third-party guarantees, but such guarantees will only work if the conflict parties have reason to believe they will be upheld and fairly applied (Myers & Shinn, 2010).

In Kenya, most of the Natural resource based conflicts are driven by scarcity of resources. The communities results into conflict over use and ownership rights of the scarce resources. The water shortage coupled with shortage of pasture sparked competition which led to conflict between rival groups (UNEP;GOK 2000) The drought of the year 2011 in the arid Northern Kenya depleted pasture and dried water pans in Moyale triggering inter-clan attack and counter attacks. In Baragoi cattle rustling created many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and unknown number of people reported dead. One of the central pillars of conflict resolution and peace building is that one must first understand what ails the two communities and what drives that conflict (Kim, and Conceicao, 2010).

2.5 Socio-cultural factors and conflict resolution

Culture gains its definition as a system of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors and

artifacts that the members of the society use to understand the world, with one another and that are transmitted from generation to generation through social learning. Social-economic status of the community depends on quality of leadership, government policies intervention in the community as well as literacy levels (Fry, Bj, and Bjorkqvist, 2013). Culture is predictably quite abroad topic and not easy to summaries into short definitions. Culture is more than language, dress and food. They cannot be shrank to just traditions or customs, cultured groups can share race, ethnicity or nationality but they also arise a diversity of generation, socio-economic class, sexual orientation, ability and disability political and religious affiliation, language and gender. Culture as a root on which we keep building all sort of human relationship and experience and therefore they are always changing and renovating never fixed and these shapes our perception, attribution, judgment and ideas of self-culture constitutes (Emma, 2017).

In most African Culture conflict resolution by elders is based on social/cultural values, norms, beliefs and processes that are understood by the community and accepted. The presence or advice of elders is sought in functions and accepted. Community leaders hold supreme authority and customs demand that they be given due respect and honors not only when they are present but even in their absence. According to the admonition, commandment and prohibition of ancestors and community elders are highly esteemed as they reflect experiences which have made communal life possible to the presence. For example the founding father of the nation. Kenyatta documents how a man could not dare interfere with boundary mark among the kikuyu community for fear of their neighbors curses and out of respect. Boundary trees, lilies and demarcations marks were ceremoniously planted and highly respected by the people. If the trees die out, fell down or uprooted by the wild animals, the two neighbors would replace it. If they could not agree on the actual place where the mark was, they could call one or two elders who after conducting a ceremony would plant tree (Ellis, 2010).

Conflict resolution in Ethiopia was largely influenced by Abraham religion of Christianity, Judaism and Islam. The influence of the religions affects conflict resolutions for they adopted religious dimensions. These religions are monotheist and therefore against the influences of ancestral spirits. In Ethiopia, different religious elders insist they were spiritual mediators and spiritual connectors to the ancestors in reconciliation. Oromo and Ahmara living in Mketkkel region of Western Ethiopia adopted “Muchu” or friendship to solve dispute of land due to many immigrants in the area. The traditional dispute/conflict resolution is not to punish

wrong doers but restore social harmony. The concept of social harmony and peace was not only among the living but also among the dead. The issues of murder, ritual cleansing had to be carried to allow the spirit of the dead to rest in peace and not to disturb the living. Reference to spirits, trials by ordeal, rituals and cleansing in dispute resolutions were the preserve of the traditional healers, diviners and seers who complemented elders in dispute resolutions (Goldman et al., 2014).

2.6 Leadership and conflict resolution

Leadership is the act of influencing others to willingly follow towards achieving set goals for organizational great victory. Leadership can thus be described as the skill of influencing or attracting others towards a strategic purpose. A good leader must therefore, be skilled in communication and persuasion so as to encourage his/her followers to consciously and deliberately pursue a higher goal that the leader has set for them (Hughes, 2012).

Among most African communities, these are frameworks that are in place for the resolution of conflict and for preventing its escalation into violence thus threatening the social. The institution of elders is one of the crucial institutions where elders can be organized into two main ways: council of elders or single elders. The council of elders usually consist of more than one elders and thus as a form of third party collegiate dispute resolution fabrics (Myres and Shinn, 2010)

The institution of elders is one of the crucial institutions for conflict resolution in most African societies. Even in countries with no formal state recognition of the institution of elders, it has remained resilient and continues to exist outside the spheres of state influence. In dispute resolution, the institution of elders can be organized in two main ways: the council of elders or a single elder. The council of elders usually consists of more than one elder and thus acts as a form of third party collegiate dispute resolution system (Koros, 2018).

It is also reported that the Gumuz, the Oromo and the Amhara living in the Metekkel region of Western Ethiopia have adopted a mechanism of Michu or friendship to resolve land disputes due to many immigrants in the area. The aim of traditional dispute resolution by elders in Western Ethiopia, a tribal milieu, is not to punish the wrongdoers but to restore social harmony seeing that different tribes live side by side (Myers & Shinn, 2010). The types of conflicts in the area include land boundary disputes, disputes over grazing area and cultural disputes. Due

to the nature of these disputes, they are not amenable to government intervention as most formal dispute resolution mechanisms pass judgment and mete out punishment without resolving the underlying causes of the conflict. Resolution of disputes by elders thus provides an alternative dispute resolution that is wholesome and responsive to the living conditions of the disputants (Hilker, 2011).

2.7 Community groups

Community groups are an essential part of the social organization among people in reference to various objectives of people. Consequently, groups formed in the community are essential to administration efforts and conflict resolution. This is based on the recognition of the capacity of the groups to offer community mobilization efforts towards particular objectives. Religion is one of the most important aspect in most African cultures and therefore has a contributory role towards efforts of peace and development. Faith and spiritual tradition is a resource for peace. The world's major spiritual and faith traditions inspire and motivate people to embrace peace as a mission. Research in conflict resolution field failed to focus on the role religion plays in conflict resolutions. In Nigeria as well as Africa and other parts of the world, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) have been increasingly involved in attempts to end conflict and make peace. In Nigeria, FBO's has embraced dialogue as primary form of resolutions to disruption. In general and religious in particular, in Nigeria as well as in Africa and other parts of the world, Christian association of Nigeria (CAN) claims that since its inception it has embraced dialogue as the primary form of resolution to disruptions in general and religious crisis in particular. CAN is also interested in championing the interest of Nigeria Christian against what seems as an "islamazation" "journal of global unitive" Social fabric (Myers and Shinn, 2010).

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This study is premised on two theories. The power and influence theory and the collaborative theory of conflict resolution.

2.8.1 Power and Influence Theory

Leadership is the art of getting work done well through other people and influence is the most powerful way to do that. Influence is also crucial when you work with a division over which you have no direct authority yet their work is necessary to your own success. One can't order them to do what you want, one must persuade or inspire them to put forth their best efforts

towards the clear objective one has defined. A crucial aspect of influence is the emotional connection one makes with people. True influence involves building trust and relationship getting those people to align their views and values with your own long term gain.

Influence as a competency refers to the ability to have a positive impact on others to persuade or convince them to give their support. This theory can best be described as power based coercive theory. Hairel and Simpon (2016) observes that leaders subscribing to this theory only reward those who recognize those closest to them.

2.8.2 Collaborative Theory of Conflict Resolution

Unlike the power influence theory, this theory sees dialogue as a way of achieving set goals and objectives (Hallinger and Heck, 2010). This has been the main focus for most organizations in peace building and conflict resolution by bringing together members of warring communities in healthy structured discussions and collaboration as have done the Tegla Lorupe Foundation in West Pokot (Gibson, 2015) and the Integrated Project for Arid Lands – IPAL (Adano, et al. 2012). During structured discussion forums, community members can be persuaded to give up something in exchange for another for example give up some piece of pasture land in exchange for boreholes or some form of development. Discussions are more of negotiations and this is why they prove to be the most successful tool for conflict resolution strategies (Morton *et al.,* 2011).

It should be remembered that holding discussions with a whole community may the best approach as all members contribute to the discussion, however, this makes the process painfully slow. And there lies the opportunity for local leadership to serve as delegates on behalf of their clans, families or communities at the discussion table. By dealing with a few individuals, decisions are made easier and faster but are still communally binding since leaders act as binding ambassadors for the entire community (Watakila, 2018).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is a systematic representation of how the research variables relate to each other. Conceptual framework components comprises of dependent and independent variables. The conceptual model below showed the relationship of the various research variables in this study. The independent variables, administrative structures, resource

distribution, social cultural factors and leadership influence Conflict resolution, the dependent variable.

