FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION AMONG WARRING PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: A STUDY OF MARSABIT COUNTY

BY

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

2017

DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my loving husband Boru Diba, my sons Diba Boru and Ibrae Boru my parents Adano and Sabdio and my In-laws for their support during my studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the factors that influence sustainable conflict resolution and transformation responses to pastoralists' conflict in Marsabit County in Northern Kenya. The study was guided by the following research objectives: to establish the role of the government in achieving sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County; to examine social-cultural factors that affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County; to explore local communities initiatives in sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County and; to examine economic factors that affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The total population of Marsabit County is 310,500, while the target population selected for sampling was 100,043 people from the three communities in the county and including community, government and civil society leaders. The study sample size was 143 respondents. The study used stratified sampling and purposive sampling techniques to come up with the sample size. The study used questionnaires, interview guides, archival and secondary literature on conflict resolution for data collection. The research data was analysed using descriptive statistics for quantitative data and content analysis for qualitative data. The researcher established that the major drivers of conflict in Marsabit County are scarcity of natural resources, competition over grazing lands and water points and the presence of small arms in the hands of civilians. Resource scarcity makes the locals to compete over the scant resources available like grazing lands and water points. The national government has been engaged in various initiatives aimed at realizing sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. One such activity is the disarmament of locals and which is believed to have contributed to the reduction in cattle raiding in the area. Social-cultural factors also affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. Promotion of inter-marriages among the communities in the county can contribute to sustainable conflict resolution and lasting peace in the area. Local community initiatives are important in the search for sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. Such local initiatives may include peace initiatives organized on the ground by the peace committees and local community-based organizations. Based on the research findings the following recommendations are put forward that will facilitate the attainment of sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County: involvement of all stakeholders in conflict resolution initiatives/programs in Marsabit County is called for; adequate funding of all county resolution actors by the government and donor community; focus on local initiatives towards conflict resolution. This is because the residents know the area well and understand the conflicts better than outsiders and; initiatives for ending conflicts should not just focus on ending conflicts but emphasis on sustainability in conflict resolution programs should be the guiding factor when designing conflict resolution programmes.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AAPOR: American Association for Public Opinion Research.

ADR: Alternative Dispute Resolution

ASALs: Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

FBOs: Faith Based Organizations

GHA: Greater Horn of Africa

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Standards

NFD: Northern Frontier Districts

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

RCT: Realistic Conflict Theory

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Conflict has grown rapidly in Africa in recent times and pastoral areas are most vulnerable. Particularly, conflict over water and grazing resources have become widespread in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and often overlaps with communal and inter-clan conflicts. Some scholars see resource scarcity (produced by climatic changes) as a major underlying determinant of pastoralists' violent human conflict (McGuire 2008; Kaplan 1994). Others disagree, arguing that poverty, inequities between groups, availability of Small arms and light weapons, and political influences as more significant drivers of conflict outcomes than environmental change (Baechler 1999; Richards 1996). Conflicts are common phenomena in many regions of the world, especially in dry lands, that are endowed with scare natural resources. Global environmental change coupled with population increases has led to unprecedented demand for resources. The consequences have been competition over control of and access to the meagre resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Climate related environmental changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts (Mathew *et al.,* 2009; Sterzel *et al.,* 2012).Climate change in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) has been evidenced by increasing frequency of droughts from one in every six years to one in every three years. In Ethiopia, for example, drought frequency has increased from 6-8 years to the current 1-2 years (Meier *etal.*2007).

Elders have their own herd and a family. Their interest is in ensuring good relations in order to widen access to resources, to facilitate commercial activities and in general to promote security, although they may also start violent conflicts to gain access to resources or to political power; for example, the clashes in Wajir district in 1992-1995 were driven by the elders (Ibrahim and Jenner, 1996). Traditionally, all raids should first be approved by the elders, but early ethnographers stress that often young men decided in secret and took action quickly without informing the elders of their intentions (Gulliver, 1951). However, large scale daylight attacks typical of escalated conflict and all-out war required a degree of organization and mobilization that was only within the power of elders or war

As a result numerous government, non-governmental organisations, donors and United Nations programs are preoccupied with conflict management, transformation and prevention as well as experimenting with sustainable solutions from good practices around the world. While most of these programs have been successful especially in transforming conflict among warring communities, the incidences, the brutality and frequency of pastoral conflict have increased sometimes with devastating casualties as witnessed in the Kapedo police massacre in 2014 and Turbi massacre of 2010. In other words, as much as gains have been made in conflict management, there is an urgent need for review of existing conflict transformation mechanisms for sustainable and lasting conflict prevention among pastoralist communities.

This research focused on pastoralist communities in Marsabit County namely the Borana, the Gabra and the Rendille although useful lessons from the larger pastoralist community in Northern Kenya and East African countries were be included where appropriate. The focus on Marsabit County is particularly important because of the diversity of ethnic groups practising pastoralism as a livelihood, its high incidences of droughts that produces and exacerbates resource conflicts and its long histories of ethnic conflicts. Socio-economic and cultural dimensions of pastoralist conflict will be explored to critique conflict resolution mechanism that emphasize resource scarcity and competition as the only drivers of conflict in Marsabit County.

The complex interrelationships between drought, resource competition and their contribution to conflict are not yet understood, as it is unclear which processes may drive others. Furthermore, it is important to investigate how pastoralists continue to manage recurring conflicts in order to successfully manage these relationships in an environment that continuously calls for cooperation as the devastating effects of climate variability continue to produce new challenges to pastoralism. Ultimately this research will help to clarify these networks through context-specific research and seek to establish correlations between realities of climatic and socio-cultural dynamics and conflict outcomes.

More recent political and economic transformations in pastoral societies have further disaggregated the attributes of the status of traditional institutions that have been an important avenue for alternative conflict resolution from formal governance

institutions. These indigenous institutions still exercise political authority, economic control but are now often ignored by NGOs and governments in conflict resolution. Today for example the social role of elder is not any more a prerogative of age, but can be played by young men as well, if they are wealthy or enjoy political, for example as chiefs or councillors. In this way, the antagonism between age and youth cuts across biological age, along the lines of the different component features of elder status, and becomes much more complex. The possible contribution of conflicting interests between indigenous and formal institutions in pastoralism conflict was thus be explored in this research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There is little doubt that the recent approaches to conflict resolution in Northern Kenya are in many ways contributing to conflict resolution, particularly in terms of the effectiveness with which they have prevented large scale protracted conflict like those witnessed in Somalia and Sierra Leone. However, sporadic conflicts in form of cattle rustling and ethnic intolerance have persisted. There are numerous conflict resolution and peace building initiatives going on in Marsabit County. These initiatives and abstract ideals about pastoralist communities however provide little practical help in dealing with the more immediate contradictions and difficulties that these resource scare communities face in their everyday lives. Largely, social learning, an increasingly prevalent concept in the sustainable development literature, is proposed as a paradigm for guiding conflict resolution towards an improved responsiveness to the structural causes of conflict among pastoralist communities. In practical terms however, social learning needs to be institutionalised by enhancing mechanisms for sustainable conflict transformation and by developing more open processes for inter-community dialogue. This has remained a gaping inconsistency in practice.

There is limited availability of conflict analysis and data on the county level, the previous studies having concentrated on the former administrative districts. Counties have since encompassed larger areas sometime combining one of more counties. Marsabit County encompassed the former Marsabit, Moyale, Maikona and Loiyangalani Districts. The relationship between resource scarcity and conflicts in pastoralism is a relatively new topic, and most national data and analysis does not

examine how livelihoods and conflict relate to and affect each other. At the same time, in many conflict countries humanitarian assistance is often politicized. This means that statistics are often open to manipulation, including by NGOs and national authorities to attract funding. As a result, in many cases the study was be forced to rely on subjective instead of quantitative evidence. This is not an exhaustive analysis of either causal factors or all relevant programmatic interventions in-country.

The harsh reality is that these approaches are not leading to the scale of on-ground change necessary to overcome conflict related to resources to achieve effectiveness especially in terms of recurrence and deterrence. With Kenya's change of constitution most of the conflict management responsibilities between communities have been devolved. Pastoralists' communities have been furnished neither with the resources nor the incentives to make lasting reconciliation that achieves sustainable conflict resolution. This study therefore sought to identify the factors and challenges that hinder sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities of Marsabit County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study
The purpose of this study was to investigate factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution among pastoral communities by focusing on the effectiveness of institutional responses to conflict resolution and transformation among pastoralists' communities in Marsabit County.

1.4 Research Objectives
This study was guided by the following objectives:
  i.   To highlight key socio-Cultural issues that affect sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County,
  ii. To examine economic factors that influence sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralists in Marsabit County.
  iii. To establish the role of the government in achieving sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County.
  iv. To explore local communities initiatives in sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County.

1.5 Research Questions

In the context of research objectives established above, this research was driven by the following research questions:

i. What are key socio-Cultural issues that affect sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists' communities in Marsabit County?

ii. What are economic factors to sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist in Marsabit County?

iii. What is the role of the government in achieving sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists' communities in Marsabit County?

iv. What are communities' initiatives in sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist's communities in Marsabit County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study was to find out the various factors that influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County. The research attempted to identify the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution and transformation among pastoralists' communities, political and social efforts to address the problem with the intention of promoting peaceful co-existence of the inhabitants of Marsabit County and Northern Kenya at large.

The study will provide an insight for the national government, non-governmental organizations and County government to look at the main factors influencing conflict resolution in the area and approaches in trying to solve conflicts in Marsabit County permanently.

It is coming particularly handy for the sponsors and non-governmental organizations in Marsabit County to cut down on various resources geared towards resolving inter-ethnic conflicts that seemed to be recurring. The study will be imperative to the national government and County government as it will bring to light factors that influence sustainable conflict resolution in the County thus providing them with an alternative and suitable ways of mitigating these conflicts in the north.

Through this research, national and county resources that are directed to resolving conflicts will be reduced and used in other important national and county development activities and the livelihoods of the community members will be improved. This research will help the non-organizations, in the area to carry on with

their operational projects without frequent interruptions as a result of conflicts. The large amount of funds and resources allocated to resolving the conflict by the sponsors will be reduced as well.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study covered conflict incidences and resolution mechanisms of three Marsabit County pastoralists' communities namely the Borana, the Gabra and the Rendille. Given that three pastoralist communities were considered, the themes that emerged from this study are not likely to be transferable to other communities with similar livelihoods and contexts. Thus, it is expected that communities experiencing similar circumstances would be able to make their own comparisons.

In addition, despite three communities being chosen specifically for their incidences of conflict and intervention programs for conflict resolution, the intention of the study was to compare the conflict factors discovered at each community to determine any patterns and themes that may emerge. Therefore, this study could be appropriately described as a preliminary look at the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution, with a view to suggesting more effective conflict resolution mechanisms for communities in this area. By having representatives of all communities in conflict and interventions that run across them, all the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution will hopefully be raised and thus add to the richness of the data.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

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

Insecurity was another major limitation that would have been encountered by researcher while collecting data. It would have been really difficult to collect data

from some parts of the Marsabit County as most of participants' would have been uncooperative and scared if the area was insecure. However, this adversity was solved by sampling residents close to the town centre and using the area chiefs and administration police who are accommodative.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher looked forward to cooperative respondents who were willing to offer the correct information sought by the research. The sample size was also assumed to be truly representative of the entire population of the county. It was also assumed that there would be no conflict during the time that the research team was on the ground gathering the research data. Due to the public relation skills to be employed, researcher assumed that local area politicians share information with the researcher or pay attention to interviews. Validity of the data collection instrument was assumed to be appropriate, meaningful and useful in reference to data that are collected.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Conflict: is defined in this study to occur as the result of parties disagreeing over the distribution of material or symbolic resources, and acting on the basis of these perceived incompatibilities.

Intervention (for conflict resolution): are individual, community, local/international civil society, domestic government and international actions to: i) reduce risk before or after a conflict; ii) in the event of or during a conflict; and/or, iii) in relation to post-conflict recovery.

Pastoralism: Refers to the branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock.

Pastoralism-conflict: Pastoralism conflict is conceptualised thus: pastoralism production system, events and recovery factors have some relationship to conflict risk, events and recovery factors, or vice versa. This may be in the form of overlaps or connections in geographical, demographic and temporal terms and relates to common underlying contextual factors, vulnerabilities and coping/ management mechanisms that can be linked to policy and programming.

Sustainable Conflict Resolution: agreements that have been strategically negotiated by the warring communities in order to meet present and future needs of the stakeholders involved in the conflict. The agreements are supported by initiatives outlined within the agreement to successfully sustain the outcome.

1.11 Organization of study

The study is organized into five different chapters with each of the chapters covering various aspects of research. Chapter One is the introductory part of the study and includes such sections as the research background, research problem, research objectives and questions, significance of the study, delimitations, limitations, organization of the study and chapter summary.

Chapter Two is the literature section of the research where all the relevant literatures and theories are reviewed. The chapter includes an introduction, literature review, theoretical review, conceptual framework, empirical review and research gaps.

Chapter Three is about research methodology and lays out the plan that the researcher adopted in conducting the research and how the data will be collected. The chapter includes and introduction, research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection method and data analysis method, validity and reliability of data, ethical issues and operation definition of variables.

