

**FACTORS INFLUENCING CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN KENYA:
A CASE OF BARAGOI SUB COUNTY OF SAMBURU COUNTY**

DUNCAN LENAIROSHI

A research report Submitted to the Faculty of Arts in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Award of a Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

2014

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in this or any other university. Information obtained from other sources has been properly acknowledged.

Duncan Lenairoshi

Sign _____ Date _____

Reg. No. L50/60936/2013

This research report has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

Dr. Peter Keiyoro

Sign _____ Date _____

Senior Lecturer

Department of Educational Studies

School of Continuing and Distance Education

University of Nairobi

Ms. Josephine Ngunjiri

Sign _____ Date _____

Lecturer

Department of Extra-Mural Studies

School of Continuing and Distance Education

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my mum Hellen Lenguris and Dad Ronald Lenairoshi who inculcated in me the desire and strength to scale the heights of education to the best I could.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to all persons who assisted me in various ways and saw me through my studies. First, I am grateful to God for His immeasurable love and closest friendship. Without his divine support, I would not have made it through my Research. My immeasurable gratitude goes to my two supervisors: Dr. Peter Keiyoro and Ms Ngunjiri Josephine who diligently scrutinized and constructively criticized this work. Special thanks to Mr. Simon Lelesit upon whose permission as my Principal at Uaso Boys I was able to commence and complete my course.

I say a big thank you to my Mum Mrs. Hellen Lenguris and Dad Mr. Ronald Lenairoshi for their selfless support and love. Special thanks to Ms. Maria Ntarangwe, a special friend whose presence helped me keep the fire of carrying out this study burning. I am grateful to my brothers and sisters, Ken Lemal and his family, Sebastian Lenairoshi, Steve Loibabar, Samidy Lenairoshi and Winnie Naeku for their moral support. I am also grateful to Lucas Lembara, Franca Lembara and Leila Lenguris for the support they have given. I am further indebted to my friends, Beatrice Lenakio, Bonny Lelesit, Alii Njoroge, Robert Wesonga and Ouma Melchi for their invaluable support. The list is endless. Thanks to all who supported me in any way. God bless you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.1.1 Historical perspective of conflicts in Samburu County.....	2
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	5
1.4 Research objectives.....	5
1.5 Research Questions.....	5
1.6 Significance of the study.....	5
1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....	6
1.8 Limitations of the study.....	6
1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study.....	7
1.10 Definitions of significance Terms.....	7
1.11 Organization of the Study.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Overview of Conflicts in Kenya.....	9
2.3 Influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution.....	11
2.4 Influence of cattle rustling on Conflict resolution.....	14
2.5 Influence of communication on Conflict resolution.....	15
2.6 Influence of political ideologies of local politicians on Conflict resolution.....	18
2.7 Influence of peace building initiatives on Conflict resolution.....	19
2.8 Theoretical frame work.....	21

2.9 Conceptual frame work	24
2.10 Summary of review of related literature	26
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2. Research design.....	27
3.3 Study Area.....	28
3.4 Target population.....	28
3.5 Sampling procedure.....	29
3.6 Sample size.....	31
3.7 Data collection.....	32
3.8 Validity of research instruments	33
3.9 Reliability of Research Instruments.....	33
3.10 Data Analysis procedure and presentation.....	34
3.11 Ethical Observation in Research.....	36
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	38
4.1 Introduction.....	38
4.2 Response Rate	38
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Key Respondents.....	39
4.3.1 Gender composition of the respondents	40
4.3.2 Category of the respondents.....	40
4.3.3 Age of the Respondents.....	41
4.3.4 Education Level of the respondents	41
4.3.5 Working Experience of the respondents	42
4.3.6 Birth place of the respondents.....	43
4.3.7Government's role on conflict resolution.....	43
4.3.8 Effectiveness of Peace initiatives.....	44
4.4 Factors influencing Conflict resolution.....	44
4.4.1 Influence of Structural Violence on conflict resolution	44
4.4.2 Influence of Cattle Rustling on conflict resolution	45
4.4.3 Influence of Communication on conflict resolution.....	46
4.4.4 Political influence on conflict resolution	47
4.4.5 Whether the government is committed to solving conflict.....	47
4.4.6 Effectiveness of Peace initiatives on conflict resolution.....	48
4.5 Other factors influencing Conflict resolution in Baragoi from Questionnaires.....	49

4.5.1 Influence of tribalism on conflict resolution	51
4.5.2 Influence of Culture on resolution.....	51
4.5.3 Influence of natural calamities on conflict resolution.....	52
4.5.4 Influence of Illiteracy on conflict resolution.....	53
4.6 Findings from the interview and Focus group discussion.....	53
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	56
5.1 Introduction.....	56
5.2 Summary of the Research Findings.....	56
5.3 Main Findings of the Research Findings.....	57
5.4 Discussion of the Study.....	57
5.4.1 Influence of Structural violence on conflict resolutions	57
5.4.2 Influence of cattle rustling on conflict resolution	58
5.4.3 Influence of communication on conflict resolution	58
5.4.4 Influence of local politicians on conflict resolution.....	59
5.4.5 Influence of peace building on conflict resolution.....	59
5.4.6 Other factors influencing conflict resolution.....	59
5.5 Conclusion of the study.....	60
5.6 Recommendations of the study.....	60
5.7 Suggestions for further Research.....	61
REFERENCE.....	63
APPENDIX 1: TRANSMITTAL LETTER.....	70
APPENDIX II: ASSENT FOR LOCALS TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH	71
APPENDIX III: CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH.....	72
APPENDIX.IV: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KEY INFORMANTS.....	73
APPENDIX V: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) FOR VILLAGERS.....	76
APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PEACE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL.....	82
APPENDIX VII: KREJCIE VS. MORGAN POPULATION.....	86
APPENDIX VIII: STASTISTICAL APPENDICES	87
APPENDIX IX ATTACHED CHI SQUARE TABLE	88
APPENDIX X SSPS INPUT TABLE.....	89
APPENDIX XI: RESESARCH PERMIT.....	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Conceptual framework.....	25
Figure 2	A diagram of convergent model.....	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Village size distribution of sample community in the study area.....	30
Table 3.2 Sampling Matrix.....	31
Table 3.3 Sample Size.....	32
Table 3.4 Operational definition of Variable	37
Table 4.1 Return Rate of the Whole project.....	38
Table 4.2 Return Rate.....	39
Table 4.3 Gender composition.....	40
Table 4.4 Category of the respondent.....	40
Table 4.5 Age of the respondents.....	41
Table 4.6 Education level.....	42
Table 4.7 Working Experience.....	42
Table 4.8 Birth place of the respondent.....	43
Table 4.9 whether the government is doing enough to resolve conflict.....	43
Table 4.10 Effectiveness of peace initiative.....	44
Table 4.11 influence of structural violence.....	45
Table 4.12 influence of cattle rustling	45
Table 4.13 influence of communication.....	46
Table 4.14 Influence of Politicians.....	47
Table 4.15 County government commitment.....	47
Table 4.16 influence of Peace initiatives.....	49
Table 4.17 Descriptive statistics.....	50
Table 4.18 Chi Square.....	50
Table 4.19 influence of Tribalism.....	51
Table 4.20 influence of culture.....	52
Table 4.21 influence of natural calamities.....	52
Table 4.22 influence of illiteracy level.....	53

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	-	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CEWARN	-	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
DPDC	-	District peace and Development Committee
CJPC	-	Catholic justice and peace committee
EAPCCO	-	Eastern Africa police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
GHA	-	Great Horn of Africa
ICEF	-	International Children's Emergency Fund
ICRC	-	International Committee of Red Cross
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
ILRI	-	International Livestock Research Institute
IMC	-	International Medical Corps
KIHBS	-	Kenya Integrated Household Budget
KIRA	-	Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Standard
KPR	-	Kenya Police Reservist
MDG	-	Millennium development goal
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
ODI	-	Overseas Development Institute
SEDF	-	Samburu East Development Forum
SDPDC	-	Samburu District Peace and Development Committee
SMICD	-	Samburu Maralal International Camel Derby
SPLM	-	Sudan people's liberation movement
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WV	-	World Vision

ABSTRACT

Conflicts are common phenomena in many regions of the world especially in dry lands, which are endowed with scarce natural resources. The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing world are receiving increased attention and so is conflict in Kenya. Samburu County specifically Baragoi sub-county has been experiencing series of serious conflicts since 1994. The worst incidence was the Baragoi massacre that led to mass death and injury of soldiers in November 2012. It resulted to closure of schools and businesses and displacement of many people in the area. Different governmental and non-governmental organizations have been trying to solve these conflicts albeit, it has proven futile because of various factors and thus this project focused on factors that influence Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County. The specific objectives were evaluated and they included how structural violence, communications, cattle rustling, local politicians and peace initiatives influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County. The target population was 381 respondents gathered from eight sampled villages. The study employed mixed research designs. Probability sampling namely, cluster sampling, proportionate, simple random and stratified were used and non-probability sampling method (purposive sampling) was also. Data was collected using mixed method both quantitative and qualitative; instruments such as questionnaires and Focus Group Discussion Guide for community members, and interview guide for key informants aided in data collection. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and was presented using frequencies, means and percentages while qualitative data was analyzed and categorized into themes and presented in form of narratives, and themes. The main findings showed that structural violence fairly influences conflict resolution in Baragoi while cattle rustling and local politicians strongly influences the same. Most respondents indicated that peace initiatives have been fairly effective in the whole county in terms of conflict resolution. Other factors cited out by the respondents to have influenced conflict resolution are tribalism, culture, natural calamity and illiteracy level. Majority of the respondents stated that culture, natural calamity and tribalism have strongly influenced conflict resolution while illiteracy level has fairly influenced. The study established that communication partially influences conflict resolution. The study concluded that these interminable conflicts in Baragoi will surely come to an end one day through the participatory efforts of the local residents themselves and dedication of the local government and national government to avail all resources to resolving not only these conflicts but also seeing to it that infrastructural development is carried out. The major recommendation of the study is that the county government should create more conservancies in Baragoi and employ morans and young adult to train as rangers who will be patrolling the vast land of Baragoi on daily basis and get paid at the end of the month. Through this initiative, the issue of cattle rustling will be curbed as recovery of the stolen livestock will be easy and effective.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Conflict is a situation in which two identifiable groups are in conscious opposition to each other as they pursue incompatible goals brought about mainly by structural violence (Brunborg, Helge & Henrik U 2005). Conflicts are common phenomena in many regions of the world especially in dry lands, which are endowed with scarce natural resources. Global environmental change coupled with population increase has led to unprecedented demand for resources. The consequences have been competition over control of and access to the limited resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Climate related environmental changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts (Mathew 2009 and Sterzel 2012). Climate change in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) has been evidenced by increasing frequency of droughts from one in every six years to one in every three years. In Ethiopia, for example, drought frequency has increased from 6-8 years to the current 1-2 years (Meier *et al.*, 2007). Mathew *et al.* (2009) observes that exploitation of natural resources and other related environmental stresses are crucial in all phases of the conflicts, from outbreak and perpetuation of violence to undermining prospects for peace. They noted that at least 40% of the intrastate conflicts in the last sixty years are associated with natural resources. In some parts of Sudan, for instance, conflicts have intensified due to dwindling natural resources caused by severe droughts (United Nations Development Programme Sudan, 2010).

Although conflicts in Kenya are of many different kinds, Juma (2000) classifies them into four main categories: Conflicts among pastoral communities, Conflicts linked to presence of refugees, Conflicts between pastoralists and crop farming communities and lastly, ethnic clashes. In this study focused on the first category of conflict, conflicts among pastoral communities. Juma (2000) observes that, current environmental pressures have changed conflict dynamics. For example, the 1999-2001 droughts that wiped out the Turkana community's entire stock increased pressure on the Turkana to raid other communities in order to restock their lost herd. This water shortage coupled with shortage of pasture sparked competition which led to conflicts between rival groups (UNEP/GoK, 2000). The drought of the year 2011 in the arid northern Kenya depleted pasture and dried water points in Moyale, triggering inter-clan attacks and counter-attacks where seven people were killed in Burji, Moyale town (International Organization for Migration [IOM], 2011). Among the pastoral communities, conflicts are largely caused by competition over control of and access to natural

resources particularly water and pasture. Other causes of conflicts include historical rivalry, deep-seated cultural values, land issues, political incitements, idleness amongst the youth and more recently proliferation of illicit arms (USAID, 2005).

Conflicts in the North rift region of Kenya are thought to be part and parcel of a pastoral culture and livelihood of resident communities. However, in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern small arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, dispute over land tenure rights, banditry and predation, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern Kenya (Kumssa, 2009; Leff, 2009; Mahmoud, 2011; Mkutu, 2008; Njiru, 2012; Omolo, 2010 et al.) It is no longer an issue of culture but has turned into a violation of human rights. Doss et al (2008) clearly postulated that displacement of families is a major consequence of conflict. The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities (Mkutu, 2006). Some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture (Kaimba, Njehia, & Guliye 2011).

1.1.1 Historical perspective of Conflict in Samburu County

Prior to 1994, close to two decades ago, the only guns available to the Samburu community were the old Mark IV rifles, which were operated by Home guards, most of whom were older men. The Samburu morans preferred the more fashionable twin spears *Mao* in battles. The Turkanas, on the other hand, had already started acquiring newer guns and other arms from the Sudanese SPLM, (Isabella Masinde, Mohamud Adan & Ruto Pkalya, 2003). Despite this, there was genuine peace in Samburu North. The Samburu would graze as far west as Suguta valley as well as go for water at Lokalaale, a Turkana village. However, in 1962 Turkana from Lodwar attacked Samburu and made away with 400 cows. A large number of goats were stolen (Number not specified) government sold Turkana animals irrationally and compensated the Samburus later on; disarmament of the Turkana community was initiated by the Government albeit few guns were retrieved.

In 1970, the Turkana from Lodwar and Baragoi attacked Samburus once again and stole 300 cows. No action taken by the government. Conflict abated from 1970 to 1990s because both communities were up against a foreign intervention called Shiftas, the Somali warriors. The first Armed raid in Baragoi happened around the 28th May 1994, when heavily armed raiders

from Pokot Community came and raided villages occupied by both the Turkana and the Samburu and animals of unknown number were stolen still the government took no action. In 1996 hundreds of men from the neighbouring Turkana community conducted a morning raid on the Rendille and Samburu livestock which were grazing on Lkokoyo, Lamirok, Suyian to Ltepes 20,000 cattle were taken and dozens killed in the same year, the Government District Commissioner (Mr. Nyandoro) together with 46 other people were killed by the Turkana raiders. (Isabella Masinde, Mohamud Adan & Ruto Pkalya, 2003). The government of the day sent Kenya army which did little in terms of conflict resolution. Samburus bought guns and armed themselves (from Ethiopia and Somalia).

In 1996, Samburu formed alliance with Pokots and in 1997, the Samburu/Pokot alliance attacked Turkana in Samburu district and 63 Turkana people were killed. In retaliation Samburu villages were attacked by the Turkana morans and 40,000 cows were stolen in 1998 (Isabella, Masinde, Mohamud Adan & Ruto Pkalya, 2003). In 2000 Samburu and Pokot attacked Turkana once again and all livestock were taken from Turkana. Heavy casualty was reported. The Turkana were displaced from their villages. The government took no action. In 2001, several counter attacks between Turkana and Samburu were witnessed. Each attack was reported to the authorities and Peace mission formed with twelve (12) members per location. Membership included the chiefs and the councilors. Since 2002 to date, counter attack between Turkana and Samburu have been witnessed.

In 2013 there was another conflict that followed that of November, 2012 where 42 Kenya police officers were massacred. This conflict was triggered by an attack at Suyan where 80 cattle, 400 goats, 28 donkeys and 12 camels were stolen by cattle rustlers perceived to come from Turkana community and one person died and two injured and 190 households were displaced to Barsaloi (KIRA Report 2013). This was followed by another attack in Wuaso Rongai where 400 shoats, 280 cattle and 105 donkeys were stolen and three people were killed and two sustained injuries and 380HH were displaced and migrated to Mt. Nyiro forest where they live currently. Other from Marti, Ngilai, Maskita, Suyan and Kawop abandoned their settlement due to fear of attack and insecurity and moved to Morijo, Kadokoi, Lenkima, Lesirkan and Barsaloi. (KIRA Report 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing world are receiving increased attention (Brunborg & Urdal, 2005) and so is conflict in Kenya. Although Kenya is considered peaceful, a closer scrutiny reveals an unprecedented wave of internal and cross-border conflicts. In a multi – ethnic state like Kenya, people have strong attachment to their communities, espousing fundamentally different values, and in competition with each other for access to, or control over resources, hence creating acrimony and divisions (Peace net Kenya March 2013). Samburu County, just like many other arid and semi arid Counties has been experiencing pastoralist and ethnic Conflicts especially in the Northern parts of the county, this has resulted to the increase numbers of humanitarian aid-non organizations which have played pivotal operational role in uplifting the lives of the dwellers. These conflicts have also resulted to erections of different security personnel stations in the area; comprising military forces, Kenya police, General Service unit, Administration police and anti stock theft unit (Peace net Kenya March 2013).