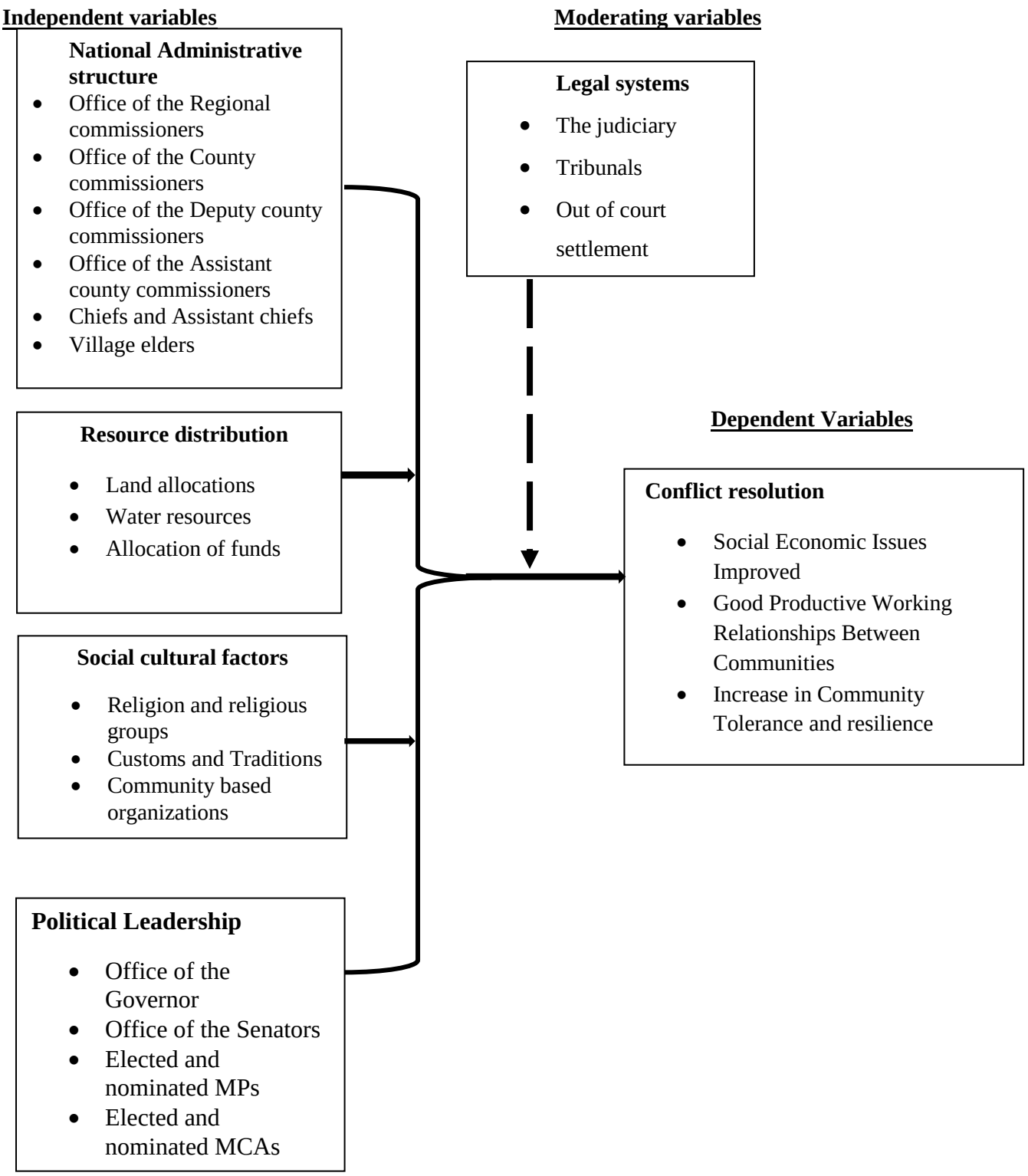

Figure 1. Conceptual framework

2.10 Knowledge Gaps

Table 1.1 presents the research gaps of the study

Table 1. 1 knowledge gap

Author (S)	**Study Title**	**Findings**	**Knowledge Gaps**
Triche, (2014).	Pastoral conflict in Kenya: Transforming mimetic violence to mimetic blessings between Turkana and Pokot communities	Identifying contemporary factors driving exacerbated tensions: access to resources, profiteering, and weapons proliferation. Exploring the systemic nature of the conflict through analyzing livestock raiding as a conflict spiral dictated by negative reciprocal actions.	Conflict drivers are actually inherent symptoms of a much larger systemic nature to the conflict Implementation of multitrack peace-making efforts.
Huho (2012)	Conflict Resolution Among Pastoral Communities In West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link	Conflict and conflict resolution strategies in West Pokot County.	Peace building Initiatives concentrate on the context of the Conflict rather than the Root causes of the conflict resulting in short-term existence of peace.
Gakuria, A.R. (2013). Natural resource based conflict among pastoralist	Natural resource based conflict among pastoralist Communities in Kenya	Identifying causes of conflicts among pastoral communities and the effects of conflicts in Kenya	A lack of comprehensive Synthesis and analysis of the development agenda in the arid districts of Kenya.

2.11 Summary

This chapter reviewed pertinent literature based on the independent and dependent variables. This includes research work that previous scholars had conducted in the area of the factors affecting conflict resolution. This is followed by a review of theories that are related to the area of research. An illustration of how the research variables relate to one another is shown in the conceptual framework diagram. Finally the research gap is provided to indicate areas of weak

knowledge and how this study seeks to close that gap. Chapter three follows presenting the methodology that the researcher employed in conducting this research study.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology used to conduct the study by outlining how the research data was collected and analyzed in line with the formulated study objectives in chapter one. Specifically, the chapter details out the research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, data collection tools and procedures, data analysis and presentation as well as ethical considerations.

3.2 Descriptive Survey Design

Research design, according to Kothari and Garg (2014), is an arrangement of procedures for collection and analysis of data in a way that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy procedure therefore giving structure and strategy in which the research is conducted. It further covers the collection, measurement and analysis of data. The study employed a descriptive survey research design. Descriptive design can be categorized as observational or survey studies; this design is concerned with describing the characteristics or behavior of a particular subject. For the descriptive survey design, participants answered questions administered through interviews or questionnaires. Description of the behavior of the subject under research were done without influencing its behavior. It is important to emphasize that this method only describes a set of observations or the data collected. The data used and the objectives are clear, valid and reliable on the population of study.

3.3 Target Population

The population of interest for this study comprised of 64,623 people affected by inters-communal conflict in Gilgil Sub-County.

Table 2. 2 Target population

Ward	Estimated Population
Gilgil	26,890
Muridat	5,974
Eburu/Mbaruk	13,043
Elementaita	18,716
Total	64,623

Source: The Public Health Office, Gilgil 2009

3.4 Sample Size & Sampling Procedures

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) a sample size is a representative of a target population. In this study, a sample size of 382 respondents was derived from a sample determination formula. Determining sample size was an important exercise in research methodology. Choosing a large sample results in time and resource wastage while selecting a small sample may lead to inaccurate and invalid results (Kothari and Garg 2014). Sample selection was done carefully using appropriate methods.

3.4.1 Sample Size Determination

The sample size was determined as recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) since the study population in region is over 10,000 persons.

The formula used was;

N=Z^2(PQ)/D^2

Whereby:

N=the desired minimum sample size

Z=the standard nominal deviation at set confidence interval

D=the acceptable range of error set at a significant statistical level

P=the proportion of individuals in local communities affected

Q=the proportion of local communities not affected

Hence;

P= 0.5 to ensure maximum sample size for the study.

D=0.05

Z=1.96 at 95% confidence level

Q=1-P=0.5

N= (1.96^2*0.5*0.5) (0.05^2), therefore, the desired sample size was 382.

In addition, 20 key informants participated in the study while community members sampled were also involved in the Focus Group Discussions.

3.4.2 Sampling procedure

This is the description of the strategy that the researcher used to select representative respondents from the target population. First, the researcher used multi-stage cluster sampling technique and snowballing technique as well as random sampling to come up with the desired sample size that was a representative of the study population. Cognizant of the nature of research, the study population was divided into two distinct groups, the policymakers and the

general population of the Gilgil Sub-County. Gilgil Sub-County has a total of four wards, therefore the first study population group comprising of policymakers as well as key leaders in the sub county. To identify a sample from this population, the researcher employed the use of the systematic snowballing technique to generate a sizeable study sample (Orodho, 2004).Therefore, each ward as a faction generated a sample population through the snowballing technique.

