

**INFLUENCE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES ON SOCIAL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN
KENYA. A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that this Research project is my original work and has never been submitted for a degree in any other university or college for examination or academic purposes.

Signature:**Date:**.....

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L50/78544/2015

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signed..... **Date**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my Wife Mary Lekutukai for moral support, understanding and support she accorded during my entire period of the study.

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I acknowledge the support of my supervisor Mr. Amos K. Gitonga for his suggestion and guidance that helped me to complete this project and to come up with practical ideas towards its completion.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASALS	: Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CMS	: Conflict management strategies
HOA	: Horn of Africa
RJ	: Restorative Justice
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TJS	: Traditional justice systems

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ABSTRACT

Conflicts have many implications being political, economic, social, and cultural. Conflict lead to lowering of economic productivity, weakening of political institutions of governance, incapacity to provide essential services, destruction and depletion of existing resources, loss of food production, and capital flight. There exist different methods of managing conflicts. The most prevalent among the pastoral communities being the traditional justice system. Under this system the methods are negotiation, mediation (or compromise), reconciliation, arbitration, and litigation This study sought to achieve the following objectives; To assess the extent to which negotiations influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya, To evaluate how reconciliation influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya, to establish extent to which mediation influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. Finally, to find out how adjudication/arbitration influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. The purpose of the study was to determine the influence of conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya with special reference to Isiolo County. The study used descriptive design while the target population for this study comprised the various stakeholders in Isiolo County. A sample population of 193 respondents was used in this study selected using stratified and random sampling technique. Primary data was obtained using self-administered questionnaires. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 22.0). Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean score and standard deviation were used for all the quantitative variables and information presented inform of tables while multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relations between the independent and dependent variables. The study found that adjudication/arbitration strategy had the greatest effect on the social economic development among pastoralist communities, followed by reconciliation strategy, then negotiation strategy while level of mediation strategy had the least effect to the social economic development among pastoralist communities. The study concludes that negotiation strategies had positively affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Regarding the reconciliation strategies, the study concluded that reconciliation strategies had a positive influences social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Capacity to reorient the parties and new and shared perception had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, the study concludes that equality of opportunity was found to have a little positive influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The study recommends promotion of meetings and discussion between communities, increased inter-community recuperation and reinsertion, strong intercommunity social cohesion. Further the study recommends that concession and compromise should be done in first instance or immediately when a particular offence takes place. There is also need for strengthening of existing values, norms and culture and conflict resolution mechanisms. This will have consensual outcomes. Enhanced Mutual satisfying outcomes and compliance with the agreement plans and inter-community mutual satisfying outcomes on social economic development. The study further recommends that diminishing natural resource base does not automatically lead to violent conflict if there are functional local institutions, enforceable, respected land use plans and mechanisms and actualizing access to justice for negotiating cross-territorial grazing access in periods of scarcity.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Conflicts have political, economic, social, and cultural implications and contribute to the lowering of economic productivity, weakening of political institutions of governance, incapacity to provide essential services, destruction and depletion of existing resources, loss of food production, and capital flight (Olaoba, 2011). The causes of the conflicts are many and complex, including poor governance, poverty, drought, famine, competition for scarce resources, and identity-based rivalries (Barrett, Brandon, Gibson & Gjertsen, 2010). These conflicts have caused extensive local crises, drawn heavily on military resources, and have had an adverse impact on economic development in the region. The impact of violent conflict has manifested itself psychologically, physically, and economically, going beyond the material and affecting the lives of thousands of women, children, and men.

There exist different methods of managing conflicts. The most prevalent among the pastoral communities being the traditional justice system. Under this system the methods are negotiation, mediation (or compromise), reconciliation, arbitration, and litigation (Olaoba, 2011).

Muigua (2014) opines that planning is the procedure including clashing groups to distinguish and talk about the current issues in order to land at harmonized solutions. The groups themselves endeavor to settle their disparities utilizing a scope of systems like concession or bargain, and intimidation or showdown. So also, placation is maybe the most critical part of refereeing. This procedure is like intervention aside from the way that in assuagement, the outsider can propose an answer (Theresa and Oluwafemi, 2014). Its preferences are like those of transaction. It has every one of the favorable circumstances and burdens of arrangement with the exception of that the conciliator can propose arrangements, in this way making parties lose some control over the procedure. Albeit best connected in exchange question, appeasements are perceived by various universal lawful instruments as a way to the

administration of a few sorts of contentions. It is viewed as the most huge part of contention determination, owing that it is the final result of transaction, intercession, or mediation.

Pimentel (2010), in their exploration programs on elective equity frameworks as rehearsed over the globe, found that lone around 15 percent of question in the United States, England and Wales enter the legitimate framework, while in Australia, just 6 percent of business debate make it to court. In the creating scene, Wojkowska and Cunningham (2010) contends that conventional equity framework has been prevalently utilized in peace promotion in many states. Hong (2011) led an investigation to look at peace promotion procedures (CMS) amongst Koreans and Americans. Six hundred (600) respondents partook in the investigation including 300 Koreans and 300 Americans, the examination demonstrated that Koreans lean toward an evasion peace promotion and a helpful introduction, while the American inclines toward an opposition procedure and a confident introduction. Likewise, Lee and Rogan (2014) analyzed the peace promotion styles of neighborhood government worker with bosses, companions and subordinates. The examination made utilized of mail overview and individual meeting in information groups. The investigation found that the peace-making styles utilized by government workers shifted relying upon the relative status. Lee and Rogan (2014) found that in struggle with peers, Korean tend to utilize the trading off style, most oftentimes and afterward taken after by coordination obliging, overwhelming and evasion individually.

There exist diverse sorts of contention including individuals from a similar group or between groups. This is more predominant among the migrant and peaceful groups who don't have changeless homes. An investigation directed by Ikdahl, Hellum, Kaarhus, Benjamin Sen, and Kameri (2011) in five nations (Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya) found that land clashes, household clashes, steers stirring, robbery, and different misconducts are regular issues that make connections to be poor inside groups. Sandefur and Siddiqi (2011) directed a review of 2,500 family units in provincial Liberia, recording more than 4,500 debate taken to an assortment of standard and formal discussions. The basic theory is that rustic Liberians settle on compelled however objective decisions in exploring the double

lawful framework, and that these decisions exemplify an exchange off between the more extensive legitimate rights given by the formal framework, and the more productive helpful cures offered by the standard framework. The staggering inclination to take question to standard as opposed to formal discussions gives essential lessons about the outline of equity part changes focused at the provincial poor (Ribot, 2012).

In Malawi in the vicinity of 80% and 90% of all debate are prepared through standard equity groups, while in Bangladesh an expected 60% - 70% of nearby question are fathomed through the a conventional court set up for strife resolution (Theresa & Oluwafemi, 2014). Also, in Sierra Leone, roughly 85% of the populace falls under the ward of standard law, characterized under the Constitution as the tenets of law, which, by custom, are relevant to specific groups in Sierra Leone: standard residency covers 75% of land in most African nations, influencing 90% of land exchanges in nations like Mozambique and Ghana. Further, there are gauges guaranteeing that up to 80% of Burundians take their cases to the group court. The inclination for customary equity framework aside, extraordinary groups like to utilize distinctive strategies for overseeing particular classes of contention and there is have to set up these inconsistencies (Ray, 2009).

The outskirts ranges of Kenya and its neighboring nations have, over quite a while, been a noteworthy field for an assortment of low-force clashes, some of which are connected to more extensive cross-fringe and territorial clashes. The underlying foundations of these contentions are ecological (Adan & Pkalya, 2011). A past filled with monetary and social underestimation poses a potential threat in all outskirts clashes inside the Horn of Africa. In an investigation of non-formal question determination forms in a ghetto region in Nairobi, Kamau (2007) watched that non-formal clash determination work in a more extensive financial setting and are coordinated into the social and monetary texture of life, understanding clashes which cut crosswise over different settings.