County government for the past few months has been organizing peace campaigns all over the County. Despite various measures put forward by the national government, County government and non-governmental organizations, to curb these menace, peace has still proven elusive. Umpteen numbers of factors are influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi regardless of joint effort by different non organizations like World Food Program (WFP), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Organization (ACTED), International Medical Corps (IMC), World Vision (WV), religious organization particularly the catholic church and both the national and County government. These factors, inter alia were the primary focus of this research.

In November 2012, the Country witnessed one of the worst fatalities in its history following the massacre of 42 police officers in Baragoi, Samburu County, by bandits resulting to closure of Schools thousands of people displaced (Shiundu, 2012). Late 2013, the conflict in the area intensified resulting to the displacement of many Samburu residents in Masikita and Bedera villages in Baragoi (Peace net Kenya March 2013). The conflict shifted from being based on cattle rustling to becoming manhunt not only in Baragoi area but also in Maralal town and its environs. This study, therefore, sought to establish the factors that have influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study established factors that influence conflict resolution in Kenya. This research focused on mechanism of conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County of Samburu County.

1.4 Research Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

- i) To identify the influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County
- ii) To determine the influence of cattle rustling on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County.
- iii) To determine the influence of communication in resolving conflict in Baragoi Sub County
- iv) To determine the influence of political leaders in resolving conflict in Baragoi Sub County.
- v) To identify the influence of peace initiatives on conflict resolution in Baragoi.

1.5 Research questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i) What is the influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County?
- ii) What is the influence of Cattle rustling on conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County?
- iii) What are the influences of communication on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County?
- iv) Do local politicians influence conflict resolution in any way in Baragoi Sub-County?
- v) How do various peace initiatives influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of this study was to find out the various factors that influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County. Despite the presence of many security personnel and non-governmental organizations in Baragoi Sub County, peace is still elusive and that is why this research study comes in handy. The study provided an insight for the national government, non organizations and County government to look at the main factors influencing conflict resolution in the area and approaches in trying to solve conflicts in Baragoi permanently as opposed to the recently failed disarmament program. It came particularly, in handy for the

sponsors and non-organizations in Baragoi sub county to cut down on various resources geared towards resolving inter ethnic conflicts that seemed to be recurring.

The study was imperative to the national government and County government as it brought to light factors that influence conflict resolution in the Sub County thus providing them with an alternative and suitable ways of mitigating these conflicts in the north. Through this research, national and county resources that are directed to resolving conflicts will be reduced and used in other important national and county development and the livelihoods of the community members will be improved. This research will help the non-organizations, in the area to carry on with their operational projects without frequent interruptions as a result of conflicts. The large amount of funds and resources allocated to resolving the conflict by the sponsors will be reduced as well. It will also be important to the academia as it will shed light and new knowledge to the whole academic fraternity.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The study was tailored to look into the factors that influence conflict resolution in Kenya as it has proven elusive in most parts of Kenya especially ASAL areas due to their standard of living. Conflict resolutions have been influenced by different factors in these regions. Albeit vital, not all of these areas were considered here. This study drew its respondents from local residents of Baragoi and other key informants who live in Baragoi specifically women, men including morans, community elders, local politicians, peace committees officials, area chiefs, officers in-charge of stations and religious leaders, both from Samburu and Turkana communities living in Samburu North. It did not include the Samburus and Turkanas living in other sub counties of the larger Samburu County since there are rare cases of conflict violent witnessed in Samburu central and Samburu East.

1.8 Limitations of the study

The major limitation was unwillingness of some morans to participate in the study due to its emotive nature especially during the individual interviews this lead to some informants signing out of the study before completion of the exercise. However, to ensure that data was not compromised on, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews in order to obtain adequate information from the participants. In the event that an individual withdrew before completion of the study, their views were not incorporated. The researcher therefore interviewed participants who were willingly agree to participate in the study.

Another limitation of the study was the time factor. The study results were expected within a limited time frame and this was a constraint. However, this was sorted out using the minimal but available time to complete the needed tasks. Insecurity was another major limitation encountered by researcher while collecting data. It was really difficult to collect data from some parts of the Turkana villages as most of them were uncooperative and scary this was mostly attributed by the fact that the researcher was from the Samburu community. However, this adversity was solved by sampling villages that were close to the town centre and using the Turkana chiefs who were accommodative and very helpful.

1.9 Basic assumptions of the study

The major assumption of this research was that, the respondents would be available by the time this research is conducted. The study had also assumed that the respondents would be willing to participate and they would be honest in their responses.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms

Communication- the act by which one person gives to or receives from person information about that person's needs, desires, perception, knowledge or affective state. This exchange can be through Social media, speech, signals among others.

Conflict resolution- refers to method and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution.

Small arms - designed for personal use including: light machine guns, sub-machine guns, including machine pistols, fully automatic rifles and assault rifles, and semi-automatic rifles.

Structural violence- refers to a form of violence where some social structure or social institution may harm people by preventing them from meeting their basic needs. It is avoidable impairment of fundamental human needs.

Peace building: This is the implementation of measures to consolidate peaceful relations and create an environment which deters the emergence or escalation of tensions which may lead to conflict

Program- a group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to obtain benefits and control not available from managing them individually.

Manyattas - Samburu homesteads made up of several huts enclosed by a fence.s

Moran – A man 15-30 who has been circumcised but is yet to marry. He is the protector of the family.

1.11 Organization of the study

This chapter provided background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, the assumptions, scope and delimitations, definitions of key concepts and organization of the study. Chapter two outlined review of literature which was based on studies that have been done and are either directly related to the study. The literature was reviewed under the following themes that were derived from the study objectives as follows: To identify influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County, to determine the influence of cattle rustling on conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County, to determine the influence of Communication on conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County, to determine the influence of political leaders in resolving conflict in Baragoi Sub County and lastly to identify some of the peace initiatives put forward to and how they influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County. This chapter also focused on theoretical and conceptual framework. Chapter three on the other hand, described the methodology that was employed in the implementation of the research objectives. It entailed research design, study location, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, data collection techniques and finally the data analysis method. The research instruments, their administration and determination of their reliability and validity were also discussed. Chapter four presented the analysis of data collected from the two items in the study questionnaire. The findings were analyzed and presented in the form of frequency tables, numerical values and percentages for comparison of the responses. The responses were presented followed by a brief interpretation guided by the research objectives and a discussion on research findings from the analysis of the data. This chapter presents the summary of the study findings together with conclusions of the study. Chapter five covers a summary of the findings and discussions of the research questions; it also presents the discussions and conclusions recommendations of the study as well as suggestions for further studies

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlined review of literature which was based on studies that had been done which were directly related to the study. The literature was reviewed under themes that were derived from objectives as follows: To identify influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County, to determine the influence of cattle rustling on social development in Baragoi Sub County, to determine the influence of Communication on conflict resolution programs in Baragoi sub County, to determine the influence of political leaders in resolving conflict in Baragoi Sub County and to determine the influence of cattle rustling on social development in Baragoi Sub County. In this chapter, the researcher further discussed various theories associated with conflict resolution. The study lastly discussed conceptual framework with the aid of a diagram.

2.2 Overview of Conflicts in Kenya

Conflict is a process in which one party perceives that its interests are being opposed or negatively affected by another party (Wall and Callistel, 1995.p.517). The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing world are receiving increased attention (Brunborg & Urdal, 2005) and so is conflict in Kenya. Although Kenya is considered peaceful, a closer scrutiny reveals an unprecedented wave of internal and cross-border conflicts. In a multi – ethnic state like Kenya, people have strong attachment to their communities, espousing fundamentally different values, and in competition with each other for access to, or control over resources, hence creating acrimony and divisions (Peace net Kenya March 2013). These conflicts are mainly manifested as political, economic, environmental, exploitation of natural resources, land clashes, religious differences and lately terrorism. The country has thus continued to be divided on the basis of ethnic, socio-cultural, regional, political and economic lines. As a result, there have been sporadic conflicts among different communities in Kenya.

Pastoralists in northern Kenya have borne much of the brunt of internal conflicts and considerable efforts have been directed at addressing their specific conflict environment by a number of stakeholders that include the government, Civil Society Organizations, religious organizations and Community Based Organizations. The resource-based conflicts prevalent in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) have completely distorted development and eroded civil administration of this vast and rugged countryside. (Peace net Kenya March 2013)

The dawn of multi-party politics in Kenya brought in its wake new dimensions of conflict. Communities were divided along political and ideological lines, which gave rise to protracted and institutionalized waves of ethnic and land clashes. Ethnic and political conflicts in Kenya have become more evident during elections, as reflected during the 1992 and 1997 general elections. The intensity of these conflicts following the 2007 General Election resulted in a shattered national fabric culminating in the loss of about 1,300 lives with over 350,000 people internally displaced (peace net healing the nation 2009). The conflicts adversely affected not only Kenya's economy but also that of the neighboring countries, namely Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan.

The post election violence and the form it took revealed that when differences arise, Kenyans are more inclined to retreat into their ethnic groupings rather than forge ahead as a nation with a common destiny. This situation if left unattended could degenerate into complete national disintegration. In addition, clan violence continued throughout 2008, causing at least 200 deaths in the Mt. Elgon district, according to peace net committee. Additional estimates by independent media place the death toll in the Mt. Elgon district upwards of 500 (peace net healing the nation 2009). Although post-election violence largely came to an end in March, it spurred on old rivalries in the Laikipia district in the Rift Valley Province and also revived the Mungiki sect, an outlawed quasi-religious militia group operating mainly in the Nairobi slums. This continued violence which stemmed from the election violence in early 2008, resulted in a combined total of approximately 100 deaths. Finally, an additional 13 deaths occurred in various regions of the country as fighting over resources such as water continued in 2008.

The following is how Kenya experienced conflicts according to (peace net healing the nation 2009). In 2005, Inter-communal violence over natural resources, mainly land and water, escalated in northeastern Kenya. Over 180 people were killed including 76 civilians killed in a single episode in July. 2004 Inter-communal conflict continued in several parts of Kenya at a reduced level. Clashes again were economic in nature, with land at the forefront. In 2003, Inter-communal violence, fueled mainly by economic interests, continued especially in the north-west as Kenyan, Ugandan and Sudanese populations clashed with each other, often in cross-border raids. 2002 Clashes along ethnic lines in several districts of the country resulted in more than 100 deaths. There also was violence around presidential elections in December.

In 2001, Conflict between numerous tribal groups continued through 2001, with an escalation in the fighting targeting non-combatants. Over 100 people were reported killed in the clashes. 2000 Inter-tribal feuds, cross-border fighting pitting Kenyan tribes against tribes in Uganda and Ethiopia, and mob violence continued during the year. At least 100 people were killed by the end of September, down from estimated figures for 1999. (Peace net healing the nation 2009)

In 1999, Political and mob violence, police-sanctioned extra-judicial killings, and ethnic clashes increased in 1999 with most of the last concentrated in the northern regions of the country. At least 550 people died in the violence, up from the previous year. In 1998 Post-election peace and reform aspirations were shattered as politically- and economically-based ethnic clashes and police-sponsored extra-judicial killings increased during 1998. Most clashes took place in Rift Valley Province between members of the president's ethnic group and rivals, though serious fighting also occurred in the northeast among several groups, including ethnic Somalis and Sudanese (Peace net healing the nation 2009). Communities embroiled in long standing conflicts and find ways to bring about lasting peace and a strong sense of nationhood among them. It is expected that the results of this initiative will help heal and unite Kenyans in order to achieve a cohesive and harmonious society.

2.3 Influence of Structural violence on conflict resolution.

Galtung (1998) defines structural violence as 'avoidable impairment of fundamental human needs or, to put it in more general terms, the impairment of human life, which lowers the actual degree to which someone is able to meet their needs below that which would otherwise be possible. Unequal accesses to resources, to political power, to education, to health care, or to legal standing, are forms of structural violence. Strengthening the governing capacity of the mediated state helps local communities manage conflicts, but does little to address the underlying sources of conflict afflicting the border area (Duffield, 1997).

According to the medical anthropologist Paul Farmer, structural violence predominantly affects the world's socioeconomically poor. The structure of modern society, divided between the "improvised" and the "affluent," deny large percentage of the world's population access to basic needs. He further explains that "life choices are structured by racism, sexism, political violence and grinding poverty." It is important to note that the identity basis of violent conflicts has become increasingly explicit over time, with the proportion of all

conflicts that are labeled as ‘ethnic’ increasing from 15 per cent in 1953 to nearly 60 per cent by 2005 (Stewart & Brown, 2008). Discriminatory development has led other countries like Southern Sudan, Eritrea and many others in the Balkans into seeking separation-self determination. There have been intense ethnic conflicts among the Samburu, Turkana, and the Pokot communities. A research done by Schilling et al (2012), shows that among the Turkana the majority of raiders indicated hunger and drought as their primary and secondary motives for engaging in livestock raiding. In Samburu and Pokot, payment of dowry and accumulation of wealth were the strongest motives while the expansion of territory was still given by 25% of the Pokot raiders as a primary motive.

According to a research done by Mkangi (1997), Samburu is also said to be among the ten poorest districts in Kenya in all the development indices. School enrolment rates are far below the national average, majority of the people in the region depend on relief food and are malnourished. Mortality rate is high and so are poverty levels. Water and sanitary services are inaccessible to the majority of the pastoralists. A research gap arises in lack of connecting this structural violence to the reviewed problem of conflict and cattle rustling. According to (KIRA report 2013) the communities mainly depend on livestock as a main source of food. The state of insecurity has led to most of the communities moving the livestock away for fear of attacks. The assessment indicated that due to this most households have suffered food insecurity and are going without food as before, even the young children who depended on milk from the cattle. Income generating activities have stalled for fear of attacks, which the women depended on to acquire some money with which they varied the family diets. The main coping mechanism for the households is change of meal patterns from 3-4 to 1-2 meals per day. This includes the vulnerable groups in the community which include children below five years, pregnant and lactating women, chronically sick, elderly and disabled. (KIRA 2013)

The IDPs in Wuaso Rongai were feeding on wild fruits *Njasi*, *Lpupo*, *lordo* mixed with blood and honey. (KIRA 2013) People living in Marti trading centre who were not affected by the conflict are experiencing disruptions in food flows to the centre as a result of conflict from other areas and are forced to eat wild fruits like *Nilamacha*. In Kadokoi feeding for children was not affected since the households moved with their livestock together. (KIRA 2013) The inhabitants of Wuaso Rongai and Suyan villages abandoned their household goods during the forced migration as a result of the conflict. However, Kawop village was vandalized when the

owners relocated to Lenkima village for fear of revenge attack. In all the sites visited the community members indicated that they received information on impending attacks through either word of mouth, satellite phone from a Missionary Priests from Tuum, horn blowing, and Radio handset in Suyan provided by Grevy Zebra Conservation Trust. (KIRA 2013)

A quick look at the infrastructure in the warring communities gives one an impression that these communities are really neglected and makes one wonders whether these communities are part of the one state called Kenya (Peace net Kenya March 2013). It has been known that serving as a civil servant in some of these areas have been considered as a punishment and those serving there have to be paid hardship allowance, more than 40 years after independence. Without infrastructure it is difficult to monitor conflict and it is more difficult to do an emergency respond when teams cannot use transport to reach their targets. Fighting poverty in these circumstances become difficult because it is difficult to do business, reach people with goods or carry produce to the market. Generally, the costs of trading, agriculture among other things become too high for investors and program sponsors. Without industries, no employment, without employment there is a lot of idling and chances of the youth being either abused by politicians or engaging in conflict are high. Pastoralist have been heard asking other Kenyans, “how is Kenya?” when they are from Nairobi to Isiolo or Maralal. Good roads in recent times have tremendously reduced banditry in northern Kenya. And if that is replicated in Baragoi conflict will be resolved. They use jungle law because the nearest court of law is more than 600km. In all the ten (10) sites visited in the Sub-County, high prevalence rate in diarrhoea, Malaria, eye and upper respiratory infections were reported by KIRA team (KIRA report 2013).