Chapter Four show how the data was analysed and presented the results of the analyses in form of descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages. The analyses results are presented in form of frequency tables, bar charts, bar graphs and pie charts. The chapter also present the analyses of the quantitative and qualitative data and also include a discussion of the research findings.

Chapter Five is the final chapter of the research and presents the summary of the research findings and concluding remarks. The chapter also presents the recommendations offered by the research based on the research findings. A suggestion for further research is also included in this final chapter.

1.12 Summary

In conclusion, it can be underscored that pastoral livelihoods is based on production in resource scarcity and dependence on a very climatically unstable environment, which may or may not coincide with conflict incidences among pastoralist communities. Ethnic groups defend their grazing regions forcefully if necessary particularly at times when range and water resources are scarce. However, as pastoral exigency necessitates, often scarce and variously distributed pastoral resources have to be shared between herders from different communities for the well-being of the wider nomadic society. As a result, pastoral conflict has undergone continuous changes in their occurrences, severity and process of resolution. Researchers have argued that the increased conflict over scarce pastoral resources is due to the deterioration in their livelihood triggered by cyclical drought and escalated by ineffective social and political organization. However, research gaps exists in terms of the incidences of conflict occurrences as a result of the fact that pastoralism livelihood is embedded in the socio-cultural of pastoral communities. Finally, it should be noted that conflict resolution mechanisms pursued by governments, NGOs and donors are disproportionately related to the socio-cultural dynamics of pastoralism and hence might be a contributory factor that exacerbates conflict.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter has two objectives. First, it provides an examination of the past accounts of conflict studies in the Horn of Africa in general and among pastoralist communities in Northern Kenya in particular. This will include an overview of the theoretical basis of the research. Second, it summarises the rationale and justification of intervention projects and experiences that will provided the empirical basis for the research.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Pastoralism and Conflict in East and Horn of Africa

All aspects of pastoral social and economic life are ordered in relation to livestock and the environment in which they live. In pastoralist societies, livestock (camel, cattle, goats and sheep) hold central value within the society and are the basis of association in a complex of social, political and religious institutions. The livelihood is practised predominantly in semi-arid and arid areas where pastoralists are able to exploit land and conditions that normally cannot support other economic activities. The system depends largely on the availability of water and the distribution and quality of, and access to, pasture (Mkutu, n.d.).

There is a substantial literature focusing on violent conflicts between pastoral communities. A good deal of this literature attempts to explain the causes and the underlying motives of inter-ethnic conflicts between pastoralists, and even between herders and farmers. The main tenets of conflicts among pastoralists are usually seen to be adverse events and ecological stress (Roba et al, 2009).

The most prevalent cause assigned to conflict in pastoral areas is severe droughts and outbreaks of animal diseases which regularly occur in the dry land pastoral areas. These adverse factors cause considerable loss of livestock wealth assets among pastoralist households and between different ethnic groups. The need to accumulate herds after periods of animal losses due to droughts is usually presented as a strong motivation of inter-ethnic raids and violent pastoral conflicts (Markakis, 1998). This argument makes sense, is convincing and logically consistent. This way of reasoning would mean that periods after droughts would show an increase in inter-ethnic raids,

because many livestock deaths during droughts would lead to a greater incentive to restock through raiding others. The key argument is built on the common belief that herd accumulation, for whatever cause and reasons, is one of the most important driving forces of pastoral conflicts (Hendrickson, Mearns & Amon, 1996). Raiding is argued to constitute a vehicle for climbing out of herd-poverty and for gaining a culturally endorsed social status. The region's increased frequency and intensity of droughts in the past decades and associated heavy losses of livestock is suggested to have increased the number of inter-ethnic conflicts and incidents of human killing in the recent, compared to the distant, past (Fukui & Turton 1979).

Secondly, the pastoral system is based on a flexible property rights regime and on herd mobility that optimises production by rearing diverse livestock species and exploiting the varied patchiness of rangelands (Birgegard 1993). In a system where herd mobility transcends national borders, several studies have consistently shown the pastoralists' loss of dry season fallback grazing areas due to other land uses and a decline in per capita livestock wealth in pastoral areas of Africa often contributes to tension that lead to conflict (Bollig 1990; Adam 1982). The creation of legally protected areas and national boundaries tends to disadvantage the pastoral strategic and opportunistic use of rangeland resources. The reduction of herd mobility due to restrictive policies results in rangeland degradation, which in turn leads to increased livestock deaths while human populations are growing. A low per capita wealth of pastoral households naturally puts human needs obtained from livestock, and other social and cultural obligations fulfilled by animals, at a critical point in the pastoral life and raises doubts about the survivability of pastoralism. Thus, geopolitics clearly have become a factor in environmental conflicts and a cause of environmental insecurity across border lands as political powers define territories and physical boundaries that hinder herd mobility (Casper 1990).

Past studies on pastoralism conflict have distinguished conducive factors also referred to as root causes and proximate factors of conflict in pastoralist areas. Conducive factors are the underlying socio-economic and historical conditions such as human and population growth that predisposes communities to conflict although they by themselves do not cause conflict. Proximate factors are the intermediating source of conflict, which includes people's behaviours and institutional, political processes and

organizations that aggregate people with different and opposing interests thus leading to conflict (Haldermann et al, 2002).

Increasingly, conflicts over natural resources among pastoralists' communities are fuelled by two major trends. On one hand population growth is driving communities to seek pasture and water for their livestock in neighbouring territories. On the other hand rainfall variability and resultant droughts recurrently induce herders' movement into territories with good rainfall often within the arid and semi-arid lands. Both of these trends are leading to pastoralists' conflict as summarised in table 1 below.

Additionally, political and economic marginalisation can fuel conflict especially in cases where power imbalance between pastoralists and pastoralists pessimist state breeds policies and legislation that constrains mobility of pastoralists leading to local and regional managements biased against pastoralism.

Table 2.1: Conducive and Proximate Causes of Pastoralism Conflict

			Cause		Example
			Conducive	Proximate	
Pastoralist conflict	Decreasing Natural Resource Base	Population Growth	Drought and rainfall deficits inducing herd movement	Changing modes of access to water and pasture boosted by introduction to modern access to water	*Niger Diffa Region, Masai Pokot, Turkana and Samburu Kenya:* armed control over modern boreholes in Niger and control over access in Samburu and Pokot in Kenya.
			need for restocking after drought, age set reputation, revenge for past raids and conflict	Traditional cattle rustling	*Karamoja Region in Uganda, Northern Kenya, Sudan and Easter Ethiopia:* Increasing raids since 1970's (Haldermann *et al* 2002)
			Market integration, proliferation of light weapons from neighbouring conflict regions	Commercial cattle raiding	

Source: (FAO, PPLIP Working Paper No. 37)

2.2.2 Pastoralism Conflict in Kenya

Although occasional conflicts between these neighbouring communities have been part of the history of inter-community relations in the past, the frequency and severity of inter-community conflicts has increased in recent years. In the past decade, the Borana, the Gabra and Rendille have all engaged in violent conflicts over the past decade. Such conflicts, though manifesting themselves at local levels, end up into a complex web of social, legal, political and economic dynamics that extend from local to national and regional dimensions. In Kenya, the ASALs constitutes 439,000 km^2 of the land mass, covers 23 counties, and is equivalent to 80 percent of Kenya's total land area (Government of Kenya, Government Press: Nairobi, 2013). Even though this area supports only 25 percent of the country's population, half of its livestock in Kenya is found in ASALs. All these pastoral groups use different animals including camels, cattle, goats and sheep, but their lifestyles and identities are defined largely by whether cattle or camels constitute their primary livestock holdings. The Borana rely mainly on cattle, although in recent years they have started keeping camels. The Gabra, Rendille and other Somali groups keep mainly camels Even where no direct clashes have occurred between the communities; cases of intermittent killings across the communities have been reported (Odhiambo, 2012).

Historical relationships between these groups are long and complex leading to serious tensions and sporadic violent conflicts among pastoralists groups. In recent times the relations between the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County have been characterized by conflict, caused largely by disputes over regional pasture and water borders (Odhiambo, 2012).

Traditionally, conflicts involving pastoralists were generally quite straightforward in terms of their causes and manifestations. They were localized both in terms of the character and their overall impact. It was thus possible to resolve them using community mechanisms. However, currently conflicts are much more complex in their causes and involve many more players, some of them situated long distances away from the locations of conflict. This is true of the conflicts involving the Marsabit pastoralists and their neighbours (Odhiambo, 2012).

The major causes of conflicts between different ethnic groups in Marsabit county are identified by most informants to include: disputes over pasture and water boundaries and borders (between regions/zones), competition over land resource, ethnic or clan rivalries, weakness of governance and rule of law structures, communal revenge attacks, cattle raids and counter-raids (Lotuai, 1997). Of these, differences over pasture and water boundaries are the most important factor in conflicts pastoralist communities in Marsabit.

2.2.3 Sustainable Conflict Resolution

Odidison (2003), Sustainable conflict resolutions are agreements that have been strategically negotiated to meet present and future needs of the stakeholders. They are supported by initiatives outlined within the agreement to successfully sustain the outcome. These agreements ensure that all relevant issues, including relational and emotional aspects brought on by the conflict are addressed in a collaborative and consensual manner. This comprehensive approach prevents feelings of injustice, ill will, resentment, anger, and dissatisfaction to linger and cause further entrenchment and escalation of the conflict.

The conflict resolution preparation strategy concept requires critical thinking and reflection. Critical reflection demands an open mind and heart, willingness to question one's interpretations of the situation, suspension of blame, as well as the ability to slow things down and probe for alternative viewpoints. Critical reflection is more easily carried out before or after the fact, in the cooler light of day and with time to learn new skills in order to change one's customary response patterns" (Deutsch & Coleman p.389).

Sustainable conflict resolution is possible when the correct preparation strategy is applied. There are a wide variety of strategies that can be applied to prepare parties for sustainable resolution. Pre-sessions, Skill building, Coaching, Workshops, Problem Solving Sessions, Pre-mediation, and Orientations are some possible preparation tactics that can be implemented. The key however is in the practitioner's assessment and analysis of the conflict issues, to determine what aid the stakeholders may need to help them negotiate a sustainable outcome (Odidison, 2003).

2.3 Theoretical Framework: A Review of Theories of Conflict

The complex motivations for the varying expression of human interpersonal conflict are not easily understood. However, any such analysis would be glaringly incomplete if it were not to discuss the other side of the very same coin: human cooperative behaviour. As Layton states, "violence and peace-making are both parts of a broader social complex; one cannot be discussed without the other" (2006:143). The following paragraphs will briefly outline the approaches taken by a number of authors who have examined the origins and expression of violence and/or peace building amongst human populations. As can be deduced, there is a distinct imbalance in the volume of literature dedicated to resource conflict, which this research project seeks to investigate.

2.3.1 Biology & Social Learning Theory

Violence and inter-communal conflict are phenomena commonly thought to be universal among global human populations. Judging by the levels of conflict being reported in contemporary society, conflict transcends race, age, country and socio-economic backgrounds. In Africa conflict has been reported almost in every corner of the continent with differencing consequences. African conflicts range from protracted civil war like that witnessed in Somalia and Sierra Leone to sporadic unrest like that which followed the disputed general election in Kenya in 2008. Although conflict is recognised as a pervasive trait witnessed throughout all human societies, it is also true that levels of aggressive behaviour and motivations towards aggression can differ significantly from one population to another (McCall and Shields, 2008) and even within the same population depending on the nature of its interaction with others.

Scholars who have examined the origins of violence in human societies have come up with two predominant theories. According to one group of scholars violent behaviour is biologically-determined, thus positioning violence as a human universal placed outside the realm or influence of socio-cultural factors (Casper, 1990; Wrangham and Peterson 1996; Lorenz 1966; Ardrey 1967; Freud 1933). The second theory points to culture as a medium of transmission of acts of aggression driven by societal induced circumstances. Accordingly, violence in this case need not be considered inevitable across human populations (Carman 1997). Carman further posits that at its most basic level, biological theory suggests that humans are capable of committing aggressive

acts due to behavioural similarities with chimpanzee - humans' closest relatives in the animal kingdom.

Foley also contributes to this debate but takes somewhat middle ground by stating that there is no gene for aggressiveness (Foley, 1997). He suggests that there are genes that control for very general characteristics such as the ability to learn, or observe, or alter responses. Therefore, it is not the specific behaviours that have been selected for, but the ability to respond appropriately to specific conditions. In this way, violence is not a direct expression of single genes but instead, it results from a complex web of traits acting upon and interacting with one another to produce the appropriate response (Sccones, 2009). As Howell and Willis explain, "Human beings come pre-packaged with a set of potential capacities and constraints, but these in themselves are not fixed or determined. The chosen specific responses make reference to local histories, local circumstances, and local causes" (Howell and Willis 1989: 19).

This model has been criticised for the emphasis it places on pathways solely to aggressive actions. In examining the above framework, it is likely that given the correct exposure to peaceable strategies, cooperative outcomes would be just as likely to result from provocation as would aggressive ones.

2.3.2 Realistic Conflict Theory

Realistic conflict theory (RCT) is a social psychological model of intergroup conflict. The theory explains how intergroup hostility can arise as a result of conflicting goals and competition over limited resources, and it also offers an explanation for the feelings of prejudice and discrimination toward the out-group that accompany the intergroup hostility. Groups may be in competition for a real or perceived scarcity of resources such as money, political power, military protection, or social status. Feelings of resentment can arise in the situation that the groups see the competition over resources as having a zero-sums fate, in which only one group is the winner (obtained the needed or wanted resources) and the other loses (unable to obtain the limited resource due to the "winning" group achieving the limited resource first). The length and severity of the conflict is based upon the perceived value and shortage of the given resource (Baumeister, 2007).