On the second study population comprising of the general Gilgil Sub-County population, the researcher employed a systematic randomized technique. Therein, the researcher used the four ward borders to generate a sample of each ward, and then used random regions within the wards to generate a random study population sample that formed the respondents of the research. To distribute the respondents, the proportion of the population of each of the selected ward to the total population of the sub-county was computed and used as the basis to assign the percentage of the overall number of the respondents in the sample.

3.5 Data Collection Tools

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the study data. This was because it was anticipated that with anonymous respondents, no one member of the community would feel victimized by other members of the community for divulging information or for contributing towards the study. This data was also complemented with face-to-face interviews where possible and focus group discussions that were open to all community members. Questionnaires were used because they were inexpensive and had the ability to eliminate prejudice. The questionnaires contained both closed and open-ended questions. This type of questionnaires helped capture both qualitative and quantitative aspects of variables under study.

3.5.1 Piloting

The study, through a pilot study, employed two questionnaires for two populations with similar characteristics in the intention to measure the same population; the results from these two sets were compared for similarity. Thereafter, decision was made as whether to adjust items in the instrument or not.

3.5.2 Reliability of the study

Reliability is the degree to which a measurement instrument yields consistent, stable, and uniform results over repeated observation or measurements under the same conditions each time

(Kothari and Garg 2014). Reliability estimates are used to evaluate; the stability of measures administered at different times to the same individuals or using the same standard (test–retest reliability); or the equivalence of sets of items from the same test (internal consistency); or of different observers scoring a behaviour or event using the same instrument (interrater reliability). The coefficient of internal consistency will be tested to provide an estimate of the reliability of the measurements using Cronbach's alpha method. Cronbach's alpha is a function of the average interrelations of items and the number of items in the scale. The reliabilities of the data tools was estimated using the Cronbach Alpha method (Gall & Borg, 2003). The instruments were considered to be reliable as they yield reliability coefficients of 0.8 which is above the acceptable threshold of 7.0.

3.5.3 Validity of the Study

Validity is the degree to which results obtained from analysis of data represents the actual phenomena under study. Validity checks also ensure that the instrument is not biased the language, format and the layout of the data collection tool is appropriate (Kothari and Garg 2014). To establish validity of the research instrument the study sought the opinion of experts in the field of the study. Validity of the questionnaire also assessed the content of the questionnaire to determine whether it addressed all relevant aspects of variable. The comments from the experts were incorporated in the instruments before they were used in the field.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

A questionnaire pre-test was conducted at least one month to the actual study to probe for unforeseen operational challenges. Some of the anticipated challenges included time constraints in collecting data, language barriers as well as accessibility of some study locations as guided by the randomized blocks. Appropriate adjustments were made with regards to the findings of the pre-test study so as to increase efficiency of data collection during the research. The actual study was conducted after appropriate corrections and preparations as guided by the pre-test study.

3.7 Data analysis

The study yielded both qualitative and quantitative results. Data was classified as either qualitative or quantitative. The data was compiled, sorted, edited and coded to specific questions in a coding sheet. Cleaned data was run using a computer program, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the

findings from the quantitative data. The findings were presented in tables as described by Kothari and Garg (2014). Qualitative data was analyzed thematically using content analysis.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The principal researcher endeavored to secure the consent from the respondents. This was done by explaining the research objectives to the respondents. The researcher maintained high degree of professionalism and confidentiality with the information that was gathered and the data was only used for academic purposes. Consequently, the identity of the respondents remained anonymous. As part of requirement the researcher sort permission from relevant authorities. Once the research permit was secured from the national government administrative offices, the researcher moved ahead with the data collection exercise.

Table 3.1 Operationalization Table

	Objective	Variables	Indicators	Scale of measurements	Research approach	Tools of collection	Data techniques
1.	To investigate Administrative Structures influence conflict resolution	**Independent variables** - Linkages to mainstream governance structures -Entry-point avenues to legitimate conflict resolution/management platforms Roles in high-level negotiations initiatives	- Institutionalization of the culture of peace - Better social cohesion locally and beyond Internal and external conflict resolution controls	Ordinal Interval	Quantitative	Semi structured Questionnaires Focus group discussion guide	Descriptive statistics – Percentages, Means, frequency tables,
2.	To evaluate how Distribution of resources influence conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities	**Independent variables** - Peace & conflict resolution and management capacity - Conflict resolution initiatives, forums, barazas, agreement - Grassroots reconciliation	Presence of engagement forums, platforms, avenues on conflict resolution in the community	Ordinal Interval	Quantitative and Qualitative	Semi structured Questionnaires Focus group discussion guide	Descriptive statistics – Percentages, Means, frequency tables Thematic analysis

3.	To establish how sociocultural factors influence conflict resolution.	-Intergroup cohesion advocacy models Negotiations and arbitration mechanisms -Socialization skills Good governance democratization	- Adaptable local conflict resolution models - Locally formulated conflict resolution strategies -Vouching to values of peace and democracy - Peace agreements pacts, facilitation of dialogue locally and beyond	Ordinal Interval	Quantitative and Qualitative	Semi structured Questionnaires Focus group discussion guide	Descriptive statistics – Percent ages, Means, frequency tables Thematic analysis
4.	To Determine how community leadership influence conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities	**-Independent variables** -Functional Community leadership infrastructure -Community governance structures via traditional Elders, clan leaders, religious leaders	- Decision making mandate /roles -Mediation in conflicts and peace building -Advocacy of peace and human rights - Implementation of peace agreements - Exercise of internal and external social controls	Nominal Ordinal	Quantitative	Semi structured questionnaires	Descriptive statistics–Percentages, Means, frequency tables

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data analysis in line with the objectives of the study. The results are presented on the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya. The chapter begins with the study response rate, followed by results on demographic information of the respondents while the other sections capture the results of the study as per the research objectives.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The study targeted 382 residents of Gilgil sub-county in Kenya and 20 key informants as the study respondents. Out of the 382 questionnaires administered, 230 were adequately filled and returned contributing to a response rate of 60.2% for the questionnaires. This response rate was sufficient and representative and conforms to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good while a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Table 4.1

Table 4. 1 Response Rate

	Questionnaires	
	Freq	**Percent**
Responses received	230	60.2
No response	152	39.8
Total	**382**	**100.0**

4.2 Demographic Information

The study sought to establish the demographic profile of the respondents. The results are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The study respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The findings are as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2 Gender distribution of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	136	59.1
Female	94	40.9
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Based on Table 4.2, most (59.1%) of the respondents were male while 40.9% were female. This showed that the study did not suffer from gender biasness as it involved both male and female respondents though more males than females took part in the study.

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The study respondents were asked to indicate their age bracket. The findings are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3 Age distribution of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
18-25 years	21	9.1
26-35 years	36	15.7
36-45 years	69	30.0
46 years and above	104	45.2
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Based on Table 4.3, 45.2% of the respondents were aged 46 years and above, 30% were aged between 36-45 years, 15.7% were aged 26-35 years while 9.1% of the respondents were aged 18-25 years. This depicts that the study responses were derived from persons of different ages in the sub-county including youths, young adults and older adults.

4.2.3 Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

The study respondents were asked to indicate their highest education qualification. The findings are as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4 Respondents' distribution based on their education level

	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	84	36.5
Primary school level	85	37.0
Secondary school level	47	20.4
Tertiary level	14	6.1
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.4, 37% of the respondents had Primary level education, 20.4% had Secondary level education and 6.1% had Tertiary level education. In addition, 36.5% had no formal education background. This inferred that most of the respondents had a basic education background though a significant number had not gone through the formal education system.

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

The study respondents were asked to indicate their current occupation. The findings are as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 5 Respondents' distribution based on their current occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Pastoralist	111	48.3
Agriculturalist	86	37.4
Trader	22	9.6
Formal employment	11	4.8
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.5, 48.3% of the respondents were pastoralists, 37.4% were agriculturalists, and 9.6% were traders while 4.8% were in formal employment. This indicates that majority of the study participants were pastoralists and agriculturalists.