A Maternity Ward in Tuum has no delivery bed and bedding and lack adequate personnel. In Wuaso Rongai, the dispensary has not been operational for the last two months leading to poor maternal health and child care services. Kawop dispensary is also not operational and needs to be protected from further vandalism. According to Shiundu (2013), the 42 police officers massacred in the Suguta valley in November were all new recruits with no experience in the battlefield. Most of the police officer taken to these ASAL areas are either new recruits or officers who have done something wrong and as a form of punishment they are dumped in these areas. This is why the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and the Controller of Budget in the new constitution have the responsibility of promoting equality and equity. There is a close link between development and infrastructure; both are

identified by MDGs and Vision 2030. In order for conflict to be resolved, the national government needs to work with the county government in provision of good infrastructure in the northern Sub County of Samburu.

2.4 Influence of Cattle rustling on Conflict resolution.

In Kenya, cattle rustling have reached unprecedented proportions in the recent past. It has changed in nature, scale and dimension due to a number of factors, including the proliferation of small arms in the region, the commercialization of raiding, high unemployment rate in pastoral areas, frequent droughts and reduced respect for traditional conflict-solving mechanisms (Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism CEWARN, 2005). It is clear that researchers have mostly focused on the economic aspects of cattle rustling creating a gap on the social aspects of it. Some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture (Kaimba, Njehia, & Guliye 2011). Thus, the reference to cattle rustling in the study as a culture. On the one hand, raiding leads to distrust between communities which are prerequisite of conflict (Mwangi, 2006). Though cattle rustling is physical in nature; an aspect like distrust is a psychosocial outcome of the same. Communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities (Eaton, 2008). Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale manageable violence. It also involved theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases. Loss of human lives was rare, and when this occurred, compensation in the form of livestock was paid by the raiders to the victims or their families in case of death (Mkutu, 2008). Cattle rustling has had diverse effects, inclusive of these are Injuries related to abuse of small arms, loss of lives and property, displacement of people, rape and defilement, child labour, famine and disease, and increased levels of illiteracy (Kaimba et al 2011).

There has been an ongoing inter-clan conflict in Baragoi for the last two months due to cattle raiding between Turkana and Samburu communities. The conflict is between two communities Ewaso Rongai in Samburu North and Kawa from Turkana. Unknown number of people reported dead and some households displaced. Many are currently IDPs with no access to food, water, health and shelter (Samburu County data review November 2013). Possible affected Areas due to the conflict in Samburu North which is categorized as a pastoral livelihood zone in the county include villages like Kawop , Waso ,Marti ,Baragoi

Town ,Nachola ,Tuum ,Bendera ,Ngilai ,Maskita ,Suyan and Loyangaten (Samburu County data review November 2013).

An in-depth analysis indicates that Samburu district comes second after Marakwet in terms of the percentages of the population displaced. Cattle rustling in the district have displaced 17% of the district's population or 23,707 people. All these displacements have got roots in cattle rustling. Most of the displaced are Turkana from Baragoi and Nyiro divisions. It is hard to tell the number of the displaced Samburu since most of them take refuge in Manyattas of their relatives unlike the Turkana who move to urban centres. Turkana and Samburu communities inhabit the two divisions (Mkutu, 2006).

2.5 Influence of Communication on Conflict resolution.

Manuel Castells has argued that what mass media was to industrial society is what socially networked media is to information society. The media is a mode of communication between the elites and the grass-root, making it a fundamental source of power. Traditionally this has been a one-way communication model, where the media serves the purpose of being the arena of power (Castells 2007, 255). In Baragoi sub County, in all the sites visited the community members indicated that they received information on impending attacks through either word of mouth, satellite phone from a Missionary Priests from Tuum, horn blowing and Radio handset in Suyan provided by Grevy Zebra Conservation Trust (KIRA 2013), this shows that tradition ways of passing information still exists in the this age albeit social media has taken over among the young educated lot. The research into how the media can impact conflict started with studies of propaganda. 'Propaganda is the management of collective attitudes by the manipulation of significant symbols.' (Lasswell 1927, 627

Edward Hermon and Noam Chomsky have advocated 'the propaganda model. 'The model argues that media function as central mechanisms of propaganda in the capitalist democracies,' which perpetrates the power relations of the status quo and undemocratic forces. (Klaehn 2002, 148) Propaganda is, nevertheless, moving to the background as a topic research, perhaps due to the intensification of the 24-hour news cycle. Social networking is a current phenomenon that consists of both web-based communication with Internet users through website (Face book, MySpace, WhatsApp YouTube) and interaction with others via cellular phones (Drussel 2011). According to Face book statistics, there were 526 million daily active users on average in March 2012. Further, the 2010 Media Industry Fact Sheet reported that two-thirds of the population over the age of 13 is connected by cell phones. Social networking has become common in today's society, especially among adolescents and

young adults, and continues to grow in popularity. These activities occur among people who already know each other personally as well as those who have never met in person. Increased utilization of computers and cell phones to communicate, tasks that have historically required interpersonal skills and face-to face interaction, may be altering the means in which young people attain and practice skills that are either necessary to function in their daily lives or fuel conflicts (Drussel, 2011).

From the early days of mainframe computers to the present, computers have been mostly used for interpersonal communication (Sproull & Kiesler, 1991). In fact in terms of meaning, communication is the most important use of the Internet for adolescents (Greenfield & Yan, 2006; Gross, 2004) and young adult. Regarding conflict resolution, Chung and Asher (1996) and Rose and Asher (1999) have argued that responses to hypothetical situations involving conflict are similar to responses observed during real-life conflict (Johnson, LaVoie, Eggenburg, Mahoney, & Pounds, 2001). The youth of today use technology such as the Internet more than any other method through which to communicate and socialize (Mishna, McLuckie, & Saini, 2009; Kaynay & Yelsma, 2000; Nie & Hillygus, 2002).

Social networking media can be dangerous when it is used to spread hate speech. As Gilboa had noted, without regulation, ethical standards, or professional supervision, any individual posting materials can fabricate events or rewrite them. This is true even in the absence of so called smart phones, with new social networking applications like Facebook zero, which is a free way to use Facebook via text message (SMS). This is particularly true for conflicts in which each side presents its own narrative and grievances.' (Gilboa, 2009). There are two important points to be made here. Firstly, although social network are being used politically and in attempts to reshape power relations, these movements are not originated by the technology, they are simply used to this end. Technology itself is neutral and can be used in innumerable ways. (Bijker et al. 1987) And secondly, like all technology, mediums of social networks are not just tools, but also social constructs. They are used to create meaning, but their meaning is also socially constructed. (Castells 2007, 249) Even ICTs are created with the interests of one group against the interests of another. Technology and society are created together and are mutually constitutive. (Tenhunen 2008, 529) Technologies, therefore, are just an extension of societal norms and divide people into haves and have-nots as any other factor in society. Technology itself can therefore not be a cause of democratization, but only a tool.

It is also important to note that the influence of these movements is not limited to cyber space, but a combination of flows and places. These flows come from a mixture of sources, some are located online, others in the traditional media in addition to face-to-face interaction. As a result, although many movements have global links most of them are grounded in a geographic location like the case of Baragoi sub County. (Castells 2007, 250) Ashley Harmon and Panagiotis Metaxas have identified three factors necessary for the creation of a technologically based social network. These are desire for communication, affordable communication devices and opportunities for instant communication. (Harmon and Metaxas 2010) Considering the social nature of the human animal, the first is almost invariably present. The second is increasingly within reach of even the masses in developing countries. The proliferation of cell phones and other devices and their low price has brought a cell phone to most areas, most notably those without a prior telephone landline. This in turn, thirdly, has resulted in unforeseen openings for instant communication on a global level. Many of these devices also enable Internet access and an entrée to social networking websites.

Empirical data in social work literature, as well as other professional journals, on the effects of school-based conflict resolution have been positive, suggesting that teaching conflict resolution skills to students increase their knowledge of how to resolve conflict using non-violent means (Woody, 2001; Johnson, Johnson, Dudley, Mitchell, & Fredrickson, 1997). This idea should also come in handy and should be applied in the County not only to the student but also to the entire population who live in the County so as to resolve conflict in a non violent way.

Lack of Communication skills has played a pivotal role in influencing conflict resolution in the area. For the past one year, the elite have embarked on spreading propaganda and hate speech through the internet, especially by use of “Face book” and “WhatsApp”. The most active and used Social Media in the County, by both the old and the young, is the Samburu Education and Development Fund (SEDF) where the youth and the young adults not only discuss issues but rumours and hate speech as well. Technological side effects may not always be apparent to the individual user and, combined with millions of other users, may have large-scale implications. Therefore, each participant has a dual role—as an individual

who may be affected by the social environment and as a participant who is interacting with others and co-constructing the same environment (Greenfield & Yan, 2006).

2.6 Influence of Political ideologies of local politicians on conflict resolution.

Gardner (1990:1) defines leadership as ‘the process of persuasion or example by which an individual induces a group to pursue objectives held by the leader or shared by the leader and his or her followers although in most cases they use tribal-based politics (McCabe, 2004). How much influence do political leaders have on the likelihood of ethnic civil war? Representatives of the elite manipulation theory argue that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power (Snyder 2000, Gagnon 2004). "The theory of elite manipulation¹ (Gagnon 2004, Snyder 2000) places the blame squarely with elites, which for the purpose of this study are defined as any political figures that hold or compete for political office. Although they cannot reasonably be expected to be an exception to the principal-agent problem, it is rational for them to look out for their personal interest (Brubaker 1998) and fear of democratization provides a powerful motive (Snyder & Ballentine 1996).

Gagnon (2004) argues that elites were able to skillfully steer the public discourse away from political change towards ethnic conflict even though ethnicity was initially non-issue for the majority of the population. Informants indicated elite resort to violence to secure their interests. Asymmetric access to modern technologies such as small arms, motorized transportation and long-distance communication also reshape the dynamics of conflict which has significantly increased the magnitude of human fatalities. Wrongly conceived development schemes and investments implemented without the active participation of local communities results in unclear property rights mechanism thus increasing tensions.

According to the ODI, politics can be a driver of conflict in pastoralist areas. In Kenya, new election constituencies are likely to be created before the polls and ethnically dominant communities stand a better chance of electing a leader from among their own. For example, a new district, Baragoi, has been carved out of Samburu, north of the main town of Maralal. It is mainly occupied by the Samburu and Turkana, who clash from time to time, which could result in the Samburu being marginalized. (USAID 2009). Local leaders have influenced conflict resolution in the area as the leaders themselves both from Samburu County and

Turkana County are often seen to be inciting the masses into perpetrating the conflict both at the county level and far in Nairobi.

2.7 Influence of Peace building initiatives on conflict resolution.

Conflicts in Samburu County, like in other pastoral areas, have not been buried under the sand. Numerous initiatives have been put in place in order to prevent, alleviate or resolve conflicts. Peace building in the County consisted of both peace negotiations conducted by the central government, political and religious leaders, and sometimes by external parties such as the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and through grass-roots initiatives. Albeit these, the County is still experiencing inter ethnic conflicts. Conflicts arising from historical rivalry and socio-cultural practices had greatly reduced though. On contrary, conflicts over control of and access to water and pasture in the County and in its neighbouring Counties still persisted and were associated with extreme climatic events. (Ken Mekhaus(2008).

Grass-root peace building initiative emerged out of despair and frustration caused by conflicts. The most frequently used grass-root peace building strategy was the use of "peace caravans" which started in South Horr, Baragoi, Morijo, Maralal, Kisima and Suguta-Maralal organized by the governor of Samburu County immediately when he was elected as a governor in 2013. Such initiatives can be seen in light of the rise "mediated state" as espoused by Ken Mekhaus(2008). He argued that citizen in neglected rangelands like northwestern Kenya, who have long not benefited from state service such as security, health and education, may with time seek to obtain them through intercommunity dialogue within the neighbourhood. The approach of the youth-led caravans has been to facilitate dialogue between the Turkana, Pokot, and Samburu communities in interviews and focus group discussions with community members and peace caravan members. To this end, several meetings involving morans were organized particularly in common grazing areas such as Kanampiu, Ntipakun and Lomirok in Samburu North.

Another grass root peace building initiative in Samburu County is the annual Samburu Maralal International Camel Derby (SMICD). SMICD engages in sporting activities amongst the people from all walks of life thus bringing together different nomadic pastoralist people to interact for the sake of peaceful co-existence. Despite these measures the County government should initiate and organize annual cultural fashion shows and peace races in Baragoi and other parts of the county thus bringing together the Samburu, Pokot and Turkana community. Women from Baragoi have also come up with their own peace initiative. In November 2011

Women in Baragoi sat down and formed a peace initiative group known as “Baragoi Women of Peace, Reconciliation and Development” which comprises women from different tribes (pasopeace museum.com 2012).

The council of elders is perhaps the highest socio-political organization and institution of managing conflicts amongst the pastoralists Samburu. This institution is an equivalent of the *tree of men* and the *kokwo* amongst the Turkana and Pokot respectively. The council of elders is composed of respected elders in the community, respective heads of the *Nabos* (neighbourhood “court” that is found inside the *manayatta* and always managed by senior elder) and representation from age sets and to lesser extent elderly women. (District Peace and Development Committees’ TORs Harmonization Workshop, Report, June 2005)

In Samburu community, men (not *morans*) often under a tree designated as a “council” meeting site, normally make decisions. These decisions, which are normally based on consensus, covers issues ranging from grazing patterns, peace brokerage with neighbouring communities, internal/domestic issues among others. Women may sit in an outer circle and usually speak while seated down and holding green grass. Alternatively, a woman might not necessarily speak directly in the open council, but may convey a comment or concern through a male relative. However, women may have their own “council” discussions and then carry the results of such discussions to men for consideration in the men’s council. Samburu District Peace Committee, especially at the sub-location level, is composed of men and women drawn from different *Nabos* in the district. This committee has been successful by any standards in managing conflicts in the district largely because they utilize Samburu traditions and customs of managing conflicts (District Peace and Development Committees’ TORs Harmonization Workshop, Report, June 2005) Despite being one of the youngest committees, SDPDC has emerged as one of the most promising committee in the country. Their strength has mainly been its structure, which is completely unattached to the government. It draws its membership from the traditional institutions as the case is in the sub-location committees.

At the district level, the committee has 20 members with each division (there are 6 divisions in Samburu district) nominating three members (an elder, youth, and woman) to the district committee. The extra two members are drawn from cosmopolitan Baragoi and Nyiro divisions where there is a substantial population of Turkana people. Each of the division

nominated an extra one person (Turkana) to the district committee so as to ensure that minority interests are not pushed to the periphery. Samburu Peace Committee was voted as the best peace committee in 2005. (District Peace and Development Committees' TORs Harmonization Workshop, Report, June 2005)

Formal peace building initiatives in Samburu County involved the government and the international NGOs. The Kenya government had in several occasions initiated peace building process through disarmament programs in 2006, 2009-2010 and 2014 which was cancelled, after the Kenya police officers were able to retrieve only one rifle from the whole Baragoi region. The World Vision, Kenya (WVK), World Food Program (WFP), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Organisation (ACTED) and International Medical Corps (IMC), had established peace building initiatives in the County. For instance, the World Vision peace initiative began its operations in 1997 with an aim of educating the rival communities on the advantages of peaceful coexistence, provide formal education, providing water through drilling boreholes and water piping from highlands to lowlands and also provided drought resilient Sahiwa cattle breed. The focus of these NGOs was basically participatory collective approach in the attainment of peace and non-violent coexistence.

2.8 Theoretical framework

The research sought to identify factors that influence conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County. To appropriately answer the research questions, the researcher adopted conflict resolution and management perspectives to build on the theoretical framework. This study was informed by two theories, namely conflict management theory and Conflict theory.

The several social theories that emphasize social conflict have roots in the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883), the great German theorist and political activist. The Marxist, conflict approach emphasizes a materialist interpretation of history, a dialectical method of analysis, a critical stance toward existing social arrangement and a political program of revolution or at least, reform. The materialist view of history commences from the premise that the most important determinant of social life is the work people are doing, especially, work that results in provision of the basic necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter. Marx had a view that the way work is socially organized and the technology used in production will have a strong impact on every other aspect of society. He maintained that everything of value in society results from human labour. Thus, Marx saw working men and women as engaged in making society, in creating the conditions for their existence.