The realistic conflict theory argues that intergroup hostility, conflict, and aggression arise from competition among groups for mastery of scarce but valued material resources (Joan 1999; Mutie 1995; Mwamfupe and Mung`ong`o, 2003). According to RCT the first reason for the greater competitiveness of groups than individuals is that when groups want to be "Number One," social competition and the effort to outdo one's opponent frequently overshadow competition for material resources. In this super competitiveness, groups sometimes give up absolute gain in order to dominate their rivals resulting into conflict (Inyengar & McGuire, 1993).

The Realistic conflict theory addresses the objective based on economic factors in this study. The need to attain sustainable conflict resolution must begin with the understanding of the various factors that contribute to conflict. The RCT explains the source of conflict as competition of scarce resources like grazing land and water in the case of the conflict in Marsabit County.

2.3.3 Relative Deprivation Theory

Relative deprivation theory refers to the idea that feelings of deprivation and discontent are related to a desired point of reference (i.e., reference groups). Feelings of relative deprivation arise when desires become legitimate expectations and those desires are blocked by society. Social satisfaction is the opposite of relative deprivation. Relative deprivation is generally considered to be the central variable in the explanation of social movements and is used to explain the quest for social change that inspires social movements; social movements emerge from collective feelings of relative deprivation (Morrison, 1971).

Relative deprivation theory is applied to sociopolitical, economic, and organizational problems. For example, relative deprivation theory is used to analyze the organizational issues of pay satisfaction and sex-based pay inequities. Relative deprivation theory focuses on feelings and actions. For example, the theory encourages the exploration of an individual's feelings of deprivation that may result from comparing his or her situation with that of a referent person or group as well as the behavioral effects of deprivation feelings. Relative deprivation theory distinguishes between egoistic deprivation and fraternal deprivation. Egoistic deprivation refers to a single individual's feeling of comparative deprivation. Fraternal deprivation, also called group deprivation, refers to the discontent arising from the

status of the entire group as compared to a referent group. Fraternal deprivation may strengthen a group's collective identity (Singer, 1992).

In the research on economic inequalities as causes of conflict, relative deprivation represents a theoretical framework which may contribute to better understanding the relatedness of the two phenomena. This is done primarily by emphasizing socio-psychological characteristics of individuals and the frustration that arises in them due to the discrepancy between the actual and expected situation. The standpoint derives from the belief that frustration is a necessary element for violence to occur. Frustration, appears when an individual is prevented from achieving a certain goal, which is followed by a disturbed psychological balance and tension that can be released only by aggression directed towards the cause of the frustration or (if he/it is not accessible) some other, alternative target. The hypothesis was later altered with the attitude that frustration creates readiness for aggression but only under certain conditions while aggression itself is interpreted as a drive that can be found in all human beings, and is manifested through an instinct towards destruction (Vasovic, 2007).

Relative deprivation is a discrepancy between the value expectations of individuals and their capability to fulfill these expectations, whereby expectations are understood as goods and life conditions individuals think belong to them (or should belong),while value capabilities are goods and life conditions individuals can attain (or maintain) with the means at their disposal. In line with this is also Runciman's definition which states that relative deprivation is present when "person A does not possess X, but knows that others possess X. Because of that, person A wants to get X and thinks it is possible" and the conclusion made by Thornback and Charumilind that deprivation induced discontent is generated not from inequality per se but from the gap between an individual's expected and achieved well-being (Gurr, 2002).

The Relative Deprivation Theory also addresses conflict from the economic point of view. The theory argues that conflict can be caused by the feeling of deprivation by an individual or a group of people. In the context of Marsabit County there is competition of scarce resources and some communities might feel deprived of a resource when they are denied access to the resource. This denied access of

deprivation of a resource is often the source of conflict as the aggrieved community is inclined to use aggression to gain access to the resources

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Successful conflict resolution and transformation is dependent on many factors within pastoralist society. Conflict resolution mechanisms adapted by government and other development agencies within the pastoralism context have a direct relationship on conflict resolution outcomes. The conceptual framework below explains the relationship.

```
┌──────────────────────────────┐                    Moderating Variable
│ Socio-Cultural factors       │          ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
│  •  Inter-marriages          │          │ FBOs & NGOs initiatives  │
│  •  Sports activities        │          └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
│                              │
└──────────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────────┐          ╭──────────────────────────────╮
│ Economic Factors             │          │ Sustainable Conflict Resolution│
│  •  Income generating activities│        │                              │
│  •  Access to  grazing land  │          │  •  Conflict Transformation  │
│  •  Livestock replenishment  │          │                              │
│  •  business opportunities/loans│        │  •  Peaceful Coexistence     │
└──────────────────────────────┘          │                              │
                                           │  •  Conflict Management      │
┌──────────────────────────────┐          │                              │
│ Government Initiatives        │          │  •  County Development       │
│  •  Disarmament              │          ╰──────────────────────────────╯
│  •  Enforcement of law       │
│                              │                    Dependent Variable
└──────────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ Local Communities' initiatives│
│                              │
│  •  Cultural and Sporting Activities│
│  •  Elders Peace Committees  │
│                              │
└──────────────────────────────┘

            Independent Variables
```

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.5 Empirical Review

A study by Yattani (2015) noted that conflicts between the Gabra and Dassanetch occur primarily as a result of a clash in the sharing of the scarce natural resources. The conflicts over boundaries, governance and economic development as well as negative ethnicity escalate the volatile situations in the county. The consequences of

conflict between the Gabra and the Dassantech include marginalization, loss of property leading to poverty, mass eviction of people from their homes leading to presence of IDPs and loss of lives. There have been efforts to resolve the conflict but have been unsuccessful. This is because of the weak government presence in the area and use of inappropriate skills.

A study by Knight et al. (1996) on the other hand, indicates that warfare has strong negative effect on investment. Conflicts reduce growth mainly by depleting the domestic capital stock in its various forms. They further contend that conflict also leads to higher security spending and has a negative effect on trade policy.

Pkalya et al (2003) noted that the players of conflict in Marsabit are the Rendile, Gabbra, Samburu, Turkana, and Borana (both from Kenya and Ethiopia) communities. Rendille, Gabbra, Borana and to a lesser extent Turkana all live in the district whereas the Samburu attack from the southern part of the district. Women, children and the elderly are the main victims of conflicts.

2.6 Gaps in the Reviewed Literature

Much has been done on issues related to conflict resolutions. However, scanty research especially on factors factors that hinder sustainable conflict resolution among pastoral communities in Kenya. In particular, literature on sustainable conflict resolution lacks. Conflict has various dimensions with positive as well negative outcomes determined by its nature and scale. It does not always end with happiness; rather it bestows rivalries, hardships, tears and difficult survivals. It does not necessarily make all positive changes in every society as assumed in general. Hence, this study may be of great importance to the local academia as well as other stakeholders in the sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County in particular and sustainable conflict resolution in Kenya in general. Although literature is available on conflict resolution, little emphasis is directed on sustainable conflict resolution mechanisms in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the reasoning behind decisions taken in the research and fieldwork design, how data was gathered in the field, and how the data was processed post fieldwork. The aim of the data collection and analysis is to maximise the number and variety of sites sampled, individuals to be interviewed, activities to be observed, and perspectives to be sought in order to achieve substantial depth. Furthermore, considerable effort was taken in order to be able to place qualitative data within a relevant conflict context.

3.2 Research Design

In carrying out this study on the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County, a survey design in research that combines both formal and informal approaches was employed. Formal methods of data collection techniques were included use of questionnaires administered in the field meant to generate quantitative data. Informal methods on the other hand entailed use of interview guides, which besides being participatory generated in-depth qualitative data.

3.3 Target Population

Target population in statistics is the specific population about which information is desired. According to Ngechu (2004), a population is a well-defined set of people, services, elements, events, groups of things or household that is being investigated. The population for this study was drawn from the warring pastoralist communities in Northern Kenya. Since this study looked only at Marsabit County, The study used the three communities mostly affected by conflict in the County namely the Rendille, Gabra and Borana communities. The population for this study constituted of all 161,000 Borana, 89,500 Gabra and 60,000 Rendile communities, the total population was 310,500 respondents.

Table 3.1: Marsabit County Total Target Population

Communities	Population	Percentage
Borana	161,000	51.85%
Gabra	89,500	28.82%
Rendile	60,000	19.33%
Total	**310,500**	**100%**

Source: KNBS Census (2009)

3.4 Sampling Procedure

A sample is a small portion of a target population. Sampling means selecting a given number of subjects from a defined population as representative of that population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), commenting on sample size observed that there is certain non-definite practice among social research workers that the beginner can adopt. Purposive sampling, one type of non-probability procedures, was chosen by the researcher since it gives the sample with the required characteristics for the study (Bell, 1999). According to Best and Kahn (2006), purposive sampling helps the researchers build a sample that is satisfactory to their specific needs. The research purposively targeted the area chiefs, religious leaders, senior police officers in charge and the peace committee chair persons.

The area chiefs were purposively targeted because of the vast knowledge of conflict, Religious and NGOs because of their impartiality on issues relating to conflict. Simple random sampling was used to include both men and women hence clear any gender imbalance. Probability sampling was used. This, according to Gay et al (2009), is a procedure that uses techniques that permit the researcher to specify the probability, or chance, that each member of a defined population was selected for the sample. Proportionate sampling, a type of probability sampling was used. Proportionate sampling is a sampling used when the population is composed of several sub groups in number that are vastly different. Simple random cluster sampling was used for each cluster. It was useful because the researcher was able to make generalizations thus seeking representativeness of the wider population (Cohen et al., 2007).

Sekaran and Bougie (2005), in order to obtain the required objectives of the study, the sample respondents were randomly selected from three communities of Marsabit

County. The total population of the study was 310,500 while the sample (accessible) population of the three communities selected for sampling is 100,000. The accessible population is drawn from the populations of 2 sub division in Moyale Sub County, 2 divisions in Marsabit Central Sub County and 2 divisions in Marsabit south sub counties. The divisions are Sololo Makutano and Rawana (Moyale Sub County), Turbi and Maikona (Marsabit North Sub County) and Qilta and Nagayo (Marsabit Central). The population of these six divisions is 100,000 and is inhabited by all the three ethnic groups of Marsabit County. These sample population has been chosen from the communities which from the researcher's knowledge have been extremely affected by the warring pastoralist communities conflicts. In addition to the community members, 43 persons representing the community leaders and administration officials were included in the sample population. This brought the total sample population to 100,043. To obtain the required number of sample respondents, purposive sampling is used for the categories of community elders, area chiefs, political leaders, senior police officers, and religious leaders. From each of the selected three communities, a proportional allocation method is used (Panneerselvan, 2010). The proportional allocation method used the following formula to arrive at the number of respondents from each of the three communities:

Slovin's Sampling Formula: $n = \dfrac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$

Where: n=sample size; N=target population i.e. 100,043; e=Error of tolerance. The study confidence level is 90% which gave a margin error of 0.1.

$$n = \frac{100{,}043}{(1+100{,}043(0.1)^2)} = \frac{100{,}043}{1001.43} \qquad n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)} = 99.90$$

The sample size is therefore 100

The population of each of the population category was multiplied by $(100 \div 100{,}043) = 0.000999$

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

Table 3.2 Sampling Matrix

Population category	TARGET population		Sample size %	Sampling technique
Community elders	10	100%	10	Purposive sampling
Area chiefs	10	100%	10	Purposive sampling
Peace committee chairpersons	3	100%	3	Purposive sampling
Local political leaders	10	100%	10	Purposive sampling
Senior police officers in charge	4	100%	4	Purposive sampling
Religious leaders	6	100%	6	Purposive sampling
Borana Community	45,000	x0.000999	45	Slovin's Formula
Gabra Community	30,000	x0.000999	30	Slovin's Formula
Rendile Community	25,000	x0.000999	25	Slovin's Formula
Total	**100,043**		**143**	

The total number of respondents who took part in the research was therefore 143 respondents.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

3.5.1 Semi-structured Interviews

Before recording any data, participants were informed fully about the purpose, methods, and limitations of the study (e.g. the fact that this is just an academic exercise and not just project to be funded) before seeking their voluntary agreement to participate. During the interviews, major goals were to help the participants place themselves within a certain resource conflict context and have participants verbalize what each conflict condition means or look like to them. It was important for this analysis to make sure that the participants had a clear understanding of the time periods that would be discussing and the behaviors associated with each of these periods. We started by recording oral histories which would focus on life events, ethnic conflict, government administration, livestock populations, development in the area, etc. In order to optimize the quality of the retrospective reporting, event history calendars that were developed for the 2009 Kenyan Census (Kenya Bureau of Statistics 2010) was used to tie memories back to specific political, ecological, or life history events.

3.5.2 Interview Guide

The general interview guide approach is more structured than the informal conversational interview although there is still quite a bit of flexibility in its composition (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2003). The interview is a more flexible form than the questionnaire and, if intelligently used, can generally be used to gather information of greater depth and can be more sensitive to contextual variations in meaning. The classical survey research tradition, geared to producing quantitative data, is generally associated with interviews where the wording and order of questions are exactly the same for every respondent. Variation in responses can thus be attributed to respondents and not to variability in the interviewing technique.