Further, the results of the debate determination prepare have a tendency to reflect unequal financial relations, for instance in question amongst proprietors and occupants, or married couples. Be that as it may, the participatory and critical thinking methodology of non-formal

groups has potential for democratizing question determination. Kamau(2007) likewise found that there is an abnormal state of connection between non-formal and formal question determination forms, which to a huge degree obscures the limit between the official and informal. Thus, between ethnic methodologies adequately resolve expansive scale debate. Menkhaus (2000) demonstrated that customary equity frameworks (TJS) are dynamic. They continue changing and acclimating to consolidate new substances in the social milieu. Kimathi (2011) shows that TJS have frail linkages with the formal equity frameworks. In any case, the absence of access to equity by many does not lie in only depending on both of the frameworks. Henceforth, the arrangement is not in formalizing the casual frameworks, nor making the formal casual, yet a crossover of the two.

The main driver of contention in Isiolo County is outskirts debate common asset shortage. Pastoralist 's groups result into struggle over utilize and possession privileges of these rare assets. Pastoralist 's brutality has been changed lately by various variables including; monetary and political minimization, dynamic resistance by pastoralist groups to osmosis, asset consumption and statistic changes, climatic conditions, dairy cattle stealing(raiding/stirring) the developing accessibility of little arms and light weapons and ineffectively outlined strategies (Adan&Pkalya, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Conflict has grown rapidly in the Horn of Africa (HOA) in the last three decades, and among the most vulnerable areas in Kenya is the North-Eastern Region and the Rift Valley. In addition, conflicts are widely recognized as an important source of poverty and risk to pastoral communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) areas. Most of these conflicts are resource based in nature and often between pastoralists and farmers. Pastoralist communities in Kenya are concerned with raising of livestock such as camels, goats, cattle and sheep, moving the herds in search of fresh pasture and water which are scarce (Adan&Pkalya, 2011).

Several studies have been carried out on conflict and conflict management. Abuya, (2009) carried out an evaluation of causes of stakeholder's conflicts and conflict resolution approaches in Kenya. The study concluded that resources are the major causes of conflict

among the pastoral communities. Baya (2009) evaluated the relationship between Communication and conflict: a case study of indigenous mechanisms of conflict resolution among the Mijikenda. The study found that there are several strategies used in schools to reduce conflict among them reconciliation and arbitration. In addition, Ochieng (2007) studied the role of traditional conflict management mechanisms in conflict prevention and resolution in Africa and found that traditional conflict management mechanisms are prevalent in all communities and households. Omwenga (2011) conducted a study on conflict modelling and resolution in a dynamic state. Ondiege(2012)evaluated the effectiveness of peace-building and conflict resolution mechanisms inWajir County. While Onsare(2011)analyzed the role of women in conflict resolution in Africa focusing on Kenya and Liberia. To the best of theresearchers knowledge no study has been conducted in Kenya to determine the influence of conflict resolution on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya in Isiolo County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to determine the influence of conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya with special reference to Isiolo County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study sought to achieve the following objectives;

- i. To assess the extent to which negotiations influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya
- ii. To evaluate how reconciliation, influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya
- iii. To establish extent to which mediation influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya.
- iv. To find out how adjudication/arbitration influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

This study sought answers to the following questions;

- i. To what extent do negotiations influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya?
- ii. How does reconciliation influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya?
- iii. To what extent does mediation influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya?
- iv. How does adjudication/arbitration influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Understanding the causes and effects of the natural resource based conflicts is important for sustaining economic development. The findings of this study will help households, communities, the entire judicial systems in Kenya in maintaining peaceful coexistence among members of particular communities by illustrating the influence of conflict resolution on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. In addition, the findings of this study will be helpful to the government and its agencies and other policy makers in formulation of policies aimed at mitigating conflict in Kenya and beyond especially among the pastoral communities in arid and semiarid areas

Similarly, members of the same community will understand and embrace conflict management methods suitable for enhancing integration as opposed to formal justice systems, which tend to disintegrate the community. The adoption of the study findings will ensure that many civil cases are resolved amicably through the available justice systems, thereby decongesting the courtrooms. Therefore, the recommendations for further research provided in this study will open a window for more studies on the same phenomena.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

This study aimed at determining the influence of conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya with special reference to Isiolo County. The study was conducted among the various stakeholders in the county such as the county officials, community leaders, area chiefs, nongovernmental organizations and youth leaders.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study encountered the inability to include the pastoralist around the Country. This is because they are nomadic and move from one place to another in search of pasture and water for their animals. However, the researcher countered this problem by carrying the study across the interest groups in the county such as elders, church leaders, Government officials at both national and county level as well as nongovernmental organization representatives to make sure that all the interest groups were well represented.

1.10 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that the respondents were honest, cooperative, factual (objectivity) and trustworthy in their response to the research instruments and would be available to respond to the research instruments in time. Finally, the study assumed that during the data collection period the weather conditions would be favorable and therefore the respondents would be readily available.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter one contains the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, limitations, delimitations, basic assumptions of the study and the organization of the study. Chapter two is the literature review and the chapter will also present a theoretical and conceptual framework showing the variables and the various indicators. Chapter three outlines the research methodology which will be used in the study and includes research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, sample size, sampling

techniques, research instruments, questionnaires, validity of the instruments, reliability of the instruments, and finally piloting of the research instruments. The study will also present the Operationalization of variables table. Chapter four shall present analysis, presentation and interpretation of data while chapter five will entail summary of findings, discussions of findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this second chapter, relevant literature information that is related and consistent with the objectives of the study is reviewed. Important issues and practical problems are brought out and critically examined so as to determine the current facts. This chapter reviews the literature related to Management remuneration and financial performance. The chapter discusses the relevant theories and the empirical review. There after the literature gap will be indicated and finally a general summary of the key issues borne out in the chapter is provided.

2.2 Negotiations Strategy and Social Economic Development

This process involves parties meeting to identify and discuss the issues at hand so as to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution without the help of a third party. Transaction in this manner permits party self-sufficiency all the while and over the result. It is non-coercive in this way permitting parties the space to think of innovative arrangements. As per William (2000), the basic mystery in transaction is to fit the interests of the gatherings concerned. Hong (2011) led an investigation to look at peace promotion procedures (CMS) amongst Koreans and Americans. Six hundred (600) respondents partook in the investigation including 300 Koreans and 300 Americans, the examination demonstrated that Koreans lean toward an evasion peace promotion and a helpful introduction, while the American inclines toward an opposition procedure and a confident introduction. Likewise, Lee and Rogan (2014) analyzed the peace promotion styles of neighborhood government worker with bosses, companions and subordinates.

The recuperation of a protester part can similarly also be viewed as the reclamation of the amicability and honesty of the group, as the attestation of significant worth accord and social attachment, with the goal that the administration of the contention supports the worries of the two gatherings (William, 2000).According to Nancy and Welsh (2010), Hong (2011) led an investigation to look at peace promotion procedures (CMS) amongst Koreans and Americans. Six hundred (600) respondents partook in the investigation including 300 Koreans and 300

Americans, the examination demonstrated that Koreans lean toward an evasion peace promotion and a helpful introduction, while the American inclines toward an opposition procedure and a confident introduction. Likewise, Lee and Rogan (2014) analyzed the peace promotion styles of neighborhood government worker with bosses, companions and subordinates. The examination made utilized of mail overview and individual meeting in information groups. The investigation found that the peace making styles utilized by government workers shifted relying upon the relative status. Ireland Law Reform Commission (2008) fights that connections evidently matter in moderators' meanings of reasonable results.

What's more, Negotiation as a casual framework has been hailed as a standout amongst the most essential strategies for struggle determination, offering parties greatest control over the procedure. If there should arise an occurrence of any question between groups, they are to attempt to settle the debate, including by methods for techniques given under national enactment. Such national enactment are to give methods to settling intercommunity debate by elective question determination instruments, including transaction, intercession and assertion. It is important that the groups are to guarantee full participation(Nancy and Welsh, 2010). Arrangement offers a suitable road for such counsels and trade of data particularly when looking for the perspectives of the occupants on improvement ventures. Where people group individuals feel wronged by the activities of their adversaries, they can look to connect with them through transaction before investigating whatever other means, if there should be an occurrence of a gridlock. It can be utilized as an intense enabling apparatus to help the Kenyan individuals to deal with their contentions viably (Muigua, 2010).