Marx summarized the key elements of this materialist view of history as follows: In the social production of their existence, men inevitably enter into definite relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political and intellectual life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but their social existences that determine their consciousness. (Marx 1987)

Marx divided history into several stages, conforming to broad patterns in the economic structure of society.

The most important stages for Marx's writing is concerned with applying the materialist model of society to capitalism, the stage of economic and social development that Marx saw as dominant in 19th century Europe. For Marx, the central institution of capitalist society is private property, the system by which capital (that is money, machines, tools, factories and other material objects used in production) is controlled by a small minority of the population (Hendrickson et al. 1996). This arrangement leads to two opposed classes, the owners of capital (bourgeoisies) and the workers, proletariats, whose only property is their own labour time, they have to sell to the capitalist.

In management theory, violent conflicts are seen as eradicable problem which can be contained. Overall conflict management should aim to minimize affective conflicts at all level, attain and maintain a moderate amount of substantive conflict, and use the appropriate conflict management strategy to effectively match the status and concerns of the two parties (Rahim, 2002). Integrating involves opening up, creating dialogue, and exploring differences to choose an effective solution for both conflicting groups (Rahim, Antonioni & Psenicka, 2001, P.195). This style of conflict management is positively associated with individual and organization outcome (Rahim et al., P.197).

Maccoby and Scudder further identified different steps to managing conflict they argued that a leader should take time to obtain information that can lead to conflict, develop strategies before the conflict occurs, move in to quickly managing it by reacting without blame and you will learn through dialogue (Maccoby & Scudder 2005). Mellissa Taylor's research on Locus

of Control is directly related to individual abilities of communication, especially as it pertains to interpersonal conflict. She also states that conflicts should be solution driven which are creative and integrative. They should be non-confrontational, and they should still maintain control, utilizing non-verbal messages to achieve the outcome (Taylor, p449). Violent conflicts are based on values and interests in the community and they were thought that they cannot be reconciled. Violence arises from existing institutions and historical relationships, as well as distribution of power. Resolving such conflicts is viewed as unrealistic.

Conflict management advocates the use of pressure to effect a settlement and institution building. Batchelder (2002) argued that for any conflict to be solved, stakeholders need to be involved these involvement will lead to collective learning and organizational should institutionalized the position of stakeholders in the community and a wise leader must behave ethically and to do so the leader should be open to new information and be willing to change his or her mind. He further states that” Without understanding ethics, conflict cannot be handled” (Batchelor, 2000). Conflict resolution theorists, in contrast, reject this power political view of conflict, arguing instead that in communal and identity conflicts, people cannot compromise on their fundamental needs (Ibrahim, 1994). However, they argue that it is possible to transcend conflicts if parties can be helped to explore, analyze, question and reframe their positions and interest. Conflict resolution therefore emphasizes intervention by skilled but powerless third parties working unofficially with the parties to foster new thinking and new relationships. They seek to explore what the roots of the conflicts really are and to identify creative solutions that the parties may have missed in their commitment to entrenched positions.

Conflict transformation theorists argue that contemporary conflicts require more than there framing of positions and identification of win-win outcomes. The very structure of parties and relationships may be embedded in a pattern of conflict relationships that extend beyond the particular site of conflict. Conflict transformation is therefore a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interest, discourses and, if necessary, the very constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict (Hussein, 1998). Constructive conflict is seen as a vital agent or catalyst for change. People within the conflict parties, within the society or region affected, and outsiders with relevant human and material resources all have complementary roles to play in the long term process of peace building. This suggests a comprehensive and wide-ranging approach, emphasizing support for groups

within the society in conflict rather than for the mediation of outsiders (Hussein, 1998). It also recognizes that conflicts are transformed gradually, through a series of smaller or larger changes as well as specific steps by means of which a variety of actors may play important roles; it incorporates the activity of processes such as conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

Whereas conflict transformation involves transforming the relationships that support violence, conflict management approaches seek to merely manage and contain conflict, and conflict resolution approaches seek to move conflict parties away from zero-sum position and towards positive outcome. The researcher chose the theory since it seeks moral ends: the emancipation of humanity from false claims of “universality”. Universality is when one group takes power and seeks to justify it on the grounds that it represents “Freedom for all”. The reality is that it is freedom for them. Conflict theory and conflict management theory both unmask this notion.

2.9 Conceptual framework

Orodho (2009) defines a conceptual framework as a model of presentation where a researcher represents the relationship between variables in the study and shows the relationship diagrammatically. In the study, the hypothesized model in Figure 1 below identified the variables under study and shows their relationships. In the model, factors that influence conflict resolution such as cattle rustling, structural violence, unclear land boundaries, negative political ideologies and lack of proper communication are the independent variables whereas conflict resolution programs are the dependent variables. The study will therefore determine the influence of these independent variables on the dependent variable (conflict resolution).

Independent variables

Dependent variable

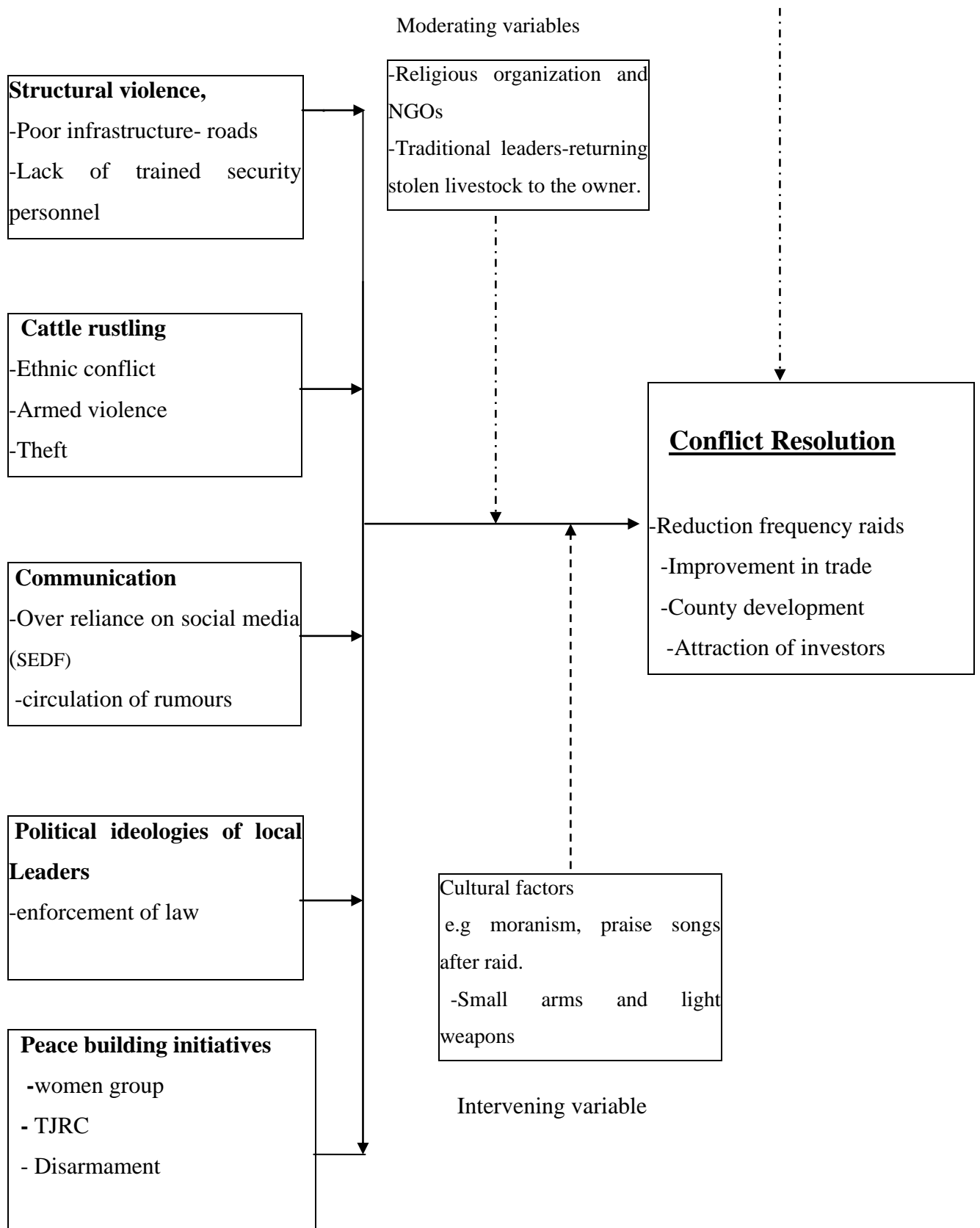


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Conflict resolution are achieved when factors associated with cattle rustling (theft, ethnic conflict and armed violence) are curb, structural violence reduced, propaganda in mass media controlled, negative local ideologies shunned, long term peace building initiatives sought and proper land boundaries established, conflict resolution will no longer be perceived as being elusive. Availability of modern small arms and cultural practices like moranism are some of the intervening factors that inhibits conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County while religious organizations, Community based organizations, traditional leaders and Non-governmental Organization have been spearheading attainment of the peace in this area. Therefore, this study will attempt to point out how these independent factors affect conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County.

2.10 Summary of Review of Related Literature

Much has been done on issues related to conflict resolutions. However, more research especially on factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi need attention. Almost 750,000 people die as a result of armed conflict each year (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2008). According to Patricio (2010), violent conflict results in deaths, injuries, disability and psychological trauma to men, women and children. Conflict has various dimensions with positive as well negative outcomes determined by its nature and scale. It does not always end with happiness; rather it bestows rivalries, hardships, tears and difficult survivals. It does not necessarily make all positive changes in every society as assumed in general. Dukes (1996), says: This statement clearly shows that in as much as conflict, in this case, cattle rustling can be viewed positively by its perpetrators, it ends up with more harm than good. It has negative outcomes which do not take part in social development rather devastate integrity and harmony, create more violence and atrocities. Armed or violent conflict leads the society to violence and insecurity, fear and anger, Displacement, terror, stagnation in development, decrease in social integrity, and the list is endless. Intensity of negative outcomes depends on the nature and scale of conflict.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design and methodology. It describes target population, the sample, sampling procedures, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis procedures.

3.2 Research Design

This research employed mixed research methods. According to Creswell and Clark (2007), mixed methods research entails philosophical assumptions that guide the direction of the collection and analysis of data; and the mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods in many phases in the research process. Mixed methods research provides strengths that offset the weaknesses of both qualitative and quantitative research.

In the quantitative paradigm, Cross-sectional survey study used to find out factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi. According to Gay, Mills and Airsian (2009), this design involves collection of standardized, quantifiable information from all members of a population or a selected sample. It is carried out in a population at one point in time. An advantage of using survey research is that participants have time to answer the questions and there is a fairly quick turnaround (Trochim, 2006). In addition to this, survey research presents information about specific populations and from this information; generalization to other populations of similar characteristics can be made (Dickinson & Blunt, 2005).

In qualitative research method, the researcher used the phenomenological design. According to Smith, Flowers, and Larkin (2009), this is the study of individuals' perceptions, feelings, and lived experiences. This helped the researcher to identify factors influencing conflict resolution in the study area as respondents poured out their feelings and experience. Interview was also used to collect data. According to Gall, Borg and Gall (2007), interviewing allows the researcher to probe the respondent on desired issues. Unlike other methods of gathering information, interviewing gives a chance to the researcher to make inferences from what the respondent says both verbally and non- verbally. This method solely used to find out the knowledge of chairperson of Catholic justice and peace commission (CJPC) and the member of peace committee's knowledge of the factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was used to elicit information from the community members. This is a form of group interview mostly triangulated with more traditional forms of

interviewing, questionnaire, and observation (Cohen, Manion & Morrison 2007). It is good in obtaining several perspectives about the same topic. It facilitates easy conceptualization of the gap between what people say and do

3.3 Study Area

Samburu County borders Marsabit County to the North East, Isiolo County to the East, Laikipia County to the South, Baringo County to the South West and Turkana County to the North west. The County covers an area of approximately 21,126 square kilometers with an estimated population of 223,937 according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS 2009 Census). Samburu County is among the poorest in the country with 73 percent of its population living below poverty line according to Kenya integrated Household Budget survey (KIHBS 2009). Three quarter of the County comprises arid and semi-arid range land which receives between 250-600 mm of rainfall annual (Long rain foods assessment report 2013). Insecurity related to cattle rustling and high banditry continues to disrupt livelihoods strategies within the county. Poor roads and telecommunication infrastructure remains the greatest challenge to the residents of Samburu County (KIRA 2013).

The County was recently divided administratively into three districts namely Samburu Central, East and North each with two administrative divisions (Holtzman, 2004). However, the latter has been experiencing frequent inter ethnic conflicts especially from their counterparts, the Turkana community. Baragoi sub County is bordered by Marsabit County to the North East, Turkana County to the North West, Baringo County to the west and Isiolo County to the South East. According to KPHC (2009) the Samburu North sub county covers an area of 7,024.4 square kms and a density of 9 persons per square kilometre. It has a population of 65,785 persons (Community health Strategy 2013). Baragoi sub-County is known for bloody conflicts and cattle rustling that have claimed lives of security forces, local inhabitants and loss of livelihoods and properties. Its rugged terrain and impassable roads make recovery of livestock impossible once they have been driven to Suguta Valley. It is inhabited by the Samburu, comprising 75 percent of the population, Turkana 20 percent of population and other tribes comprise 5 percent. (KIRA 2013)

3.4 Target Population

Target population in statistics is the specific population about which information is desired. According to Ngechu (2004), a population is a well defined set of people, services, elements, and events, groups of things or household that is being investigated. The target population in

this study was 381 respondents. 342 of those are men and women members of communities drawn from various clusters in eight most affected villages in Baragoi sub County, 37 key informants and 2 peace committee officials. The eight villages were selected because these are the most affected lot that frequently experience ethnic conflict in Samburu County. The remaining 18,102 number of communities member were for the other remaining five villages not prone to conflicts majorly because they are situated around security units and others are in the situated furthest hence accessing them for raiding is difficult.

3.5 Sampling procedure

Probability and non-probability procedures were used to select the sample size and sampling procedures. Non probability sampling is used when the researcher wants to get information from particular sources. Purposive sampling, one type of non-probability procedures, was chosen by the researcher since it gives the sample with the required characteristics for the study (Bell, 1999). According to Best and Kahn (2006), purposive sampling helps the researcher build a sample that is satisfactory to their specific needs. The researcher purposively targeted the area chiefs, religious leaders, senior police officers in charge and the peace committee chair persons. The area chiefs were purposively targeted because of the vast knowledge of conflict, Religious and NGOs because of their impartiality on issues relating to conflict. Simple random sampling was used to include both men and women hence clear any gender imbalances.

Probability sampling was also used. This, according to Gay et al (2009), is a procedure that uses techniques that permit the researcher to specify the probability, or chance, that each member of a defined population will be selected for the sample. Proportionate sampling, a type of probability sampling was used. Proportionate sampling is a sampling used when the population is composed of several subgroups in number that are vastly different. Simple random cluster sampling was used for each cluster. It is useful because the researcher is able to make generalizations thus seeking representativeness of the wider population (Cohen et al., 2007). It will also allow the researcher to make use of inferential statistics to the data and provide equal opportunity of selection for each element of the population (Kombo & Tromp, 2006).

In order to obtain the required objectives of the study, the sample respondents were randomly selected from eight villages of Baragoi sub County. The total population of the study was 65,785 while the sampled population of the eight villages selected for sampling

was 47,683. These sample population was chosen from the eight villages which from the researcher's knowledge have been extremely affected by interminable ethnic conflicts. So the sample size taken was 381 (Sekaran and Bougie, 2005). To obtain the required number of sample respondents, from each of the selected three villages, a proportional allocation method was used (Panneerselvan, 2010). The proportional allocation method uses the following formula:

$$n_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \times n$$

Where:

n_i = Number of sampled community members in i th village

n = Total sample size

N = Total number of community members in the research area

N_i = Total number of community members in the i th village

Information about the total number of community members in each of the selected villages and the sampled number of both men and women by using proportional allocation method are provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Village wise distribution of sampled community members in the study area

Villages name	No. of Community members	Sample size (n)
Baragoi	5320	38
Nalingangor	3220	23
Bendera	5760	41
Ngilai	4730	34
Masikita	6750	48
Kawop	7780	56
Marti	6559	47
Nachola	7564	55
Total	47,683	342

Table 3.2 Sampling Matrix

Table 3.2 shows the number of respondents selected from different categories and the technique used to select them.