3.5.3 Archival and Secondary Data

Colonial administrative records housed within the National Archives of Kenya were consulted in order to provide historical context, gather preliminary resource and associated conflict data taken during the colonial period, and record conflict incidence data taken by colonial administrators. Particularly useful were the provincial and district annual reports for the Northern Frontier District (NFD) and district handing over reports written by the outgoing District Commissioners to the incoming individuals, which provided information on inter-ethnic relations, pastoral management, and note-worthy incidents that had taken place within the district or on the international borders. Available records date back to 1902 to the close of the colonial period.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Data
3.6.1 Validity

According to Jary and Jary (1995) validity refers to "the extent to which a measure, indicator or method of data collection possesses the quality of being sound or true as far as can be judged. According to Joppe validity "determines whether the research truly measures that which it was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are. In other words, does the research instrument allow you to hit "the bull's eye" of your research object? Researchers generally determine validity by asking a series of questions, and will often look for the answers in the research of others. (Joppe, 2000: 1). In this research triangulation was used for improving the validity of data collected. Triangulation as Mathison elaborates "is an important qualitative

approach to evaluate [in order to] control bias and establishing valid propositions (Mathison, 1988:13).

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to "the extent to which we can rely on the source of the data and, therefore, the data itself" (Jary and Jary 1995:714). A research like this one which relies on accounts of conflict, their causes and effective resolution mechanisms is bound to run into bias depending on the account of different stakeholders. To ensure reliability of the data obtained for this research and to obtain an efficient corroboration of any critical account, *triangulation* was employed. Triangulation is involves seeking accounts of the same incident from two or three sources and to seek as many independent sources as possible.

3.6.3 Piloting

Feedback was obtained from the pilot study to assist the researcher in revising the instrument of data collection to ensure that it covers the objectives of the study. The main reason for piloting the observation was to ensure that the items elicited the kind of responses the researcher intended to get, that the items were acceptable in terms of their content, and they adequately cover any aspects of the unit which the researcher particularly wished to explore.

3.7 Data Analysis
3.7.1 Qualitative Data

All qualitative data collected in field notes from interviews, observations, focus groups, participatory mapping, and archival data was be typed into a Word document. Due to the sheer quantity of data to be collected (as the data entry, processing and cleaning required a lot of work), it may not be possible to take the time to code all of the qualitative information systematically. Instead, the purpose with the field notes was to familiarise myself thoroughly with the data by: 1) typing up the field notes, 2) re-reading the complete set of field notes and highlighting key sections, 3) writing brief summaries for each interview, and 4) identifying 'emerging themes' for each field site, which was the starting point in formulating, thinking about, and making connections between the data. The analysis took a grounded theory approach as these

emerging themes greatly helped in forming the structure and key arguments found in this research. Content analysis method was employed when analysing qualitative data.

3.7.2 Quantifiable Data

Quantitative research data was analysed using quantitative techniques such as calculation of frequency and percentages. The quantitative data was entered into the SPSS software which is capable of calculating means, medians, standard deviations and other forms of descriptive statistics. The quantitative data was collected through the responses to the close ended questions in the questionnaires.

3.8 Ethical Issues

The researcher ensured that all necessary precautions were taken to ensure that the information provided by the respondents is held in confidence and is only used for the purpose of the study. Anonymity and information about a particular individual was protected. Consent was sought from the respondents before administering the questionnaires to inform them of the intended study and the kind of information the researcher wished to get from them. The necessary consents and permits were sought from the relevant authorities in order for them to grant permission to the researcher to conduct the study.

Prior consent of the communities in which this research was carried out was sought through the local leadership including council of elders and other community groupings. In addition individual and household respondents consent was sought and assured that the information obtained would be used for research purposes only. A further note on ethical consideration is that interview schedules would not bear names, addresses or any other personal information of the respondents. As conflict is a highly sensitive and emotive issue among pastoral communities caution was be exercised in attributing cause and effect to a particular ethnic groups and all analysis was framed within pastoralist's livelihoods.

3.9 Operational Definition of Variables

| Objective	Variable	Indicator	Scale	Source of data	Instrument	Data analysis
	Dependent variables: Sustainable conflict resolution among warring pastoralist communities	Peaceful co-existence	Ordinal, nominal, Likert scale	Respondents	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
		Sustainable conflict management		Respondents	Focus Groups, Questionnaire	
		Conflict transformation		Government records	Direct observation, Questionnaire	
Objective 1: To establish the role of the government in achieving sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County.	Government role in sustainable conflict resolution	Peace meetings, disarmament, Government administration & Law enforcement	Ordinal, nominal, Likert scale	Respondents; Documents	Questionnaire; Semi-structured interviews,	Descriptive statistics
Objective 2: To examine the main socio-cultural factors that affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County	Main socio-cultural factors that hinder sustainable conflict resolution	Cattle raiding, cultural beliefs, inter-marriages, sporting activities.	Ordinal, nominal, Likert scale	Respondents; Government records	Questionnaire, interviews	Descriptive statistics, correlation
Objective 3: To examine economic factors that influence sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralists in Marsabit County.	Effective methods for sustainable conflict resolution	Poverty; Water and grazing land; business opportunities, business loans, livestock restocking	Ordinal, nominal, Likert scale	Respondents; Government records	Questionnaire; interviews	Descriptive statistics

Objective 4 To explore local communities initiatives in sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralists communities in Marsabit County.	Local communities' initiatives in sustainable conflict resolution	Cultural activities, elders peace committees, peace meetings	Ordinal, nominal, Likert scale	Respondents	Questionnaire; interviews	Descriptive statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INERPRETATION

4.1 General Information

Figure 4.1 Response Rate
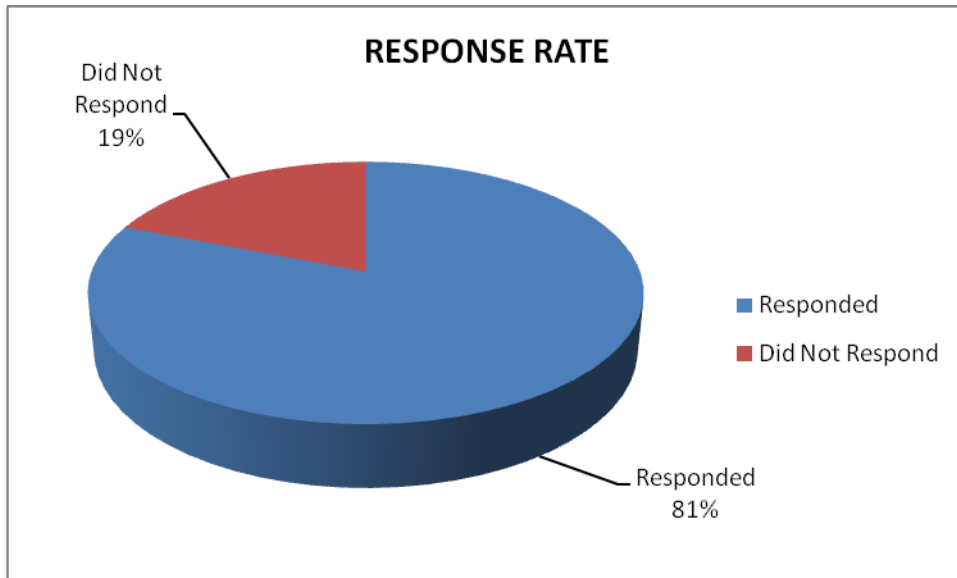
Forty three questionnaires were issued to respondents that included religious leaders, community elders, officers in charge of stations, area chiefs and political leaders. Thirty five questionnaires were received back from the respondents. This represents a response rate of 81% which is considered to be a high response rate and therefore the research findings are valid.

Figure 4.2: Age of Respondents
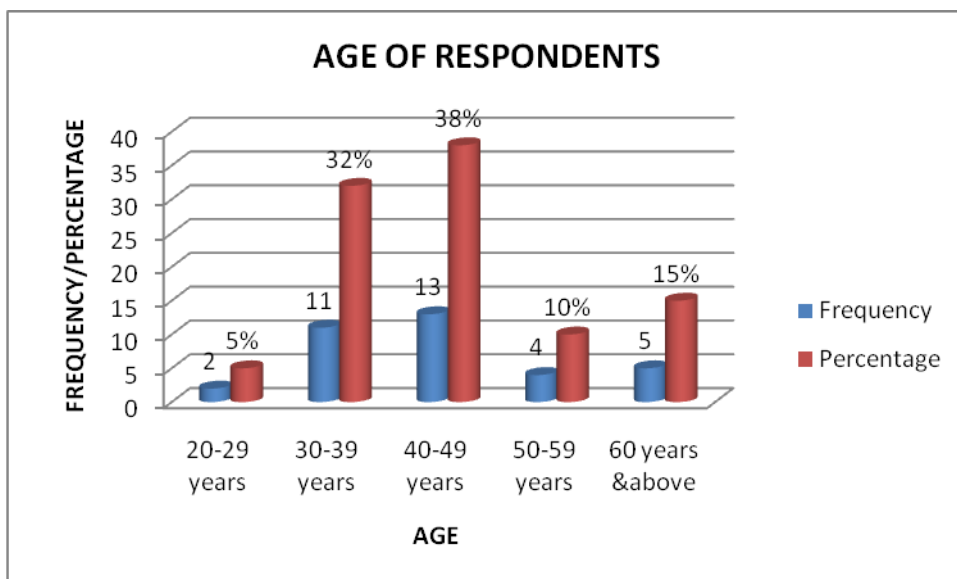
An analysis of the ages of the respondents show that majority (38%) of them were in the age bracket of 40 – 49 years. Thirty two percent of respondents are aged between 30-39 years, 15% of respondents are aged 60years and over. Respondents in the age bracket of 50-59 represented 10% and only 5% are aged between 20 and 29 years. This shows that the respondents' ages are diverse but most of them between the ages of 30 and 49.

Figure 4.3: Gender
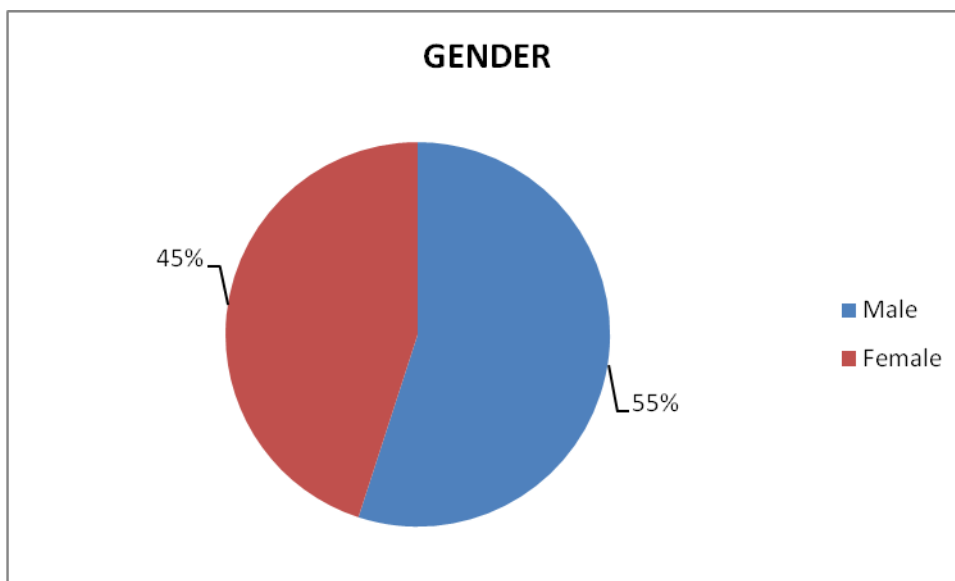
The gender composition of the respondents showed that majority were male respondents at 55%. Female respondents were at 45%. This is an indication that community leadership positions are occupied by men. This is a pointer to gender disparity and inequality that favours men in pastoralist communities. The exclusion of women in decision making positions is not good for the search for sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County. It is women and children that bear the greatest burden during the conflicts and therefore women should be included in efforts to resolve conflicts in the county.

Figure 4.4: Highest Education level of Respondents
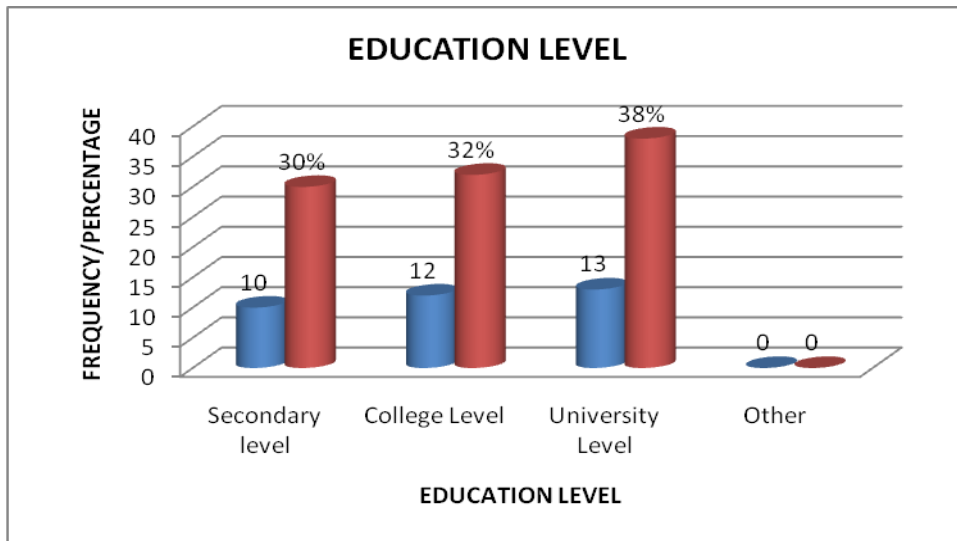
The education level of the respondents was analysed and it shows that 38% of respondents have university level education, 32% have college level education and the other 30% have secondary level education. This shows well-educated community leaders that are able to offer credible information to the research about sustainable conflict resolution. The presence of educated people in key positions in the county also means that they can comprehend the conflict dynamics in the county and be able to offer useful suggestions and ideas on how the conflicts can be resolved.

