

**INFLUENCE OF INTER-CLAN CONFLICTS ON SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MANDERA NORTH SUB-
COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a Masters Degree in university of Nairobi or any other university.

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.....
Date

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Recommendation

This research project report has been presented for examination with my approval as the university supervisor

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.....
Date

DEDICATION

I would like to devote this research study to my beloved guardian Omar Hussein Mohamed for the financial support he accorded me throughout my education.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBNRM – Community Based Natural Resource Management.

CPRS-commercialization of common property resources.

IOM- International Organization for Migration

KANU- Kenya African national union.

NACOSTI – National Commission for Science and Technology.

SCMDRR- Strengthening Community Managed Drought Risk Reduction in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia.

SUPKEM- Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims.

ABSTRACT

Conflict refers to disharmony arising from competition among two or more parties towards a shared resource or opinion. The study covered the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county. Objectives to the study were: to assess the influence of inter-clan political conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county, to examine the influence of inter-clan resource allocation conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county, to establish the influence of inter-clan stereotyping conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county and to assess the influence of inter-clan nepotism conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county. The research study was built on dependency and conflict theory. The study embraced descriptive survey research design which uses words to describe the population by giving complete and detailed information of the phenomena being studied. The target population in this study was 262 individuals that comprised of sheikhs who are members of SUPKEM, chiefs and assistant chiefs, ward administrators and business people. The sample size was 156 from the target population. The researcher employed stratified random sampling approach to classify all the population within the Madera North sub county. The researcher used research question and interview schedule to collect the data from the respondent. The reliability of the questionnaire (data collection instrument) was done through piloting. On the other hand, validity of the instruments was done when researcher discussed the instruments with the supervisor. Data was collected after obtaining letter of authorization from University of Nairobi. Permission was also sought from National Commission for Science and Technology (NACOSTI).The researcher used hybrid of approaches in data collection process including one-on-one interviewer administered interviews, phone call interviews and self-administered data collection procedure. The data analytical tool was Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Descriptive statistics (mean standard deviation, frequencies and percentages) and also inferential statistics (t-test analysis for testing the hypothesis) was applied in analysis of data. From the findings, it was concluded that inter-clan conflicts had a negative influence on socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub-County. The most significant inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County is inter-clan political conflicts (0.012) followed by inter-clan resource allocation conflicts(0.026), inter-clan stereotyping conflicts (0.035) and inter-clan nepotism conflict (0.037) respectively based on significance values. The study recommends that the county and the national leadership should be made accountable to ensuring eradication of political instigated conflicts. The resources should be distributed equally in that the entire region benefits from the resources allocated in terms of infrastructural developments and social amenities. The allocation of opportunities to be done on merit basis not based on family links which is currently entrenched in Mandera North Sub County due to nepotism. Finally, the study recommends that stereotyping should be rooted out of Mandera North Sub County and allocation of job opportunity and tenders should be based on merit, skills and expertise and not which clan they came from.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In many places all over the world, conflicts have remained a thorny phenomenon for a long period of time especially in drought stricken areas where competition for scarce resources exists (Oucho 2002). Huho (2012) mentions that conflict as an aspect originates from unequal distribution of resources, power and structural equality in our communities. The main causal agent of conflict is competition from two or more parties sharing a resource or a goal. Hassan (2014) explains that changes in the environment, high population growth has contributed significantly to conflicts related to resources. Ramifications have led to communities to fight and take over management of the few resources. Atmosphere variations are noted to be the leading cause of conflicts across several countries in the world (Mathew, 2009; Meier 2007; and Sterzel , 2012).

Community's conflicts are to a great extent instigated by rivalry about the use and management of scarce resources especially those related to pasture, and water (Huho, 2012). There are other contextual causes of conflicts which include: lack of unemployment opportunities, cultural values, politics, land related issues, and availability of firearms (USAID, 2005). However, Mathew *et al.* (2009) mentions environmental variations and competition for the scarce resources as factors that play a leading role in contributing to conflicts in communities and a big hindrance towards the process of peace building. The study further notes that approximate 40% of the conflicts over the years are related to use and control of fewer resources. Huho (2012) gives an example of conflict in Sudan where communities have continued fighting over the scarce resources originating from poor climatic conditions.

In Kenya ethnicity is identified to be the leading causal agent to inter-ethnic conflicts in the modern Africa. Several cases of ethnic clashes have been reported in Kenya over the last 25 years with the main contributing agent being competition for the natural resources. Other problems of inter clan-conflicts include: bad political ideologies, unequal sharing of opportunities, and backward cultural practices by some of the communities. Examples of regions in Kenya facing intense inter-clan conflicts include: North Eastern, Nairobi, Rift valley, Eastern and central regions. The problem of inter-clan conflicts becomes a deep rooted problem that has taken the country several years to identify solutions and mechanisms to address it. Studies of ethnic conflicts in Kenya have become a perennial problem that is castigated during the heightened political sequence of elections after five years. Political leaders have been reported to be the main catalyst to some of the hidden silent wars among the communities (Masaka, Ratemo & Ongaga, 2017).

The lawless Somali state has been the biggest cause of conflicts in Northern region (Oucho 2002). It has led to more cases of raiding, banditry, political provocations, and illegal trades. More conflicts between pastoral communities in both countries have emanated leading to bloody disruption of life's and conflicts in the region (Mahmoud, 2011; Omollo 2010). Availability of weapons and arms have escalated the problem further for communities in Northern regions have resorted to armed violence in order to control and manage its natural resources (Mkutu, 2008). Other factors that have led to conflicts in the region include: completion for pasture, trading of herds, political superiority and unequal representation of leadership positions in the region (Kaimba *et al.* 2011; Agade, 2010; and Eaton, 2010).

The power completion is another contributing agent to management of peace and conflicts in North Eastern region in Kenya. Lack of elder peace initiatives have led to the young escalating fighting among the communities. Youth are brought up with reality of conflicts

rooted within them that makes it difficult to change their attitude towards peace building initiatives. A more concerted approach is needed to tackle the problem and address the challenges facing the communities. Communities and clans led by local leaders have formulated peacekeeping interventions which at a slow rate is reducing the number of inter-clan conflicts in the region. Elders in the region need to be provided with attitudinal trainings in order to soften their approach to manage conflicts. The present conflict identifies a weakness of the traditional and constitutional powers of the elders in managing and resolving conflicts in the region. A more concerted approach is needed in management and conflict resolution that will involve the local and national government working together towards achieving a non-partisan approach to conflict management.

Conflict resolution teams in the region will require a more structural notion to solve the conflicts by integrating external support and diversity in solving the problem. Education will need to be the main precipitant for peacekeeping in the region. Children who go to school need to be educated on conflicts consequences within the region through an integrative approach of conflict management. According to (Diba 2015) use of external support of elders in conflict management will lead to more conflicts and heighten more pressure to the existing situation in the grounds.

Mazrui (2008) mentions that in Somalia and Sudan as an example the accessibility and control of scarce resources has contributed significantly to emergence of violence. The region is characterized with uneven distribution of resources with other places having fewer and others with more (Justino, 2008). The escalating armed conflict in the region is perpetuated by grievances and greed among the local communities leading to unhealthy rivalry and competitions (Mulu, 2008).

In Kenya bordering and locational conflicts among ethnic communities are common and spread. Mworira and Ndiku (2012) provide an example of sporadic conflicts between Turkana and Pokot. The writers explain that the two communities are facing persistent conflicts due to their competition over pasture and water. That is further escalated by the problem in which they still practice cattle rustling. Poor communication and sharing of resources is evidenced among the two communities (Government of Kenya, 2006). Yamano & Deinige (2005) in their study argues that the main cause of conflict between the communities is lack of conventional methods to handle conflicts.

From colonial era land and related disputes have led significantly to increase in conflicts among the communities (Mazrui, 2008). Policies formulated by past governments in Kenya on resource allocation, land registration, adjudication and territorial boundaries have not helped in management of conflicts in Kenya among communities. Conflicts in Rift Valley the years: 1992, 1997 and 2007 combined with political influence is a clear manifestation of how conflict is rooted in Kenya (Wamwere, 2008). Several Kenyan communities have continued clashing over the resources use and ownership. Mworira & Ndiku (2012) points out that some of the conflicts is expedited by the harsh climatic changes and drought related conditions making the communities forget peace building initiative where they have to safeguard their livelihoods.

Conflict in Mandera has led to high human, economic, political and social costs especially Gurreh and Degodia communities. The two communities who are predominately pastoralists have been living together in Mandera County. They share grassland, water and land, for their pastoral livelihoods. Time and memorial, the Degodia and Garre clans have a stretched history of violence and conflict that have even been documented in colonial records. For instance, in 1956 the two communities engaged in clashes that lasted for about 7 years in Mandera. Since

1963, there has been no visible fights and the two Somali clan cohabited peacefully except some few rare cases involved between persons or sets of individuals that would be solved by elders easily before escalating to a bigger conflict and the two communities live together two constituencies out of the sixes sub counties Mandera has, these are Madera north where Degodia are majority and Banissa where Gurreh are majority. They also live together Mandera town which is in Mandera east and is a house to a Mandera county headquarters. The election of Abdikadir Mohamed in 2008 from the Degodia clan as a Member of Parliament for Mandera Central Constituency may have led to the current state of conflict. Mr. Mohamed unseated Billow Kerow from the Garre clan, the dominant clan in Mandera and previous occupants of this seat that led to heightened tension between the two clans manifested currently in Mandera. That was a clear indication of political domination by the Garre had been broken leading to the rise in superiority by the Degodia clan. The conflict has been devastating to the people living in the area. To bring the suffering to a halt, various efforts have been put in place to try and mitigate the conflict (Haji, 2014).