4.2.5 Years Being a Resident of Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the period of time that they had been residents of Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 6 Respondents' distribution based on years that they had been residents of Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
1-5 years	3	1.3
6-10 years	12	5.2
11-15 years	50	21.7
Over 15 years	165	71.7
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Table 4.6 indicates that 71.7% of the respondents had been residents of Gilgil sub-county for over 15 years, 21.7% had been residents of Gilgil sub-county for 11-15 years, and 5.2% had been residents of Gilgil sub-county for 6-10 years while 1.3% of the respondents had been residents of Gilgil sub-county for 1-5 years. This implied that majority of the respondents had been residents of Gilgil sub-county for long enough to be able to provide crucial information relating to the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities residing in the sub-county.

4.3 National Government Administrative Structures and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The first objective of the study sought to determine how administrative structures influence inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.3.1 Whether National Government Administrative Structures Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked whether administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.7 shows the findings.

Table 4. 7 Whether National Government administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	193	83.9
No	37	16.1
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.7, majority (83.9%) of the respondents shared the view that administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 16.1% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of administrative structures in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.3.2 Extent to which National Government Administrative Structures Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they believed administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.8 shows the findings.

Table 4. 8 Extent to which National Government administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
No extent	1	0.4
Little extent	21	9.1
Moderate extent	28	12.2
Great extent	109	47.4
Very great extent	71	30.9
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Regarding the extent to which administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, Table 4.8 indicates that 47.4% of the respondents said to a great extent, 30.9% said to a very great extent, 12.2% said to a moderate extent, 9.1% said to a little extent while 0.4% said to no extent. This implied that majority of the respondents shared the

view that administrative structures did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.3.3 Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements on Influence of National Government Administrative Structures on Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study evaluated the respondents' level of agreement with various statements regarding the influence of administrative structures on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9 Respondents' level of agreement with statements on National Government administrative structures influence on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
The office of the RC, CC, DCC and the ACC allow organization of security	4.03	0.764
Through the office of the DCC, ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs, perpetrators of inter-communal conflicts are arrested and reprimanded	3.91	0.869
Lower offices of the ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs are weak reducing their ability to quickly restore peace and security whenever there are inter communal flare-ups	4.09	0.826
Unclear territorial boundaries between pastoralist and agriculture communities impede inter-communal conflict settlement in this area	4.11	0.745
There is need for strengthening existing community based conflict resolution at the level of ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs	4.17	0.772

The findings in Table 4.9 indicate that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that The office of the RC, CC, DCC and the ACC allow organization of security meetings whenever there was rising inter-communal tensions (mean = 4.03); through office of the DCC, ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs, perpetrators of inter-communal conflicts were arrested and reprimanded (mean = 3.91); existing Lower offices of the ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs were weak reducing their ability to quickly restore peace and security whenever there were inter communal flare-ups (mean = 4.09); unclear territorial boundaries between pastoralist and agriculture communities impeded inter-communal conflict settlement in the area (mean = 4.11)

and that there was need for strengthening existing community based conflict resolution at the level of ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs (mean = 4.17). This implied that administrative structures played a significant role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

4.4 Distribution of Resources and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The second objective of the study sought to assess the influence of distribution of resources on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.4.1 Whether Distribution of Resources Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked whether distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.10 shows the findings.

Table 4. 10 Whether distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	220	95.7
No	10	4.3
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.10, majority (95.7%) of the respondents shared the view that distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while only 4.3% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of distribution of resources in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.4.2 Extent to which Distribution of Resources Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they believed distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.11 shows the findings.

Table 4. 11 Extent to which distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
Moderate extent	14	6.1
Great extent	126	54.8
Very great extent	90	39.1
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Regarding the extent to which distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, Table 4.11 indicates that 54.8% of the respondents said to a great extent, 39.1% said to a very great extent while 6.1% said to a moderate extent. This implied that majority of the respondents shared the view that distribution of resources did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.4.3 Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements on Influence of Distribution of Resources on Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study evaluated the respondents' level of agreement with various statements regarding the influence of distribution of resources on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.12.

Table 4. 12 Respondents' level of agreement with statements on distribution of resources influence on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Statements	Mean	Std. D
Issues of land ownership and access is central to conflict resolution	4.26	0.621
Access to water resources is a source of conflict among communities	4.32	0.575
Unfair distribution of resources among wards in Gilgil sub-county	4.22	0.666
Commercialization of cattle rustling is an impediment to conflict resolution	4.00	0.836
Most of the conflicts result from rivalry over land ownership and use	4.34	0.568
Diversification of livelihood means is critical in finding lasting solutions to inter-communal conflicts in this area	4.19	0.698
Allocation of funds is a contributing issue towards inter-communal conflicts	4.20	0.675

The findings in Table 4.12 indicate that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that economic factors especially those touching on land and water use were central to conflict resolution in the area (mean = 4.26); they strongly felt that resource distribution among wards in the sub-county was not fair and this impeded conflict resolution among the sub-county residents (mean = 4.22); the commercialization of cattle rustling was another impediment to conflict resolution in the area (mean = 4.00); most of the conflicts that arose resulted from rivalry over land ownership and use (mean = 4.34) and that diversification of livelihood means was critical in finding lasting solutions to inter-communal conflicts in the area (mean = 4.19). This implied that distribution of resources was a critical factor that influenced resolution of inter-communal conflicts among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

4.5 Social Cultural Factors and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The third objective of the study sought to establish the influence of social cultural factors in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.5.1 Whether Social Cultural Factors Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked whether social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.13 shows the findings.

Table 4. 13 Whether social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	202	87.8
No	28	12.2
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.13, majority (87.8%) of the respondents shared the view that social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 12.2% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of social cultural factors in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.5.2 Extent to which Social Cultural Factors Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they believed social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.14 shows the findings.

Table 4. 14 Extent to which social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	**Percent**
Little extent	18	7.8
Moderate extent	35	15.2
Great extent	124	53.9
Very great extent	53	23.0
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Regarding the extent to which social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, Table 4.14 indicates that 53.9% of the respondents said to a great extent, 23% said to a very great extent, 15.2% said to a moderate extent while 7.8% said to a little extent. This implied that majority of the respondents shared the view that social cultural factors did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.5.3 Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements on Influence of Social Cultural Factors on Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study evaluated the respondents' level of agreement with various statements regarding the influence of social cultural factors on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree. The findings are as presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4. 15 Respondents' level of agreement with statements on social cultural factors influence on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Community belief that it must retaliate when attacked impedes inter-communal conflict resolution in this area	4.11	0.771
Regular elders meetings help prevent inter-communal conflicts from taking place or from escalating	3.98	0.846
compensation with a specified number of cows, goats or camels for every man or woman killed is a deterrence measure against inter-communal conflicts	3.91	0.915
It is customary to steal livestock from neighboring communities in this area.	4.24	0.612
Encouraging communities in this area to participate together in shared cultural activities can help deter inter-communal conflicts	4.13	0.724

The findings in Table 4.15 indicate that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that their community's belief that it must retaliate when attacked impedes inter-communal conflict resolution in the area (mean = 4.11); meetings of community elders helped prevent inter-communal conflicts from taking place or from escalating (mean = 3.98); the traditional system of compensation with a specified number of cows, goats or camels for every man or woman killed helped deter inter-communal conflicts (mean = 3.91); to address inter-communal conflicts in the area, underlying cultural beliefs that supported these conflicts must be addressed first (mean = 4.24) and that encouraging communities in the area to participate together in shared cultural activities could help deter inter-communal conflicts (mean = 4.13). This implied that social cultural factors played an important role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

4.6 Political Leadership and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The last objective of the study sought to determine the influence of political leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.6.1 Whether Political Leadership Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked whether local leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.16 shows the findings.

Table 4. 16 Whether Political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	179	77.8
No	51	22.2
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.16, majority (77.8%) of the respondents shared the view that political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 22.2% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of local leadership in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.6.2 Extent to which political Leadership Influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they believed political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.17 shows the findings.

Table 4. 17 Extent to which political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
No extent	6	2.6
Little extent	15	6.5
Moderate extent	35	15.2
Great extent	113	49.1
Very great extent	61	26.5
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Regarding the extent to which political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, Table 4.17 indicates that 49.1% of the respondents said to a great extent, 26.5% said to a very great extent, 15.2% said to a moderate extent, 6.5% said to a little extent while 2.6% said to no extent. This implied that majority of the respondents shared the view that local leadership did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.6.3 Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements on Influence of political Leadership on Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study evaluated the respondents' level of agreement with various statements regarding the influence of political leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.18.