Figure 4.5: Number of years respondents had worked in Marsabit County
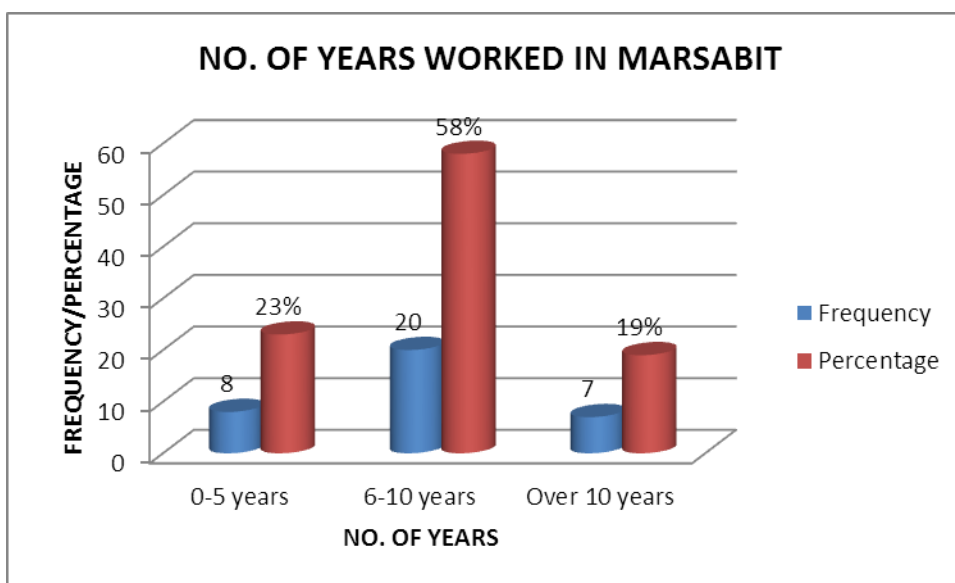
The number of years that the respondents had served or worked in Marsabit County was of interest to the researcher. Majority of respondents (58%) had served in various positions in the county for between 6 and 10 years. Nineteen percent (19%) had worked in the county for over 10 years. The others (23%) had been in Marsabit County for less than 5 years. This means that many of the respondents have had long experience in the country as they have served for over six years in the county. This implies that majority of the respondents understand the conflict dynamics in Marsabit county because they have been in the county for many years and have witnessed all the conflicts that have taken place during their stay in the county. They are also aware of the efforts and strategies that have been employed to resolve conflicts in the area.

Figure 4.6: Whether respondents were born in Marsabit County
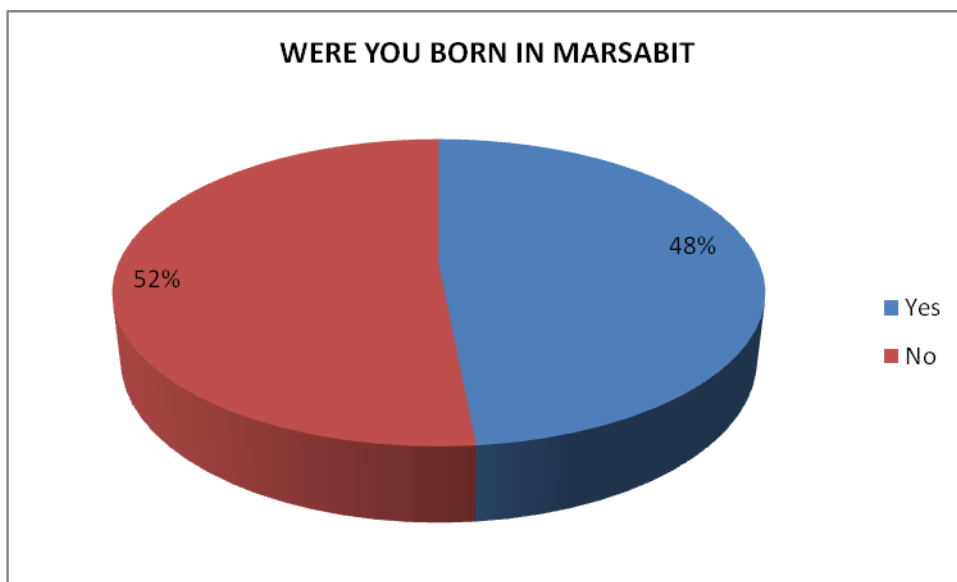
The respondents were required to indicate whether they were born in Marsabit County. Only 48% of them were born in the county and the other 52% were born elsewhere. Those born in the county and have lived there are in a better position to understand the conflict than those born outside the county.

Figure 4.7: Whether respondents have visited any of the Marsabit communities?
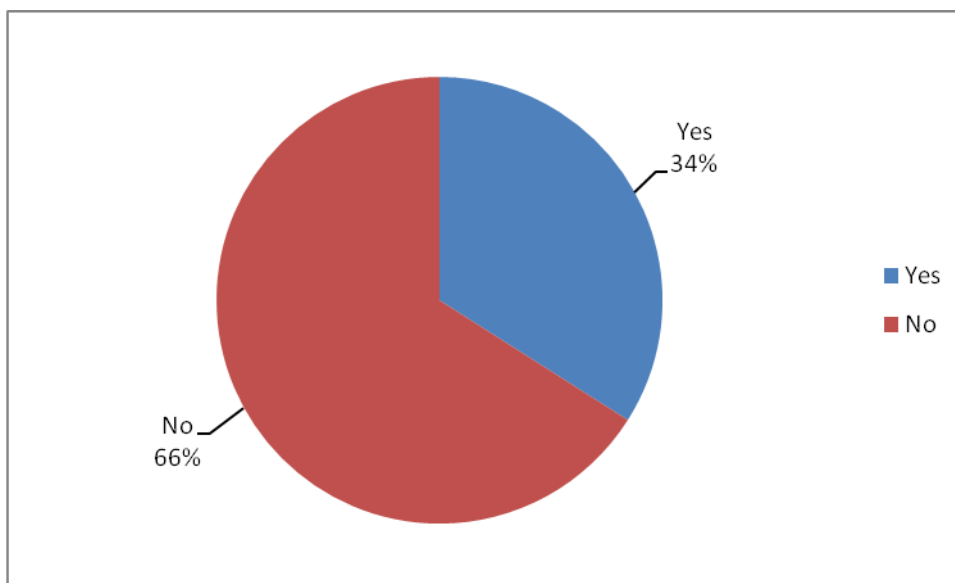
Few of the respondents (34%) indicated that they had made visits to Marsabit communities and that their visits were related to measures aimed at resolving conflict in the area. The other respondents had not made any visits. The absence of frequent visits by key leaders involved in conflict resolution to communities within the county may not help efforts to resolve conflicts. These visits are necessary if the sources of conflicts and ways of resolving conflicts are to be understood.

Figure 4.8: Whether respondents have received conflict resolution training
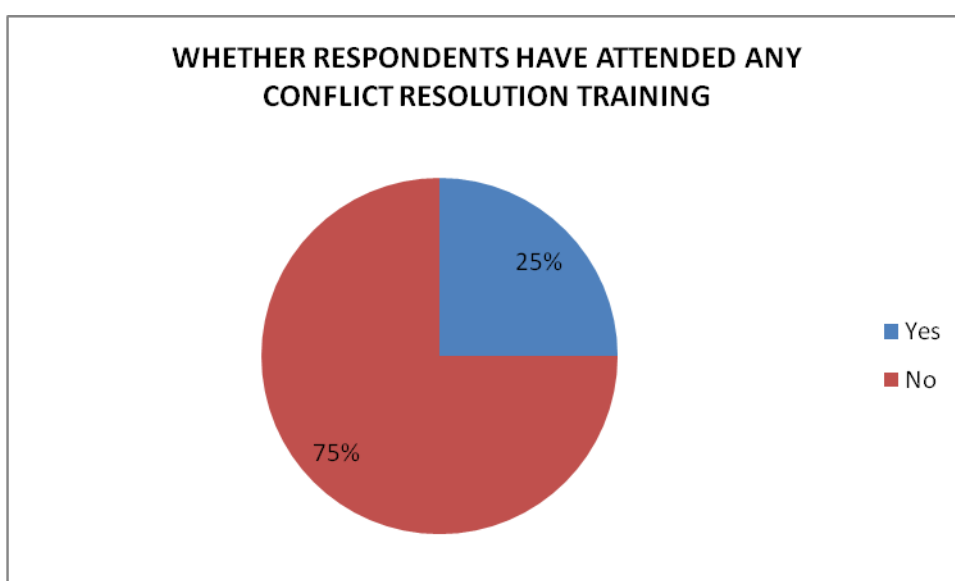
According to the responses received from the respondents, it is clear that most of them had not received any training on conflict resolution. This is an indication that most of leaders in the area have not been trained on conflict management and resolution techniques and this may be among the many reason as to why conflicts in the county are still at unmanageable levels. The few respondents who have attended conflict management training workshops indicted that the trainings they attended were mainly organized and sponsored by NGOs.

Figure 4.9: Composition of the Respondents
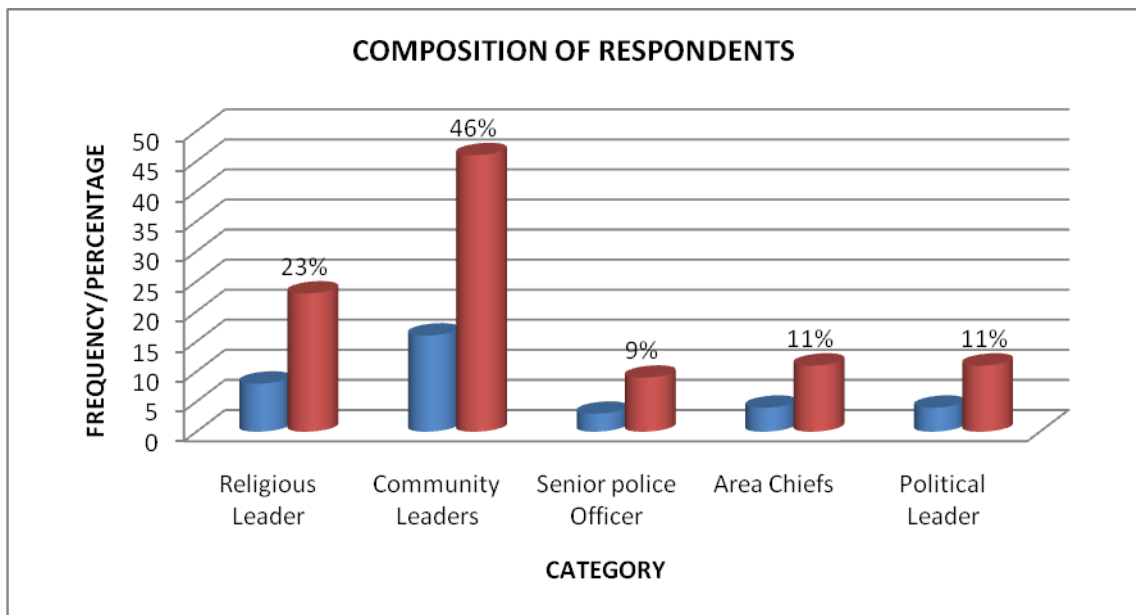
Among the respondents who took part in the research, majority of them were community leaders at 46%. This was followed by religious leaders at 23%. The rest were senior polices officers at 9%, area chiefs at 11% and political leaders at 11%. The fact that many of the respondents are leaders in the community means that they clearly understand the conflict dynamics in the area and are better placed to offer solutions to the conflicts in Marsabit County. The other categories of respondents also have clear understanding of the conflicts because they are based in the county and were therefore also better placed to offer credible information for the research.