Population Category	Total Population	Sample Size	%	Sampling Technique
Community elders	8	8	100%	purposive Sampling
Religious leaders	8	8	100%	Purposive Sampling
Local Political leaders	8	8	100%	Purposive Sampling
Area chiefs of eight villages sampled	8	8	100%	Purposive Sampling
Senior police officer in charge	5	5	100%	Purposive Sampling
Chairperson's peace committee	2	2	100%	Purposive Sampling
Men	23,841	172	50%	Stratified Sampling
Women	23,842	173	50%	Stratified Sampling

3.6 Sample Size

A sample of 381 respondents was selected based on a table for determining the sample size of a given finite population, adopted by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) as cited in (Cohen *et al*, 2000). Using the Krejcie vs. Morgan Sampling table, this sample size of this study was selected since the population that was in consideration was 47,683 (Community health Strategy 2013). Discussions were held with key informants in the district to determine the contributing factors to the cause, effects and prospects of conflict transformation. Observation was adopted to clarify the information received from respondents.

Table 3.3 Sample size

Table 3.3 shows the sample size of the respondents selected from different clusters

Cluster	Sample size	Population
Area Chiefs	8	8
Officers commanding stations (OCS's)	5	5
Local political leaders	8	8
Religious leaders	8	8
Community leaders	8	8
Baragoi town	38	5320
Nalingangor village	23	3220
Bendera village	41	5760
Ngilai village	34	4730
Masikita village	49	6750
Kawop village	56	7780
Marti village	47	6559
Nachola village	55	7564
Members of district peace and development committee	2	2
Total	381	47,683

3.7 Data Collection

The researcher used triangulation method of data collection, which according to Ogula (2008) involves the use of two or more data instruments to collect the necessary data. This will also contribute to the trustworthiness of the data (Glesne, 2009). The research used both primary and secondary data. According to Sproul (1998), a self administered questionnaire is the only way to elicit self report on people's opinion, attitudes, beliefs and values. Primary data were obtained through self –administered questionnaire with close and open-ended questions. As much as possible, a 5-point likert scale was used to investigate the influence of structural violence, influence of cattle rustling, influence of communication on conflict resolution influence of political leaders and finally the contribution of peace initiative on conflict resolution in Baragoi. The questionnaire included structured and unstructured questions and will be administered through drop and pick method to respondents who were peace committee chairpersons. The closed ended questions enabled the researcher to collect

quantitative data while open ended questions enabled the researcher to collect qualitative data. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section dealt with the general information about the respondents, while the second section with factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County of Samburu County.

Secondary data was collected by use of desk search techniques from the published reports and other documents. Secondary data included the publication, journals and periodicals. In order to increase the accuracy of the data an in depth interview was conducted with key people like area chief, religious leaders, senior officers in charge, communities leaders for instance the County administrators and community elders. These were attempted at triangulation and are deemed to compliment for the weaknesses of the questionnaire instrument.

3.8 Validity of Research Instruments

According to Gay and Airsian (2009) validity refers to the extent to which a researcher's instrument measures what it is designed to measure. The researcher assessed validity through the use of professionals or experts as advocated by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999). The researcher discussed with his supervisors by requesting them to advise him on whether the instrument accurately represented the concept under study. Thus, content validity of the instruments was established by consulting experts from the department of research and evaluation at University of Nairobi. Marlow (2001) points out, by designing the questionnaire, the researcher can construct the document to accurately reflect the concepts that the researcher wanted to measure. Therefore, this research used instruments that were expressly written for this study. To ascertain the validity of questionnaires, interview schedules and FGD guides, a pilot study was done among community members and key informants who were not part of the study.

3.9 Reliability of Research Instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), reliability is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. This study determined reliability of the instrument through split half method. This was to test the internal consistency reliability in the questionnaires for respondents from one of the groups identified in the cluster sampling technique and analyze if the test items were consistent among themselves and with the test as a whole. Split half measures how consistently the instrument measures the construct of interest and it assumed that if all items are drawn from the same domain, then the two halves should correlate highly with each other (Marlow,

2001). The coefficient obtained was converted into an appropriate correlation for the entire test using Spearman Brown prophecy formula. To ascertain reliability of results, alternate form method was used; a Pearson product correlation was run to test the coefficient of results obtained from questionnaires and those obtained in FGD.

All the questions were then divided into two equal halves taking the odd numbered items against the even numbered items and a split half correlation coefficient calculated using the following formula.

$$r(\text{split half}) = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

The self correlation of the whole test was then be estimated by the use of the Spearman Brown prophecy formula:

$$r_s = \frac{2 r_h}{1 + r_h}$$

Whereby, r_s = split-half reliability

r_h = correlation between the two halves of the test

Pearson product

$$r = \frac{\frac{\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}{N} \frac{\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}{N}}}$$

From the findings a reliability coefficient of 0.8608 was obtained and was considered acceptable.

3.10 Data Analysis Procedures ad Presentation

This research used quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Kothari (2004) asserts that data obtained from the questionnaires, and interviews in its original form may be difficult to interpret. Data analysis is therefore the process of bringing order and meaning to raw data. This is achieved through cleaning, coding and entering data into a computer and analyzing it and thus being able to make conclusions and recommendations.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), the percentage of subjects who will respond to questionnaires is adequate if it is 50%, good at 60% and very good at 70%. The researcher however aimed to achieve 90% response rate. On receiving the questionnaires, response rate were computed and its adequacy established. Quantitative data were obtained from the closed-ended items in the questionnaires. It was thereafter be quantitatively analyzed in order to identify general trends in the selected population (Gall & Borg, 2006). The raw data was analyzed after being coded, for instance 1 for Yes and 2 for No, 1 for Male and 2 for Female and entered into the computer by use of Statistical Package for Social sciences (SPSS, version 20). Data was summarized using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means and percentages.

On the other hand, qualitative data was derived from interviews conducted on key informants, FGD, and from the open-ended items on the various categories of questionnaires. The raw data were examined and analyzed to establish accuracy, usefulness and completeness. The process of analyzing qualitative data involved systematically searching, arranging, organizing, breaking data into manageable units, synthesizing and looking for patterns among variables. The researchers categorized data into themes and used thematic analysis through discussions and presented them in form of narratives, direct quotes and excerpts. The report thereafter was fed in a word processing document (MS Word).

Figure 2 is a sketch diagram showing the convergent model and how the researcher analyzed qualitative and quantitative data collected from the respondents. In convergent design quantitative and qualitative data is collected concurrently, analyzed separately, and then merged (Creswell, 2009).

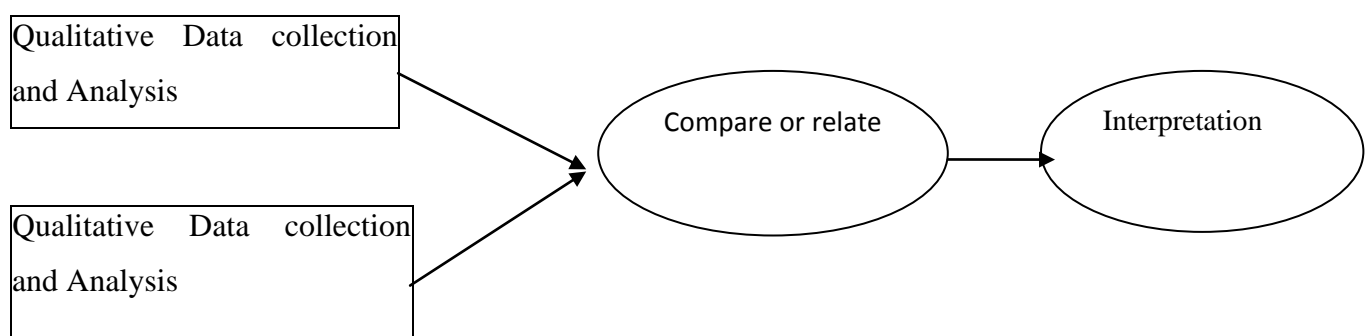


Figure 2: A diagram of convergent model showing how the data will be analyzed.

(Source; Creswell, 1999)

3.11 Ethical Observations in Research

According to Kitchin (2000), basic ethical issues to consider in any research include privacy, confidentiality, anonymity, sensitivity to cultural differences and gender. The researcher made sure that the purpose of this study was fully explained in advance to respondents, informed consent was obtained where respondents was asked to sign a consent letter. Since factors influencing conflict resolution is sensitive issue that might evoke emotions and memories among the respondents, the researcher briefed the respondents prior to responding to questionnaire, conducting interviews and before holding FGD. In case of any emotional vents, the researcher referred the respondents with immediacy to a legal counselor. Confidentiality at all times was upheld (Cohen et al 2007). To safeguard anonymity of the identity of the respondents the researcher applied coding. The researcher was open and honest in dealing with respondents. Respect and dignity for human respondents was upheld. All the information gotten from sources other than the researcher were duly acknowledged to avoid plagiarism. Findings of the present study were reported with the highest possible objectivity and utmost honesty.

3.12 Operational definition of variables

Table 3.4 Operational Definition of Variables

OBJECTIVES	TYPE OF VARIABLE	INDICATORS	MEASURES OF INDICATORS	LEVEL OF SCALE	DATA ANALYSIS
To determine the influence of structural violence	Structural violence independent variable	Infrastructure Untrained security personnel	No. of people affected Actual effects of cattle rustling	Ratio Nominal	Qualitative Descriptive
To determine influence of cattle rustling of social Development in Baragoi	Cattle rustling Independent variable	Ethnic conflict Armed violence Theft	Actual effects of cattle rustling No. of affected people	Nominal Ordinal	Qualitative Descriptive
To determine influence of communication on conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County.	Communication Independent Variable	Social Media e.g faceBook (SEDF,samburu link) WhatsAPP, Rumors circulation, Face-face communication	No. of people using social media Means the moran communicate with each other	Ratio Ordinal	Qualitative Descriptive
To determine the influence of local politicians in resolving conflicts	Local politicians Independent variable	Negative ideologies Tribal utterances	No. of inciting Politicians	Ratio Ordinal	Qualitative Descriptive
To examine the influence of peace building initiatives in samburu county	Peace initiatives Independent variable	Peace caravans Women group in Baragoi TJRC Disarmament	Documentation Effects on the people	Ordinal Nominal	Qualitative Descriptive
Conflict resolution	Dependent variable	Peace, Harmony, mutual coexistence and Development	Increase in the number of projects, lack of conflicts	Ordinal Nominal	Qualitative Descriptive

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the project was purposed to use the concept of statistics more prominently in explaining the practical and theoretical factors that influences conflict resolution in Baragoi. As stated in the methodology section, the study was intended to carry out an intensive field research in the Baragoi sub County, as the target study zone, using face-to-face interviews, questionnaires administration for key informants, focus group discussion for the villagers as well as through interview guides for the Peace Committees officials from religious organization and the government in order to draw as much information concerning conflict resolutions within the area as much as possible. The results were presented to determine the factors that influence Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County. The summaries of these findings are presented in tables of frequencies and percentages, in narratives and interview transcripts.

As statistical tool for explaining phenomena, analysis of data involves an inevitable trafficking of some formulas, probability distributions, as well as proving some statistical realignment and approvals. . Quantitative data was analyzed using statistical analysis, while qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis. In this case therefore, out of the research (field work) that was carried out between 20th and 30th April, the following results and therefore leading to the following analysis were found from the study.

4.2 Response Rate

The response rate for the whole project comprising those who participated in answering questionnaires, interviewees and focus group discussions were 341 only 40 never took part in the process.

Table 4.1 Return Rate of the whole project

Table 4.1: Return rate of the respondents shows the total number of respondents who took part in the research and those who never responded.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Respondent	341	89.27%
Not Responded	40	10.73%
Total	381	100

Table 4.2 Return Rate

Table 4.2 presents the specific number of respondents who took part in in answering questionnaires, participating in the face to face interviews and also those who were committed in participating in group focus.

Response	Questionnaire		Face-to-face	Focus Group Discussion	
	Respondent	N/respondent	Interviews	Respondent	N/Responded
Frequency	35	2	2	304	34
Percentage	94.59%	5.41%	100%	88.62%	11.37%
Total	35	2	2	304	38

In previous chapter, the study argued on the proposed a sample of 381 participants. Among them were community men and women from eight sampled villages within the two Baragoi divisions, community elders, Officers commanding stations, religious leaders, ward administrators, Chiefs and peace committee officials. Women and men participants in GFD were 164 and 140 respectively in the eight clustered villages. In Baragoi village there were 15 men and 18 women, in Nalingangor 10 men and 12 women, Bendera 20 men and 20 women, in Ngilai 15 men and 17 women, Masikita 20 men and 20 women, in Kawop 20 men and 25 women, in Marti 20 men and 24 women and in Nachola 20 men and 28 women; 8 chiefs, however, one was not willing to participate, 5 officers commanding stations, 8 religious leaders, 6 community leaders, 2 peace committees officials and 7 local politicians. The total number of the actual study participants was 341 out of the 381 earlier anticipated by the researcher which gave 89.267 % of the return rate. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), the percentage of subjects who respond to questionnaires is adequate if it is 50%, good at 60% and very good at 70 %. This excellent percentage response was attributed to the fact that most of the women and a few old men were in their villages as they did not have any economic activity besides livestock herding and during the day it was the responsibility of the young lads and morans to take care of them.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Key Respondents

Tables: 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7and 4.8. Presents demographic information of respondents in terms of gender, their category, age of the respondents, education level, working experience and birth place.

4.3.1 Gender composition

The respondents were requested to indicate their gender and the summary of the findings were shown on table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Gender Composition

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	166	48.68
Male	175	51.32
Total	341	100

Data depicted in table 4.3, indicated that there was almost unequal distribution in terms of gender. Most male 51.22% participated in research compared to 48.68% females. While majority of key informants were male simply because they are more educated than their women, employed and leaders of the community. On the contrary, most women participated in FGD because they were at home tending to their chores when this research was conducted while the most men were away in search of food for the family.

4.3.2 Category of the respondents

The respondents were selected and categorized according to sample size and the number of villages selected the findings were shown in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Category of the respondents

Category of the respondents	Frequency	Percent
Area chiefs	7	2.05
Officers commanding stations	5	1.47
Local political leaders	7	2.05
Religious leaders	8	2.35
Community elders	8	2.35
Members of peace Community	2	0.59
Community men	140	41.06
Community women	164	48.09
Total	341	100

According to the findings, the majority 48.09% of the respondents were community women compared to 41.06% men who participated in group focus discussion. This was mostly attributed by the fact that women were at home tending to their children and household chores as they do not have any other economic activity besides livestock herding. 2.05% of the respondents were area chiefs, 1.45% were officers commanding stations, 2.05% of the respondents were local politicians, 2.35% religious leaders, 0.59% of the respondents were Chairpersons of peace communities and 2.35% Community leaders.

4.3.3 Age of the respondents

The respondents were requested to indicate under what age brackets they fall in the interval of 10. The findings are shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Age of the Respondents

	Age of the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-29	5	14.32	14.32	14.33
	30-39	18	51.41	51.42	65.73
	40-49	10	28.61	28.62	94.33
	50-59	2	5.71	5.73	100.0
Total		35	100.0	100.0	

The results on table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents (51.42%) were between 30 years of age and 39 years. This is simply because most of the readily available respondents were young adult who were mostly in the trading centre. A few of the respondents 28.62% were between 40 years and 49years, these are older men and leaders of the communities, 5.71% of the respondents were between 50 years to 59 years of age while only 14.32% of them were between 20 years and 29years .This last group comprised the morans who were mostly away tending to their livestock.

4.3.4 Education level

The respondents were requested to indicate their level of education and the findings of their education level were shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Education level

Education level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	6	17.1	17.1	17.1
O'level	7	20.0	20.0	37.1
Certificate	5	14.3	14.3	51.4
Diploma	12	34.3	34.3	85.7
Degree	5	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

The results on table 4.6 below showed that 34.3 % of the key informants had diploma certificate, simply because they are the leaders of both communities, while 20% had O'level education, 17.1% had primary certificate, while 14.3% had attained college certificate and only 14.3 % had degree awards simply these could be attributed by lack of quality education in the County and the influence of structural violence.

4.3.5 Working Experience

The study sought to investigate the working experience of the respondents. Table 4.6 presents the findings on their experience in the County.

Table 4.7 Working Experience

Working Experience	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0-5 years	12	34.3	34.3	34.32
6-10 years	14	40.11	40.0	74.31
Above 10years	9	25.72	25.72	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

The results showed that 40.11% respondents working in the Sub County in different fields have worked for between 6 years and 10 years. This shows majority of those informants have vast experience in Baragoi area and they have had first experience when it comes to issues relating to the Sub county thus their contribution would highly be credible. 34.32 % had worked for 5 years and less. While only 25.72 % of the respondents had worked for 10years and above.