In political confrontations, power sharing and or distribution of assets is determined by who is hurt are survived the actions. This normally happen along either tribal or regional ranks Many at times, conflict gets worse due to political inequities caused by powerful people whi want to amass all the wealth by stealing public resources whereas the general public is languishing in poverty. Institutions which are normally referred to as democratic are often cooperated whenever war engulfs media impartiality and civil and human rights in so doing sidetracking scarce global possessions into relief, pacification, and restoration (Abdow, 2010; Lind& Eriksen, 2006; and Huho, 2012).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Mandera Somalis is divided into four clan setups: the Garre, Degodia Murrale; and ‘corner tribes. These clans are active agrarian inhabitants along the Daua River, and pouches of agro-pastoralists in better-watered locations. Permanent water sources are not available with fewer supply of water emanating from springs and boreholes. Fewer resources is the leading precipitant of conflicts among the clans. The leading being competition for water resources and pasture for the livestock. The ever increasing growth; expansion of human populace in the County has heightened conflicts between the communities. The unequal distribution of resources, water and seasonal variations has become the contributing factor to conflicts. Majority of clans have practiced mobility as part of the coping strategy to share the inadequate resources (Ojielo, 2010).

Several studies and conventions have been conducted in the region but none has been able to provide empirical findings of influence of inter-clan conflict on socio- economic development in North Eastern part of Kenya. Mworira and Ndiku (2012) did a study in Kenya on inter-ethnic conflict aimed at Tharaka-Tigania conflict, which aimed at establishing the nature, cause and consequences of the conflicts. Findings from the mentioned study showed that border disputes, scarce resources competition, border disputes, political influence and poor institutional policies to be the leading cause of conflicts. A research carried by Huho (2012) on skirmish resolution amongst the pastoral groups found in West Pokot County, Kenya. Abdow (2010) did a research to establish the extent to which village leaders contribute to conflict management in Mandera County, Kenya. The mentioned studies provided empirical facts to support the current study but were unable to establish the influence that inter clan conflicts have on socio-economic development. This current study therefore, intends to provide information to bridge the gap.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The current study sought to establish the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

- i. To assess the influence of inter – clan political conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,
- ii. To examine the influence of inter – clan resource allocation conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,
- iii. To establish influence of inter – clan stereotyping conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,
- iv. To determine the influence of inter – clan nepotism conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The following were research questions that guided the study;

- i. How does inter – clan political conflicts influence socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya?
- ii. What are the influence of inter – clan resource allocation conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya?
- iii. How does inter – clan stereotyping conflicts influence socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya?

- iv. What are the influence of inter – clan nepotism conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The following null hypothesis guided the research study;

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan political conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan resource allocation conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan stereotyping conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya,

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan nepotism conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Conflict management is one of the most important factors in ensuring stakeholders and communities to enjoy required peace building initiatives. The findings of the study would be beneficial to community leaders to come up with suitable framework and mechanisms to address long term conflicts among communities. The national and county government can benefit from the findings in coming up with structural designs and methodologies to address persistent issues facing the communities that can lead to sustainable solutions in Northern Kenya. The other stakeholders will use the data to come up with better ways of managing their own conflicts. National security will formulate methodologies that can be used to provide insights in managing security matters in Kenya and related environments. The strategies will be useful in coming inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. Researchers will

also find the research findings as additional information for future studies. It will form useful information for future studies.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Time was a key drawback since time allocated for this research could not be enough to adequately handle all the issues concerning the subject matter. Since the researcher was under obligation to fulfill his academic requirement, the researcher tried to squeeze through in order to produce a reliable report. Cases of respondents delaying with the questionnaires were experienced while others did not return them. This was handled through reminding the respondents about the research and the importance of their participation. In some instances the researcher had to wait until the questionnaires are filled by the respondents before leaving. Some of the respondents felt that they are being stereotyped due to the researchers' clan but this was mitigated through the use of a neutral person. Differences in language among the respondents were a limitation too. To eliminate this, the researcher did hire language translators. Some of the respondents could not give all the information required to successfully compile a comprehensive report but this was mitigated by prodding and repeating the questions to respondents.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The successful gathering of information by the researcher regarding influence of inter-clan conflict on socio-economic development in North Eastern Kenya, with emphasis on Mandera North sub-county was indeed made easy by easily accessing the respondents. The study was also delimited to 262 as target population comprising of Sheikhs who were members of SUPKEM, chiefs /assistant chiefs, ward administrators and business people. The study was also delimited to only two clans which are the Gare and Degodia of the larger Somali tribe.

1.10 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The researcher made an assumption that respondents would correctly and honestly answer the stated questions. Another general assumption was that they provided all the required information. There was an assumption that the selected sample was adequate and a true representative of the population and hence reliable in arriving at reliable generalizations and conclusions of the findings.

1.11 Definitions of Significant Terms to the Study

Inter-Clan Resource Allocation Conflict: Wrangles emanating from assignment of available resource to various clans living together.

Inter-clan stereotyping conflict: It is behavior that used to describe or profile particular type of clan for negative reasons.

Inter-clan Nepotism Conflict: Providing unearned income in unethical way to somebody because of clan connection

Inter-Clan Political Conflicts: This is a political conflicts that is based on clannism's.

Inter – Clan Conflict – These are conflicts that occur between two or more clans as a result of disagreement based on various social, economic and political factors.

Socio – Economic Development–Relationship between economic activities and social lives that lead to improvement of wellbeing and standard of living people.

1.12 Organization of the study

The study was basically divided into five distinct chapters namely: the introduction, literature review, research methodology, data analysis, interpretation, discussion and presentation, and summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations. Chapter one outlines the background, problem statement, purpose of the study, significance, delimitation as well as assumptions of the study. Chapter two outlines literature based on the several themes of the research study. Chapter three presents research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, and data analysis. Chapter four outlines findings of the study based on the themes of the study. Lastly, chapter five summarizes findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The chapter outlines both theoretical review and empirical literature on the themes of the study. It also outlines variables of the study, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and research gap.

2.2. Socio-economic development

Basically, socio-economic development is a political idea and challenge and can't be isolated from the political domain or from the state-society courses of action (Alkire, 2007). In the socio-economic settings, advancement implies the change of individuals' ways of life through enhanced training, earnings, abilities improvement and employment. Socio-economic development on emphasizes with access to the results of improvement, and equivalent open doors for upward monetary and social portability. Razack et al. (2009) says that economic upgrade might be characterized as a procedure which affects development and monetary improvement with a lot of emphasis on the end goal in order to draw out the prosperity of a state. These are accomplished by exercises of business creation and work upkeep, assess base advancements and individual life fulfillment.

Since social orders contrast in their geographic and political qualities and shortcomings, every network, will have a one of a kind arrangement of difficulties for economic development. As demonstrated by Oucho (2002) while the reality of the matter is that ethnic conflicts impacts the economy, financial interests of a country or network may have a noteworthy influence in ethnic conflict and thus incite substantially more obliteration into the economy. It winds up being a never ending up thing. Ghani and Lockhart (2009) say that the conditions of ethnic clash have been believed to be the best supporter of the direct pace of change in Africa. Quite a few years after autonomy, ethnic clashes are still in the news today from focal Africa to

Nigeria. The impacts of these ions have been on salary, development and monetary arrangements.

2.3 Inter-Clan Conflicts

Inter-clan conflicts have various implications on a day by day life (Pettersson and Themnér, 2011). It might connote to some sort of lead or activity yet can correspondingly be comprehended as a scholarly origination. Akerlund (2005) perceives that conflicts have a tendency to involve confuse: that is no less than at least two communities to a conflict understand their perspectives to be inconsistent, which might be because of some type of inadequacy. Wallensteen and Harbom (2007) characterized inter-clan conflict as a social situation where there is no less than two on-screen characters/parties try to compete for few resources each having a win to win mentality. Conflicts may perhaps emerge in an extensive variety of settings and happens on compound levels, including the between individual and intrapersonal levels, the intergroup, the hierarchical, and additionally the universal levels (Pettersson and Themnér, 2011). A contention will develop in an existence cycle, amid which periods of speeding up and phase down may happen. Uplifting of the conflicts, or de-increasing might be accomplished by intercession of outsider intermediation, tends to end from numerous types of bartering, dangers and weights that are utilized to stimulate the other party's actions and choices (Byrne and Senehi, 2009).

Notwithstanding the way that inter-clan-conflicts in Kenya are of different distinctive assortments, Huho (2012) ordered them into four key classes: clashes among peaceful networks; clashes connected to nearness of displaced people; clashes amongst pastoralists and competition on ideologies and boundaries conflicts. Huho (2012) watches that present natural weights have changed clash progression. For instance, the 1999-2001, dry season that wiped out the Turkana people group's whole stock expanded weight on the Turkana to assault

different networks so as to renew their lost run (International Organization for Migration-IOM, 2011).