2.3 Reconciliation Strategy and Social Economic Development

Compromise is maybe the most noteworthy part of peace promotion. Theresa and Oluwafemi (2014) express that mollification is prepare is like intervention aside from the way that the outsider can propose an answer. Its points of interest are like those of arrangement. Albeit best connected in exchange debate, assuagement are perceived by various global lawful instruments as a way to administration a few sorts of contentions. It is viewed as the most noteworthy part of contention determination, owing that it is the finished result of transaction,

intercession, or settling. After the disputants have been influenced to end the question, peace was reestablished.

This rebuilding of peace and agreement is constantly tied down on the guideline of give a little and get somewhat: this is the quintessence of assuagement. Generally the compromise approach was utilized where resolutions were accomplished on the premise of compromise instead of on champ adopts all strategy. Consensual results are profoundly viewed as they made certainty as gathering had self-governance over the procedure. Therefore, the choice of the older folks is viable, strong and enduring. An assention come to through compromise can be imparted to the entire group and certified as a social contract customarily (Olaoba, 2011). This is done to pass the news of the agreeable finish of the contention determination handle. As far as executing the assention the gatherings and the whole group lined up to affirm consistence with the understanding .The compromise instruments are home-developed and established in the qualities, standards, culture and organizations of the general population, the general population have claimed it and relate to it. This makes it reasonable. The strategy is adaptable, financially savvy, and quick, encourages connections, is non-coercive and result in shared fulfilling results. It upgrades openness of equity and draws it nearer to the pastoralists since the zone is remote and the disregard from government has made the entrance to present day equity difficult (Theresa and Oluwafemi, 2014).

2.4 Mediation Strategy and Social Economic Development

As indicated by Theresa and Oluwafemi (2014) intercession, an old strategy for peace making is encompassed by mystery and includes non-coercive mediation of outsider (mediators(s)). Olaoba (2011) depicted intercession as a strategy for struggle determination that had been so basic to conventional society. Intervention is a deliberate, casual, consensual, entirely private and non-restricting debate determination handle in which an unbiased outsider causes the gatherings to come to an arranged arrangement. It is likewise characterized as a technique for refereeing where clashing gatherings accumulate to look for answers for the contention, with the help of an outsider who encourages talk and the stream of data, and in this manner supporting in the procedures of achieving an understanding. Intervention can be grouped into two structures in particular:

Intervention in the legitimate procedure is a procedure where the clashing gatherings come into courses of action which they have been constrained to live or work with while practicing practically zero self-rule over the decision of the middle person, the procedure and the result of the procedure. This makes it to a greater extent a settlement system that is joined to the court rather than a determination procedure and thrashings the points of interest that are related with mediation in the political procedure. The arbiters ordinarily Endeavor that peace and congruity ruled in the general public at whatever level of mediation. Finally, remain a moral person throughout the conflict by showing concern, care and love as the other party is a member of one moral community. Schellenberg (2006) studies reveal that sometimes conflict resolution may end in victory of one party who is superior to the other while in other cases, conflict resolution may end in compromise. The components of mediation (in the political procedure) are that it stresses on interests as opposed to (legitimate) rights and it can be fetched - successful, casual, private, adaptable and effortlessly available to gatherings to clashes. These components are helpful in maintaining the adequate standards of equity: campaign; proportionality; correspondence of chance; decency of process; party(Isurmona, 2011). mediation as rehearsed by customary African people group was casual, adaptable, willful and quick and it gone for cultivating connections and tranquil concurrence. Between tribal clashes were intervened and consulted in casual settings, where they were managed by Council of Elders who gone about as "middle people" or 'judges'. It was standard and a regular issue where individuals sat down casually and concurring on specific issues, for example, designation of assets (Olaoba, 2011).

2.5 Adjudication/Arbitration Strategy and Social Economic Development

Muigua (2014) opine arbitration is a procedure of peace making where an unprejudiced, outsider nonpartisan individual known as adjudicator makes a reasonable, fast and in costly choice on a given debate emerging under a development contract. Settling is a casual procedure, working under tight time scales (the adjudicator should achieve a choice inside 28 days or the period expressed in the agreement), adaptable and reasonable process; which permits the power awkwardness seeing someone to be managed so weaker sub-temporary workers have an unmistakable course to manage all the more capable contractual workers. The choice of the adjudicator is restricting unless the issue is alluded to mediation or suit

(Kaye and Beland, 2009). Arbitration is in this manner successful in straightforward development debate that should be settled inside some extremely strict time plans. Because of the constrained time periods, settling can be a powerful apparatus of completing access to equity for disputants who need tending to the question in the most limited time conceivable and continuing business to alleviate any monetary or business misfortunes (Muigua, 2014).

Its preferences are that gatherings can concur on a mediator to decide the issue; the referee has ability in the region of debate; any individual can speak to a gathering in the question; adaptability; practical; private; quick and the outcome is official. Procedures in Court are interested in general society, though procedures in business mediation are private, as needs be the gatherings who wish to protect their business insider facts may lean toward business discretion (Kaye and Beland, 2009).

2.6 Theoretical Review

A theory is an organized system of accepted knowledge that applies in a variety of circumstances to explain a specific set of phenomenon (Sandefur & Siddiqi, 2011). There are a number of theories that are related to conflict management. This study reviews the conflict resolution theory, the game theory and the theory of cooperation and competition.

2.6.1 Conflict Resolution Theory

According to Deutsch (2012), this theory suggests that the constructive process of conflict resolution is through effective cooperative problem-solving process. It also equates the process of conflict resolution with a competitive process in which the competing parties are involved in a competition to determine the person who wins and the one who loses. Usually, the outcome of the struggle is a loss for both parties. The norms of supportive behaviour are similar to those of respect, responsibility, honesty, empowerment and caring behaviour towards friends or fellow group members (Kinyanjui, 2011). This theory notes that good cooperative relations facilitate constructive management of inevitable conflicts. The norms in this theory are: placing the disagreements in perspective by identifying common ground and

common interests, addressing only the issues when there are disagreements and refrain from making personal attacks (Lorenz, 1966).

Finally, remain a moral person throughout the conflict by showing concern, care and love as the other party is a member of one moral community. Schellenberg (2006) studies reveal that sometimes conflict resolution may end in victory of one party who is superior to the other while in other cases, conflict resolution may end in compromise. Schellenberg's theory of conflict resolution also suggests that there are many forms of conflict resolution among them coercion, negotiation, arbitration and conciliation. Schellenberg (2006) further notes that there is cultural and structural conflict. In cultural conflict, parties bring to their relationship important differences in values while structural conflict deals with power deficiencies of one or both parties within an organization, community, state or region that hinders them from satisfying their needs.

2.6.2 Restorative Justice (RJ) Theory

This theory was upheld by Charles Burton (Barton, 2000). As indicated by Barton (2000), conventional astuteness is step by step considering adjusting therapeutic equity mediations, which sees the equitable and reasonable (or the most proper) reaction to a criminal demonstration can't best be tended to by formal equity experts. As needs be, the basic choices of a formal equity reaction (concerning equity, counteractive action, and welfare) are best made by the important gatherings (casualty and wrongdoer) themselves, ideally in exchange with each other within the sight of their particular groups (regularly family and companions). By and large, this is frequently the case wherever there is an identifiable casualty and obligation regarding the offense is not in debate, and the two gatherings will meet trying to settle the issue through a procedure of discourse and arrangement in ways that are important and appropriate for them. In any case, their understandings must fall inside the law and are not clearly hurtful to people in general intrigue (Kamau, 2007).

Key standards of Restorative Justice (RJ) incorporate a perspective of wrongdoing as a contention between people instead of amongst guilty party and the State. Therefore, RJ programs unite the guilty party, casualty, their individual families, companions and group agents, and endeavor to draw in them in a procedure of compromise and reparation. The point

is to enable guilty parties and casualties to meet in an up close and personal setting (albeit aberrant contact is frequently utilized), to voice their encounters and understandings, and to accomplish a commonly pleasing determination. There are a few unique methods of training in RJ. Casualty wrongdoer compromise, family-gather conferencing, and condemning circles are three prominent models – and these fluctuate regarding the facilitator's part and the number and sort of members included (Sharpe, 1998).