Table 4. 18 Respondents' level of agreement with statements on political leadership's influence on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
For there to be lasting peace in this area, residing communities must resist incitement to conflicts by leaders	4.20	0.738
Leaders play an important role of mediating conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts	4.29	0.632
All leaders have a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting reconciliation during conflicts	4.35	0.547
Political leaders should take a lead role in peace building initiatives initiated in this area	4.12	0.749
Legal action should be taken against leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity	3.95	0.802

The findings in Table 4.18 indicate that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that for there to be lasting peace in the area, residing communities must resist incitement to conflicts by local political leaders (mean = 4.20); political leaders played an important role of mediating conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts (mean = 4.29); all political leaders have a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting

reconciliation in the event of an inter-community conflict (mean = 4.35); political leaders should take a lead role in peace building initiatives initiated in the area (mean = 4.12) and that legal action should be taken against political leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity (mean = 3.95). This implied that political leadership was instrumental in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

4.7 Legal system and inter-communal conflict resolution

Legal systems in the research form the moderating variables in the research as an influencing factor of conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The findings are as described in the subsequent subsections.

4.7.1 Whether existing legal systems influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

The study respondents were asked whether the existing legal systems influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.19 shows the findings.

Table 4. 19 Whether existing legal system influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	179	77.8
No	51	22.2
Total	**230**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.19, majority (77.8%) of the respondents shared the view that existing legal systems influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 22.2% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of existing legal systems in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county

4.7.2 Extent to which existing legal system influenced Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they believed the existing legal systems influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Table 4.20 shows the findings.

Table 4. 20 Extent to which existing legal system influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county

	Frequency	Percent
No extent	12	2.6
Little extent	14	6.5
Moderate extent	40	15.2
Great extent	108	49.1
Very great extent	55	26.5
Total	**230**	**100.0**

Regarding the extent to which existing legal systems influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, Table 4.20 indicates that 49.1% of the respondents said to a great extent, 26.5% said to a very great extent, 15.2% said to a moderate extent, 6.5% said to a little extent while 2.6% said to no extent. This implied that majority of the respondents shared the view that legal systems did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county.

4.7.3 Respondents' Level of Agreement with Statements on Influence of existing legal systems on Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The study evaluated the respondents' level of agreement with various statements regarding the influence of existing legal system on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County using a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.21.

Table 4. 21 Respondents' level of agreement with statements on existing legal systems' influence on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
Communities must abide by the laws of the country and legal actions to be taken against perpetrators.	4.20	0.738
Legal system plays an important role of mediating and resolving conflicts in and out court.	4.29	0.632
Tribunals can be formed to solve inter-communal conflicts	4.35	0.547
Legal action be taken against political leaders who perpetuate inter-communal conflicts	4.12	0.749

The findings in Table 4.21 indicate that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that for there to be lasting peace in the area, residing communities must abide by the laws of the country and legal actions to be taken against perpetrators (mean = 4.20); legal systems played an important role of mediating conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts (mean = 4.29); legal systems and especially tribunals can be formed to solve inter-communal conflict while playing a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting reconciliation in the event of an inter-community conflict (mean = 4.35); and that legal action should be taken against political leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity (mean = 3.95). This implied that existing legal systems were instrumental in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

4.8 Responses from Interview Guide and Focus Group Discussions

To complement the information gathered through the questionnaires, the study also sought the opinions of key informants (via the interview guide) and general members of the communities that resided in Gilgil sib-county (via the FGDs) regarding the influence of administrative structures, distribution of resources, social cultural factors and local leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in the sub-county. The findings are as summarized hereafter.

4.8.1 Main Drivers of Conflicts between Communities in Gilgil Sub-County

The study sought to find out from the key informants, who included 2 local chiefs, 2 local religious leaders, 2 local community leaders (who were elders), 2 representatives of Nyumba Kumi initiative and 2 representatives from peace-oriented CBOs, what were the main drivers of inter-communal conflicts among communities residing in the sub-county. The key informants shared the view that the main drivers of inter-communal conflicts among communities residing in the sub-county were disputes that related to pasture for grazing, water for crops and animals, boundaries, livestock theft, general tribal animosity, revenge and incitement by local leaders.

The following are some of the transcripts shared by some of the key informants:

"*I think the major problem that we have here is competition for land for grazing and crop farming between the pastoralist and the agriculturalist communities. Especially during the dry*

seasons, pastoralist communities want to graze their animals beyond their own territories which bring them into direct conflict with neighbouring communities that practise crop farming. And the same applies to water scarcity. I think if we are to get a long-term solution to inter-communal conflicts in this area, the problem of rivalry over land ownership and use must be exhaustively addressed" pointed one local community leader.

"*For me, it is incitement by local leaders and tribal animosity, which I see as the major drivers of conflicts among communities in this sub-county. It is no secret in this area, that some local leaders perpetuate inter-communal hatred through their toxic hate speech. This fires ethnic animosity which spirals into inter-communal conflicts*" lamented one local religious leader.

"*Personally, I feel retrogressive cultural practices such as cattle rustling or livestock theft and subsequent revenge acts fuel community based conflicts in this area. Maybe it's time these practices were eradicated*" lamented one local CBO representative

From these factors, it is evident that attributes related to distribution of resources, administrative structures, culture and local leadership were at the epicentre of the inter-communal conflicts that occurred in Gilgil sub-county.

4.8.2 Influence of National Administrative Structures on Inter-Communal Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Regarding the forms of administrative structures which were in place in Gilgil sub-county for inter-communal conflict resolution, the key informants identified community policing, the Nyumba Kumi initiative, deployments of security personnel by the Government and local public Barazas as the main existing administrative structures in the sub-county. The key informants were however quick to point that these existing administrative structures were not effective in supporting resolution of inter-communal conflicts in the sub-county. The reasons for their ineffectiveness were cited as lack of ownership by the general local population, the administrative structures were inadequately financed hence their poor roll out, self-interests that over-rode the greater good for all, corruption and nepotism, and poor or lack of implementation of recommendations made to such structures. The key informants were unanimous that actions were needed to strengthen the administrative structures to make them more effective in inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county such as making them more community-centred, ensuring that the voice of the general local population was heard on

their workings, adequate facilitation of their work by relevant authorities and creation of awareness about their existence and seeking public opinion on how they can be enhanced.

From the FGDs, community members who participated were unanimous that administrative structures can play a significant role in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in the sub-county especially in areas such as upholding the integrity of existing boundaries, holding to account members of the communities who breach peace, advocating for ethnic tolerance and harmonious co-existence and pacifying warring communities.

The following are some of the transcripts shared by some of the FGD participants:

"*My view is that the local administrative leadership including the chief, assistant-chief and village elders in collaboration with members of Nyumba Kumi initiative, local religious leaders and local community elders can play a significant role in resolution of community based conflicts in this area, by always preaching and advocating for peace co-existence of communities residing in this area*" argued one local woman.

"*I think community policing, Nyumba Kumi initiative and traditional elder-led reconciliation efforts, if well executed, can be great alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that can help warring communities in this area to resolve their differences and live in peace*" argued one local man.

"*For me, community policing, Nyumba Kumi initiative, bolstering of security and regular public Barazas are good ways of addressing local security concerns attributable to inter-communal disputes. However, what is lacking is the commitment to support these initiatives to ensure they work as intended*" pointed one local youth.

4.8.3 Influence of Distribution of Resources on Inter-Communal Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The key informants and the general community members were requested to comment on how distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub County. From the sentiments shared, it was evident that resource distribution was a critical factor that influenced resolution of inter-communal conflicts among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county given that most of the conflicts that arose in the sub-county resulted from rivalry over land ownership and use. The participants in both the face to face interviews and focus group discussions seemed to agree with the view that inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county could only be resolved if the question of land and water sharing

among the pastoralist and agriculturalist communities was fully addressed. The participants shared the opinion that rivalry over pastures or grazing lands, water sources and allocation of county resources were major societal attributes that fuelled conflicts in the sub-county. Consequently, efforts to resolve these disputes could greatly contribute to resolution of inter-communal conflicts in the sub-county.

The following are some of the transcripts shared by some of the key informants:

"*My take is that the question of equitable sharing of available land and water resources is inevitable in any efforts to resolve inter-communal conflicts in this sub-county*" argued one local representative of a local peace-oriented CBO.

"*For there to be peace in this sub-county, we need fair sharing of county resources*" pointed one local community elder.