Inter-clan conflicts are undefined and henceforth are all around characterized from various perspectives; there is no unanimity among the researchers about what constitute a contention. One school, prevailing in North America, characterizes struggle as far as conflict of enthusiasm between two communities. Kenneth Building for example, states: "Clashes over interests are conditions in which some change constrains no less than one community happier and the other party more regrettable off, each in their own particular guess. A contention is a state in which each community to a claimed struggle over interests acts to diminish the welfare of the other" Johan Galtung, speaks to another school of thought, keeps up that "bad form and auxiliary savagery" stamp contention circumstance (Shanti, 2012).

2.3.1 Cultural Values and Inter-Clan Conflict

The standard in North Eastern Kenya has been ethnic ability over the other set of clans. Marital by youngsters has moreover been attached on this bad habit and by what means one might experience using wild creatures, for example, lions. Practically all previous reports from previous examinations on clashes (Adano, Witsenburg, and Dietz, 2009; and Hussain, 2011) on the other hand have referred to domesticated animals striking as a noteworthy reason for clashes among pastoralists.

Normally, this is done to restock family unit groups finishing misfortunes different channels, for example, dry spell, malady, attacking and so forth regardless, by shot, data through KIIs and FGDs amid this investigation showed that domesticated animals assaulting inside SCMDRR's operational parts was generally insignificant. Existing invasions were evaluated as minor conflicting cases (Hussain, 2011).

2.3.2 Administrative Boundaries and Inter-Clan Conflict

Reports showing differences and struggle amongst those practicing pastoralism over questioned arrive possession and administrative boundaries; or even political and managerial terrestrial limits, particularly in fringe territories (Ojielo, 2010). Included networks have guaranteed for both touching and/or cultivating based on conventional groups or even ethnic rights. Land use rivalry for various purposes i.e. (crops, water, touching, and kindling) because of dry spell impacts additionally presence. The increments in pastoralism and abatement in mass of land accessible to the family units or factions additionally cause conflicts (Huka, 2014). Group impacted legislative issues; declined conventional land residency connections supplanted by ethnic attachments and systems regulatory access to grooming area have proven to be a thorny issue which might be a factor for potential future clashes (Ojielo, 2010). Different methods of debate have been propelled including disarray and cover between ethnic, network, managerial and constituent limits worsening rivalry. This is so because there are communities laying claim over land which they accept will anchor them with not only political and monetary benefits but also social preferred standpoint. What's more, in Ethiopian side specifically, there is part of customary titles to collective meadow not authoritatively perceived. Land conflicts have all the more frequently brought about entomb or cross-fringe faction/between ethnic conflicts or attacks (Agade, 2008).

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 Inter-Clan Political conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The appropriation of open products and assets is unequal in numerous nations. Thus, certain basic political communities encounter disparity by righteousness of their race, ethnicity, sex, religion, family/group connotation, political perspectives, and so on (World Bank 2006). The circulation isn't just uneven however unjust when it denies the prohibited communities of the

chance to get to common, political, and monetary components to enhance their status (World Bank, 2006). Social structures, societies, and qualities, which are disguised by bunches to manage existing social courses of action, give a system in which discriminatory structures hold on and "disparity traps" progress toward becoming propagated (Keizer, 2005, Granovetter, 2005).

Dolfsma *et al.* (2004) battle that business sectors are influenced by sociocultural qualities, for example, straight forwardness, responsibility, and productivity. Markets are much of the time governed by halter kilter data and, accordingly, are formed by social communities and systems where data is conveyed. People are randomly circulated crosswise over prior systems. Everything begins with legislative issues. There are no financial issues without political issues. The individual who can keep up the lion's offer of open certainty turns out to be most great in legislative issues and structures the administration. The financial strategies of a nation will consequently, rely upon him. He shapes the Cabinet and chooses pros as his Government's counselor. These specialists propose different monetary plans and their consequence. What's more, the president/head administrator accepts the calls the shot on them (Pardasani, 2016).

The exploration on determinants of establishments has represented that different sorts of organizations - fundamentally political and financial foundations - collaborate and grow together after some time (Besley and Persson, 2011). In any case, so far exact examinations did not distinguish the commonly fortifying and the consistently changing connection of very much estimated, particular political and monetary establishments.

Notwithstanding, there are essential data showing that there is connection between the political framework and monetary development. A few examinations demonstrate that

working organizations change into better monetary results since individuals (or financial operators) look for trust and social control when settling on financial choices and have a tendency to depend on systems more than on autonomous standards or data. Acemoglu (2003) recommends a recorded point of view to help his "foundations suggestion" that connections monetary execution with the association of society. Acemoglu (2003) reasons that defectively guaranteed property rights skew monetary impetuses for tip top communities. Zealous entrepreneurs might avoid ventures if they feel that their rights are not ensured. On the opposite side elites may likewise square gainful ventures if proceeds will continues to go to individuals external to their circle. Keizer (2005) calls attention to the effect that property rights are not likewise ensured for all communities, since monetary models regularly accept that. He further reasons that establishing evenhanded property rights is another undertaking frequently related with reasonableness of procedures and improvement results in a state.

Abdow (2010) completed study on the elements that influence the degree to which network pioneers assume their part in compromise in North Kenya County. The study went for concentrate the elements that impact how much network pioneers assume their parts in compromise; distinguishes the reasons for clashes in their capacity to recognize the early cautioning indication of contention and gadget a coveted compromise component through peace edifice. The research study established that the components adding to pastoralist conflicts are multi-dimensional and have outcomes that impact employments inside besides crosswise over outskirts. Network pioneers have not possessed the capacity to put enough human and budgetary capital in lessening the contention and the hidden under-development in the peaceful districts. Insufficiency of policy on Pastoralist Development Program in Kenya has been comprehended to have tremendously contributed to the wider underdevelopment

found in locale along these lines offering ascend to extreme rivalry for the rare assets accessible and notwithstanding prompting strife among the networks living in the region.

Hassan (2014) attempted an investigation on the Garre and Degodia between family clashes in Mandera North in Kenya. The discoveries demonstrated that the peace endeavors by the legislature of Kenya and nearby/homegrown older folks from both warring groups win up on the two sides and provoked to the embraced and marked update of downplaying as peace understanding that was upheld by local people and the all pioneers in the intervention group. Subsequently, both conflicting equalities understood some peace as network pioneers demanded holding peace exertion. This additionally empowers those uprooted from their homes be settled again and schools to be revived in every single influenced focus. The intervention group likewise exhibited proposals that would heighten security, peace and tranquility in the influenced parts of Mandera.

Huho (2012) attempted an investigation on compromise amongst peaceful communities in West Pokot County, Kenya. The investigation discovered that significant wellspring of contentions was control over and access to characteristic assets especially field and water. The discoveries additionally demonstrated that in less cases arrive (inter -clashes) trailed by domesticated animals assaults and politically incited skirmishes. By the way of peace building exercises, decreased instances of authentic clash between nonviolent tribes and the Pokots (staying in West Pokot County) was resolved yet not with skirmishes related with normal resources.

Hussein (2012) completed an exact research on between group struggle between Garre and Murulle factions in Mandera locale in period in the middle of 2004-2009. The study considered uncovered that, over the decades, groups of Murrule and Garre have migrated into

one another's regions and also other tribe's regions thereby fueling conflicts between families sometimes leading to clashes and dislodging. Clashes were basic amid droughts or dry season. As dry season took toll, peaceful assets and water dwindled and get under way rivalry for these truly necessary assets. More often than not, the result was always clashing. Besides starvation the varying climatic changes for example, and the biological pressure that is being felt all over the world, persistent populace increment amongst the pastoralists have been credited to the lessening field terrains and H₂O catchments focuses.

Mworia and Ndiku (2012) did an investigation on tribal clashes in Kenya emphasizing attention on the Tharaka-Tigania struggle, endeavoring to discover the causes, impacts and mediation. The investigation discoveries uncovered that access to systems and regulation of rare assets was observed as the primary driver of disagreements. Different components triggering disputes included legislative self-intrigue issues, fringe debate, arrive mediation and government approach. The impacts of the contention were; interruption of financial exercises, ecological decrepitude, removal of individuals, physical damage and demise. Mediation systems towards ending the conflicts comprised foundation of Njuri Ncheke outskirts discretion panel and peace enhancing activities by way of open social affairs. In her investigation, Pettersson (2011) completed an exploration on immovability of contention causes, drivers and elements of the war in Somalia.

2.4.2 Inter-Clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

In many African countries land is one of the resources that is highly valued providing political, spiritual, and economic benefits. For economic and development of communities land becomes an important component. African countries are dependent on the land to provide food and resources that can support their own lives. Traditional practices and modern land rights and tenure systems have for a longer time conflicted making land adjudication difficult.

In colonial states for example South Africa land is a scarce and unequally divided among communities. Fertile and productive land in huge acreage is found among few elite families and personalities while others only enjoy portions of unproductive lands (Kagwanja, 2007).