Remedial equity has its foundations in various indigenous societies, grasping customs of deep sense of being and all-encompassing mending, and meaning to reconnect the guilty party with his/her condition and group (Sharpe, 1998). Therapeutic equity likewise draws from the non-retributive reactions to hurt advanced by numerous religions (Hadley, 2001). Finally, Braithwaite and Pettit (1990) have additionally advanced a mainstream establishment – metro republican theory – for RJ. Many supporters of helpful equity call attention to that the development is best characterized not by a particular arrangement of projects, but rather by a few key rule that they contend are not quite the same as conventional methodologies found in the formal equity framework. Formal equity forms frequently consign casualties and individuals from the group to a worthless status (McCorry, 2010), and regularly neglect to assess the mischief endured by casualties and their families.

As proposed by McCorry (2010), when a mistake is conferred, the formal equity system has been basically concerned about three inquiries: Who did it? What laws were broken? What ought to be done to rebuff or treat the guilty party? Conversely, therapeutic equity advocates accentuate three altogether different inquiries: what is the idea of the mischief coming about because of the wrongdoing? What should be done to make it right or repair the damage? Who is in charge of this repair? (McCorry, 2010). Henceforth, as opposed to characterizing wrongdoing and misconduct basically as lawbreaking against the state, supporters of remedial equity make the point that guilty parties hurt casualties and groups also. Moreover, one of the essential points of remedial equity programs is to present appropriate reparations in light of culpable, instead of looking for retaliation and dispensing torment upon the guilty party (Wamukonya, 2011).

Restorative Justice has experienced a few reactions. Legesse(2000) contended that casualties are regularly lured into remedial equity before they are prepared. Weight to accomplish "quick trial" targets for wrongdoers can be very in opposition to the interests of casualties. Without a doubt, even as far as the interests of wrongdoers, racing into a helpful equity meeting can be counterproductive with a casualty who with more time would be prepared to pardon as opposed to detest. Moreover, Watson (2011) watched that remedial equity can be a disgracing machine that exacerbates the disparagement of wrongdoers. The foregoing criticisms notwithstanding, RJ remains the only avenue for integrating and healing communities, more so those that have faced turmoil and high level of animosity. Restorative Justice(RJ) was considered suitable for this study because conflict resolution considers cultural and community values in managing conflicts, without losers or winners at the end of the process.

2.6.3 Cooperation and Competition Theory

This theory was initially developed by Deutsch (2010) and elaborated by Johnson (1989). This theory has two basic ideas. The first is the interdependence among goals of the people involved in a conflict. The other is the type of action taken by the two people involved. He identifies two types of goal independence. The first is positive and the other negative. These are effective actions, which improve a person's chances of attaining a goal and bungling actions, which worsens a person's chances of obtaining a goal.

The findings in this theory are similar to those by Morton and Marcus (2010) who concluded that either the cooperative or the competitive nature of the participants in a conflict determines the course of the outcome. They additionally noticed that individuals have an innate inclination to act emphatically to the valuable and adversely to the destructive and these go about as the establishment for human possibilities for participation and love and rivalry and despise. As per Johnson (1989) contemplates demonstrate that collaboration procedure prompts more prominent gathering profitability, more ideal relational connections, better mental wellbeing and higher confidence. His examination has additionally demonstrated that more useful determination of contention comes about because of collaboration rather than focused procedures.

The study additionally recommend that useful procedures of contention determination are like helpful procedures of critical thinking and damaging procedures of contention determination are like aggressive procedures. Along these lines, agreeable valuable procedures of contention determination prompts results like common advantage, reinforcing connections, positive mental impacts while aggressive dangerous process prompts material misfortunes and disappointment, declining connections and negative mental impacts in no less than one party (Johnson, 1989). According to Alper, Tjosvold and Law (2010), helpful rather than a focused way to deal with struggle determination prompts strife adequacy that thusly brings about efficient performance. This conclusion was reached after a research was conducted in a team of four hundred and eighty-nine employees recruited for a production department in a leading electronic manufacturing firm.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

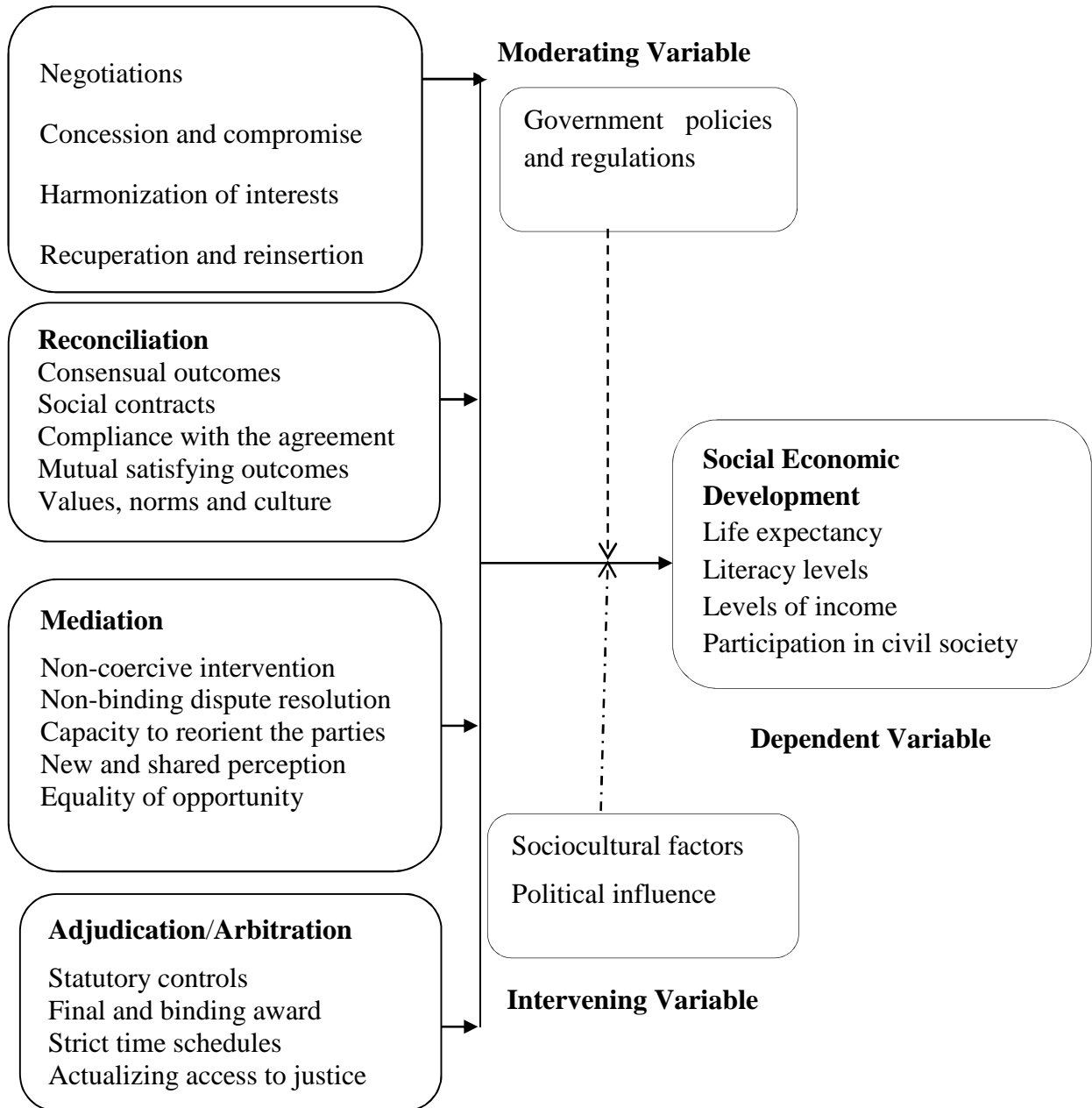


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.8 Summary and Research Gaps

This section reviews related literature from previous scholar's work in relation to conflict resolution strategies. More specifically the study reviews negotiations, reconciliation,

mediation as well as adjudication/arbitration and how they influence social economic development among pastoralist communities. The study is anchored on conflict resolution theory, the game theory and the theory of cooperation and competition. Most of the previous studies reviewed in this chapter are conducted in other countries whose contextual factors are different from that of Kenya. There is therefore a literature gap on the influence of conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities which the study sought to fill by focusing on Isiolo County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was adopted in the operationalization of the research and achievement of the study objectives. Therefore, in this section the research identifies the procedures and techniques that were used in the collection, processing and analysis of data. Specifically, the following subsections are included; research design, target population and sampling, data collection instruments, data collection procedures data analysis, ethical considerations and finally operational definition of the variables.