"*Owing to diminishing land and water resources in this sub-county owing to a growing population and climate changes, maybe it's time our people thought seriously of diversifying their livelihood means. In addition, maybe it's also time we learnt to share amicably the available scarce resources, failure to which, we will all perish in this recurrent inter-communal conflicts*" argued another local community elder.

One of the FGD participants posed "*why would my livestock die from hunger when there is pasture in our neighbouring communities? Why would they not allow me to graze my livestock on their land, yet I will not do so permanently. That is not fair*".

Another FGD participant quipped "*land and water resources will never be enough for all of us, especially in light of emerging climate changes. Why can't we learn to share these God given resources without resulting to conflicts? Are we that selfish?*"

Another FGD participant added "*I think communities hide behind the facade of scarcity of resources to wage war against their neighbours. I feel there is more to these conflicts than just a fight for resources. While I acknowledge that resource distribution plays a critical part in these inter-communal conflicts, I still feel that some do it out of malice and selfish gains, may be with the thought that if they displace other communities, they will have all the resources for themselves*".

4.8.4 Influence of Social Cultural Factors on Inter-Communal Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

The key informants and the general community members were requested to comment on how social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub County. From the sentiments shared, it was evident that both the key informants and the general members of the communities residing in Gilgil sub-county shared the view that social cultural factors played an important role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. Certain cultural events such as cattle rustling, initiation rites that encouraged invasion of other communities, revenge attacks, role of elders in defining a community's relations with neighbouring communities and traditional compensation systems for deaths caused to or by other communities. Consequently, efforts to amplify positive inter-community cultural events such as inter-marriages and communities' participation in shared cultural practices while renouncing negative and retrogressive cultural practices such as cattle rustling could greatly contribute to resolution of some of the inter-communal conflicts in the sub-county.

The following are some of the transcripts shared by some of the key informants:

"*To build peaceful co-existence in this sub-county, we must all denounce cultural practices that encourage attacking of other communities and/or their resources*" argued one local chief.

"*My view is that to address inter-communal conflicts in this area, underlying cultural beliefs that support these conflicts, such as cattle rustling and tribal animosity must be addressed first*" pointed one local religious leader.

"*One of the ways in which we can achieve harmony among communities that reside in this sub-county is by encouraging communities in this area to participate together in shared cultural activities. However, it is also important that action is taken against those who promote ethnic hatred and sponsors of retrogressive cultural practices such as livestock theft, which in a big way contribute to inter-communal clashes in this area*" argued one local community elder.

"*Maybe it's time as a community we moved on from some of the negative cultural practices such as cattle rustling. Change of these retrogressive cultural aspects is long overdue as they cause more harm than good, not only to other communities but to ours as well*" argued one of the male FGD participants.

Another FGD participant quipped "*while others perceive that resource distribution is the major driver of conflicts among communities here, I feel that culture is even more important a factor to these conflicts owing to its influence on people's choices of what is right and wrong. So culture is particularly important in informing the actions of a people. We should therefore embrace positive cultural elements and discard negative ones*".

"*For me, culture is good. But not when it is used to offend others. I support the view that we should only embrace social-cultural aspects that foster good neighbourliness*" added another female FGD participant.

4.8.5 Influence of political Leadership on Inter-Communal Resolution in Gilgil Sub-County

Lastly, both the key informants and the general community members were requested to comment on how political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub County. From the sentiments shared, it was evident that local leadership was instrumental in resolution of inter-communal conflicts among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. The participants in both the face to face interviews and focus group discussions seemed to agree with the view that inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county could be resolved if political leaders could take a lead role in advocating for peaceful co-existence among communities residing in the sub-county. The participants also echoed the sentiment that inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county could be resolved if local leaders could desist from making inflammatory, inciting and hateful comments against other communities in the sub-county. The participants also shared the opinion that political leaders can play an important role in resolution of inter-communal conflicts by fostering dialogue and conciliation and supporting peace building initiatives. Consequently, political leadership among communities residing in the sub-county should not shy away from taking an active role in activities that would foster peaceful co-existence among residents of the sub-county.

The following are some of the transcripts shared by some of the participants in the interviews and in the FGDs:

"*As a religious leader, there is nothing I value most than love and caring for others. I feel I have an obligation as a community leader to foster good neighbourliness*" averred one local religious leader.

"*For there to be peace in this sub-county, firm legal action must be taken against those political and community leaders that perpetuate hatred and animosity among communities in this area*" pointed one local community elder.

"*My two cents on this debate is that there can be no peace here between or among communities, unless communities resist incitement to conflicts by their political leaders*" argued one of the representatives from a peace-oriented CBO.

"*As long as we have political leaders that actively support resentment and hostility towards other communities residing in this sub-county and they go unpunished, it is my feeling that inter-communal peaceful co-existence here will remain elusive*" pointed one local chief.

"*What is needed in this sub-county is a leadership at the local level that shuns hatred and animosity, irrespective of who it is directed at. We can have a better sub-county and indeed country, if we can have responsible leaders that value and embrace tolerance and peaceful co-existence among their people*" argued one of the young FGD participant.

Another FGD participant added "*Major decisions that affect communities are made by leaders. Local leaders therefore have a major role to play when it comes to addressing conflicts that arise between their communities. They ought to be agents of positive change. They should advocate for dialogue and reconciliation and not confrontation, whenever disputes arise among their communities*".

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of major findings, discussion, conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the research objectives. The chapter also highlights suggestions for further research. This study sought to establish the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section provides a summary of the key findings of the study and their discussion based on the study objectives.

5.2.1 National government Administrative Structures and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study findings indicated that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that national administrative structures especially the offices of the Regional Commissioner, County Commissioner and Deputy County Commissioners allowed organization of security meetings whenever there was rising inter-communal tensions; through existing offices of the ACCs, Chiefs and assistant chiefs, perpetrators of inter-communal conflicts were arrested and reprimanded; lower offices in the administrative structures especially those of ACCs, Chiefs and assistant chiefs, were weak reducing their ability to quickly restore peace and security whenever there were inter communal flare-ups; unclear territorial boundaries between pastoralist and agriculture communities impeded inter-communal conflict settlement in the area and that there was need for strengthening existing community based conflict resolution at the level of ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs. In addition, majority of the respondents also shared the view that administrative structures did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county. This implied that national administrative structures played a significant role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

National administrative structures as observed in the study observed that there was lack of capacity on the part of the lower offices of the ACCs, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs which implied that instead of acting as facilitators of sustainable peace, most of the existing administrative structures acted as constraints to sustainable peace and security within communities. The findings also concur that one of the factors that impeded the prompt resolution of inter-communal conflicts in most of African societies was weak administrative structures which in turn were inadequate in identifying early warning indicators of breach of peace and hence contributing to slow response interventions. These sentiments also noted that most of the local administrative structures in conflict proven areas lack adequate capacity to provide much needed support for affected communities. Further the study indicated that for community based peace initiatives to succeed, they require the backing of strong administrative structures, which ensure firm action is taken against persons and institutions that perpetuate hate and/or fuel conflicts between or among communities.

5.2.2 Distribution of Resources and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study findings indicated that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that economic factors especially those touching on land and water use were central to conflict resolution in the area; they strongly felt that resource distribution among wards in the sub-county was not fair and this impeded conflict resolution among the sub-county residents; the commercialization of cattle rustling was another impediment to conflict resolution in the area; most of the conflicts that arose resulted from rivalry over land ownership and use and that diversification of livelihood means was critical in finding lasting solutions to inter-communal conflicts in the area. In addition, majority of the respondents also shared the view that distribution of resources did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county. This implied that distribution of resources was a critical factor that influenced resolution of inter-communal conflicts among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

Resource distribution has been demonstrated to have a significance influence to peace processes as identified in this study and opined that, violent communal conflicts often arise from inequities in distribution of resources and particularly where some communities perceive others as being unfairly favoured in allocation of public resources. Conflicts thus arise as mechanisms for the disadvantaged communities to seek redress and advocate for equitable redistribution of the said resources. The findings also demonstrate that in conflict resolution,

land disputes and peace building in Gilgil sub-county identified resource distribution as a major driver of inter-communal conflicts. The study observed that where public resources were skewed to benefit certain sections of the society at the expense of other sections, inter-communal conflicts were inevitable. The study indicated that, in most cases, resolution of inter-communal conflicts required genuine action at addressing existing inequities in resources distribution. The findings were also underscored the view that resource distribution as an economic factor was evidently a significant driver of conflicts among the pastoralists and agricultural societies in most of Africa and thus inter-communal conflict resolutions that failed to address this important factor were more likely to fail to deliver long term peace dividends. The central pillars of conflict resolution and peace building in most societies is addressing the problem of unequal distribution of resources among communities and ensuring that neighbouring communities can share available resources amicably.