Conflicts related to resources have directly and indirectly affected major persons who include pastoralists, investors and cultivators. There are those who are affected by such conflicts who include business persons and formal employees working in towns (Hagmann & Mulugeta, 2008). In addition several of the conflicts are directly associated with climatic changes and conditions. Evidence have shown that rainfall over the years have fallen to an alarming rate prompting individuals to be concerned with productions (Pkalya, Adan & Masinde, 2003).

Studies have shown that poverty levels have precipitated the likelihood of conflicts emerging among communities (Muzio & Kirkpatrick, 2011). The causal agent is associated with communities' competition to survive in harsh conditions. Idles in Mandera and poverty levels is seen to be the major cause of conflicts among different inter-clan communities. During the 2008 Garre/Murulle clashes it was caused by a number for example, prior to it, local youths were involved in stone throwing activities (Agade, 2010).

Development of local economy while at the same time in pooling of resources in an effective means in the recent years. Interestingly, this has developed majorly as a repercussion of the extensive letdown of centralized government arrangements to provide enough inducements to resource consumers to manage homegrown resources on a maintainable basis The major factor has become an important factor in ensuring that incentives to allocate resource in managing local sustainability (Morrison *et al.*, 2012). Even though flurry of not only theoretical but also empirical research on contributing factor of successful combined action have been there, it has been helpful in developing schemes for resource allocation and

management of the resources. Many of the studies are focused on promoting equity and ensuring community based on common institutions. Many of actions and decisions are provided with the required specifications and modules. Majority of the communities were expected to have a defined local system of managing resources that would lead to substantial benefits.

The use of renewal natural resources has become an important natural factor in coming up with fast development activities and pressures. Communities are faced with the need of developing suitable mechanism by employing new technologies and property resources common property resources (CPRs), and it gives opportunity for a public-private initiative in managing the required resources. Other initiatives by the government include the use on natural resource management (CBNRM) in terms of agricultural produce. Scholars have reported that conflicts and disputes are not easy aspect to solve in most cases. Suitable mechanisms and models are required to form part of the conflict management structures to facilitate the ever rising cases of conflicts in communities (Warner, 2000; Clarke, & Jupiter, 2010).

Etymologically, ethnicity is a subsidiary of the word „ethnic, which is gotten from the Greek word ‘ethnos ordinarily translated as nation (Liddell & Scott, 1999). It was utilized to make some clarity between the Israelites and non-Israelites to be termed as Gentiles (Du Toit, 1978). Ethnicity is illuminated in relation to other terms such as tribalism, class, racialism and nationalism (Mpangala, 2000). However, tribalism has bad inferences as was used by the colonialist to mean backwardness of some people including Africans. The term ‘tribe’ was first used by the Romans to describe non-Romans citizens whom they viewed as having low level of development (Mpangala, 2000). Therefore, the use of ‘tribalism’ has been criticized by some scholars not limited to Christie (1998), Achebe (2000), Mpangala (2000) and Mazrui

(2008)) who are in favor of the use of 'ethnicity' in explaining some groups in a society whose interests contrasts or contradict with other groups to the extent of leading to strains and conflicts in the latent and violent form. On the other hand, ethnicity infers a group of people whose members can be identified by having joint heritage, culture and an ideology that pressures common ancestry or endogamy (Ahmed, 2005). Ibrahim (1997) portrayed an ethnic community as a particular culturally defined group in a nation or region living with other distinct groups.

Mworia and Ndiku (2012) indicated that the setting of administrative boundaries led to various conflicts amongst the local communities over access to natural and political resources. Somalis, who are occupants of the region, were pitted against themselves as well as against other Kenyans with more antagonism and artificial rivalries instilled to secede from Kenya immediately after the independence. An irredentist movement and armed resistance movement in the "Northern Frontier Districts" followed, that prompted to the emergence of the so called "shifita war" of 1963 to 1969 (Turton, 1975).

According to several critical researchers, majority of the conflict resolution or management attempted not to meet sustainable standards in creating peaceful and secure environment for inter-clan harmony and also for intra-clan co-existence in Africa. As Menkhaus (2005) noted that, inter-clan conflict is a many sided violent fight conducted at several echelons in Africa. Bradshaw (2007) has similarly introduced a six sided "conflict" cube to explain the many sides of social conflicts that could be based on relationships, needs, structures, values, data and relations as the different faces of conflict to clarify the complexities (Murungi, 1995; and Nyukuri, 1997).

The argument of Levy is supported by Brown (2001) who states that violent confrontations are caused by economic problems in countries, economic discrimination against some groups and aspects of modernization as an effect of globalization. Differing cultures, norms and beliefs in the community are also main causes of violent conflict with each culture considering itself superior to the other, hence creating conflict among cultures. Fear of integration, especially with regard to the effect of globalization, has contributed to the building of negative stereotypes.

According to Ibrahim and Jenner (1997) the causes of inter-clan conflict in Mandera County is entangled and lacks clarity. However, they attribute the unrealistic colonial clan boundaries and their demarcation as the major source of conflict in the area. They clarify that these boundaries, coupled with marginalization, clan structure and ethnicity and resource scarcity fueled the inter-clan conflict among the Mandera County Somali ethnic community.

2.4.3 Inter – Clan Stereotyping Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development.

Etymologically, ethnicity is a derivative of the word „ethnic, which is derived from the Greek word ‘ethnos normally translated as nation (Liddell & Scott, 1999). It was used to make distinction between the Israelites and non-Israelites to be termed as Gentiles (Du Toit, 1978). Ethnicity is explained in relation to other terms such as such as tribalism, class, racialism and nationalism (Mpangala, 2000). However, tribalism has bad connotations as was used by the colonialist to denote backwardness of some people including Africans. The term „tribe“ was first used by the Romans to describe non-Romans people whom they regarded as having low level of development (Mpangala, 2000). Therefore, the use of „tribalism“ has been criticized by some scholars such as Christie (1998), Achebe (2000), Mpangala (2000), Mazrui (2008), and Muzio (2011) who are in favour of the use of „ethnicity“ in explaining some groups in a society whose interests differ or contradict with other groups to the extent of leading to

tensions and conflicts in the latent and violent form. On the other hand, ethnicity implies a group of people whose members can be identified by having common heritage, culture and ideology that stresses common ancestry or endogamy (Ahmed, 2005). Ibrahim (1997) described an ethnic group as a particular culturally defined group in a nation or region living with other distinct groups.

The setting of administrative boundaries led to a number of conflicts amongst the local communities over access to natural and political resources. Somalis, who occupy the region, were pitted against themselves as well as against other Kenyans with more hostility and artificial rivalries instilled to secede from Kenya immediately after the independence. An irredentist movement and armed resistance in the “Northern Frontier Districts” followed, that led to the so called “shifita war” of 1963 to 1969 (Turton, 1975).

According to several critical researchers, in Africa, much of the conflict resolution or management attempted seems not to meet sustainable standards in creating a peaceful environment for inter-clan harmony and also intra-clan co-existence. As Menkhaus (2005) explains it, inter-clan conflict is a many sided violent fight waged at several echelons in Africa. Bradshaw (2007) has further introduced a six sided “conflict” cube to explain the many sides of social conflicts that could be based on relationships, needs, structures, values, data and relations as the different faces of conflict to clarify the complexities. The inter-clan conflict encompasses interests of nations (Murungi, 1995; and Nyukuri, 1997).

The argument of Levy is supported by Brown (2001) who states that violent conflicts are caused by economic problems in states, economic discrimination against some groups and aspects of modernization as an effect of globalization. Differing cultures, norms and beliefs in the society are also major causes of violent conflict with each culture considering itself

superior to the other, hence creating conflict among cultures. Fear of assimilation, especially with regard to the influence of globalization, has contributed to the building of negative stereotypes.

According to Ibrahim and Jenner (1997) the sources of inter-clan conflict in Mandera County is entangled and unclear. However, they attribute the unrealistic colonial clan boundaries and their demarcation as main source of clashes in the region. They explain that these boundaries, coupled with marginalization, clan structure and ethnicity and resource scarcity fueled the inter-clan conflict among the Mandera County Somali ethnic community.

2.4.4 Inter-Clan Nepotism Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

Nepotism is a kind of irreconcilable conflicting interest. This conduct implies distributing unscrupulous earning in an unethical way to relatives or people connected to the ruling elites. (Gyimah-Boadi, 2000). Nepotism term is used when a person is employed or promoted in a company just because of his family connections by ignoring his characteristics and without even considering merit factors such as education level, capabilities and accomplishments of the candidate. Nepotism is a concept which was defined as nepotism in Italian through the history. Nepotism was first used to describe the popes who accorded privilege to their own relatives (Altindag, 2014).

Corruption is viewed from a cultural perspective in terms of the rate of nepotism, patronage, bribery and embezzlement in regards to the culture of the country. In Afghanistan, incidences of corruptions practiced in the country need to be compared with the country's culture after a thorough scrutiny (Coleman, 2011).