3.2 Research Design

According to Creswell (2012), research design is the arrangement of the conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. This study adopted a descriptive research design which is concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual, or groups (Kothari 2010). The chosen method is fit for the study as it allows for accurate data collection and thus guaranteeing viability of the research.

3.3 Target Population

According to Saunders, Lewisand Thornhill (2009), a population is the total collection of elements about which we wish to make inferences. The target population for this study comprised the various stakeholders in Isiolo County such as County representatives, Chiefs, Religious Leaders, Youth Leaders, Women Leaders, Community Elders, Traders Association and Jua Kali Artisans Associationas shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Group	Target Population	Percentage
County representatives	93	23.8
Chiefs	63	16.2
Religious Leaders	39	10
Youth Leaders	24	5.9
Women Leaders	17	4.4
Community Elders	91	23.3
Traders Association	53	13.6
Jua Kali Artisans Association	11	2.8
Total	391	100

3.4 Sample size and Sampling Procedures

3.4.1 Sampling Size

Sampling is a deliberate choice of a number of people who are to provide the data from which a study will draw conclusions about some larger group whom these people represent. The sample size is a subset of the population that is taken to be representatives of the entire population (Kumar, 2011). A sample population of 193 was arrived at by calculating the target population of 391 with a 95% confidence level and an error of 0.05 using the below formula taken from Kothari (2004).

$$n = \frac{z^2 \cdot N \cdot \sigma_p^2}{(N - 1)e^2 + z^2 \sigma_p^2}$$

Where; n = Size of the sample,

N = Size of the population and given as 391,

e = Acceptable error and given as 0.05,

p = The standard deviation of the population and given as 0.5 where not known,

Z = Standard variate at a confidence level given as 1.96 at 95% confidence level.

The sample size fits within the minimum of 30 proposed by Saunders *et al.*, (2009).

Table 3.2: sample size

Group	Target Population	Ratio	Sample size
County representatives	93	0.49	46
Chiefs	63	0.49	31
Religious Leaders	39	0.49	19
Youth Leaders	24	0.49	12
Women Leaders	17	0.49	8
Community Elders	91	0.49	45
Traders Association	53	0.49	26
Jua Kali Artisans Association	11	0.49	5
Total	391	0.49	193

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

The study selected the respondents using stratified and random sampling technique. Stratified random sampling is unbiased sampling method of grouping heterogeneous population into homogenous subsets then making a selection within the individual subset to ensure representativeness. The goal of stratified random sampling is to achieve the desired representation from various sub-groups in the population. In stratified random sampling subjects are selected in such a way that the existing sub-groups in the population are more or less represented in the sample (Kothari, 2004). The method involved dividing the population into a series of relevant strata, which implies that the sample is likely to be more representatives (Saunders *et al.*, 2009).

3.5 Research Instruments

The study used questionnaires to gather primary data. There were both open-ended and close ended questionnaires that ensured a broad scope of the study. According to Saunders *et al* (2009), the use of open ended questions boost broad scope of the study as the respondents can give additional opinions thus adding to the credibility of the study.

3.5.1 Pilot testing of Instruments

The purpose of the pilot testing is to establish the validity and reliability of the research instrumentation and to enhance face validity. From the pilot results reliability and validity was tested. The pilot testing was conducted using the questionnaire to 15 representatives of the

interest groups who were not included in the final sample. The pilot group was done through random sampling. Sekaran and Bougie (2010) recommend that the questionnaire pre-tests will be done by personal interviews in order to observe the respondents reactions and attitudes. All aspects of the questionnaire were pre-tested including question content, wording, sequence, form and layout, question difficulty and instructions. The feedback obtained were used to revise the questionnaire before administering it to the study respondents.

3.5.2 Validity of Instruments

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, based on the research results. One of the main reasons for conducting the pilot study is to ascertain the validity of the questionnaire. The study used content validity to ascertain the validity of the questionnaires (Bryman & Bell, 2011). Content validity draws an inference from test scores to a large domain of items similar to those on the test. Content validity is concerned with sample-population representativeness. Sekaran and Bougie (2010) stated that the knowledge and skills covered by the test items should be representative to the larger domain of knowledge and skills.

3.5.3 Reliability of Instruments

According to Campbell (2009), reliability is the accuracy and consistency of the used instruments for data collection. One way of increasing the reliability of an item is by using many similar items on a measure and testing the sample of individuals on the same instrument. For this study, 15 individuals were used to test the reliability of the instruments and thus ensured that the study would be credible. The Cronbach's alpha () was computed as follows:

$$= \frac{k}{k-1} \times [1 - \frac{(S^2)}{S^2_{sum}}]$$

Where:

= Cronbach's alpha

k = Number of responses

(S²) = Variance of individual items summed up

S²_{sum} = Variance of summed up scores

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the university, which was presented to each relevant authority so as to be allowed to collect the necessary data from the respondents. The drop and pick method is preferred for questionnaire administration so as to give respondents enough time to give well thought out responses. Research assistants were trained on interviewing skills including developing rapport, convincing respondents to provide relevant data and seeking clarifications whenever necessary. The researcher booked appointment with respondent organizations at least two days before visiting to administer questionnaires. The researcher personally administered the research instruments to the respondents. This enabled the researcher to establish rapport, explain the purpose of the study and the meaning of items that were clear as observed by (Bryman, & Bell, 2011).

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 22.0) which is the most recent version. Descriptive statistics were used because they enable the researcher to meaningfully describe distribution of scores or measurements using few indices (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The qualitative data from the open-ended questions was analyzed using conceptual content analysis. Based on Zibran (2012) recommendation on the analysis of qualitative data, collected data was organized, sorted out, coded and thematically analyzed, searching for meaning, interpreting and drawing of conclusions based on concepts.

Inferential data analysis was done using multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relations between the independent and dependent variables. Multiple regression tool was used because it is the procedure that uses two or more independent variables to predict a dependent variable. The study used multiple regressions analysis to analyze the collected data to measure the relationship between conflict resolution strategies and social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. Multiple regression attempts to determine whether a group of variables together predict a given dependent variable (Babbie, 2010). Since there were four independent variables in this study the multiple regression model generally assumed the following equation;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:-

Y= Social Economic Development

β_0 =constant

X₁= Negotiations

X₂= Reconciliation

X₃= Mediation

X₄= Adjudication/Arbitration

ϵ =Error Term

In testing the significance of the model, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was used to measure the extent to which the variation in social economic development is explained by the variations of various factors. F-statistic was also computed at 95% confidence level to test whether there is any significant relationship between conflict resolution strategies and social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. This analysis was done using SPSS software and the findings presented in form of a research report.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

First, the consent of the participants was sought out to ensure that they understood the reason for taking part in the study. The respondents were informed the reasons for the study and thus make it legal and ethical. The researcher did obtain information from the participants by force and thus maintained the high integrity when conducting the questionnaires and the interviews. During the study, the participants were allowed to quit taking part in the study if they wished to stop. The study also gathered data on ethical means by only asking questions that reflect the nature and purpose of the study.