5.2.3 Social Cultural Factors and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study findings indicated that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that their community's belief that it must retaliate when attacked impedes inter-communal conflict resolution in the area; meetings of community elders helped prevent inter-communal conflicts from taking place or from escalating; the traditional system of compensation with a specified number of cows, goats or camels for every man or woman killed helped deter inter-communal conflicts; to address inter-communal conflicts in the area, underlying cultural beliefs that supported these conflicts must be addressed first and that encouraging communities in the area to participate together in shared cultural activities could help deter inter-communal conflicts. In addition, majority of the respondents shared the view that social cultural factors did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county. This implied that social cultural factors played an important role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

Implications of social cultural influences in conflict resolution as identified in this study underscore a key element of traditional systems that are embedded in the society. The findings noted that social cultural factors and particularly religious beliefs and cultural values and norms are instrumental in settling inter-communal conflicts in most of African and Asian societies. This concurs with the argument that strong religious beliefs and strong cultural values and traditions seen in the role of the elders in guiding the conscience and actions of a community are strong predictors of conflict resolution among rural communities in Kenya. The study also

observed that in most African cultures, conflict resolution by elders is based on social/cultural values, norms, beliefs and processes that are understood by the community and accepted. In most of these societies customs and traditions demand that elders be given due respect and honour and their decisions be implemented without fail. As such, their pronouncements on peace dictate the direction and outcomes of inter-communal conflicts.

5.2.4 Political Leadership and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study findings indicated that the residents of Gilgil sub-county were in agreement that for there to be lasting peace in the area, residing communities must resist incitement to conflicts by political leaders; community leaders played an important role of mediating conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts; all community leaders have a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting reconciliation in the event of an inter-community conflict; political leaders should take a lead role in peace building initiatives initiated in the area and that legal action should be taken against political leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity. In addition, majority of the respondents shared the view that political leadership did influence to a great extent the resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county. This implied that political leadership was instrumental in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county.

Political leadership is distinctive in providing direction to the communities and aiding peace and conflict resolution processes. The results therefore agreed with the understanding that pastoralism and conflict management in the Horn of Africa using the opinions and sentiments of political leaders strongly shaped the community's relations with its neighbouring communities and that the position of the political leadership was a major predictor to inter-communal conflict resolution outcomes. In this study of conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county, it underscored that a statistically significant association between sentiments held by political leaders and the emergence or resolution of conflicts among studied communities. Inter-communal conflicts were more evident in communities where political leaders were confrontational and exhibited hatred towards their antagonist communities while more peace and harmonious co-existence were seen in communities where leaders preached tolerance and brotherliness. The study hence concluded that political leadership was instrumental in conflict resolution efforts. The findings were also in line with the views that demonstrated leadership structures in communities have the ability to foster peace through healthy dialogue (or incite

war), advocate for funding/incentives to be used for dialogue as well as encourage followers to agree to laid down terms for peace.

5.3 Discussion of Findings

5.3.1 National government Administrative Structures and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

Majority of the respondents shared the view that administrative structures influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 16.1% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This implied that majority of the respondents did appreciate the role of administrative structures in resolution of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county. These findings are consistent with Okeke, Nnamani, & Dibia, (2018) who find government and administrative structures being a key player in conflict and conflict resolution. They assert that most communal conflicts display the paralysis of dialogue between political elites as well as the presence of fundamental socio-economic and political grievances which divide societal groups.

5.3.2 Resource Distribution and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study established that majority (95.7%) of the respondents shared the view that distribution of resources influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while only 4.3% of the respondents held contrary opinion. This findings are consistent with (Upreti, 2012). Who argue that competition over natural resources can lead to intensity or sustain violence but also play a role in managing and resolving conflict and preventing its reoccurrences.

5.3.3 Social- Cultural Factors and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

Majority (87.8%) of the respondents shared the view that social cultural factors influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 12.2% of the respondents held contrary opinion.

This is consistent with Agheyisi (2019) who find factors such as socio-cultural environment of urban land market and local power relations among the underlying issues conflict in conflict and conflict resolution. The study was on inter-communal land conflicts in Benin City, Nigeria.

5.4.4 Political Leadership and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

Majority (77.8%) of the respondents shared the view that political leadership influenced inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county while 22.2% of the respondents held contrary opinion. These findings are consistent with Mkutu Kennedy (2008) who assert that The successes or failures are considered in conflict resolution are a result of establishment of valuable processes such as community participation or inter-agency cooperation, the interagency cooperation will include the political leadership.

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

5.4.1 National Administrative Structures and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study concluded that administrative structures played a significant role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. In this regard, the study identified three offices that were key in the development of peace as well as conflict resolution strategies. The offices denoted the office of the regional commissioner which is the highest office of the county commissioner and the office of the deputy county commissioner. Consequently, the officer's in-charge of the offices are presiding chairperson of security and intelligence committees in their areas of jurisdiction. Therefore, while the offices have the power to ensure the implementation of conflict resolution strategies from a point of information, knowledge and experience in the area.

Secondly, national administrative structures entail elements of law enforcements as indicated by the study. As law enforcement offices, the offices especially the office of the deputy county commissioner, assistant county commissioner as well as chiefs and assistant chiefs provide intelligence in the tracing and arrest of perpetrators of inter-communal conflict.as indicated by the findings of the study, the arrest of such individuals provides more stability in strategies of conflict resolution.

The study underscored the capacity of administrative structures to effectively and quickly restore peace and security in cases of inter-communal conflict flare-ups. This is reinforced by the capacity of national government administrative officers who are entrenched in the communities and understand all facets of the conflict.

Finally, the study underscore that the lower offices of the national administrative structures that include the office of the DCC, ACC, chiefs and assistant chiefs require more strength in capacity in handling cases of conflict resolution. Being the lowest administrative offices, the offices are burdened with numerous cases and issues from their responsibilities and affect their effectiveness in conflict resolution.

5.4.2 Resource Distribution and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study also concluded that distribution of resources was a critical factor that influenced resolution of inter-communal conflicts among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. Resources have been indicated as one of the most significance factor in inter-communal conflict. Consequently, resources such as land and water in the sub-county designate the highest hotspot in relationship among communities. For instance, pastoral communities rely on public and communal land for grazing their cattle. Further, the water resources within the sub-county are communally owned and their implications to both agriculture and pastoralism are immense. Consequently the distribution these resources among both communities in the area are significant to any conflict resolution strategy generated.

Land ownership is identified as a significant issue in conflict resolution strategies in the study. The respondents indicated a high degree of concern on land ownership rights in the sub-county and therefore inculcated in cycles of violence and conflict among agricultural and pastoralist communities. As a significance item among the resources, land is among the most precious and coveted resources in the area. The pastoralist has a huge claim on communal land ownership rights while the agriculturalists presume empty lands prime areas for agriculture. Consequently, any conflict resolution strategy that diminishes the importance of land ownership significantly hampers peace in the sub-county.

5.4.3 Social- Cultural Factors and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution

The study also concluded that social cultural factors played an important role in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. Culture often indicates a way of life by a people derived from norms, traditions and practices inculcated over time. Compounded by the social structure of a society, these factors have a huge significance on how communities relate among each other. The research indicated significant practices that both impede and benefit conflict resolution efforts in Gilgil sub-

county. For instance, the pastoralist community in the sub-county, the Maasai indicated a high belief in retaliatory pattern when attacked.

Secondly, social cultural factors offer tremendous opportunities for cooperation among communities as a part of conflict resolution strategies. Shared activities among communities such as sports, trade and inter-communal marriages expose each community to the other. Conflict resolution that attempt to underscore such factors is well received among both communities and therefore effective.