4.2 Factors influencing Conflict Resolution

Figure 4.10: Whether national government doing enough to resolve conflict in Marsabit County?
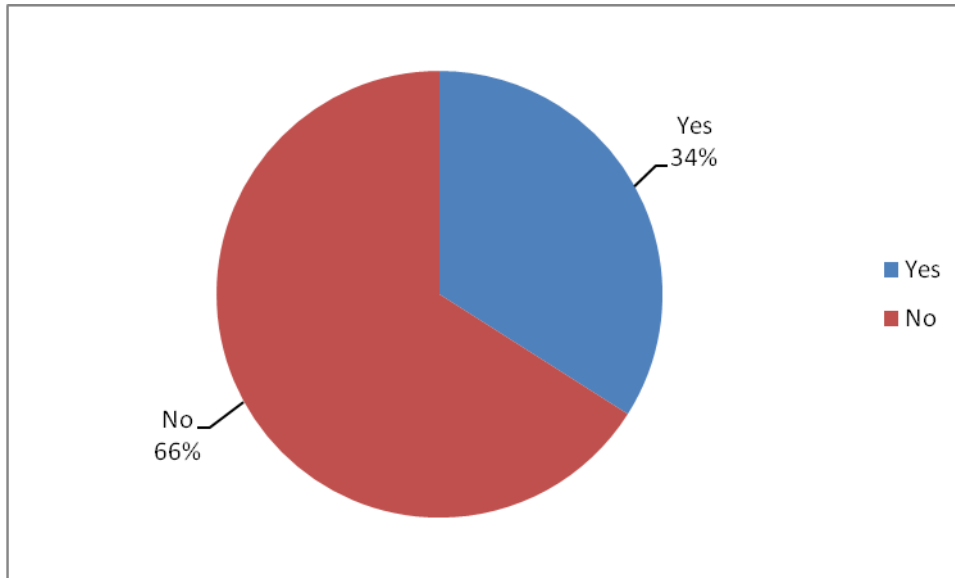
The National Government has not done enough towards resolving conflicts in Marsabit County. This is the verdict that majority (66%) of respondents gave. They suggested that the government should empower the county government with resources they need to resolves conflicts. They also suggested that the National Government and county government of Marsabit should collaborate towards finding lasting solution to the conflicts in the area. More peace committees should be established and empowered in the county. The empowerment of the peace committees should be in the form of funding and training on sustainable conflict resolution measures.

Figure 4.11 Number of Peace Committees in Marsabit County
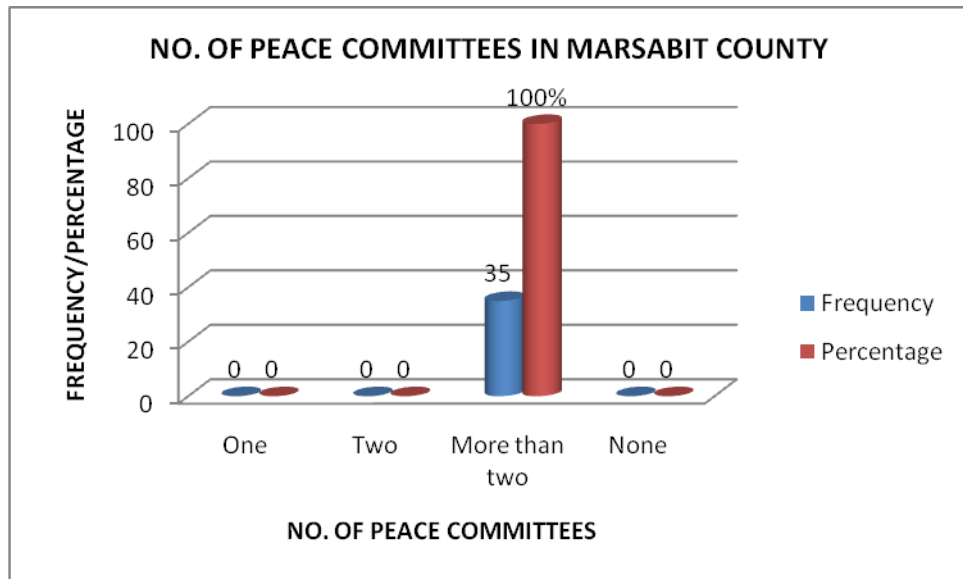
The respondents indicated that in Marsabit County there are more than two peace committees that are involved in the promotion of peace in the area. These committees have been initiated by the locals in the county and they have received support from the government, though the respondents think the government support has not been adequate. None of the respondents could clearly state the number of peace committees in the county. This implies that the various peace committees in the area are unknown to each other and therefore do not work together. This is not good for the efforts to resolve conflicts in the county. The stakeholders in the county should therefore employ ways of bring the many peace committees together under one umbrella body.

What are some of the peace initiatives put in place to resolve conflicts in the Marsabit County.

Among the peace initiatives in Marsabit County include peace conferences where warring communities meet to discuss ways of resolving conflicts. Training of peace committees is another peace initiative that has been undertaken in the area by non-governmental organizations. Several peace and reconciliation meetings among the warring communities have taken place previously. Cultural activities have also been held in the county and all these initiatives have contribute to the promotion of peaceful coexistence among the communities in Marsabit County.

Figure 4.12: Whether County government is doing enough to resolve conflicts in Marsabit
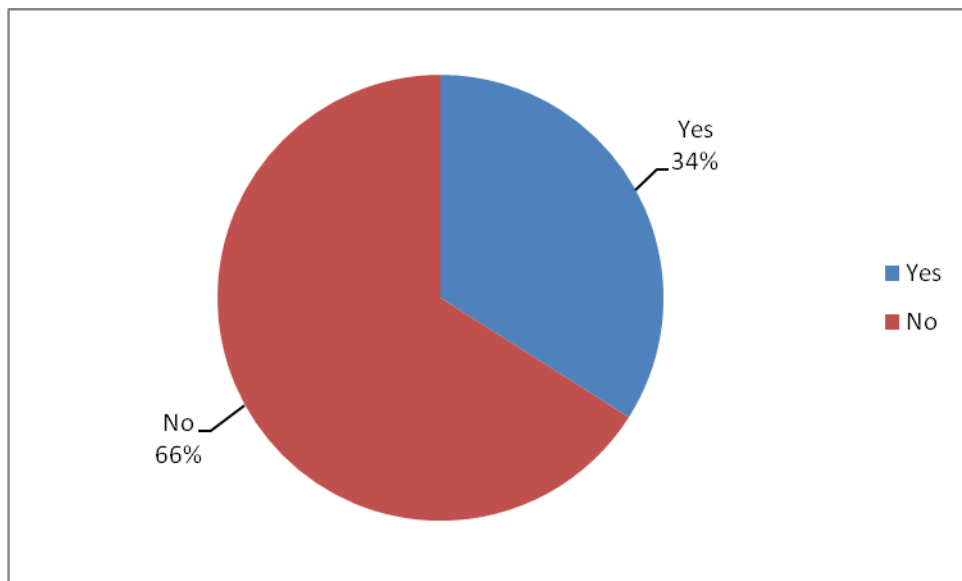
It was the opinion of many respondents (66%) that the county government just like the national government has not done enough to resolve conflicts in the County. This can be explained in two ways, firstly the county is still at its infancy having only come into being in 2013 and secondly the county government lacks the financial resource to undertake meaning conflict resolution activities.

16) What are some of the factors that influence Conflict resolution in Marsabit County?

There are several factors that can positively influence conflict resolution in Marsabit County. Continuous promotion of peace in the area can contribute to the reduction in conflict incidences. Improvement of livelihoods opportunities and equitable sharing of resources for the residents can also realise reduction in conflicts in the area. The youths should also be engaged in positive activities like income generation in order to dissuade them from getting involved in cattle rustling. With the coming into being of county governments, inclusion of all communities in the county government structures can positively contribute towards conflict resolution in the county.

Are the security personnel doing enough in resolving conflicts?

Majority of the respondents indicated that the security personnel in the area have not done enough to resolve conflicts. Their role is focused more on prevention rather than resolution. This is because they are perceived to be representing the national government and rarely do they involve the locals or the county government in security matters. They only react when conflicts occur. This finding supports the report by Caritas Marsabit which concluded that Government security agencies have been accused of non-responsiveness in situations of conflict and for biased intervention (Orengo, 2015). If the security personnel are to be effective in conflict resolution they should be involved in the local conflict resolution mechanisms in the area.

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

Figure 4.13: Effectiveness of Peace Initiatives
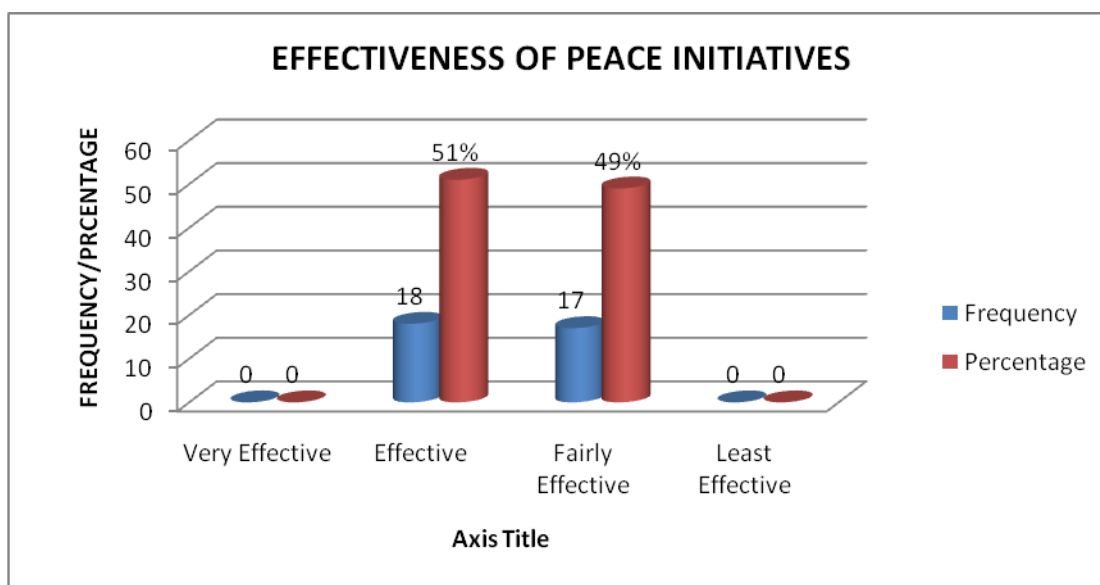
According to the respondents, the peace initiatives in the county have been fairly effective in resolving conflicts. The key drivers of these peace initiatives have been NGOs and religious organizations in collaboration with local community based organizations (CBOs). The main reason that has prevented the peace initiatives from being very effective is the low involvement of the county and national governments. An all-inclusive approach that includes the two levels of governments, NGOs, CBOs and community representative is necessary for sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County. According to a report by Orengo (2015) religious organizations are known for playing an intermediary role in initiating peace dialogues among parties

involved in conflicts. The greatest challenge to initiatives by religious organizations has been how to rehabilitate the thousands of traumatized victims of conflicts.

Figure 4.14 Communities involved in Conflicr Resolution
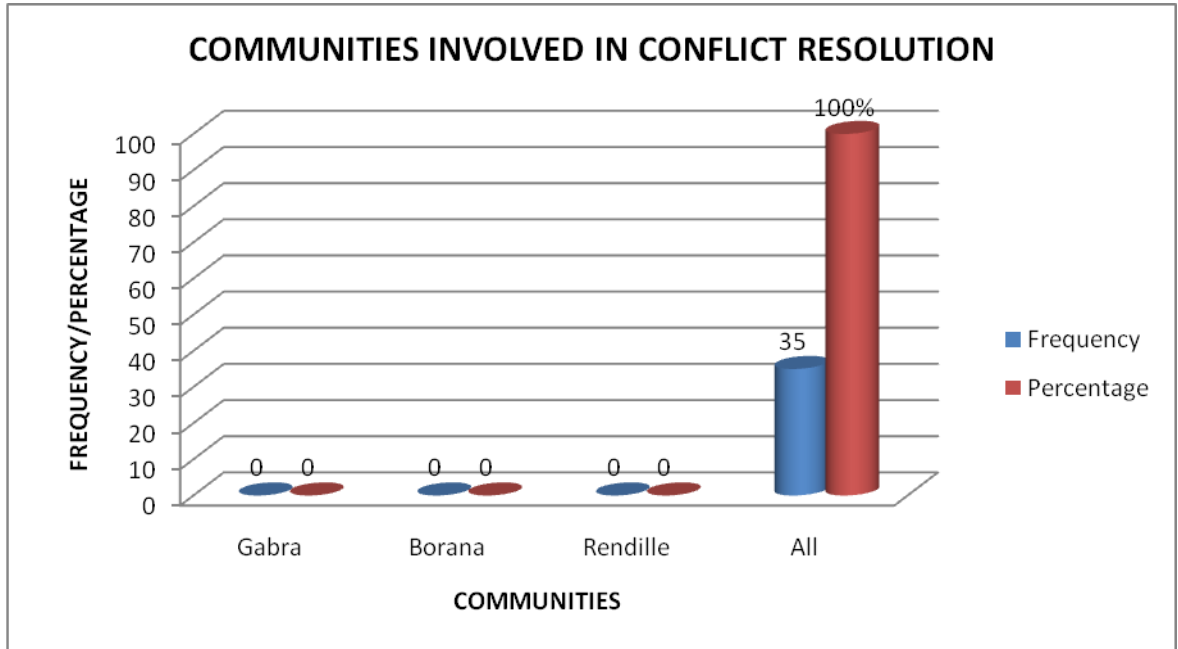
According the respondents, all the three major communities in Marsabit County are involved in conflict in one way or another. The conflicts mainly revolve around cattle rustling and fight for natural resources like pastures and water points. Border disputes and revenge killings were also cited as sources of conflicts in the county.