Thomas Kuhn expresses that family is a unit who has practical profits and who is bound by a cultural logic. However, Hans Medick and David Sabean reason that emotional and material

factors cannot be separated in practical experiences of family lives and these two elements take form together. In this sense, comparing family-managed businesses to capitalist enterprises, we can observe that there is a clear line between capital and workforce at capital enterprises. However, at family-run businesses this line takes shape in accordance with the profits. Another cause reason of nepotism is lack of confidence in people out of the family. The fear that strangers might spread family problems and company secrets to outsiders causes this lack of confidence (Özler, 2009). Nepotism application may provide advantage in the markets where there is high rivalry and it can be stated that large families have more success in these competitive markets, which cause that nepotism application is seen as an advantage in this kind of enterprises (Jaskiewicz *et al*,2003). The other side of inter –clan nepotism revolves around the mutual agreement between the citizen and the employee whenever an individual requires government services (AL-shawawreh, 2016).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is just a group of related ideas that provide guidance to a research project or business endeavor.

2.5.1 Dependency Theory

Dependency theory was created in the late 1950s under the direction of the then Director of United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Raul Prebisch. Dependency is characterized as "clarification of the financial improvement of a country as far as the outer impacts political, monetary, and social on national advancement strategies" (Sunkel, 1969: and Ferraro, 2008). Here, the term reliance infers a critical measurement of Third World nations' political economy: meaning not only economy but also governmental issues in such nations are intensely impact through their reliance associations with wealthy Western nations.

The idea of dependency centers on halter kilter connections and links amongst countries, little communities and echelons inside the Third World the ones in Western World. In conclusion, despite the fact that dependency is mostly observed between countries, it incorporates more extensive links amongst echelons and communities inside and amongst countries that possess basic interests. A vast degree, the dependency models rest upon the assumption that both monetary and political powers are vigorously packed and brought together in the industrialized nations-a presumption imparted to Marxist hypotheses of dominion. On the other hand, this presumption is substantial. At that point any qualification amongst financial and political power is deceptive, meaning the governments will make whatever strides that are important to ensure private monetary interests, for instance, those held by multinational partnerships (Ferraro, 2008).

2.5.2 Conflict Theory

Conflict management states that clashes and conflicts arise when resources, status and power are unevenly circulated amongst bunches in the public eye. These ions may turn out to be the motor for social change. This foundation opines that influence can be comprehended as the control of material resources and collected wealth. Then again , control of legislative issues and the organizations that make up society, and one's economic wellbeing in respect to others (decided not simply by class but rather by race, sex, sexuality, culture, and religion, in addition to other things) (Crossman, 2017).

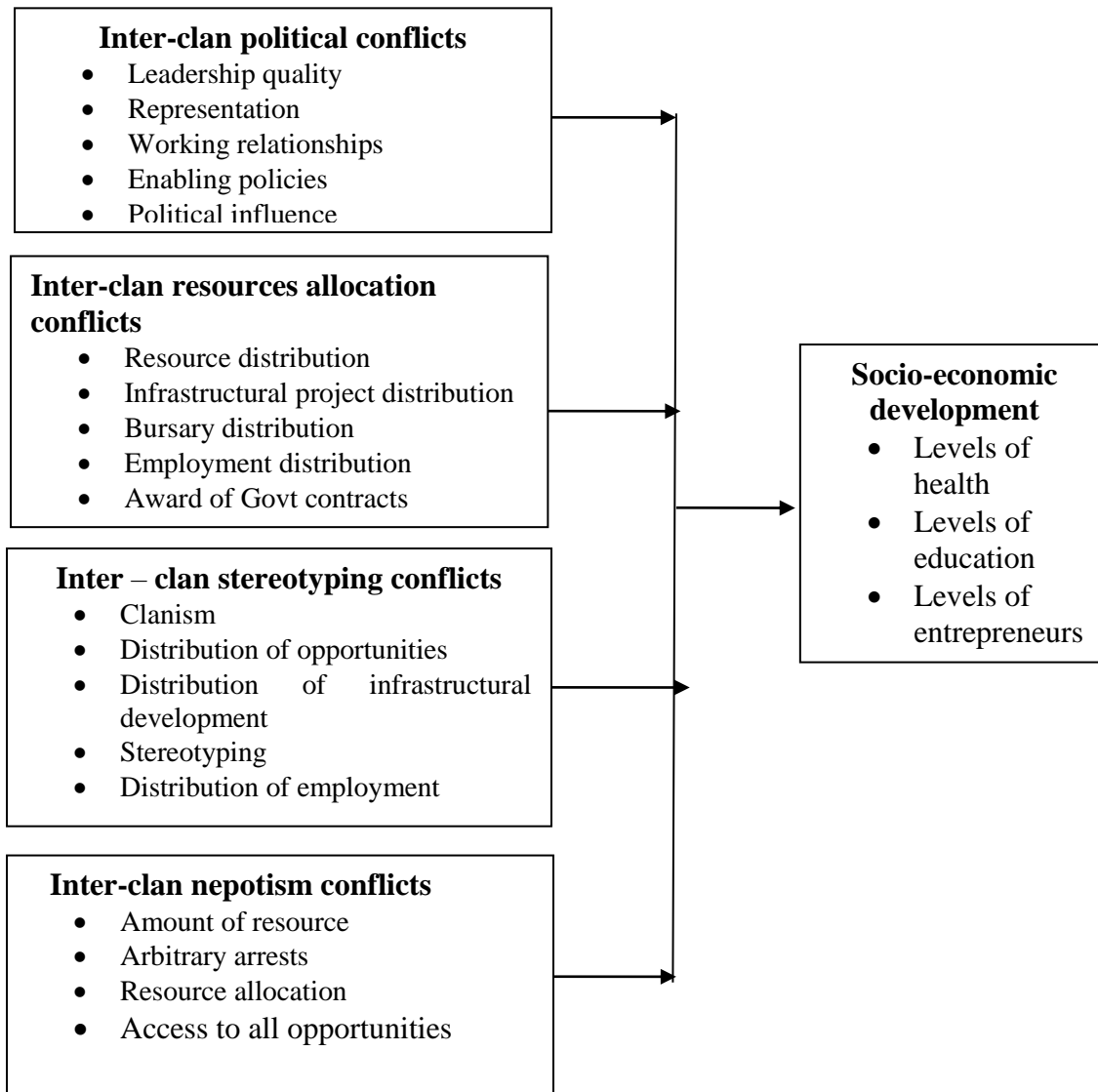
Conflict theory was crafted by Karl Marx, who focused mainly on the causes and repercussions of class struggle between the bourgeois (elite, business proprietors and the business people) and the low class (common laborers and poor people). Concentrating on monetary, social and political impacts of the rise of free market in Europe, Marx

guessed/conjectured that this framework, prefaced on the presence of a great marginal class (the bourgeoisie) and mistreated larger part class (low class).

Marx enunciated that as financial circumstances decayed for the low class, they would then build up a class cognizance that revealed their abuse on account of the wealthy entrepreneur class of bourgeoisie. Afterward they would revolt by requesting changes to smooth the ions. As indicated by Marx that if they progress, at that point the cycle of ion would repeat. Alternately, if the progressions ended up making another framework, similar to socialism, at that point peace and security would be acknowledged (Crossman, 2017). German humanist Max Weber alleged that the power of the ion contrasts depend upon the passionate engagement of communities, the degree of unity inside the dissimilar communities, and clearness and inhibited nature of the objects. Simmel also showed that communities work to make inner solidarity, bring together power, and reduce conflict amongst themselves. Resolving skirmishes can reduce strain and hatred and can also prepare for future understandings (Lumen learning, 2016).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Mile sand Huberman (1994) clearly defined conceptual framework as a visual or transcribed item that elucidates, either graphically or in description form the key stuffs to be studied. Conceptual framework forms part of the main area to be studied and explains any possible relationship among the variables (Smyth, 2004).



(Source: Author, 2018)

2.7 Research Gaps

Based on empirical review, the researcher identified gaps as shown in table 2.1 thus prompting the need for the research study:

Table 2.1 Research Gaps

Objective	Title of Author	Research gap
To assess the influence of inter-clan political conflicts on the socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county	Pardasani, M. (2016). <i>How do inter-clan politics influence economics?. quora</i> . Retrieved 13 April 2018, from https://www.quora.com/How-does-politics-affect-economics	The author explains that inter-clan politics is the root of the economic strength of a country as the leaders determine what should be done at what time and when but does not reiterate how inter-clan politics influence social – economic development.
To examine the influence of inter-clan resource allocation conflict on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county	Ojielo, O. (2010). Dynamics and Trends of Conflict in Greater Mandera. The Amani Papers United Nations Development Programme, 1(2).	The author looked at the various inter-clan resources that Mandera had and how they led to the conflicts in the area since days in memorial but did not look at the influence of these inter-clan resources on the socio-economic development.
To establish the influence of inter-clan stereotyping conflicts on socio-economic development of in Mandera North sub county	Mworia, L., & Ndiku, J. (2012). Inter-ethnic conflict in Kenya: a case of Tharaka-Tigania conflict, causes, effects and Intervention Strategies. <i>Journal of Research in Peace, Gender and Development</i> , 2(7), 162-170.	The authors looked at the causes, influences, and strategies that were used to overcome the inter-ethnic conflicts but did not look at the influence of inter-clan stereotyping on socio-economic development.

To determine the influence of inter-clan nepotism conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North sub county.