3.9 Operational Definition of the Variables

Table 3.3 operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicator	Measurement scale	Tools of Analysis	Data analysis
To assess the extent to which negotiations affects social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya	Negotiations	Concession and compromise Harmonization of interests Recuperation and reinsertion Social cohesion Meetings and discussion	Nominal Ordinal Ordinal	Mean Percentage	Descriptive Regression
To evaluate how conciliation, affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya	Reconciliation	Consensual outcomes Social contracts Compliance with the agreement Mutual satisfying outcomes Values, norms and culture	Interval Ratio Interval	Mean Percentage	Descriptive Regression
To establish extent to which mediation affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya.	Mediation	Non-coercive intervention Non-binding dispute resolution Capacity to reorient the parties New and shared perception Equality of opportunity	Nominal Nominal Ordinal	Mean Percentage	Descriptive Regression
To find out how adjudication/arbitration affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya	Adjudication/ Arbitration	Statutory controls Final and binding award Strict time schedules Actualizing access to justice	Interval Ordinal Ratio	Mean Percentage	Descriptive Regression

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings obtained from the primary instrument used in the study. It discusses the characteristics of the respondents, their opinions on the influence of conflict resolution on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. In order to simplify the discussions, the researcher provided tables that summarize the collective reactions of the respondents.

4.2 Response Rate

Out of 193 questionnaires administered, a total of 123 filled questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 65.80% which is within what Jankowicz (2010) identified that a response rate of 50% is reliable and suitable for a study.

4.3 Reliability Analysis

The researcher conducted a reliability test on the questionnaires to ensure that the chosen instruments were credible for the study. The test involved 15 individuals where viability was tested on the questionnaires. As proposed by Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (2012), a threshold value of 0.7 was used where it was used as the study's benchmark.

Table 4.1: Reliability Analysis

	Cronbach's Alpha
Negotiations	.706
Reconciliation	.814
Mediation	.791
Adjudication/Arbitration	.731

4.4 Characteristics of Respondents

The study sought to enquire on the respondents' general information including gender, age, level of educational and the working experience. This general information is presented below.

4.4.1 Gender of the respondents

The respondents were required to indicate their gender. The results are as shown in the table

Table 4.2: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	74	60.2
Female	49	39.8
Total	123	100

According to the results, 60.2% (74) of the respondents indicated they were male while 39.8% (49) indicated they were female. This shows that most of leaders in most of the Counties in Kenya are male.

4.4.2 Education level

The respondents were also requested to indicate their education level. The results are as shown in the table

Table 4.3: Level of education of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	32	26.0
diploma	36	29.3
Bachelor's degree	43	35.0
Post graduate	12	9.8
Total	123	100

As per results above, 35.0% (43) of the respondents indicated that their highest level of education was a bachelor's degree, 29.3% (36) indicated diploma, 26% indicated certificate and 9.8% (12) indicated Post graduate. Therefore, most of the respondents were educated enough to be able to comprehend the subject of the study and give the relevant information concerning the subject matter.

4.4.3 How long have the respondent worked in Isiolo County

The respondents were asked to indicate the number of years they had in Isiolo County. The results are as shown in the table below

Table 4. 4: How long have the respondent worked in Isiolo County

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1 year	12	9.8
1 – 5 years	21	17.1
6 – 10 years	26	21.1
11 – 15 years	48	39.0
More than 15 years	16	13.0
Total	123	100.0

From the above results, 39.0% (48) of the respondents indicated that the number of years had worked in organizational management was between 11-15 years, 21.1% (26) indicated 6 - 10 years, 17.1% (21) indicated between 1 and 5 years , 13% indicated more than 15 years and

9.8% indicated less than 1 year working experience in Isiolo county. Therefore, most respondents had worked in the county for long enough to articulate and give relevant information related to the subject matter.

4.4.4 Involvement in any conflict

The respondents were requested to indicate if they have ever been involved in any conflict.

The results are as shown in the table below

Table 4.5: Involvement in any conflict

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	81	65.9
No	42	34.1
Total	123	100

As per the above results majority of the respondents indicated that they have ever been involved in a conflict as shown by 65.9 %(81) while 34.1% (42) indicated they have never been involved in any kind of a conflict. Therefore, this implies that majority of the respondents could understand the subject under study and therefore would give reliable information.

4.4.5 Conflict resolution after involvement in a conflict

The respondents were requested to indicate if they have ever sought conflict resolution after being involved in a conflict. The results are as shown in the table below

Table 4.6: Whether respondents sought conflict resolution after involvement in a conflict

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	64.2
No	44	35.8
Total	123	100

As per the above results majority of the respondents indicated that they have ever been involved in a conflict and sought for conflict resolution as shown by 64.2 %(79) while 35.8%

(29) indicated they have ever been involved in a conflict but never sought for conflict resolution. Therefore, this implies that most of the respondents could understand what conflict is and needs to be done when one encounters a conflict and therefore would give reliable and accurate information regarding the subject under study.

4.5 Negotiations strategies

The study also sought to examine the effect of negotiations on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

4.5.1 Ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy

The respondents were requested to indicate if they have ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy. The results are as shown in the table below

Table 4.7: Ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	64.2
No	44	35.8
Total	123	100

From the above results majority of the respondents indicated that they have ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy as shown by 64.2 %(79) while 35.8% (44) indicated they have ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy. Therefore, this implies that most of the respondents could understand negotiation as a strategy of conflict resolution hence gave accurate information.

4.5.2 Extent of effect of negotiations on social economic development

The respondents were also asked using likert scale 1-5, the extent to which they think negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Their responses are tabled in table

Table 4.8: Extent of effect of negotiations on social economic development

	Frequency	Percent
No extend at all	2	1.6
Little extend	7	5.7
Moderate extent	24	19.5
Great extend	56	46.3
Very great extent	33	26.8
Total	123	100

According to above results majority of the respondents indicated that negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a great extend as shown by 46.3% (56). Further with 26.8% (33) indicated that negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a very great extent. Again, 22.7% (16) indicated that audit independence affects management of public finances in a very great extent, 19.5% (24) showed that that negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extend while 1.6 % (2) indicated that that negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a no extend at all.

4.5.3 Extent to which various negotiations aspects affect social economic development

The respondents were also requested to use likert scale 1-5 and tell the extent to which they think various aspects of negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Their responses are tabled below.

Table 4.9: Extent to which various negotiations aspects affect social economic development

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Concession and compromise	3.4409	0.4991
Harmonization of interests	4.0215	0.9086
Recuperation and reinsertion	2.9892	0.6510
Social cohesion	3.8280	0.6189
Meetings and discussion	3.5591	0.5205

According to above results majority of the respondents indicated that harmonization of interests affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a great extent as shown by the mean of 4.0215. Again, with a mean of 3.8280, social cohesion in a great extent affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Further the respondents indicated that meetings and discussion in a large extent as shown by the mean of 3.5591 affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Again, with a mean of 3.4409, the respondents indicated that concession and compromise affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent. Finally, the respondents indicated that recuperation and reinsertion affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent as shown by the mean of 2.9892.

4.6 Reconciliation Strategies

The study sought to establish the influence of reconciliation strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.10: Whether the respondents had ever sought reconciliation as a conflict resolution strategy

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	89	72.4
No	34	27.6
Total	123	100

On whether the respondents had ever sought reconciliation as a conflict resolution strategy, 72.4% of the respondents indicated they had and the strategy was very effective while 27.6% of the respondents said they had not.

4.6.1 Reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The study sought to establish the extent that reconciliation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.11: Reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Frequency	Percent
Moderate extent	6	4.5
Great extent	13	10.4
Very great extent	105	85.1
Total	123	100

Regarding the extent that reconciliation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County, majority of the respondents (85.1%) indicated that reconciliation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent, 10.2% said to a great extent while 4.5% of the respondents felt that reconciliation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a moderate extent.

4.6.2 Aspects of reconciliation strategies influencing social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The study inquired the extent that aspects of reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.12: Extant that aspects of reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Consensual outcomes	4.5373	.65893
Social contracts	3.9552	1.17335
Compliance with the agreement	3.9104	1.01102
Mutual satisfying outcomes	4.0597	.71522
Values, norms and culture	3.1323	.957354

On the extent that aspects of reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County, the respondents indicated that consensual outcomes influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent as shown by a mean score of 4.5373. The respondents indicated that the aspects of reconciliation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a great extent include Mutual satisfying outcomes, Social contracts and compliance with the agreement as shown by a mean score of 4.0597, 3.9552 and 3.9104 respectively. However, values, norms and culture were found to have a moderate effect as shown by a mean score of 3.1323.