Figure 4.15: Frequency of Meetings
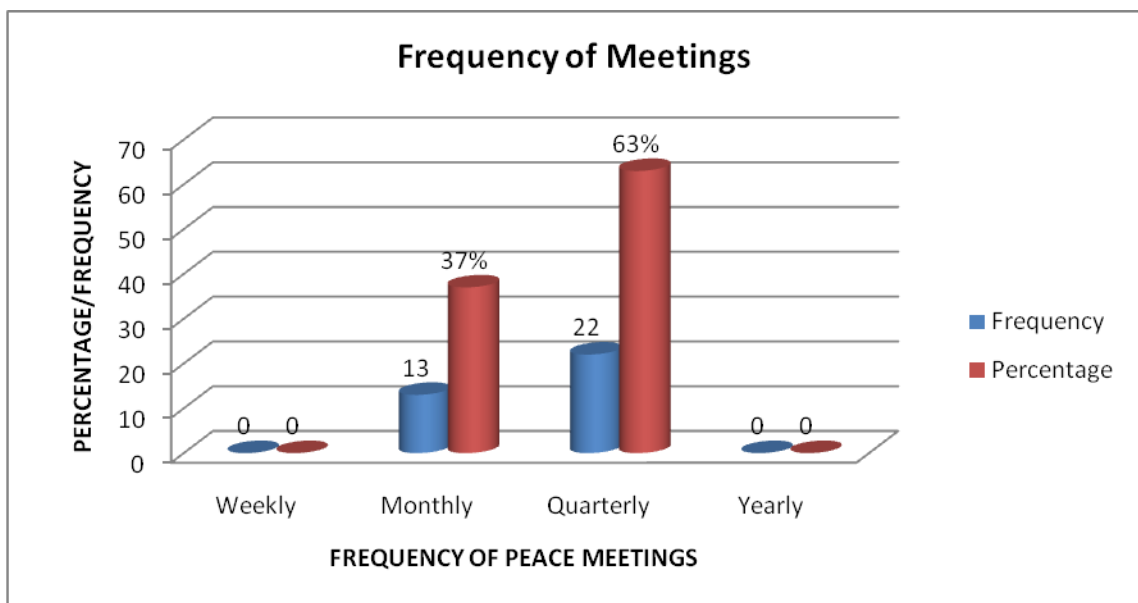
It was the opinion of majority of respondents (43% - Agree and 37% - strongly agree) that the locals of Marsabit County should be involved in conflict resolution programs in the county. the involvement of the locals will greatly contribute to the attainment of sustainable conflict resolution. The reason why conficlt resolution in marsabit has been evasive is because of the elitist appraoch whereby only the elite, leaders and NGOs/CBOs representatives are involved in conflict resolution programs. A new appraoch is therfore called for where all and sundry are involed in conflict resolution irrespective of their status in the society.

Table 4.1: Locals should be involved in conflict resolution programs

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	7	20%
Not Sure	0	0%
Agree	15	43%
Strongly Agree	13	37%
Total	35	100%

On the question of whether the national government has neglected conflicts in Marsabit County, majority of respondents did not agree. Thirty four percent (34%) and 49% f respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. Only 17% of respondents were of the opinon that the national government has negelected Marsabit County in relation to conflict resolution. Even though the national government has initaited several conflict resolution programs in the county, the residents think that the government should do more towards resolving conflicts in the county.

Table 4.2: Marsabit County has been neglected by the National Government

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	12	34%
Disagree	17	49%
Not Sure	0	0%
Agree	6	17%
Strongly Agree	0	0%
Total	35	100%

According the 65% of respondents it is the local politicians that are responsible for inciting people to engage in conflict. This is a good revelation that can be used in designing conflict resolution programs in the area. If indeed the politicians incite people to engage in conficts then they should be excluded from being participants in efforts and meetings aimed at resolving conflicts in the county.

Table 4.3: Local politicians are responsible for inciting people to engage in conflict

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	14%
Disagree	7	20%
Not Sure	0	0%
Agree	11	31%
Strongly Agree	12	34%
Total	35	100%

The respondents were asked if they believed that conflicts in marsabit will end in future. The feedback was very surprising because all the respondents did not believe that in future conflicts in Marsabit will end. This is a pointer to the lack of faith by leaders and residents in the county on the peace reconcilliation and conflict resolution programs that are implemented in the county. The long years that the conflicts have

been present in the county and lack of sustaible resolution may also have informed the opinon of the respondents.

Table 4.4: Ethnic conflicts will never end in Marsabit County

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Not Sure	0	0%
Agree	11	31%
Strongly Agree	24	69%
Total	35	100%

All the respondets agreed that resource scarcity in Marsabit county is what contributes to conflicts. This is a fact that has often come up in peace and reconciliation meetings confirming that competition over limited resources like water points and grazing lands has been the source of conflicts in Marsabit County. As a way of achieving sustainable conflict resolution, modalities should be worked out on how the various communities in the county can use the resource for the benefit of all communities. Such modalities may include construction of water dams in loctiosn where there are not natural water sources. Rotational grazing programs and timetable for using water points, may also be introduced in the area. In these rotatinal grazing programs different communities are allowed to graze their livestock on different days of the week.

Table 4.5: Scarcity of resources contributes to conflict in Marsabit County

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Not Sure	0	0%
Agree	7	20%
Strongly Agree	28	80%
Total	35	100%

4.3 Responses from Interviews with Community Members

The purpose of the interview was to elicit information from the community members on their views on the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County.

1. What are the factors behind pastoralist conflict in your communities?

Competition for pastures and grazing land, limited natural water points and cattle raiding have been cited as being the leading causes of conflict among pastoralist communities in Marsabit county. Political incitement was also mentioned as a factor contributing to conflict in the county, though it was ranked lower than the other three factors.

2 How can Resource Scarcity as factors influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities?

While it is acknowledged that the county has scarcity of resources like water sources and pastures, it is a fact that the few resources available in the county cannot be multiplied. The pastoralist communities in the county should learn to share and conserve the few natural resources available. Communities should agree to share out grazing lands and water points so that no individual or community is denied access to the resources they require to feed and water their livestock. This is one way of achieving sustainable conflict resolution.

3 How can Management of scarce resources influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

The interviewees indicated that sustainable conflict resolution in the county can be achieved through prudent management of the scarce resources. Pastoralists should be enlightened on the dangers of overgrazing their livestock on the scarce pastures in the county. The construction of water dams in areas of the county with no natural water sources can aid in reducing conflict over water points.

4 How can Conflict as strategy for resource scarcity influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

It was the opinion of the interviewed community members that resource scarcity should not be a source of conflict among communities in Marsabit County. They believe that it is possible to share the scarce resource to the satisfaction of all communities. The communities should be encouraged to dialogue in order to arrive at agreement on how to share natural resources like grazing land and water points. The agreements will allow communities to cross community boundaries and graze their livestock on land belonging to other communities. This will ensure that conflicts over grazing land and water points are resolved and sustained for many years to come.

5 How can Land boundaries influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

The residents and communities should be made to observe and respect the land boundaries separating one community from the other. Communities should graze their livestock within their boundaries and only cross the boundaries after prior arrangement with other communities to graze their livestock. This will aid in attaining sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County.

6 How do Political ideologies of local leaders influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

Most of respondents indicated that political ideologies of leaders in the county affect conflict resolution. If the political leaders have the same ideology, this can facilitate the achievement of conflict resolution that can be sustained for long. Different ideologies on the part of political leaders fuel competition for political positions and this leads to conflict among supporters and communities of different political leaders.

7   What do you think about Governmental and Non-governmental peace initiatives e.g. in Disarmament exercise

The main players in efforts to attain conflict resolution in Marsabit County have been the government (national and county), religious organizations and non-governmental organizations operating in the area. The national government has pursued disarmament as a way of preventing and resolving conflicts in the county. The government efforts have however been frustrated because small arms continue to find their way into the county from other counties and neighbouring countries like South Sudan and Ethiopia. The county government and NGOs have pursued peace and reconciliation as a route towards sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County. Both approaches should be encouraged and promoted as they will eventually bear fruit and sustainable conflict resolution will be realized. Religious organizations have also made their contribution towards resolving conflict through their support ad initiation of peace programmes in the county.

8   What do you think about Governmental and Non-governmental peace initiatives Peace caravan?

The respondents indicated that the peace caravans and peace meetings organized by government and NGOs are commendable and effective. This is because these peace initiatives target the locals who are the main players in the conflicts in the county. The peace meetings normally invite individuals from the all the ethnic groups in the county, the Gabra, the Rendille and the Boran.

9 . Indicate the Role of Non-governmental organization in the region?

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been present in Marsabit County for many years even before the coming into being of county governments. The NGOs have played majors roles in the development of the county and their contribution cannot be understated. They have supported development activities and peace initiatives in the county and have in the process of their work supported the formation of community based organizations (CBOs) in the county. Local and International NGOs have also been supporting to the county government through capacity building efforts.

10. What is the role of Security personnel the region?

The role of the security personnel in the county is the prevention and containment of conflict. The presence and visibility of security personnel can act as a deterrent to conflict. It is therefore reasonable to state that security personnel can prevent conflict in the county and they should be co-opted into conflict resolution programs.

12. What is your opinion on the role of County government on conflict resolution?

The county government being the level of government in touch with the people on the ground can play a lead role in conflict resolution efforts. The county government should act as a facilitator and initiator of peace and reconciliation efforts in the county. The act of including all the communities in the affairs of the county government can immensely contribute to reducing conflicts in the area. The county government can also facilitate NGOs, CBOs and religious organizations whose focus is peace and conflict resolution to operate in the county.

13. Do you think cattle rustling was basically a cultural practice in the past?

The respondents shared their thoughts on the issue of cattle rustling, and according to them cattle raiding was a cultural practice that was encouraged in years gone by. The raiding of cattle from other communities was a means of restocking depleted livestock numbers or for recovering cattle that had previously been raided by other communities. Cattle rustling in present times are no longer a cultural practice but a means of making money. The cattle raided are normally sold to beef traders and the cattle meat find their way to butcheries in major towns of Kenya.

14. What do you think is communities' initiatives in sustainable conflict?

The Gabra, Rendille and Boran communities are the main protagonists in the conflicts in the county. Any meaningful initiatives towards sustainable conflict resolution should start with the involvement of representatives from these three communities. Locals in the county through the peace committees should be encouraged to initiate cultural exchanges and sporting activities for youth from the three communities.

4.4 Responses from Interviews with Peace Committee Chairpersons

a. As an individual, in what ways do you help the community besides your line of work?

The peace committee chairpersons are members of the community and are affected by the conflicts in the county. They play important roles of educating the community of the importance of ending conflicts and maintaining peace. They also create awareness of how peace can lead to the improvement of their lives because a peaceful environment will allow them to engage in income generation activities.

b. As a peace Committee official, what does your work entail?

The work of a peace committee chairperson is to initiate peace meetings among the warring communities in the county. They also chair the peace and reconciliation meetings where ways of resolving conflict are discussed.

c. What is the scope of your work

The scope of the work of peace committee chairpersons are limited to the convening and chairing of peace meetings. It also involves liaising with other stakeholders like the county government, national government, NGOs, CBOs, religious organizations and the local population.

d. Do you believe peace committees present in Marsabit County are doing much in terms of Conflict resolution? (Please explain briefly)

It was the opinion of all the peace committee chairpersons that the committees they chair have done much towards resolving conflicts in Marsabit County. The various peace and reconciliation meetings that have convened and chaired in the past have contributed to the resolution of conflict in the county. This is despite the fact the peace committees are under-resourced in terms of funding. They believe that if the peace committees are adequately funded and their capacity developed (through training) they can do much more towards sustainable conflict resolution.

e. From your experience, what are some of the factors that influence conflict resolution in Marsabit County

According to the peace committee chairpersons that the main factors that have continued to fuel conflict in Marsabit County are scarcity of resources, limited livelihoods opportunities, competition over grazing land and watering points and to a lesser extent political incitement. Any initiative that aims to achieve sustainable conflict resolution in the county should focus on these key factors. Creation and expansion of livelihood opportunities, sharing of natural resources, inclusion of all communities in the affairs of the county and containment of political incitement can greatly contribute to sustainable conflict resolution.

f. As a committee, what are some of the challenges you encounter while trying to resolve conflicts in Marsabit County

The peace committee are faced with challenges that if addressed can improve the capacity of the committees to make meaningful contribution towards sustainable conflict resolution in the county. Underfunding of the peace committee is a challenge that affects the ability of the committees to conduct its activities. The capacity of the peace committee has not been developed to the required standards because of lack of peace training opportunities for the committee members. The peace committees have not received the required support from all the stakeholders in the county and especially from county and national government.

g. What are some of the initiative the locals need to put in place to resolve these conflicts in the area?

The locals are the key stakeholders of peace in the county and they need to make their contributions towards conflict resolution. The locals should be encouraged to intermarry as this will reduce conflicts. Cultural exchange visits between different communities in the country should be encouraged. Sports competition among the youth of the three major communities should be organized on an annual basis. This will help to bring the youths together and they can be made aware of the need to maintain peace.

h. Do you think the local and the national governments have been helpful in resolving conflicts in Marsabit County? Please explain your answer

According to the peace committee chairperson the national and county governments have been helpful in conflict resolution activities in the county. The efforts of the two levels of government have not been enough and they need to do much by supporting local peace initiatives. In particular the national government should provide more budgetary allocations towards conflict resolution in conflict-prone pastoralist regions like Marsabit County.

i. Do you think changing the lifestyles of the pastoral communities would resolve conflict in the Marsabit County

In future it is expected that conflict in the county will end because the changing lifestyles and discarding of some cultural norms by the pastoralist communities.