4.3.6 Birth place of the Respondents

The study sought to investigate whether the respondents were all born in Baragoi and whether they have had a first-hand experience with these conflicts or they were purposely there for work. Table 4.5 presents the findings on education level achieved by the respondents.

Table 4.8 Birth place

Whether born in Baragoi		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	74.3	74.32	74.31
	No	9	25.7	25.72	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

From the findings, a significant 76% of the key informants' respondents were born in Baragoi Sub County. This is imperative because information gathered will emanate from the 'shoe wearers' themselves thus credibility would not be in question. The other 24% of the respondents were from other Counties although they have been working in Baragoi for long as well.

4.3.7 Government's role on conflict resolution

Table 4.9 presents the study results on whether the national government is doing enough to resolve conflict in Baragoi sub County.

Table 4.9 Whether the government is doing enough to resolve conflict

Government's Commitment		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	77.12	77.13	77.13
	No	8	22.91	22.94	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

From the results of the findings, majority of the respondents 77.12% believe that the national government is committed in resolving the conflict in Baragoi sub County, while only 22.94% believe otherwise.

4.3.8 Effectiveness of Peace initiatives

The table 4.10 below represents the response rate from the sample population of this study.

Table 4.10

Effectiveness of peace initiatives		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very effective	7	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Effective	10	28.61	28.61	48.6
	Fairly effective	16	45.72	45.72	94.3
	Least effective	2	5.73	5.73	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

The study sought to investigate the effectiveness of Peace initiatives in the area. According to the findings, 45.72% of the respondents believe that peace initiative is fairly effective, 28.61% think that peace initiative is indeed effective, 20% said that these peace initiatives are very effective while 5.73% thought otherwise, that, they are least effective

4.4 Factors influencing Conflict resolution

4.4.1 Structural violence

Structural violence is a by-product of incitation by leaders such the local and national leaders such as elders, chiefs, and local politicians. As argued by many, especially in the focus groups, many respondents argued that most conflicts arise normally because they are being spearheaded by the local leaders. In one way or another, the leaders gain much of their influences that merged to national politics. Out of the 35 successful interviews, 60% of the respondents felt that structural violence moderately affect conflict resolution with 22.6% strongly supporting the fact that structural violence affects the efforts to resolve conflicts in Baragoi.

However, a small section of the respondents of 17.13 %felt that structural violence does not affect effort to resolve these conflicts.

Table 4.11 Structural violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Doesn't influence	6	17.13	17.13	17.13
	Fairly influence	21	60.0	60.0	77.1
	Strongly influence	8	22.9	22.9	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

4.4.2 Influence of Cattle Rustling

On the influence of Cattle rustling in Baragoi, most of the respondents who participated in the research indicated that cattle rustling is the dominant factor that influences conflict resolution in the area.

Table 4.12 Influence of Cattle rustling

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fairly influence	15	42.92	42.92	42.92
	strongly influence	20	57.12	57.12	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Taking cattle rustling as either an independent or dependent attribute of conflict resolution, the Chi-Square test was used to determine the level of association between cattle rustling with conflict resolution in Baragoi as far as the sample is concerned. In this case, this variable was treated in the sense that if there is no association or relationship with conflict resolution, then conflict resolution is independent of it, otherwise any relationship with conflict resolution would mean it is a dependent variable. Considering the table above, the frequency column indicates those who participated out of the expected 35, who responded, 57.12% argued that

cattle rustling were a major factor that strongly affects conflict resolution. However, 42.92% thought that a cattle rustling fairly affects the resolution effort of the conflicts.

4.4.3 Influence of Communication on Conflict Resolution

Communication is a very important social tool for passing messages from one point to another. However, communication has myriad effects particularly when it comes to areas of conflict because the information passed on to another party is normally prone to distortion thereby fuelling more conflicts or worse. Many agreements have failed due to misunderstanding that arises among the involved parties. In Baragoi in particular, the communication sector, especially the social media have highly fueled the warfare as most of the media contents give unfiltered information, exaggerated information especially on the raids in the area thereby increasing the conflicts.

Based on the table 4.13, out of the 35 respondents who actually filled the questionnaires and interview guide, 14.33% strongly felt that the social media and poor communication have greatly increased conflict in Baragoi. 37.13% of them however argue that even though poor communication and negative effects of improper assertions in the social media have played a part in the conflict, it is not that much as compared to other factors like cattle rustling. 48.6% on the other hand are completely convinced that communication does not affect conflict resolution initiative at all. Consider the table below:

Table 4.13 influence of Communication on conflict resolution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Doesn't influence	17	48.62	48.62	48.62
	moderately influence	13	37.13	37.13	85.72
	strongly influence	5	14.33	14.33	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

4.4.4 Political Influence

As argued by many respondents, political influences are felt even at the communal levels in Kenya. In Baragoi, politics has played a major role in effecting and affecting efforts to resolve the long standing conflicts. Political issues in this case were argued from the government involvements in the conflicts. They also include the underlying government policies that have been put in place to resolve the conflicts. The strength with which the government has involved its capacities, both at the local and the national level to mediate the conflicts resolutions over the years were subject of this variable. More than that, considering the creation of legalities in specific areas and other national boundaries has also lead to the emergence of the conflicts of the surrounding people who are largely pastoralists.

Table 4.14 Political influence on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Fairly influence	12	34.34	34.34	34.34
Valid strongly influence	23	65.73	65.73	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Based on the table 4.14, out of the 35 respondents, 34.34% however argued that politics does affect conflict resolution moderately. But 65.73% majorly agrees that political influence is the major factor that affects efforts to resolve conflicts that arise in Baragoi this concurs with Snyder and Gagnon who argued that, representatives of the elite manipulation theory argue that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power (Snyder 2000, Gagnon 2004 and the government efforts are poor.

4.4.5 Whether the government is doing enough to resolve conflict

The research sought to find out whether the government is committed in resolving conflict in the area and table 4.15 indicates the findings.

Table 4.15 County government's commitment

Government's Commitment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	27	77.13	77.13	77.13
Valid No	8	22.92	22.92	100.0
Total	35	100.0	100.0	

From the findings on table 4.15 above, out of the majority of 77.13% feels that the government is actually committed in resolving the conflict in the Baragoi area. However, 22.92% of those who were interviewed feel that the government is not doing enough to resolve the conflict that has made their lives very miserable since early 1990's. With the current government taking thorough initiatives to reduce insecurity in Kenya, much hope has been given to the communities like Turkana, Pokot, as well as Samburu people who have been for long been in the inter-tribal warfare.

4.4.6 Effectiveness of Peace initiatives on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

One major factor is that Baragoi area is a conflict zone where cattle rustling and raids are carried out on almost a weekly basis (Hendrickson, *et al.* 1998). The communities mostly compete for scarce water and pasture resources for their livestock. The Turkana and Samburu are pastoralists with sometimes large herds of goats, cattle and camels. The animals are their main source of food and income. Cattle's rustling have been a common phenomenon for many decades and appears to be a sort of cultural game for the nomadic communities living in parts of the Rift Valley and its surroundings. With the proliferation of small arms, cattle rustling have become more dangerous and the Kenyan government is intervening. Insecurity, youth unemployment, tribal conflicts, negative cultural practices, poverty, illiteracy, drought and famine describe the concerns that residents of Baragoi have. In this case, the effectiveness of the peace initiative must be measured in terms of how these factors are reduced.

Many organizations other than the government have also been very crucial in trying to bring peace in Baragoi. Some of these women groups include Baragoi Women of Peace, Reconciliation and Development Organization, an organization which was establish to bring women from all the tribes involved in the conflict to look for ways of bringing peace to that area. some of their major aim was to creating awareness for peace resolutions, reconciling the fighting tribes through organized home and community visits, targeting the youth (telling them that idleness promotes cattle rustling and hence need to be busy with developmental activities), initiating evening classes, as well as women and youth development programs in Baragoi.

Although some positive results have been realized from these programs, some individuals still feel they are some other thorough strategies that should be involved to solve these conflicts.

According to the table below, the resident of the Baragoi area have different opinions on the effectiveness of the peace initiatives that have been promoted by the government and other non-government organizations in the area.

Table 4.16 Peace initiatives

Effectiveness of peace initiatives		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very effective	7	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Effective	10	28.64	28.64	48.64
	Fairly effective	16	45.71	45.71	94.32
	Least effective	2	5.72	5.72	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

According to the findings, 45.71% of the respondents believe that peace initiative is fairly effective, 28.64% argues that peace initiative is indeed effective, 20% said that these peace initiatives are very effective while 5.72% thought otherwise, that, they are least effective

4.5 Other factors influencing Conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County as indicated by the respondents who participated in answering questionnaires and interview guides

Out of the 35 respondents from the questionnaires, the comparison of the means, standard deviations, and the variances of the variables that affect conflict resolution according to them is well illustrated in the descriptive statistics table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Tribalism	35	2.00	3.00	2.6000	.49705	.247
Cattle rustling	35	2.00	3.00	2.5714	.50210	.252
Political influence	35	2.00	3.00	2.6571	.48159	.232
Natural calamities	35	1.00	3.00	2.5714	.65465	.429
Valid N (list wise)	35					

In so much as there are other factors that affect conflict resolution in Baragoi, it is important to cite some of the prevalent factors such as tribalism, cattle rustling, political issues and natural calamities. A maximum mean of 2.66 of the interviewed individuals argues that political antagonism is the major factor that affects conflict resolution in Baragoi. Considering that the variances of the various factors are very small, it is statistically viable to use the means instead of the variances in comparing the relationships of the variables with the conflict resolution. Considering the table below, other than political influences, tribalism is another great factor that influences conflict resolution at a mean of 2.6. Consider the analysis below of the above factors

Table 4.18 Chi-Square

Factors	observed mean	expected mean	O-E	(O-E) ²
Tribalism	2.62	3	-0.4	0.16
Cattle rustling	2.57	3	-0.43	0.1849
Political influence	2.66	3	-0.34	0.1156
Natural calamities	2.57	3	-0.43	0.1845

The Chi-square test for the mean frequency of effects of the factors above on conflict resolution is as calculated below;

$$\chi^2 = \sum (O-E)^2 / E$$

$$= 0.6446 / 3$$

$$0.2148$$

$$(3-1)(3-1) = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ degrees of freedom}$$

$$\chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488$$

In this case, the calculated value of χ^2 is less than the table value. Therefore, the dependency levels of conflict resolution to these factors are proven.

At the normal population distribution level of Baragoi, considering the sample of 35, a Chi-Square analysis shows that there is a relationship between conflict resolution and the factors like tribalism, cattle rustling, political interference, and natural calamities.

4.5.1 Influence of tribalism on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

Narrowing it down to tribalism, table 4.19 shows the frequency distribution of the respondents in terms of how they gauged tribalism as a factor of conflict resolution.

Table 4.19 influence of Tribalism

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fairly influence	14	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Strongly influence	21	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.19 shows that out of the 35 respondents, 21 support the fact that tribalism is a major factor that strongly affects conflict resolution in the Baragoi sub county. This figure corresponds to 60% of the sample. 40% that correspond to 14 out of the observed 35 argued that in as much as tribalism is a factor, it is a fair one as there are other major factors that affect conflict resolution.

4.5.2 Influence of Culture on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

Culture is also another factor, whereby the residents of Baragoi and the surrounding neighbourhood consider conflicts that arise like cattle rustling and tribal clashes has been a long cultural practice that shows prowess of a community against others. According to the table below, out of the 35 respondents, 6 which represent 17.12 % argued that culture does not affect conflict resolution at all. However, 65.72% agreed that culture fairly affect efforts towards conflict resolutions. Basing on the cultural practices such as cattle rustling, passage rites, wealth (measured in terms of land and cattle) among others, 17.7% of the respondents strongly support the fact that cultural orientations affect conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County.

Table 4.20 influence of culture.

	Cultural influence	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Doesn't influence at all	6	17.12	17.12	17.12
	influence fairly	23	65.72	65.72	82.93
	Strongly influence	6	17.1	17.1	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

4.5.3 Influence of Natural Calamities on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

The natural calamities in this case were the ecological stresses, worsening resources base, population increases, and misuse of resources that are important to the survival of the communities. Based on the study, and as shown in the table below, 25.7% of the respondents argued in support of the fact that natural calamities fairly affect resolution efforts of the conflict in the Baragoi region. A small section of 8.6% however argued that natural calamities do not affect conflict resolution at all in the region. But the majority, of 65.7% agreed strongly that natural calamities were one of the major factor that affect conflict resolutions in Baragoi as shown in the table 4.21.

Table 4.21 influence of natural calamities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Does not influence	3	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Fairly influence	9	25.7	25.7	34.3
	Strongly influence	23	65.7	65.7	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

4.5.4 Influence of Illiteracy level on conflict resolution in Baragoi County

As argued by Woody (2001), illiteracy is a poison that can make many conflict resolution efforts to fail or succeed. At this level however, the respondents were asked to rate whether illiteracy has played any part in conflict resolution efforts in Baragoi. Based on the table below, it was found out that 57.1% of the respondents felt that illiteracy level in Baragoi does

not affect conflict resolutions in Baragoi. 17.15 of the respondents however felt that illiteracy level in Baragoi has some marginal effects on conflicts resolution in Baragoi. However, 25.7% of the respondents agreed strongly that illiteracy level in Baragoi have played a major influencing factor in conflict resolution

Table 4.22 Illiteracy level

	Illiteracy level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Does not influence at all	20	57.1	57.1	57.1
Valid	Moderately influence	6	17.1	17.1	74.3
	strongly affect	9	25.7	25.7	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

4.6 Findings from the interview and Focus group discussion.

On the factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County, the interviewees and the community men and women who participated in focus group discussion reiterated that there are indeed many factors that influence conflict resolution in the area. Chief amongst these is tribalism. According to the respondents, tribalism especially between the Samburus and the Turkanas has for a long time been a thorny issue. The Turkana community members believe that they have been, in most cases, discriminated against by their Samburus counter parts. They claimed that if they were accorded more status within the County, ethnic conflicts would have been curtailed. This concurs with Schilling et al (2012) who observed that among the Turkana the majority of raiders indicated hunger and drought as their primary and secondary motives for engaging in livestock raiding. Most of them believed that the conflicts that are being witnessed in the area are as a result of hatred and revenge by the Samburu morans forgetting that they have lived there since time immemorial. The Samburu men and women, on the other hand who had taken part in the Group focus discussion indicated that the Turkana had encroached into their land and are taking over the sub county bit by bit. They indicated that the Turkanas are also tribal and they do invite their other relatives elsewhere to come and live next to them making them over populated taking up most of the land.

The following are some group discussion transcripts of the residents sharing with other participants:

“In samburu county, we as Turkanas are not regarded as human beings yet we have lived here since our forefathers were alive, In terms of job opportunities few Turkanas have been considered and the other day we were forbidden by the Samburu leaders to work in any butchery within Maralal town. This shows hatred and if they do that to us then it means we should reciprocate and show them hatred” Turkana woman lamented.

“The problem is not with us women it lies with our men and morans who are in the forest taking care of the animals and without our knowledge they organize and attack other community especially Turkana and in retaliation we find ourselves biting the revenge... so bad indeed. We thank the government for sending Kenya defense force and 'Kifarus' in February this year which have controlled these conflicts” The Samburu woman said.

The participants' responses in the above transcripts revealed how tribal lines and segregations of different communities create conflict and enmity between the samburus and also the effectiveness of government intervention since February 2014.

Some of the respondents from both communities indicated that administrative boundaries and units are not well defined thus leading to communities fighting over land .These are divisions of administrative units drawn to act as ethnic cocoons which promote ethnicity. They further indicated that lack of diverse economic activity has been cited to be a major contributing factor in spearheading these conflicts in Baragoi. Most of them are idle and depend only on livestock for their living. Most of them further indicated that cattle rustling has indeed affected them physically, emotional, psychologically and economically. Physically because most of them have had their limbs amputated. Emotionally because of the death of the loved ones and tribes people, psychologically as a result of the trauma undergone during cattle raids on them and lastly economically because of their cattle and shoats being driven away by raiders or the death of a bread winner in a family.