AL-shawawreh, T. B. (2016). Economic Influence on Using inter-clan in Employment Process in the Public Sector Institutions. Research in Applied Economics, 8(1), 58-67.

The author looked at the economic influence of inter-clan in relation to employment process in public sector but did not cover inter clan nepotism on socio-economic development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The subdivision outlines the research methodology that was outlined for the study. Research methodology encompasses design of research, target populations to the study, sample and sampling procedure to be employed. In addition it provides the procedure that was followed in collecting data in support with the data collection instruments. The section further indicates how the data was analysed to obtain findings.

3.2 Research Design

This research study employed descriptive survey research design to establish influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera north sub County – Kenya. the design described the status of inter clan conflicts and their influence on socio-economic development of Mandera North Sub County, Kenya. The researcher chose the research design because it enhances the understanding and evaluation of complex issues. Moreover, a descriptive design makes it possible for the researcher to undertake a robust and in-depth research with a view of realizing a holistic and explanation and examination of phenomenon (Orodho, 2005).

3.3 Target Population

The research study had a target population of 262 individuals that comprised of sheikhs who are SUPKEM members, chiefs and business people within the area of study. This population was drawn from Mandera North Sub County.

Table 3.1 Target Population

Target group	Target population
Sheikhs (SUPKEM)	40
Chiefs/Assistant chief	102
Ward administrator	5
Business people	115
Total	262

(Source: Ministry of Interior and Security, 2018)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The part covered determination of sample size for the study and sampling procedure adopted in collecting data.

3.4.1. Sample Size

Sampling may be defined as the methodology of choosing unit of cases in order to draw conclusions for the study (Orodho, 2005). The researcher used stratified random sampling as the most useful method to distinct samples size and sampling procedure. The researcher had 156 sample size. This was derived by the use of Krejcie and Morgan table (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) (attached in Appendix V) to determine the sample size.

Table 3.2 Sample size

Target group	Target population	Calculations	Sample size
Sheikhs	40	$40/262*156$	24
Chiefs/Assistant chief	102	$102/262*156$	61
Ward administrator	5	$5/262*156$	3
Business people	115	$115/262*156$	68
Total	262		156

(Source: Ministry of Interior and Security, 2018)

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

A stratified random sampling approach was applied to classify the target population within Mandera north sub - county. Kothari (2005) defined stratification is the methodology of making divisions among the target population to obtain the required sample size. Strata were then subjected to a simple random sampling where each member of the population was give specific identification which enabled them to be selected from different strata.

3.5 Research Instruments

Researcher collected data using of research questionnaires. Kothari (2008) terms questionnaire as something that represents number of question documented in a defined way or structure. The research constructed a questionnaire which was administered to sheikhs/ SUPKEM, chiefs, ward administrator and business people. The researcher used questionnaires because there are of low cost (Kothari, 2008). Questionnaires are ordinarily used to obtain

data concerning population where each item is developed to cover precise research objectives and questions or even hypothesis of the research study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003)

3.5.1 Questionnaire

This particular research instrument refers to the tools which were employed in collecting data and how they were developed. The questionnaires therefore consist of respondents' background information and questions based on the study objectives. It was divided into five sections named; A to E demarcated as follows; Section A: personal information; Section B: inter-clan political conflict and socio – economic development; Section C: inter - clan resources allocation conflicts and socio – economic development; Section D: inter – clan stereotyping conflict and socio – economic development; Section E: inter - clan nepotism conflict and socio – economic development.

This type of instrument has been chosen because it enables the researcher to obtain a lot of information from many respondents in a short period of time. The instruments ensured respondents' anonymity as they were not be asked to identify themselves (Neuman, 2012). The researcher also sought assistance in development of the instrument from university supervisor.

3.5.2 Interview Schedule

The researcher employed the use of interview schedule in collecting data from the key informants (elected leaders, academics and Muslim scholars). It is a set of prepared queries constructed to be asked precisely as phrased on the respondents (Orodho 2005). The nature of data to be collected guided the choice of this instrument. Available time for the study, study objectives and the simplicity of the instrument also led to the choice of the instrument.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

The questionnaires were also used in pre-testing through a pilot study to test reliability before carrying out an actual data collection. This qualified the researcher to revise the questionnaire before real data collection. The pilot study was done to determine reliability. It was done in Mandera north Sub County. A reliable criterion is stable or reproductive. Reliability may be defined as measurement of how consistent a result from a test retest is (Radu, 2015). The study was therefore subjected to test retest method. This is the process whereby the study involved a situation where the researcher administers questionnaires to one/same respondents at different times. The outcome of the two tests was then computed and variation detected was corrected thereby leading to making adjustments on the questionnaire. This was to certify that the questionnaires measure what they are intended to measure.

Pilot study was done to establish instrument reliability while validity index was used to determine the validity, it is imperative to note the researcher used Crown Bach's alpha coefficients that range from 0 to 1 whereby coefficient of value over 0.7 indicate internal consistency of the research instrument. The researcher obtained 0.8 thereby proving that the research instruments were reliable. The pilot study was also helped in testing the internal consistency of data collection instrument from the population which was not under the study.

3.5.4 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity is just the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which were based on the research results. It is the extent to which results obtained from the analysis actually represent the phenomenon under study (Mugenda and Mugenda (1999). Validity of research instruments according to Flick (2015) represents the level in which data is designed to measure. In order to determine the validity of the instruments, the researcher discussed the

instruments with the supervisor. In this study, opinion of content experts which in this case comprised of Sheikhs/SUPKEM, business people, ward administrators, chiefs and assistant chiefs formed a substantial structure to facilitate validity of the instrument.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Authorization from various institutions including University of Nairobi and National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) was sought before data was gathered from the respondents. Data collection took a period of 45 working days. The researcher did a pre-visit in order to formulate framework for collection of data. The researcher used a hybrid of approaches in data collection process including one-on-one interviewer administered interviews, phone call interviews and self-administered data collection procedures.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

After successfully collecting data, data was then organized for processing. This involved; response coding, organizing the data and manipulating the data using several statistical computations. The study employed the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS) in analyzing data. The study employed descriptive statistics and inferential statistics to analyze collected data. There was uniform analysis procedure in all study objectives. The researcher used both inferential statistic specifically t-test and descriptive statistics (Mean, percentages, standard deviation and frequencies). The use of descriptive statistics facilitated descriptions and summarization of data for a quicker inference. Inferential statistics on the other hand included hypotheses testing using t-test. The t-test was used for testing hypothesis.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.3 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variable	Measuring indicators	Data instruments	collection	Scale	Method of data analysis
To assess the influence of inter – clan political conflicts on the socio – economic development in Mandera North sub county, Kenya	Inter-clan political conflicts	- Leadership quality	Questionnaire		Ratio	Inferential
		- Representation				Descriptive
		- Enabling policies				
To examine the influence of inter-clan resource allocation conflicts on socio – economic	Inter-clan resource allocation conflicts	- Resource distribution	Questionnaire		Ratio	Inferential
		- Infrastructural project distribution				Descriptive
		- Distribution of				

development in Mandera North sub county,		employment			
		– Bursary distribution			
To establish influence of inter – clan stereotyping conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North sub county,	Inter-clan stereotyping conflicts	– Clanism	Questionnaire	Ratio	Inferential
		– Infrastructural developments			Descriptive
		– Distribution of employment			
		- Stereotyping			
To assess the influence of inter- clan nepotism conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North sub – county.	Inter-clan nepotism conflicts	– Amount of resource	Questionnaire	Ratio	Inferential
		– Arbitrary arrest			Descriptive
		– Resource allocation			
		– Access to all opportunities			

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher observed various ethical considerations during data collection to make sure that no right of the respondents was violated. The researcher obtained consent from the respondents before enrolling him or her in the data collecting process. Research study was purely voluntary where the respondents were permitted to consent or participate anytime of data collection process should they feel so. Permission was also sought from the local authority before researcher reached out to the specific respondents. Confidentiality was also ensured during and after data collection and that data collected was limited to external users before analysis. Finally, researcher did not require respondents to disclose their names in order to ensure that anonymity was practiced in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION , DISCUSSION AND PRESENTATION.

4.1 Introduction

This section encompasses a study on influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub County, Kenya. Two different types of analysis namely; descriptive statistics and t-test was used in analysing the data. The section involves background information while the rest of analysis is guided by the study four specific objectives which included; ; to assess the influence of inter – clan political conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera north sub county; to examine the influence of inter – clan resource allocation conflicts on socio–economic development in Mandera north sub county; to establish influence of inter–clan stereotyping conflicts on socio–economic development in Mandera North sub county; and to assess the influence of inter–clan nepotism conflicts on socio– economic development in Mandera north sub county.

4.1.1 Questionnaire response rate

The study had 156 respondents as sample size to whom questionnaire were administered and the outcomes are indicated on Table 4.1 .

Table 4.1 Response rate

Response Rate	
Questionnaire administered	156
Questionnaire returned	150
Response rate (%)	96.2%

Table 4.1 pointed out that only 150 of the respondents participated in answering the questionnaires. This means that the study had 96.2% response rate. This agrees with Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) which states that a questionnaire rate of response of over 70% is suitable to continue with the study.