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

The disarmament of the locals by the national government will contribute to the resolving of conflicts in the area. The small arms in the hands of the locals have been used during cattle raiding and if these arms are taken away then there will be a reduction in cattle raids. However the disarmament needs to be sustained because there is continuous flow of arms into the county. Frequent disarmament exercises will help in mopping up the arms from the civilians.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RCOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The major drivers of conflict in Marsabit County are scarcity of natural resources, competition over grazing lands and water points and the presence of small arms in the hands of civilians. Resource scarcity makes the locals to compete over the few resources available like grazing lands and water points. Revenge and counter revenge has also been a contributor to the conflicts in the county and which has the conflicts become a vicious cycle with no end in sight. The situation has been exacerbated by the marginalization of the area by the national government for many years. This marginalization has seen the county and other Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) lag behind other counties in development. The onset of devolved government has not helped in resolving the conflict because of the perception that some communities are well represented in the county government while other communities have been excluded. In recent years political incitement has entered the conflict stage as a contributor to conflict especially during elections period that happens every five years. Concerted efforts are therefore required to manage or neutralise political incitement and proportional sharing of political seats among all the communities in the county can contribute to sustainable conflict resolution.

The national government has been engaged in various initiatives aimed at realizing sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. One such activity is the disarmament of locals and which is believed to have contributed to the reduction in cattle raiding in the area. The reasoning behind disarmament is that it will deny the locals with tools with which to engage in cattle raiding. However the continuous inflow of guns and other small arms from neighbouring counties and counties have frustrated the disarmament efforts of the government. Therefore for disarmament to be effective it should be sustained throughout the year with as many disarmament exercises being carried out in a year. The national government in collaboration with county government and civil society organizations has supported peace initiatives but according to respondents the two levels of government need to do more towards peace initiatives. They should support local peace initiatives and peace building efforts. In particular peace committees and

CBOs promoting peace should be adequately funded in order to carry our peace and reconciliation activities effectively. Any peace initiatives promoted by the national government cannot be effective unless all the stakeholders in the county are involved all the way from the design stage to the implementation stage.

Social-cultural factors also affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. The promotion of inter-marriages among the communities in the county can contribute to sustainable conflict resolution and lasting peace in the area. Other activities that can help in attaining sustainable conflict resolution include cultural visits and sporting activities. In particular sporting activities can be used to actively engage the youth and dissuade them from engaging in negative activities like cattle rustling.

Local community initiatives are important in the search for sustainable conflict resolution among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. Such local initiatives may include peace initiatives organized on the ground by the peace committees. The lack of meaningful engagement of the locals may be the reason why conflict resolution has not be achieved in the county. The argument for local initiatives is because the locals are victims/perpetrators of the conflict and therefore understand the conflict dynamics in the county and it therefore makes sense to involve them.

Economic factors like income generation and livelihoods opportunities also affect sustainable conflict resolution among pastoralist communities in Marsabit County. The lack of income generation opportunities and livelihoods support can be contributors to conflicts in the county. The national and county governments have a huge task of creating business opportunities in the county in order to give the residents legal means of income earning instead of engaging in livestock raiding. Livestock based livelihood support is also needed in the area because the mainstay economic activity in the area is livestock keeping. Construction of abattoirs can help the residents to avoid losing hundreds of their livestock during period of droughts. Livestock restocking programmes should be initiated or expanded if they already exist in the county. The restocking programme will aid herders who have lost their livestock because of drought to restock.

5.2 Conclusion

The causes of conflict among the pastoralist communities in Marsabit County are complex and require concerted efforts of all stakeholders in order to arrive at a lasting and sustainable solution to the conflict problem. The realization and acceptance that no meaningful development and livelihoods improvement can be attained in the county so long as the conflict persist can motivate all stakeholders to work towards achieving sustainable conflict resolution.

Stakeholder involvement towards sustainable conflict resolution in the county has been wanting. Previous conflict resolution initiatives have failed to engage all the stakeholders in the county. The stakeholders are the locals, Marsabit County government, NGOs, CBOs, Faith based organizations (FBOs) and the national government, community leaders, political leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and also disabled persons. A comprehensive stakeholder analysis and engagement is therefore required for conflict resolution initiatives to bear any meaningful results.

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5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations will facilitate the attainment of sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County.

- County Government to initiate cultural exchange visits among the communities and promote youth sporting activities in various parts of the county.
- Construction of abattoirs and other livestock related industries to avoid livestock loss due to drought.
- Livestock restocking programmes should be started to mitigate the losses incurred by herders due to drought.

- Involvement of all stakeholders in conflict resolution initiatives/programs in Marsabit County.

- Adequate funding of all conflict resolution actors by the government and donor community. Conflict resolution efforts in the county should be supported by all stakeholders.

- Focus on local initiatives towards conflict resolution. This is because the residents know the area well and understand the conflicts better than outsiders.

- Initiatives for ending conflicts should not just focus on ending conflicts but emphasis on sustainability in conflict resolution programs should be the guiding factor when designing conflict resolution projects.

- Promotion and support to community elders as conflict resolution drivers.

- Inclusion of all communities in the county government and giving equal access to opportunities for all communities in the county will contribute towards sustainable conflict resolution.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

The research focused on factors that affect sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County. More research need to be undertaken in order to understand the dynamic nature of the causes of conflicts that can therefore inform the designing of conflict resolution projects in the county. A research on the effect of conflict on livelihoods in Marsabit County is hereby recommended. A retrospective enquiry into previous conflict resolution efforts that have been undertaken in the county can also give insight why conflicts in the county have never been fully addressed and brought to an end. Such a study can help in designing conflict resolution programmes that may lead to sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County.

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APPENDIX I: Introduction Letter

Kame Adano Umuro

University of Nairobi,

P.O. Box 30197,

Nairobi, Kenya.

10/11 / 2016

To the County Commissioner

Marsabit County

P. O. Box ………

Marsabit, Kenya.

Dear Respondent,

REF: FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION AMONG WARRING PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: A STUDY OF MARSABIT COUNTY

I am a post graduate student pursing for the award of Degree of Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi. I hereby request for permission to carry out research in your county. The information to be gathered from participants will be highly confidential and will only be used for research purposes only.

Your favourable response to this request will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Kame Adano Umuro
Reg.No. L50/69632/2013

APPENDIX II: Questionnaires for: Religious leaders, Community elders, officer in charge of stations, area chiefs and political leaders

I am Kame Adano Umuro student at the University of Nairobi pursuing the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi. As part of my coursework, I am expected to present a report towards that fulfilment. My project is on Factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution among warring pastoralist communities in Kenya: A study of Marsabit County" The questionnaire is therefore, to enable me gather information towards this endeavour. You are therefore urged to be as impartial as much as possible in giving your information. Responses given would be treated with much confidentiality and used for academic purposes only.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

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

1) Age: 20-29[ ] 30-39[ ]40-49[ ] 50-59[ ] 60 and above [ ]

2) Gender: Male ( ) Female ( )

3) Educational Level: O level [ ] primary[ ] certificate [ ] Diploma [ ] Degree [ ]

Any other_____

4) Working experience in Marsabit County? 0-5 years [ ] 6-10 [ ] 10years and above [ ]

5) Were you born in Marsabit County   Yes ( ) No ( )

6) Have you ever been to Marsabit communities? Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes, tell us the name of community and what was purpose of the Visit?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7) Did you ever receive any training on conflict resolution?   Yes [ ]   No [ ]

If yes briefly explain from where_____

9) From the list below tick the category of you.

a) Religious leader ( ) d) Community leaders ( )   b) Senior police officer ( ) e) Area chiefs ( )

c) Ward administrator ( )

Section B: Factors influencing conflict resolution

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

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( ).

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

13) How many peace committees are working in Marsabit County, both governmental? and Non-Governmental?

a) One ( )   (b) More than Two ( ) (c) Two ( ) (d) None ( )

14) What are some of the peace initiatives put in place to resolve conflict in the Marsabit County

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

15) Do you think the County government is doing enough to resolve conflicts in Marsabit

Yes ( ) No ( )

16)   What are some of the factors that influence Conflict resolution in Marsabit County?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17) Are the security personnel doing enough in resolving conflicts?
Yes ( ) No ( )

If No, in your opinion what do you think they should do to help the Locals?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If yes, what is the proof or impact?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

   1) Very effective   [ ]

2) Effective   [ ]
3) Fairly effective   [ ]
4) Least effective   [ ]

Write any other comments on the same

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Which community members are involved in conflict resolution strategies?

☐   Gabra ( )   Borana ( )   Rendille ( )   All ( )

20) How often do they meet to discuss strategies of conflict resolution

Weekly ( )   Monthly ( )   Quarterly ( )   Yearly ( )

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

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
I feel locals should be involved more in conflict resolution programs in Marsabit County					
Marsabit County has been neglected by the national government					
Local politicians are responsible for inciting people to engage in conflict					
I feel Cattle rustling is affecting the county in terms of development and attainment of vision 2030					
I feel ethnic Conflict will never end in Marsabit County					
I feel conflict is a strategy for scarce resources is contributing immensely to conflict in Marsabit County					

Thanks for your participation

APPENDIX III: Interview Guide for Community Members Selected Through Proportionate Cluster Sampling

The purpose of the following interview schedule is to elicit information from the community member son the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County

1. What are the factors behind pastoralist conflict in your communities?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 How can Resource Scarcity as factors influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 How can Management of scarce resources influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4 How can Conflict as strategy for resource scarcity influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit communities

_____

_____

_____

_____

5 How can Land boundaries influence sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit
   communities

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6 How does Political ideologies of local leaders influence sustainable conflict
   resolution in Marsabit communities

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7 What do think about Governmental and Non-governmental peace initiatives e.g. in
   Disarmament exercise

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8 What do you think about Governmental and Non-governmental peace initiatives
   Peace caravan?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

9   Indicate the Role of Non-governmental organization in the region?

_____

_____

_____
_____
_____

10. What is the role of Security personnel in the region?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

12. What is your opinion on the role of County government on conflict resolution?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

13. Do you think cattle rustling was basically a cultural practice in the past?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

14. What do you think is communities' initiatives in sustainable conflict?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thanks for your participation

APPENDIX IV: Interview Guide for Peace Committee Chairpersons

The purpose of the following interview schedule is to elicit information from the peace committee officials on the factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution in Marsabit County

a. As an individual, in what ways do you help the community besides your line of work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. As a peace Committee official, what does your work entail?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c. What is the scope of your work

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

d. Do you believe peace committees present in Marsabit County are doing much in terms of Conflict resolution? (Please explain briefly)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

e.   From your experience, what are some of the factors that influence conflict resolution in Marsabit County

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

f. As a committee, what are some of the challenges you encounter while trying to resolve conflicts in Marsabit County

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

g. What are some of the initiative the locals need to put in place to resolve these conflicts in the area?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

h. Do you think the local and the national governments have been helpful in resolving conflicts in Marsabit County? Please explain your answer

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

i. Do you think changing the lifestyles of the pastoral communities would resolve conflict in the Marsabit County

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX V: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER I

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
OPEN DISTANCE AND e– LEARNING CAMPUS
SCHOOL OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING
DEPARTMENT OF OPEN LEARNING
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

25th November, 2017

REF: UON/ODeL/NLC/27/21

RE: KAME ADONO UMURO - REG NO.L50/69632/2013

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi Open, Distance and e-Learning Campus, School of Open and Distance Learning, Department of Open Learning pursuing Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

She is proceeding for research entitled "Factors Influencing Sustainable Conflict Resolution among Warring Pastoralist Communities in Kenya: A Study of Marsabit County."

Any assistance given to her will be appreciated.

CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER II

THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams: 069- 20102303, Marsabit
Telephone: Marsabit 069 – 2102001
Fax: 069 – 2102136
Email:ccmarsabit@gmail.com

Office of the County Commissioner,
Marsabit County
P.O. Box 1 – 60500,
Marsabit

When replying please quote

Ref. No. CC/MC/EDU/VOL.I/106

29th November, 2017

All Deputy County Commissioners
Marsabit County.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION
KAME ADANO UMURO-REG NO.L50/69632/2013

Attention is drawn to the University of Nairobi Ref. No.UON/ODel/NLC/27/21 dated 25th November 2017 on the above subject matter.

You are hereby granted permission to carry out research on **"Factors influencing sustainable conflicts resolution among warring Pastoralist communities in Kenya: A study of Marsabit County."**

Kindly therefore, accord her the necessary support in undertaking the research activities in your respective areas of jurisdiction.

Thank you.

Meru M. Mwangi
Ag.County Commissioner
Marsabit County

APPENDIX VII: RESEARCH PERMIT

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FORSCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY ANDINNOVATION**

Telephone: 020 400 7000,
0713 788787,0735404245
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No. **NACOSTI/P/17/53689/20480**   Date: **4th December, 2017**

Kame Adano Umuro
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Factors influencing sustainable conflict resolution among the warring pastoral communities in Kenya. A study of Marsabit County,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Marsabit County** for the period ending **4th December, 2018.**

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

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

GP Kalerwa

**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Marsabit County.

The County Director of Education
Marsabit County.