Most of them observed that impunity is high when it comes to issues to do with cattle rustling and these are castigated by the local leaders. The Samburu also believed that during recovery of their stolen livestock it has more often proven elusive because of the rough and difficult terrain of the Turkana area and most of their places are dangerous and inaccessible in contrast

to their land which is plain and flat which makes them more vulnerable and easy target for the enemy. Both communities believed that the presence of K.P.R in the area has proven to be a bane of their lives. Places prone with conflicts have been identified to be having the Kenya reservists and they are suspected to be the key players in instigated these conflicts. The respondents from both communities thought that these reservists should be taken to training and taken through code of conduct regardless of tribal lines and they should work together.

On the cultural activities that affect conflict, the interviewees and communities members cited initiation and the rite of passage into adulthood that involve a spell served as warriors with cattle rustling as a major preoccupation. Early marriages, banditry, songs and dances that praise warriors encourage a culture of self-defence-acquisition of small firearms light-weapons.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the major findings from the study based on the research objectives, conclusions made from the findings and recommendations derived from the conclusions. The study sought to determine factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County of Samburu County. This broad objective was guided by the following specific objectives: To identify the influence of Structural violence on conflicts resolution in Baragoi sSub-county. to determine the influence of cattle rustling on Conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County, to determine the influence of Communication on Conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County, to determine the influence of political leaders in resolving Conflict in Baragoi sub-County and to identify the influence of peace initiatives on conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County.

Both primary and secondary data were used to understand factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi sub County. Primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire, in-depth interview and focus group discussion. A sample of 304 community members took part in Focus group discussions, 35 key informants comprising the area chiefs, officerss commanding stations, community leaders, local politicians and religious leaders in addition to 2 peace committee officials who were interviewed. Secondary data was collected from documented information on factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and presented using frequencies, means and percentages while qualitative data was analyzed and categorized into themes and presented in form interview transcript and narratives.

5.2 Summary of the Research Findings

Although conflicts in Kenya are of many different kinds, Juma (2000) classifies them into four main categories: Conflicts among pastoral communities, Conflicts linked to presence of refugees, conflicts between pastoralists and crop farming communities and ethnic clashes. Some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture (Kaimba, Njehia, & Guliye 2011). Despite the various relentless interventions both by governmental and non- governmental institutions, conflict resolution

has been elusive and various factors have continued to deepen its roots and widen its influence in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County. This study was set to find out factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County, Samburu County, Kenya.

5.3 Main Findings of the Research Findings

The purpose of the study was to examine the factors that influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County of Samburu County. The objectives of the study were, to identify the influence of structural violence on Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County, to determine the influence of cattle rustling on Conflict resolution, to determine the influence of communication in resolving conflicts, to determine the influence of political leaders in resolving conflict in Baragoi and to identify the influence of peace initiatives on conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County.

The results show that 51.23% of the respondents were men compared to 48.68% males. While majority of key informants were male simply because they are more educated than their women, employed and leaders of the community. On the contrary, most women participated in FGD because they were at home tending to their chores when this research was conducted while the most men were away in search of food for the family .It also showed majority of the respondents (51.42%) were between 30 years of age and 39 years. It further showed that 34.33 % of the key informants had diploma certificate. The results showed that 40% respondents working in the Sub County in different fields have worked for between 6 years and 10 years. From the findings, a significant 76% of the key informants' respondents were born in Baragoi Sub County. Majority of the respondents 77.12% believe that the national government is committed in resolving the conflict in Baragoi sub County.

5.4 Discussions of the study

This section discusses the five objectives and their influence conflict resolution Baragoi Sub-County.

5.4.1 Influence of structural violence on conflict resolution

The study sought to determine the influence of structural violence on conflict resolution. The study found that structural violence moderately influence conflict resolution. Poor roads, limited schools, poor health facilities and poor living condition of security personnel have been indicated to be influencing conflict resolution. It has been noted that due to poor roads and unbearable terrain it has been extremely difficult to recover the stolen animals especially in places like Suguta valley and Ol merok. Infrastructure in this part of the country is really

wanting. This concurs with Ken Mekhaus (2008) who argued that citizen in neglected rangelands like northwestern Kenya, who have long not benefitted from state service such as security, health and education may with time engage in conflict and at the same time seek intercommunity dialogue within the neighbourhood. These findings moreover, agree with Schilling et al (2012), who showed that among the Turkana the majority of raiders indicated hunger and drought as their primary and secondary motives for engaging in livestock raiding. More schools with quality education, good roads, more health centers and water-points needs to be constructed in the interior of Baragoi as these will reduce conflict in the area as the more people are educated the lesser time to think conflict.

5.4.2 Influence of Cattle rustling on conflict resolution

The study sought to determine the influence of cattle rustling on conflict resolution. The study found out that cattle rustling indeed is the dominant factor that influences conflict resolution. This finding is in agreement with that of Eaton (2008) who found that communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities. This was also agreed by Kaimba, Njehia & Guliye, 2011 who argued that some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist as a culture. In order for this menace to be curbed, the government should drill more water points in the interior of Baragoi villages.

5.4.3 Influence of communication on conflict resolution

The study sought to determine how communication influences conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-county. The study found that communication has no influence on conflict resolution. This concurs with (Bijker et al. 1987) who found that although social network are being used politically and in attempts to reshape power relations, these movement are not originated by the technology, they are simply used to this end. The study found out that albeit, many elites use face book especially SEDF umpteenth numbers of morans and perpetrators of these conflicts are not on internet, this concurs with KIRA, 2013 who found out that communities received information on impending attacks through either word of mouth, satellite phone from a missionary priest from Tuum, horn blowing or radio handset in Suyan provided by Grevy Zebra conservation Trust.

5.4.4 Local politicians influence conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-county

The study sought to establish how local politicians influence conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County. The study found that local politicians especially the members of County assemblies indeed influence conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-county. The findings agree with those of Snyder 2000 and Gagnon, 2004) who found that leaders incite ethno nationalism to secure their own hold on power. They used the “the theory of elite manipulation which places the blame squarely with elites, which for the purpose of this study are defined as any political figure that hold or compete for political office. Local politicians should refrain from dividing people based on their tribal ties and embrace development for the entire county. If all the people in Samburu County led by the leaders chosen and elected concentrate on all rounded development and avoid propaganda and hate speech, conflicts in the County will be curbed. Leaders should create more jobs opportunities for the youth.

5.4.5 Influence of Peace building initiatives on Conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County

The study sought to assess how peace building initiatives influence conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-County. The study found that peace initiative is fairly effective and does influence conflict resolution. Many respondents observed that places where peace caravan visit experience conflict on the same day or after a while simply because these peace campaigns are done with prejudiced notion towards some communities this contradicts Ken Mekhaus (2008) who found that marginalized communities resolve their own conflicts through inter community dialogue within the neighbourhood.

5.4.6 Other factors influencing conflict resolution

Besides the above factors which influence conflict resolution, the study found out that there are other factors that are influencing conflict resolution in the area. 60% of the respondents have observed that tribalism has strongly influenced conflict resolution; culture has also been identified to have contributed a lot in conflict in the area, out of those who took part in the study, 65.1% noted that this factor fairly influenced the conflict. It was observed that administrative boundaries and units are not well defined. Albeit, illiteracy has been pointed out be a factor influencing conflict resolution, majority of the respondents 57.1% indicated otherwise.

Interestingly, the study found out that the national government has played a pivotal role in trying to curb these menace. Majority (77.1%) of the respondents observed that the

government is committed in resolving conflict in the area. From the study, since February, 2014 security personnel have been beefed up and modern fighting military weapons and vehicles have been deployed in the area to fight the perpetrators of these conflicts. The study found out that majority of the respondent observed that conservancies have been a boon to their lives.

5.5 Conclusions of the Study

Much has been done on issues related to conflict resolutions. However, more research especially on factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi need attention. Almost 750,000 people die as a result of armed conflict each year (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2008). This study investigated factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County of Samburu County in Kenya. Such an assessment was considered useful in evaluating the various factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi. From the research carried out, the researcher concluded these interminable conflicts in Baragoi will surely come to an end one day through the participatory efforts of the local residents themselves and dedication of the local government and national government to avail all resources to resolving not only these conflicts but also seeing to it that infrastructural development is carried out in the whole of Samburu County. The study also concludes that the culture of cattle rustling is a pre dominant factor that has influence conflict resolution in the area simply because it is a cultural aspect that has undergone dynamics overtime. Use of guns, ready market for cattle raided and politicization of cattle rustling has made it more of a business and hence manhunt for the rivals. Ethnic overtones have also gotten into the picture worsening situations. The concerned agencies and stakeholders could use the important insights of this study in coming up with measures to resolve these conflicts. It further concludes that the national government has indeed showed its commitment in solving these conflicts by provisions of various security personnel including modern weaponry and war lorries since February 2014. Conservancies that were put in place by the county government have tremendous helped in trying to resolve these conflict.

5.6 Recommendations of the study

In view of the above conclusions, this study makes the following recommendations on factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi to the National government, County government and peace Committee. Both the county government and national government should work together to see to it that drilling of more water points is done in all the villages in the two

divisions of Baragoi sub county. These will avert frequent experienced conflicts during dry spells as a result of water competition for the livestock.

The county government should create more conservancies in the Sub County of which a few selected community members including morans from both Turkana and Samburu would be trained as rangers and whose responsibility would be patrolling the vast land of Baragoi on daily basis and paid salaries at the end of the month. Through this initiative, the issue of cattle rustling will be curbed as recovery of the stolen livestock will be easy and fast as conservatives would aid in search unlike long ago when the security personnel from Baragoi town centre who had little knowledge of the terrain would be deployed in the search.

The county government should organize campaigns and peace forums in the interior parts of the sub County to foster dialogue with the community members on issues related with their problems and conflicts resolution. It should also encourage Cultural festivals not only in schools but also in villages through cultural fete organized by the county government and other sponsors to encourage different community members to appreciate the diversity of other cultures. In addition to the above, youth and morans should be engaged in sporting activities to avoid idleness' that lead to these conflicts these may be through football tournaments, dancing competition among others.

Nyumba kumi initiatives should be encouraged in all villages to identify the criminals who plan and organize raids. With the help of community elders those identified would be advised appropriately and if they do not heed the advice they will be compelled to leave the village.

The county government should be sensitive in giving out jobs to warring communities to portray equality and equity to avoid the perception of some community members feeling marginalized and neglected. Local businesses people should also be granted loans and secured markets to engage in trading activities without fear or threat.

5.7 Suggestions for Further Research

The subject of conflict resolution has attracted little research attention. In most cases, the local government and national government rely on rumours and hear says on factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi. Therefore, there was limited existing literature and empirical studies on the same in Samburu County. Identifying these factors which influence

conflict resolutions is critical in determining the measures and steps to be taken to reduce or avert these conflicts. This study therefore suggests the following areas for further research:

- i) A similar study should be replicated in other counties and sub counties in Kenya which is experiencing rampant cases of ethnic and pastoral conflicts.
- ii) In addition to replicating the study, future research should examine the impact of ethnic conflict in different counties and Sub counties.
- iii) Community development for peace building in Baragoi sub-County should also be researched.
- iv) Impacts of cattle rustling as cultural practice on Social development in Baragoi Sub county.

REFERENCES

- Batchedo, M(2000).The Elusive Intangible Intelligence: Conflict Management and Emotional Intelligence in the workplace. *The western Scholar*, fall, 7-9
- Best, J.W, & Kahn, J.V. (2006). *Research in Education*. Boston: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.
- Bett, B.C, Jost, R., Allport, & Mariner.J. (2009). Using participatory epidemiological techniques to estimate the relative incidence and impact on livelihoods of livestock diseases amongst nomadic pastoralists in Turkana South District, Kenya. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, 90 (34) 194–203.
- Bijker, Wiebe E, Thomas P. Hughes and Trevor Pinch (1989) *The Social Construction of Technological Systems*, Cambridge: The MIT Press
- Brunborg, Helge & Henrik U. (2005). The demography of conflict and violence: *An introduction. Journal of Peace Research*. 7 (9) 20-23
- Castells, Manuel et al. (2004) ‘The Mobile Communication Society: A cross-cultural analysis of available evidence on the social uses of wireless communication technology,’ *Annenberg Research Network on International Communication*.
- Castells, Manuel (2007) ‘Communication Power and Counter-power in the Network Society,’ *International Journal of Communication* 1 pp. 238-266.
- CEWARN, (2005). The conflict early warning and response mechanism. Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
- Chung, T., & Asher, S. (1996). Children’s goals and strategies in peer conflict situations. *Merrill Palmer Quarterly*, 42. 125-147
- Cohen,L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2007). *Research methods in education*. London:Routledge.

- Creswell, J.W. (2008). *Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating Quantitative and qualitative research*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education
- Creswell, J. W. & Plano, C. V. L, (2007). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. Thousand Oaks, Calif: SAGE Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. (1999). *Mixed-method research: Introduction and application*. In G. J. Cizek (Ed.), *Handbook of educational policy* (pp.455-472). San Diego: Academic Press.
- Daily Nation (25.4.2011) 'Kibunjia puts on notice youths using Facebook to spread hate.'
- Dickinson, G. & Blunt, A. (2005). *Survey Research. Changing Approaches* Retrieved from <http://www-distance.syr.edu/cach4.html>
- Doss, CR, GJ McPeak, and CB Barrett.(2008). *Interpersonal, Intertemporal and Spatial Variation in Risk Perceptions: Evidence from East Africa* *World Development* 36(8):1453–1468.
- Drussell, John, "Social Networking and Interpersonal Communication and Conflict Resolution Skills among College Freshmen" (2012).*Master of Social Work Clinical Research Papers*. Paper 21.
- Duffeld, MR 1997, *Evaluating Conflict resolution: Context, Models and methodology*. Chr Michelsen Studies and Human Rights.
- Dukes, Franklin, E.(1996). *Resolving public conflict: Transforming community and governance*. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press.
- Eaton, D. (2008). *Violence, Revenge and The History of Cattle Raiding Along the Kenya - Uganda Border*. Halifax: Dalhousie University.
- Gagnon Jr., Valère Philip. 2004. *The Myth of Ethnic War: Serbia and Croatia in the 1990s*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Gall, M. D., Gall, J. P. and Borg, W. R. (2007) *Educational Research: An Introduction*;(8th edition). New York: Pearson Education Inc.

Gay, L. R. & Airsian (2009). *Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Applications 9th Ed.* London: Pearson Education Limited

Geneva Declaration Secretariat. (2008). *Global Burden of Armed Conflict*. Geneva Declaration, Geneva.

Gilboa, Eytan (2009) 'Media and Conflict Resolution: A Framework for Analysis,' *Marquette Law Review*: 93(87).

Glesne, C. (2009). *Becoming qualitative researchers: An introduction* (2nd ed.). New York: Longman

Greenfield, P. & Yan, Z. (2006). Children, adolescents, and the internet: A new field of inquiry in developmental psychology. *Developmental Psychology*, 42 (3). 391-394.

Harmon, Ashley and Panagiotis Metaxas (2010) 'How to Create a Smart Mob: Understanding a Social Network Capital,' Wellesley College.

Hendrickson, D, J Armon, and R Mearns. (1998). *The Changing Nature of Conflict and Famine Vulnerability: The Case of livestock Raiding in Turkana District, Kenya*. Disasters 22(3): 185–199 at Lakes region, ed. M Baregu, 146–168. Kampala:

Johan Galtung, 'Violence, Peace, Peace Research' (1969) 6.3 *Journal of Peace Research* at 167. Fountain

Johnson, H., LaVoie, J. Eggenburg, E., Mahoney, M., & Pounds, L. (2001). Changes in adolescents' conflict responses associated with consecutive presentation of hypothetical situations. *Journal of Adolescence*, 24. 647-655.

- Juma, M.K. (2000). Unveiling Women as Pillars of Peace Building in Communities Fractured by Conflict in Kenya. An interim report for management development and governance division bureau for development policy, UNDP, May 2000.
- Kaimba, G., B. Njehia, & A. Guliye.(2011). Effects of cattle rustling and household Kenya characteristics on migration decisions and herd size amongst pastoralists in Baringo District,. *Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice* 1 (1) 1–18.
- Klaehn, Jeffrey (2002) ‘A critical Review and Assessment of Herman and Chomsky’s Propaganda Model,’ *European Journal of Communication*, 17, pp.147-174.
- Kombo, D. L. & Tromp L. A. (2006). *Proposal and Theses writing: An Introduction. Pauline Publications Africa (2nded)* Don Bosco Printing Press, Makuyu: (Kenya).
- Kothary, C.R.(2004). *Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques*. New Dhelli:Willey Eastern Limited
- Lasswell, Harold D. (1927) ‘The Theory of Political Propaganda’ *The American Political Science Review*, 21:3, pp. 627-631.
- Maccoby, M & Scudder, (2005). Leading in the heat of conflict. *T+D*, 65(12), 46-51
- Mahmoud, HA. (2011). *Conflict and Constraints to Peace among Pastoralists in Northern Kenya*. In Understanding Obstacles to Peace - Actors, Interests, and Strategies in Africa's Great Lakes region, ed. M Baregu, 146–168. Kampala: Fountain
- Marlow, C. (2001). *Research methods for generalist social work*. Australia: Brooks/Cole Thomson Learning.
- Marx (1983). *The Communist Manifesto*. Penguin Harmondsworth, London.