4.7 Mediation Strategies

The study further sought to find out the influence of mediation strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.13: Whether the respondents had ever sought mediation as a conflict resolution strategy

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	57.7
No	52	42.3
Total	123	100

According to the study findings, 57.7% of the respondents indicated that they had ever sought mediation as a conflict resolution strategy while 42.3% said they had not.

4.7.1 Extent that mediation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The study sought to establish the extent that mediation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.14: Extent that mediation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Frequency	Percent
Little extent	7	6
Moderate extent	11	9
Great extent	26	20.9
Very great extent	79	64.2
Total	123	100

From the study findings portrayed in table 4.6, most of the respondents (64.2%) indicated that mediation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent, 20.9% said to a great extent, 9% said to a moderate extent while 6% of the respondents were of the view that mediation strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a little extent.

4.7.2 Aspects of mediation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The researcher also wanted to establish the extent that various aspects of mediation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.15: Extent that aspects of mediation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Non-coercive intervention	4.6716	.56106
Non-binding dispute resolution	4.5373	.63552
Equality of opportunity	2.1374	.95736
Capacity to reorient the parties	4.4925	.68253
New and shared perception	4.1926	.68253

According to the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that the aspects of mediation strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent include Non-coercive intervention and workshops and Seminars as shown by a mean score of 4.6716 and 4.5373 respectively while on the job training and induction and orientation had a great influence as shown by a mean score of 4.4925 and 4.1926 respectively. However, equality of opportunity was found to have a little influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County as shown by a mean score of 2.1374.

4.8 Adjudication/Arbitration Strategies

The study further sought to establish the influence of adjudication/arbitration Strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.16: Adjudication/arbitration as a conflict resolution strategy

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	79.7
No	25	20.3
Total	123	100

According to the study findings, a whopping 79.7% of the respondents indicated that they had ever sought adjudication/arbitration as a conflict resolution strategy while 20.3% said they had not.

4.8.1 Adjudication/arbitration Strategies influences the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The study further inquired on the extent that adjudication/arbitration Strategies influences the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.17: Extent that adjudication/arbitration Strategies influences the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Frequency	Percent
Moderate extent	2	1.5
Great extent	35	28.4
Very great extent	86	70.1
Total	123	100

From the findings as shown by table 4.8, 70.1% of the respondents indicated that adjudication/arbitration strategies influence the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent, 28.4% said to a great extent while 1.5% said adjudication/arbitration Strategies influences the social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a moderate extent.

4.8.2 Aspects of strategies of adjudication/arbitration strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

The study sought to establish the extent that aspects of adjudication/arbitration strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Table 4.18: Extent that adjudication/arbitration strategies influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Statutory controls	4.5166	.49875
Final and binding award	4.6269	.51745
Strict time schedules	4.6418	.59548
Actualizing access to justice	3.9254	.85835

The study found that the aspects of adjudication/arbitration Strategies that influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent include the strict time schedules, final and binding award and statutory controls as shown by a mean score of 4.6866, 4.6418, and 4.5166 respectively. They also indicated that actualizing access to justice had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County as shown by a mean score of 3.9254.

4.9 Social Economic Development among Pastoralist Communities in Isiolo County

Table 4.19: Trend of various aspects of Social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County for the last five years

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Life expectancy	3.1164	.59813
Literacy levels	4.5373	.70342
Levels of income	3.9821	.65480
Participation in civil society	4.1522	.65790

On the trend of various aspects of social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County for the last five years, majority of the respondents indicated that pastoralist communities in Isiolo County have experienced improvement in literacy levels as shown by a mean score of 4.5373, participation in civil society as shown by a mean score of 4.1522 and levels of income as shown by a mean score of 3.9821 while life expectancy has remained constant as shown by a mean score of 3.1164.

4.10 Regression Analysis

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the influence among predictor variables. The research used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V 22.0) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions

Table 4. 20: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.8662	0.7503	0.6902	0.7325

R-Squared is a commonly used statistic to evaluate model fit. R-square is 1 minus the ratio of residual variability. The adjusted R², also called the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percent of the variance in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variables. 69.02% of the changes in the social economic development among pastoralist communities could be attributed to the combined effect of the predictor variables.

Table 4.21: Summary of One-Way ANOVA results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.223	4	2.306	3.334	0.015
	Residual	42.876	118	0.692		
	Total	52.099	122			

The probability value of 0.015 indicates that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how negotiation strategy, reconciliation strategy, mediation strategy and adjudication/arbitration strategy influenced social economic development among pastoralist communities.

Table 4.22: Regression coefficients of the relationship between social economic development and the four predictive variables

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.053	0.217			2.889	5.31E-03

Negotiation strategy	0.682	0.149	0.613	5.309	1.58E-06
Reconciliation strategy	0.701	0.181	0.149	3.210	2.10E-03
Mediation strategy	0.599	0.196	0.234	4.255	7.19E-05
Adjudication/arbitration strategy	0.763	0.091	0.138	3.989	1.78E-04

As per the SPSS generated table above, the equation ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4$) becomes:

$$Y = 1.053 + 0.682X_1 + 0.701X_2 + 0.599X_3 + 0.763X_4$$

The regression equation above has established that taking all factors into account (negotiation strategy, reconciliation strategy, mediation strategy and adjudication/arbitration strategy) constant at zero social economic development among pastoralist communities will be 1.053. The findings presented also show that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in the negotiation strategy would lead to a 0.682 increase in the scores of social economic development among pastoralist communities and a unit increase in the scores of reconciliation strategy would lead to a 0.701 increase in the scores of social economic development among pastoralist communities. Further, the findings shows that a unit increases in the scores of mediation strategy would lead to a 0.599 increase in the scores of co social economic development among pastoralist communities. The study also found that a unit increase in the scores of adjudication/arbitration strategy would lead to a 0.763 increase in the scores of social economic development among pastoralist communities.

Overall, adjudication/arbitration strategy had the greatest effect on the social economic development among pastoralist communities, followed by reconciliation strategy, then negotiation strategy while level of mediation strategy had the least effect to the social economic development among pastoralist communities. All the variables were significant ($p < 0.05$).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of key data findings, conclusion drawn from the findings highlighted and recommendation made there-to. The conclusions and recommendations drawn are focused on addressing the objective of the study.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study established that negotiations affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The study also indicated that the effect was evidenced by harmonization of interests which affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a great. Again the study established that social cohesion in a great extent affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Further the effect was evidenced by the fact that meetings and discussion in a large extent affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Again concession and compromise was found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent. Finally, the study found that recuperation and reinsertion affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent.

Regarding the reconciliation strategies, the study found that reconciliation strategies influences social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a greater extent. The influence was evidenced by consensual outcomes which were found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a very great extent. The study also established that the effect was as a result of the aspects of reconciliation strategies such as mutual satisfying outcomes, Social contracts and compliance which were found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, values, norms and culture were found to have a moderate effect.

In relation mediation strategies, the study established that the aspects of mediation strategies had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The effect was evidenced by the fact that non-coercive intervention and Non-binding dispute resolution were being adopted in Isiolo County. Again capacity to reorient the parties and new and shared perception had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, equality of opportunity was found to have a little influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

The study found that the aspects of adjudication/arbitration Strategies that influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent. The influence was as a result of strict time schedules, final and binding award and statutory controls strategies being adopted in Isiolo County. They study also found that actualizing access to justice had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

5.3 Discussions of Findings

5.3.1 Negotiations

The study established that negotiations affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. This agrees with William (2000) who opined that the underlying secret in negotiation is to harmonize the interests of the parties concerned. Thus, even when the conflict involves a member against his or her society, there is an emphasis on recuperation and reinsertion of errant member back into its place in society.

The study also indicated that the effect was evidenced by harmonization of interests which affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a great. Again the study established that social cohesion in a great extent affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Further the effect was evidenced by the fact that meetings and discussion in a large extent affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Again concession and compromise was found to have affected social economic development among

pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent. Finally, the study found that recuperation and reinsertion affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent. This correlates with Nancy and Welsh (2010) who indicated that where community members feel aggrieved by the actions of their opponents, they can seek to engage them through negotiation before exploring any other means, in case of a deadlock.