5.4.4 Political Leadership and Inter-Communal Conflict Resolution.

The study also concludes that political leadership was instrumental in inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil sub-county. Political leaders provide for the voice of the communities as identified by respondents in this study. A significant number of respondents indicated a high degree of support for their leaders and therefore focus on their directions to underscore their attitudes and priorities. Simple matters of disagreements among political leaders become echo chambers of conflict as opposed to conflict resolution. Such efforts are important in conflict resolution strategies of inter-communal conflicts in the sub-county. Conflict resolution strategies such as community based peace building initiatives require the support of political leadership in the areas to take hold. As such leaders ought to invest their attitudes and priorities to such efforts due to the populous support they attract from their communities.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are made;

1. Both the national government and the county government of Nakuru should make efforts to strengthen existing administrative structures, and particularly community policing, the Nyumba-Kumi initiative and deployment of more security personnel in order to secure peace in the area.
2. Given that scarcity of resources is a major driver of inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county, the communities residing in the area should be encouraged to diversify their livelihood means such as through seeking formal and informal employment and embracing entrepreneurship as other forms of economic activities. This will reduce the competition for pasture and farming lands between the pastoralist and agriculturalist communities which leads to the inter-communal conflicts in the area.

3. Retrogressive cultural practices that undermine harmonious inter-community coexistence in the sub-county, such as cattle rustling, should either be discouraged or alternative rites of passage universal to all ethnic groups be adopted. In addition, inter-ethnic sporting, cultural and civic education activities should be emphasized in order to promote ethnic cohesion.
4. Tough legal actions should be taken against any political leaders who incite the youth or their communities into conflict in order to deter others from getting into the same misdemeanor.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

Given that the current study explored the factors influencing inter-communal conflict resolution among pastoral and agricultural communities in Gilgil Sub-County, Kenya, a wider study involving other regions in the country with a high incidence of inter-communal conflicts is hereby recommended. This will facilitate a broader comparison and generalization of the study findings, which could in turn inform national and county governments' policies and strategies on inter-communal conflict resolution in the country. In addition, the study recommends that further research should be conducted to evaluate the effect of devolution on inter-communal conflict resolution in the country.

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APENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Instructions

The participant is requested to answer by ticking on the appropriate answer.

For reasons of maintaining accuracy and anonymity of the study, the participant is requested **not to disclose his/her name** in this questionnaire

Kindly answer all questions in sections provided.

Section A: Background Information

1. Kindly specify your gender

Male ( )

Female ( )

2. Kindly indicate your age bracket

18-25 years ( )

26-35 years ( )

36-45 years ( )

46 years and over ( )

3. What is your level of education?

No formal education ( )

Primary level (Class 8 or below) ( )

Secondary level (Up to Form 4) ( )

Tertiary level (Have attended college, university e.t.c.) ( )

4. What is your occupation?

Pastoralist ( ) Agriculturalist ( ) Others..... (Specify)

5. How long have you been a resident of Gilgil sub-county?

[ ] 1-5 years [ ] 6-10 years [ ] 11-15 years [ ] Over 15 years

Section B: National Administrative structures and inter-communal conflict resolution

6. In your opinion, do national administrative structures influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

Yes ( ) No ( )

7. In your opinion, to what extent does national administrative structures influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

No extent ( )
Little extent ( )
Moderate extent ( )
Great extent ( )
Very great extent ( )

8. Kindly rate your opinion regarding the following statements on the influence of national administrative structures on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The office of the RC, CC, DCC and the ACC allow organization of security					
Through the office of the DCC, ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs, perpetrators of inter-communal conflicts are arrested and reprimanded					
Lower offices of the ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs are weak reducing their ability to quickly restore peace and security whenever there are inter communal flare-ups					
Unclear territorial boundaries between pastoralist and agriculture communities impede inter-communal conflict settlement in this area					

There is need for strengthening existing community based conflict resolution at the level of ACCs, chiefs and assistant chiefs					

Section C: Resource distribution and inter-communal conflict resolution

9. In your opinion, does distribution of resources influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

Yes ( ) No ( )

10. if yes above , then to what extent does distribution of resources influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

No extent ( )
Little extent ( )
Moderate extent ( )
Great extent ( )
Very great extent ( )

11. Kindly rate your opinion regarding the following statements on the influence of distribution of resources on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree.

Statements	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Issues of land ownership and access is central to conflict resolution in this area					
Access to water resources is a source of conflict among communities in Gilgil sub-county					
Unfair distribution of resources among wards in Gilgil sub-county impedes conflict resolution among the sub-county					
The commercialization of cattle rustling is another impediment to conflict resolution in this area					
Most of the conflicts that arise result from rivalry over land ownership and use					

Diversification of livelihood is critical in finding lasting solutions to inter-communal conflicts in this area					
Allocation of funds is a contributing issue towards inter-communal conflicts in this area					

Section D: Social cultural factors and inter-communal conflict resolution

12. In your opinion, do social cultural factors influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

Yes ( ) No ( )

13. In your opinion, to what extent do social cultural factors influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

No extent ( )
Little extent ( )
Moderate extent ( )
Great extent ( )
Very great extent ( )

14. Kindly rate your opinion regarding the following statements on the influence of social cultural factors on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree.

Statements	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Community belief that it must retaliate when attacked impedes inter-communal conflict resolution in this area					
Regular elders help prevent inter-communal conflicts from taking place or from escalating					
Compensation with a specified number of cows, goats or camels for every man or woman killed is a deterrence measure against inter-communal conflicts					
It is customary to steal livestock from neighboring communities in this area.					
Encouraging communities in this area to participate together in shared cultural activities can help deter inter-communal conflicts					

Section E: Political leadership and inter-communal conflict resolution

15. In your opinion, does the political leadership influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

Yes ( ) No ( )

16. In your opinion, to what extent does the political leadership influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

No extent ( ) Great extent ( )

Little extent ( ) Very great extent ( )

Moderate extent ( )

17. Kindly rate your opinion regarding the following statements on the influence of political leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree.

Statements	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
For there to be lasting peace in this area, residing communities must resist incitement to conflicts by political leaders					
Political leaders play an important role of mediating conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts					
All political leaders have a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting reconciliation in the event of an inter-community conflict					
Political leaders should take a lead role in peace building initiatives initiated in this area					

Legal action should be taken against political leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity					

Section F: Legal system and inter-communal conflict resolution

18. In your opinion, do legal system influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

Yes ( ) No ( )

19. In your opinion, to what extent does local leadership influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

No extent ( ) Great extent ( )

Little extent ( ) Very great extent ( )

Moderate extent ( )

20. Kindly rate your opinion regarding the following statements on the influence of local leadership on inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5= strongly agree.

Statements	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
For there to be lasting peace in this area, residing communities must resist incitement to conflicts by local political leaders					
Community leaders play an .important role of mediating Conflicts and advising their communities against participating in inter-communal conflicts					
All community leaders have a role in facilitating dialogue and supporting reconciliation in the event of an inter-community conflict					
Community leaders should take a lead role in peace building initiatives initiated in this area					
Legal action should be taken against community leaders who perpetuate inter-communal hatred and animosity					

Thank you for your participation

Appendix II: Interview guide for key informants

1. In your opinion, what do you think are the main drivers of conflicts between your community and the neighboring communities?

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2. What forms of national administrative structures are in place in Gilgil sub-county for inter- communal conflict resolution?

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3. What challenges impede the effectiveness of existing national administrative structures in resolving inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county?

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4. What can be done to strengthen national administrative structures to make them more effective in inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

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5. In your opinion, does scarcity of resources influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

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6. What can be done to ensure distribution of resources (particularly grazing pasture, farming lands and water sources) does not contribute to inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county?

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7. What do you think is the role of social cultural aspects in resolving inter-communal conflicts in Gilgil sub-county?

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8. Do you think the political leadership is doing enough to foster peace, tolerance and co-existence among communities residing in Gilgil sub-county? Kindly explain your response.

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9. In which ways can the political leadership contribute to inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county?

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Thank you for participating

Appendix III: Focus group discussion guide

Number of participants in the FGD …….

Name of the Ward in which the members were selected from ……..

Factors that influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil Sub County

1. Please discuss how the following factors influence inter-communal conflict resolution in Gilgil sub-county.

i) National Administrative structures

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ii) Distribution of resources

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iii) Socio-cultural factors

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iv) Political Leadership

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v) Legal systems

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2. What is your view about the following government and community based peace initiatives in Gilgil Sub County?

i) Disarmament exercises

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ii) Peace caravans

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iii) Peace committees

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iv) Increase in security personnel

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3. What is your view regarding the following 3 key components of inter-communal conflicts in this area and how should they be addressed?

i) Land boundaries

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ii) Cattle rustling

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iii) Distribution of resources

Thank you for participating