- McCabe, J.T. (2004). *Cattle Bring Us to Our Enemies: Turkana Ecology, Politics, and Raiding in a Disequilibrium system*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Mekhaus, Ken (2008). The Rise of a mediated State in Northern Kenya: The Wajir Story and its Implication for State Building. *Africa Focus*, 21(2), 23-38
- Mkangi, K. (1997); *Indigenous Social Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution in Kenya: A Contextualized paradigm for Examining Conflict in Africa*, University of Nairobi.
- Mkutu, KA. (2006). *Small Arms and Light Weapons Among Pastoral Groups in the Kenya-Uganda Border Area*. *African Affairs* 106(422): 47–70.
- Mkutu, KA.(2008). *Guns and Governance in the Rift Valley- Pastoralist Conflict and Small Arms*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Mugenda, O. M. & Mugenda, A. G. (2009). *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Mwangi, O.G. (2006). Kenya: Conflict in the ‘Badlands’: The Turbi Massacre in Marsabit District. *Review of African Political Economy* 33 (107) 81–91.
- Ngechu M. (2004). Understanding the research process and methods. An introduction to Research methods: Acts Press ,Nairobi.
- Ogula, A. P. (2008). *A Handbook on Educational Research*. Publishers. Nairobi:

- Orodho A.J. (2009). Techniques of writing research proposals and reports in education and social Sciences. Nairobi: KANE 2 J.A
- Panneerselvam, R. (2007). *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Patricio J. (2010). *Paper commissioned for the EFA Global Monitoring Report 2011, The hidden crisis: Armed conflict and education*. Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Brighton :UK
- Rahim,M.A (2002) Toward a theory of managing Organizational conflict.
The international journal of conflict Management, 13, .206-235
- Schilling et al. (2012), Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice, Retrived at 2:25pm from
- Shiundu, A. (2012, November 16). Daily Nation . *Baragoi Massacre*, p. 4.
- Smith, J., Flowers, P., & Larkin, M. (2009). *Interpretive phenomenological analysis: Theory, method and research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Snyder, Jack & Karen Ballentine. 1996. Nationalism and the Marketplace of Ideas.
International Security 21(2), 5—40.
- Sterzel, T., Lüdeke, M., Kok, M., Soysa, I.. and Walther, C. (2012). Conflicts and patterns of vulnerability on drylands.
GROWnet Workshop/drylandsconflicts_GECHSoso09.doc. Downloaded 2/4/2012.
- Stewart F., & Brown, S. (2008) Research Centre for Constructive Conflict
Management. British journal of Sociology of Education , 29,(5) pp.509-522

- Taylor, M, (2010). Does Locus of control predict young adult conflict strategies with supervisors ? An examination of communication on conflict control orientation and organization communication conflict management.
- Trochim, W. M. K. (2006). *Plus & Minus of Survey Methods*. Retrieved 4/28/09 from <http://www.social research methods.net/kb/survaddi.php>
- Umar, Abdi (1997). *Resource Utilization, Conflict, and Insecurity in Pastoral Areas of Kenya*. Paper for USAID Seminar on Conflict Resolution in the Horn of Africa, Methodist Guest House, Nairobi, March 27-29, 1997, Kenya Pastoral Forum
- USAID, Management Systems International and Pact-Kenya. 2009. Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas (RELPA), Existing Approaches and Best Practices in Cross Border Peace Building and Conflict Mitigation and Strengthened CSOs Across the Ethio-Kenya Border
- Wall, J.A., Jr., & Callister, R.R. (1995) Conflict and its management. *Journal of Management*, 21(5), 515-558
- Wehrmann, B (2005) *Peri-urban Land Conflicts in Developing Countries*. Research Reports on Urban and Regional Geography 2. Berlin 2005.
- Williamson, I. (1982) "The Cadastral Survey Requirements of Developing Countries in the Pacific Region - with particular reference to Fiji", *Survey Review* [26] (206): 355-366.
- Wilson (2004) Make Conflict Management Successful- if not cheerful! *Accounting Today*, 18, 22-27
- Woody, D. (2001.) A comprehensive school-based conflict-resolution model. *Children & Schools*, 23 (2). 115-123.

APPENDIX I:
TRANSMITTAL LETTER

P.O BOX 12
MARALAL

24TH APRIL, 2014

THE AREA CHIEF

P.O BOX

BARAGOI

Dear sir/madam,

RE: PROJECT RESEARCH

I am Duncan Lenairoshi, a Post graduate student in University of Nairobi; I am carrying out a research on factors influencing Conflict resolution in Kenya, a case of Baragoi Sub County as part of my graduation requirements for a Master's degree in project planning and management. The research for this study includes requesting information from religious leaders, Officers Commanding stations, local political leaders, Chairpersons of Peace and development Committees, area chiefs, local political leaders and Local community's members. As key informants they will be asked either to complete a written questionnaire and/or participate in a Focus Group Discussion. While peace committees' chairpersons will be provided with interview guides Appendix (VI).

Their participation in this research is important because their information may contribute to reducing or resolving conflict in the area. Their participation in the study will be kept confidential; however, the results of the study will be aggregated and published as a thesis project and may also be shared with the public. They will not be required to provide their names or any demographic information that may identify them personally on the questionnaire. The assent form, consent form, the questionnaires, focus group guides and interview guides will all be destroyed upon the completion of this study.

Yours faithfully,

Researcher's signature _____ Date _____ Tel No. _____

APPENDIX II:

ASSENT FOR LOCALS TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

Dear Chief/ Ward Administrator

Your community members are being asked to participate in research conducted by Duncan Lenairoshi, a Post graduate student in University of Nairobi, as a part of his graduation requirements for a Master's degree in project planning and management. The research for this study includes requesting information from religious leaders, local political leaders, officers commanding the stations, provincial administration, Chairpersons of Peace committees, Members of Non-governmental organizations and Local community's members about factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County. As key informants they will be asked either to complete a written questionnaire and/or participate in a Focus Group Discussion. (Appendix IV and V)

Their participation in this research is important because their information may contribute to reducing or resolving conflict in the area. Their participation in the study will be kept confidential; however, the results of the study will be aggregated and published as a thesis project and may also be shared with the public. They will not be required to provide their names or any demographic information that may identify them personally on the questionnaire. The assent form and the questionnaires will be destroyed upon the completion of this study.

Chief/Ward Administrator's Signature _____ Date _____

Researcher's signature _____ Date _____ Tel No. _____

Email _____

Thank you for allowing them to inform this study.

APPENDIX III:

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

(For key informants: Religious leaders, Member of peace committee, Local political leader, members of NGOs)

Dear participants,

You are being requested to participate in research conducted by Mr. Duncan Lenairoshi, a Post graduate student in University of Nairobi, as part of my graduation requirements for a Master's degree in project planning and management. The research for this study includes requesting information from religious leaders, Officer commanding the station, local political leaders; Chairpersons of Peace and Justice Commission, provincial administration, Members of Non-governmental organizations and Local community's members about factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County. As key informants you will be asked either to complete a written questionnaire and/or participate in a Focus Group Discussion. (Appendix III and IV).

Your participation in this research is important because your information may contribute to reducing or resolving conflict in the area. Your participation in the study will be kept confidential; however, the results of the study will be aggregated and published as a thesis project and may also be shared with the public. You will not be required to provide your names or any demographic information that may identify you personally on the questionnaire. The consent form, questionnaires and the interview guides will be destroyed upon the completion of this study.

Participant's Signature _____ Date _____

Researcher's signature _____ Date _____ Tel No. _____

Email _____

APPENDIX IV:

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR: Religious leaders, Community elders, officer in charge of stations, area chiefs and political leaders.

Introduction:

You have been purposely selected to take part in this research, which aims at investigating factors that influence conflict resolution in Baragoi samburu. Please respond to all these questions to the best of your knowledge. The response you give will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Do not write your name or sign in this Questionnaire.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

Please put a tick in the bracket (✓) to indicate the answer you choose and where explanation is required, use the space provided below the item. Answer all the questions in order of their appearance.

- i) Age: 20-29[] 30-39[] 40-49[] 50-59[] 60 and above []
- ii) Gender male () Female ()
- iii) Educational level: O'level [] primary[] certificate [] Diploma [] Degree []
Any other_____
- iv) . Working experience: 0-5 years [] 6-10 [] 10 years and above []
- v) Working experience in Samburu County? 0-5 years [] 6-10 [] 10years and above []
- vi) Were you born in Baragoi Sub- County?
Yes () No ()
- vii) Have you ever been to Baragoi villages?
Yes () No () *If yes, tell us the name of village and what was purpose of the visit?*_____
- viii) Did you ever receive any training on conflict resolution?
Yes [] No []
If yes briefly explain from where_____
- ix) From the list below tick the category of you.
 - a) Religious leader () d) Community leaders ()
 - b) Senior police officer () e) Area chiefs ()
 - c) Ward administrator ()
- x) How many security units are present in Baragoi Sub-County?
 - a) Three () d) More than six ()

b) Four ()

e) I don't know ()

c) Five ()

xi) How many police officers are currently present in Baragoi Sub County?

a) Between 20-50

()

c) Between 100-200

()

b) Between 50-100

()

d) More than 200

()

Section B: Factors influencing conflict resolution

xii) Is the national government doing enough to resolve conflict in the area?

(a) Yes ()

(b) No ().

If No, suggest some of the things they ought to do in resolving these conflicts?

xiii) How many peace committees are working in Baragoi Sub County, both governmental and Non Governmental?

a) One ()

(b) More than Two

()

i) Two ()

(d) None

()

ii) What are some the peace initiatives put in place to resolve committee in the North of Samburu County. _____

iii) Do you think the County government is doing enough to resolve conflicts in Baragoi?

Yes ()

No ()

iv) What are some of the factors that influence Conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub County?

v) Are the security personnel doing enough in resolving conflicts?

Yes ()

No () *If No, in your opinion what do you think they should do to help the locals?*

vi) How do morans and men in remote area pass information to each in the process of organizing a raid?

vii) How would you rate the effectiveness of peace initiatives in the county?

- i) Very effective []
- ii) effective []
- iii) fairly effective []
- iv) least effective []

Write any other comments on the same

20. Using the scale of 1 to 5 below (where 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = not sure 4 = agree, 5 strongly agree), please say how much you agree or disagree with each statement by placing a tick in one of the boxes.

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
A I feel locals should be involve more in conflict resolution programs in Baragoi Sub county	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B Samburu county has been neglected by the national government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C Local politicians are responsible for inciting people to engage in conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D I feel Cattle rustling is affecting the county in terms of development and attainment of vision 2030	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E I feel ethnic Conflict will never end in Baragoi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F I feel Social media especially facebook is contributing immensely to conflict in Baragoi.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for participating

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) GUIDE FOR Community Members selected through proportionate cluster sampling.

Name of the village in which the members were selected from_____

i) In your opinions as residents of Baragoi sub-County, what are some of the factors that influence conflict resolution in the area?

[illegible]

i) Structural violence

[illegible]

ii) Communication particularly social media

iii) Cattle rustling

iv) Political ideologies of local leaders

v) Various Peace initiatives

vi) Land boundaries

vii) What is your view on the opinion about the following governmental and Non-governmental peace initiatives?

i) Disarmament exercise

ii) Peace caravan

iii) Role of Non-governmental organization in the region

iv) Peace committees

v) Security personnel

ii) What is your opinion on the role of County government on conflict resolution

iii) What are your views about the following statements:

i) Cattle rustling was basically a cultural practice in the past.

ii) Cattle rustling have undergone dynamics in terms of its motives.

iii) The traditional way of cattle rustling has been interfered with by modern ways of life

iv) Cattle rustling affect development in the County.

Thank you for participating

APPENDIX VI:

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

The purpose of the following interview schedule is to elicit information from the peace committee officials on the factors influencing conflict resolution in Baragoi sub-county.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

Kindly provide me with the following demographic information about yourself

- i) Briefly tell me about yourself?

- ii) As an individual, in what ways do you help the community besides your line of work?

- iii) As a peace Committee official, what does your work entails?

- iv) What is the scope of your work?

-
-
- v) Do you believe peace committees present in Samburu County are doing much in terms of Conflict resolution? (Please explain briefly)

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- vi) From your experience, what are some of the factors that influence conflict resolution in Baragoi Sub-County?

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- vii) As a committee, what are some of the challenges you encounter while trying to resolve conflicts in Samburu County?

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
- viii) What are some of the initiative the locals need to put in place to resolve these conflicts in the area?

-
-
- ix) Do you think the local and the national governments have been helpful in resolving conflicts in Baragoi Sub-County? Please explain your answer

-
-
-
-
-
- x) Do you think Social Media is contributing in any way in influencing conflicts in Baragoi sub County? Please explain your answer

-
-
-
-
-
- xi) Cattle rustling has been perceived to be one of the most influential factors that contribute to Conflicts in the County, in your opinion, what are the root causes of Cattle rustling and how do you think it should be curbed?

-
-
-
-
-
- xii) Do you believe cattle rustling is a cultural practice? Explain your response.
-
-
-
-
-

xiii) Do you think there have been dynamics in the events of cattle rustling?

xiv) Do you think changing the lifestyles of the pastoral communities would resolve conflict in the Baragoi Sub County?

xv) In your experience and/or knowledge, does disarmament help in resolving conflicts?
Please explain your answer

Thank you for participating

APPENDIX VII

Table 4.22: Krejcie vs Morgan

Table for Determining Sample Size for a Given Population									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
 "S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX VIII

Appendices statistics of the data collected

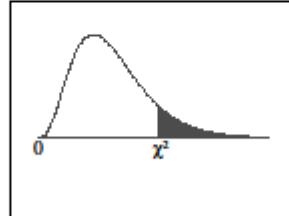
Statistics

Statsitical	Tribalism	Culture	Cattle rustling	Structural violence	Political influence	Land boundaries	Natural calamities	Illiteracy level
Valid	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Missin g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	2.6000	2.0000	2.5714	2.0571	2.6571	2.6000	2.5714	1.6857
Median	3.0000	2.0000	3.0000	2.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	1.0000
Mode	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00
Std. Deviation	.49705	.59409	.50210	.63906	.48159	.49705	.65465	.86675
Variance	.247	.353	.252	.408	.232	.247	.429	.751
Skewness	-.427	.000	-.302	-.046	-.692	-.427	-1.280	.679
Std. Error of Skewness	.398	.398	.398	.398	.398	.398	.398	.398
Kurtosis	-1.932	.097	-2.028	-.377	-1.617	-1.932	.543	-1.336
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.778	.778	.778	.778	.778	.778	.778	.778
Range	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00

APPENDIX IX:

Appendices: Table Chi-square distribution

Chi-Square Distribution Table



The shaded area is equal to α for $\chi^2 = \chi^2_{\alpha}$.

df	$\chi^2_{.995}$	$\chi^2_{.990}$	$\chi^2_{.975}$	$\chi^2_{.950}$	$\chi^2_{.900}$	$\chi^2_{.100}$	$\chi^2_{.050}$	$\chi^2_{.025}$	$\chi^2_{.010}$	$\chi^2_{.005}$
1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766
50	27.991	29.707	32.357	34.764	37.689	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490
60	35.534	37.485	40.482	43.188	46.459	74.397	79.082	83.298	88.379	91.952
70	43.275	45.442	48.758	51.739	55.329	85.527	90.531	95.023	100.425	104.215
80	51.172	53.540	57.153	60.391	64.278	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321
90	59.196	61.754	65.647	69.126	73.291	107.565	113.145	118.136	124.116	128.299
100	67.328	70.065	74.222	77.929	82.358	118.498	124.342	129.561	135.807	140.169

APPENDIX X:

SSPSS input

Trib	Culture	C.rust	S. vio	Politics	Land	calamities	Illiteracy	communication
2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00
3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00

2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00
3.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00

Key:

1-Does'nt influence at all

2-influence fairly

3-strongly influence