5.3.2 Reconciliation

Regarding the reconciliation strategies, the study found that reconciliation strategies influences social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a greater extent. This corresponds with Theresa and Oluwafemi (2014) that reconciliation is perhaps the most significant aspect of conflict management.

The influence was evidenced by consensual outcomes which were found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a very great extent. It enhances accessibility of justice and moves it closer to the pastoralists since the area is remote and the neglect from government has made the access to modern justice not easy

The study also established that the effect was as a result of the aspects of reconciliation strategies such as mutual satisfying outcomes, Social contracts and compliance which were found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, values, norms and culture were found to have a moderate effect. Theresa and Oluwafemi (2014) agrees with this by indicating that The reconciliation mechanisms are home-grown and rooted in the values, norms, culture and institutions of the people, the people have owned it and identify with it. This makes it sustainable.

5.3.3 Mediation Strategy

In relation mediation strategies, the study established that the aspects of mediation strategies had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. This corresponds with Olaoba (2011) who opined that mediation can be classified into two forms namely: Mediation in the political process and mediation in the legal process. Mediation in the political process is informed by resolution as against settlement. It

allows parties to have autonomy over the choice of the mediator, the process and the outcome. The effect was evidenced by the fact that non-coercive intervention and Non-binding dispute resolution were being adopted in Isiolo County.

Again capacity to reorient the parties and new and shared perception had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, equality of opportunity was found to have a little influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

5.3.4 Adjudication/Arbitration

The study found that the aspects of adjudication/arbitration Strategies that influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County to a very great extent. The influence was as a result of strict time schedules, final and binding award and statutory controls strategies being adopted in Isiolo County. They study also found that actualizing access to justice had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

5.4 Conclusion

The study concludes that negotiation strategies had positively affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The study deduced that the effect was as a result of harmonization of interests which affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a great being adopted in Isiolo County. Again the study concludes that social cohesion in a great extent affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Further the effect was deduced that the fact that meetings and discussion in a large extent had affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. Again concession and compromise was found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County in a moderate extent.

Regarding the reconciliation strategies, the study concluded that reconciliation strategies had a positive influences social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The influence was deduced by the fact that consensual outcomes were found to have

affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The study also concludes that the effect was as a result of the aspects of reconciliation strategies such as mutual satisfying outcomes, Social contracts and compliance which were found to have affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, the study deduced that values, norms and culture were found to have moderate positive effect on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

In relation mediation strategies, the study concludes that the aspects of mediation strategies had a positive influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. The effect was deduced by the fact that non-coercive intervention and Non-binding dispute resolution were being adopted in Isiolo County. Again capacity to reorient the parties and new and shared perception had a great influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. However, the study concludes that equality of opportunity was found to have a little positive influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Further, the study concluded that the aspects of adjudication/arbitration Strategies had a positive influence social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo. The influence was deduced to be as a result of strict time schedules, final and binding award and statutory controls strategies being adopted in Isiolo County. They study also concludes that actualizing access to justice had a great positive influence on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

5.5 Recommendations

On negotiation, the study recommends promotion of meetings and discussion between communities, increased inter-community recuperation and reinsertion, strong intercommunity social cohesion. The researcher recommends that concession and compromise should be done in first instance or immediately when a particular offence takes place. This would allow for immediate response from the responsible administrators, thus minimizing chances of escalation.

There is also need for strengthening of existing values, norms and culture and conflict resolution mechanisms. This will have consensual outcomes. Enhanced Mutual satisfying outcomes and compliance with the agreement plans and inter-community mutual satisfying outcomes on social economic development.

The study also recommends development of non-coercive intervention agreements between pastoral communities enhanced equal opportunity access to grazing resources and peaceful sharing of resources across territorial boundaries.

5.6 Areas for Further Research

The study recommends that to add weight to this study, another study should be done to investigate other the factors affecting influence of conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities in Kenya. . Since there is a 5.5% error term, other studies should work at other factors not tackled by the study. Researchers should go ahead and establish the reasons inter-community conflicts among pastoralist communities in Kenya.

Further studies on this topic could be carried out over a longer period of time and should include economic and political influence conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities may fail due political reasons. The researcher should go ahead and establish what political factors affect conflict resolution strategies on social economic development among pastoralist communities.

The study also recommends further studies on the factors in line mediation strategies which may be affected by prior relationship between pastoralist communities in Kenya which may be in form of enmity among communities which was initiated by their ancestors. The study recommends that the researcher should go ahead and establish the influence of prior intercommunity relationship on pastoralist communities in kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Questionnaire

This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. The study seeks to determine the **INFLUENCE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA. A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY.** All information will be treated with strict confidence. Do not put any name or identification on this questionnaire.

Answer all questions as indicated by either filling in the blank or ticking the option that applies.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- 1) Gender Male Female
- 2) What is your highest academic qualification?
- Certificate Diploma
- Bachelor's degree Post graduate
- 3) How many years have you been in Isiolo County?
- Less than 1 year 1-5 years
- 6-10 years 11-15 years
- More than 15 years
- 4) Have you ever been involved in any conflict?
- Yes No
- 5) If yes did you seek any conflict resolution
- Yes No

Which strategy was used.....

SECTION B: CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES

Negotiations

- 6) Have you ever sought negotiation as a conflict resolution strategy?
- Yes No

7) If your answer is yes in (6) above, was the strategy effective?

8) To what extent do negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Little extent []

No extent []

9) Please indicate the extent that the following aspects of negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Where: 5- Very Great Extent 4-Great Extent 3-Moderate Extent

2-Low Extent 1- No Extent

Aspects of negotiations	1	2	3	4	5
Concession and compromise					
Harmonization of interests					
Recuperation and reinsertion					
Social cohesion					
Meetings and discussion					

10) How do the above aspects of negotiations affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

.....

Reconciliation

11)Have you ever sought reconciliation as a conflict resolution strategy?

Yes [] No []

If your answer is yes in (6) above, was the strategy effective?

12)To what extent does reconciliation affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Little extent []

No extent []

13)Please indicate the extent that the following aspects of reconciliation affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Where: 5- Very Great Extent 4-Great Extent 3-Moderate Extent

2-Low Extent 1- No Extent

Aspects of reconciliation	1	2	3	4	5
Consensual outcomes					
Social contracts					
Compliance with the agreement					
Mutual satisfying outcomes					
Values, norms and culture					

14)In what ways has reconciliation affected social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

.....

Mediation

15)Have you ever sought mediation as a conflict resolution strategy?

Yes [] No []

If your answer is yes in (6) above, was the strategy effective?

16)To what extent does mediation affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Little extent []

No extent []

17)Please indicate the extent that the following aspects of mediation affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Where: 5- Very Great Extent 4-Great Extent 3-Moderate Extent

2-Low Extent 1- No Extent

Aspects of mediation	1	2	3	4	5
Non-coercive intervention					

Non-binding dispute resolution					
Capacity to reorient the parties					
New and shared perception					
Equality of opportunity					

18) In what ways has mediation improved social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

.....
.....
.....

Adjudication/Arbitration

19) Have you ever sought adjudication/arbitration as a conflict resolution strategy?

Yes [] No []

If your answer is yes in (6) above, was the strategy effective?

20) To what extent does adjudication/arbitration affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Little extent []

No extent []

21) Please indicate the extent that the following aspects of adjudication/arbitration affect social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

Where: 5- Very Great Extent

4-Great Extent

3-Moderate Extent

2-Low Extent

1- No Extent

Aspects of adjudication/arbitration	1	2	3	4	5
Statutory controls					
Final and binding award					
Strict time schedules					
Actualizing access to justice					

22)In your opinion, how has adjudication/arbitration improved social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

.....

.....

Social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County

23)What has been the trend of the following aspects of Social economic development among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County for the last five years?

	Greatly Improved	Improved	Constant	Decreasing	Greatly decreased
Life expectancy					
Literacy levels					
Levels of income					
Participation in <u>civil society</u>					

Thank you for your participation