4.2. Descriptive Statistics of the Background Information

The research opted to look at the information relating to demography of the respondents and results are presented in Table 4.2. This information included: respondent's gender, position within the area of study and the period they have been residents within the area of study.

Table 4.2 Demographic Information

Gender of the respondents

	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (CP)
Male	120	80.0	80.0
Female	30	20.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	

Position of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sheikhs	23	15.3	15.3
Chiefs/Assistant chief	59	39.3	54.7
Ward administrator	3	2.0	56.7
Business owners	65	43.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	

Period of Residence in Mandera County

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<10 years	48	32.0	32.0
Between 11years to 40 Years	62	41.3	73.3
>40 year	40	26.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	

From table 4.2, the study that revealed the number of male respondents to be 80% (120) while women constituted 20% (30). The findings revealed that majority of men are more involved in day to day activities of the region compared to women. Further, the study showed that sheikhs within the area of study were 15.3% (23), chiefs and assistant chiefs were 39.3% (59), and ward representatives were 2.0% (3) while business people were 43.3% (65). The findings showed that all the various parties that were affected with the area of study were well covered with the study. The study further sought to establish the period respondents had stayed within the area of study from which 32.0% (48) had been within the area for less than 10 years while 41.3% (62) had been in the area for a period of between 11 – 40 years and 26.7% (40) had been in the area for more than 40 years. From the findings it was evident that the respondents had good knowledge of the happenings with the area of study.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics of the Four Independent Variables of the study

This section outlines findings and interpretation on four specific objectives of research study.

4.3.1 Inter – Clan Political Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

Here, the study was seeking to establish how inter – clan political conflicts affected the socio – economic development of residents of Mandera North sub – county. Results are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Inter – Clan Political Conflicts on socio – Economic Development

Statement	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Leaders elected look after our wellbeing regardless of your ethnicity.	106	70.7	33	22.0	4	2.7	6	4.0	1	0.7	1.42	0.788
The community is well represented in both the national and county government	36	24.0	43	28.7	16	10.7	41	27.3	14	9.3	2.69	1.35
Conditions that are provided allow us to work better and improve our working environment.	43	28.7	98	65.3	7	4.7	2	1.3	-	-	1.787	0.586
Policies enacted by the government and the county leadership have led to improved socio – economic development.	27	18.0	104	69.3	9	6.0	10	6.7	-	-	2.013	0.714
Political influence is not the major cause of conflicts within the vast Mandera county.	-	-	7	4.7	12	8.0	109	72.7	-22	14.7	2.027	0.644

From table 4.3 it was found that leaders that were elected by the electorate did not did to serve all the people equally as was seen with a mean of 1.42 and Std. of 0.788 which was a cumulative 92.7% (139) of the respondents. The study further established that most of the communities were not well represented in the county and national government which was supported by 52.7% of the respondents which tabulated into a mean of 2.693 and Std. of 1.346. This corresponds with the results of Mazrui (2008) that most tribal and clan conflicts are as a result of poor representation. The study sought to establish if the working condition provided for the leadership of the day enabled them to do their businesses and work harmoniously. The findings showed that 28.7% (43) and 65.3% (98) of the respondents disagreed with thus argument while 1.3% (2) were in favour of the argument and 4.7% (7) had no opinion about the matter. This translated to a mean of 1.787 and Std. of 0.586 which proved that the environment provided for the various levels of government did not give much to enhance the socio–economic progress of inhabitants in the area of study.

Furthermore, it was found that the policies enacted by the various levels of government had led to minimal improvements of the socio – economic development among the people as was supported cumulative response of 87.3% (131) of the total number of respondents which was a mean of 2.013 and Std. 0.714 while 6.7% (10) believed that the policies had led to improved socio – economic development within their area and 6.0% (9) did not give an opinion. The findings actually agree with the findings of Alfarsi (2015) that policies have plaid a bigger role in creating good environment for socio-economic development. The study further looked into whether the political atmosphere within the area of study had contributed to the long conflicts inflicted upon the area. The findings suggested that the political atmosphere within the area was a key challenge and among the main factors that contributed towards prolonged clan conflicts within the area (Mean = 2.027 and Std. = 0.644). This is in line with the findings of Gourevitch (2008) that politics has a great impact on either creating or ending a

conflict. These findings were supported by 87.4% (131) of the respondents while 4.7% (7) disagreed with the argument while 8.0% (12) were undecided. The findings are supported by the findings of the study carried out by Haji (2014) on the inter-clan peace initiative in Mandera County.

Further responses from the interviewing the majority (89%) of key informants about how inter – clan political conflicts affected the socio – economic development was that;

'All of the interviewee mentioned that inter – clan political conflicts are a common feature in the political dispensation of the sub-county that was perpetuated by the political leadership. The inter-clan political conflict came about as a result of unhealthy political competitions amongst dominant clans in the sub-county each of which sought to have a domineering political edge over the rest of the clans. This precipitated into political driven clan conflicts that were highly divisive and counterproductive to the socio-economic development of the sub-county. The majority of the political leaders used their clans to advance their personal interests and never delivered on their campaign promises because they could rarely be held accountable for clan reasons. In addition, their delivery of public service was highly inequitable as they favored the clans that they originated from. The political strife with clan biasness resulted to political exclusion of minority clans in decision making. It also instigated suspicion, inter-clan strife and recurrent inter-clan animosity that hindered growth of businesses and local economy. Hence, inter – clan political conflicts were to blame for dwindling socio-economic development fortunes in Mandera North Sub – County.'

From the findings, it is evident that inter – clan political conflicts were prevalent in Mandera North Sub – County which derailed the progress of the socio-economic development agenda. As a result of the rampant inter – clan political conflicts, there was skewed public service delivery where political leaders favoured their kinsmen in delivery of important public services like food, infrastructure, education, and health excluding those who were not their

clansmen from accessing the same services. This is in line with study carried out by Abdow (2010) that failure by leaders in the community to develop suitable manpower and capital finances gave rise to narrowing the conflict and continued underlying non-achievement of regions in development regions. Political strife was a likely resultant outcome as there was unequal political representation in the County and National decision-making levels, hence the feeling of political exclusion in leadership that catalysed mistrust and conflict among the residents of opposing clans from Mandera North Sub – County. Such confrontation, would negatively impact the business and investment climate that was necessary for socio-economic development in the region. The findings concurs with Mworira and Ndiku (2012) in their study on inter-ethnic conflict in Kenya that exclusion in major decisions lead to mistrust and confrontation between clans.

The findings were in line with various literatures that agreed that political landscaped within a country and region contributed the development of its citizens and people. According to the World Bank report (2005), the study showed that there is inequality netted on certain social groups due to their political affiliation and various factors like: gender, ethnicity, religion, political factors and affiliations of the clanships. The findings supports inclusion of marginalized groups in coming up with programs for equal opportunities in sharing resources. In his study, Pardasani, (2016) alluded that everything within various social setting is propagated by politics as the leader of the day has the final say on the economic policies of the region where they head. Further Acemoglu (2002) and Keizer (2005) mentions policies need to be formulated that encourage togetherness and enhances building of business opportunities across communities. Business people and the elite groups will take part in investment programmes and initiatives if only their rights are fully safeguarded in such regions. In addition county and National governments will need to come up with suitable

policies and measures to manage property rights that will enable economic growth and expansions in regions.

4.3.2 Inter – Clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study wanted to establish how inter – clan resource allocation conflicts within Mandera North sub – county has influence on socio – economic development of the area.

Table 4.4 Inter – Clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

Statement	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Resources are equally distributed within the county.	29	19.3	111	74.0	4	2.7	6	4.0	-	-	1.913	0.612
The level of infrastructural projects is similar in the entire county.	27	18.0	104	69.3	9	6.0	10	6.7	-	-	2.013	0.714
Bursaries are equally disbursed to all the students regardless of their clans	16	10.7	111	74	13	8.7	10	6.7	-	-	2.387	1.035
Employment opportunities are provided for all within the county.	6	4.0	106	70.7	19	12.7	19	12.7	-	-	2.113	0.671
Government contracts are awarded to individuals based on merit and not clan lines.	7	4.7	124	82.7	4	2.7	15	10.0	-	-	2.180	0.666

Table 4.4 elucidates that the bulk of respondents were of the view that improper distribution of resources within the area of study (Mean = 1.913 and Std. = 0.612) was experienced as those within certain areas benefited more than others as supported by 93.3% (140) of the respondents while 4.0% (6) of the respondents believed that resource allocation was done fairly without any prejudice. The study further looked at levels of infrastructure projects within the area of study of which found out that the levels of infrastructure was not similar in most of the areas (Mean = 2.013 and Std. 0.714) as supported by 87.3% (131) of the respondents, this was in contrary to 6.7% (10) who disagreed with the argument while 6.0% (9) were undecided.

The study further looked at the distribution of bursaries that benefited more from them. The findings showed that the bursaries were not been awarded equally (Mean = 2.387 and Std. = 1.035) as supported by 84.7% (127) of the respondents, this was against 6.7% (10) who believed that the bursaries were awarded equally and fairly to all the beneficiaries. Further, the study sought to establish how human resource was done within the various positions within the sub – county. The findings revealed that the award of employment opportunities with the county was not done fairly as the current leadership determined who would be hired (Mean = 2.113 and Std. = 0.671) as supported by 74.7% (112) while 12.7% (19) believed that employment opportunities were provided for all equally while another 12.7% (19) were undecided. The study also wanted to establish if awarding of contracts for provision of various services and works were done fairly in that the rightful people were given without using ethnical lines and the results revealed that this was not the case (Mean = 2.180 and Std. 0.666) as the number of contracts were not awarded based on the formulae suggested by the government as supported by 87.4% (131) of the respondents while 10.0% (15) agreed that the awarding of contracts was not ethnically based and 2.7% (4) were undecided.

Further responses from the interviewing the majority (84%) of key informants about how inter – clan political conflicts affected the socio – economic development was that;

‘There was general agreement from majority of the interviewees that inter – clan resource allocation conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County was rife and it informed the management of the financial resources that the sub-county received and generated. Given that the decision makers at the sub-county were derived from dominant clans in the area, their decisions along sharing of available resources was biased along clans that they came from. The poor and clan-driven management of resources was further complicated by scarcity of resources that could be optimized to promote the socio-economic development as the sub-county was an ASAL location. The clans that were excluded from resource allocation were angered by siphoning of public resources which promoted disunity and inter-clan hostilities which downgraded the business environment and insecurity. Such eventualities lead to loss of socio-economic opportunities among the residents of Mandera North Sub – County. There was unfair and unequal sharing of available resource and unhealthy competition over resources and impunity among the area residents.

From the findings, it was interpreted that inter – clan resource allocation conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County compromised socio-economic development in the sub-county. This corresponds with the outcomes of the study done by Adano (2009) that scarcity of natural resource and their distribution affects peaceful coexistence among the clans in northern Kenya. The unfair and unequal sharing of resource allocation meant that the public was denied development as resources were shared among few individuals. The culture of favour

based resource allocation perpetuated unnecessary competition over resources that led to corruption, and unending conflicts over the resources. The majority of the residents of Mandera North Sub – County remained poor as the already limited resources were shared among leaders who used the resources for their own needs and not for economic development. As a result of the rampant poor resource allocation, there was poor access to social amenities where political leaders diverted public resources for personal use. Such incidences of siphoning of public resources also resulted to conflict over resources that lead to loss of business to the residents. Diba (2015) further supports the findings that in Marsabit, most inter clan conflicts are as a result of poor resource allocation and uneven distribution.

Studies have proved that resource-based clashes have drawn the attention of both the parties including pastoralists, cultivators or developers. It has also had adverse effect on indirect users such as businessmen especially those involved in livestock marketing; for example, specialists, for example, those engaged with domesticated animals advertising; offer of reaped grub; collecting and promoting of regular salt-licks; lawmakers, warlords, boss and other neighborhood executives (Hagmann, 2003). The asset-based clashes have likewise been connected to expanded recurrence and seriousness of dry seasons. The signs depend on an examination of precipitation sums and examples that are believed to have essentially diminished in sums, spatial and regular scope inside and over the years (Shah, 2009). Improvement of local economy while overseeing regular pool assets has turned into a vital piece of economic advancement approach in creating nations in the previous couple of years.

This intrigue has developed to a great extent as a result of the across the board disappointment of unified government plans to give adequate motivations to asset clients to oversee neighborhood assets on a reasonable premise. (Molians, 1998; Abdile 1995 and Akerland 2005). Although it is factual that findings show a hypothetical and experimental research on

factors leading to fruitful aggregate activity, none has provided a careful consideration to manage ramifications, value property for network-based house organizations. A large portion of these examinations center around networks rather than family units. Choice and activities of individual family units have been given less consideration. It was accepted that networks would on the whole oversee neighborhood level common assets on account of the substantive advantages to be gotten from these.

4.3.3 Inter - Clan Stereotyping Conflict on Socio – Economic Development

The study objective was seeking to determine influence of inter – clan stereotyping conflict on the socio – economic development of Mandera North sub – county and the results are shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Inter - Clan Stereotyping Conflict on Socio – Economic Development

Statement	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Employment opportunities are provided for to all individuals within the county without classification of ones' clan.	8	5.3	122	81.3	8	5.3	12	8.0	-	-	2.160	0.635
All the areas are provided with infrastructural development to assist its people to improve their socio – economic standards.	13	8.7	114	76.0	17	11.3	5	3.3	1	0.7	2.113	0.619
Opportunities are provided equally to all the persons who express interests in them.	18	12.0	113	75.3	12	8.0	7	4.7	-	-	2.053	0.622
Majority of the people do not operate based on clan lines and stereotyping	16	10.7	120	80.0	8	5.3	6	4.0	-	-	2.027	0.567

The study sought to establish if employment opportunities were offered without looking at ones clan and the findings showed that a cumulative frequency of 86.6% (130) disagreed with this notion (Mean = 2.160 and Std. = 0.635) while 8.0% (12) agreed with this notion while 5.3% (8) were undecided. The findings further showed that not all areas were provided with infrastructural support and development to expand socio – economic standards of the populaces (Mean = 2.113 and Std. = 0.619) as opined by 84.7% (127) of the respondents while 4.0% (6) agreed that infrastructural development was done equally in all the areas while 11.3% (17) were undecided.

The findings also sought to establish if opportunities were meant for specific groups or all the persons from various communities who expressed interests were considered and the results revealed that in most cases the tribal lines were the key determinant of employment within the various sectors within the government (Mean = 2.053 and Std.=0.622) as opined by 87.3% (131) of the respondents while 4.7% (7) agreed with the equal opportunity provision while 8.0% (12) were undecided. The study further looked at the daily operations of the residents in the place of study and in what way delivery of various services ranging from the private to government sector which influence economic wellbeing of Mandera people. It found out that ethnicity determined the period one would provide the service that was required and supported by 90.7% (136) of the respondents (Mean = 2.027 and Std. = 0.567) while 4.0% (6) disagreed with these argument while 5.3% (8) were undecided. These results are in tandem with study done by Gyimah (2000) in his study on conflict of interest, nepotism and cronyism that stereotyping has made it difficult even for some people to access services in some offices.

According to majority (75%) of key informants' interviews' on the influence of inter – clan stereotyping conflict on the socio – economic development, they indicated that;

'Majority of key informants interviewed were of the opinion that inter – clan stereotyping conflicts has a significant impact on socio-economic development through creating a culture of disharmony and disintegration within the leadership ranks and society levels. They opine that the culture of stereotyping was to blame for hatred among members of different clans which the leaders capitalized on to manipulate their constituents against other clans. The increasing disintegration and lack of cohesion among different clans diminished conducive business, investment and development atmosphere in the region. This reduced the rate of socio-economic development. Clan stereotyping at the leadership level led to wrangles in decision making forums and ensure lack of consensus among leaders from different clans on development milestones to be achieved in the area.'

The study therefore deduced that inter – clan stereotyping conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County were to blame for the poor socio-economic development in the sub-county. The ever-present stereotyping in the community blend clanism and hate directed to members of the other non-clan members of the community. This served as an impetus for unending fighting for flimsy reasons and lack of cohesion and inter-clan integration that was key in fostering requisite environment for business and socio-economic development. There was also clan stereotyping at the leadership level where leaders labelled their non-clan as enemies which led to wrangles in decision making forums. Hassan (2012) carried out research on assessment of inter clan conflicts in Mandera between the Gare and Murulle and found out that leadership in the area has contributed so much in fuelling stereotyping thereby leading to an endless confrontations and fights. Such confrontational engagement driven by clan stereotyping both at leadership and community level was harmful to socio – economic development opportunities as such initiatives lacked ownership and sustainability.

Various scholars carried out studies including Mworira and Ndiku (2012) conducting a study based on inter-ethnic conflict establishing effects, causes and interventions with Kenya. Discoveries disclosed methodologies ideal to be utilized. Controlling of the deficient resources, irresponsible interests in legislative issues, external issues, settlement of contentions and additionally national strategies are significant impetuses for clashes in the area. Corruption of nature, financial exercises interruption, demise, harm of property and uprooting of individuals were a portion of the effects of contentions in the territory. A portion of the contention intercession components utilized incorporated the utilization of Njuri Ncheke fringe arrangement advisory group and additionally peace keeping instruments openly in order to stop the contentions and intervene with the warring networks. None of the observational investigations or research has secured between faction clashes in Northern Kenya. However, conflicts attribute the unrealistic colonial clan boundaries and their demarcation as the leading source of conflict in the region (Mazrui, 2008). They explain that these boundaries, coupled with marginalization, clan structure and ethnicity and resource scarcity fueled the inter-clan conflict among the Wajir County Somali ethnic community.

4.3.4 Inter – clan Nepotism Conflict on socio – Economic Development

The study was tasked at looking at how inter – clan nepotism conflict was influencing the socio – economic development of inhabitants of Mandera North sub – county and the results are shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Inter – clan nepotism conflict on socio – economic development

Statement	SD		D		UD		A		SA		Mean	Std. Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Most of our area is allocated sufficient resources by both the central and county governments	42	28.0	96	64.0	5	3.3	7	4.7	-	-	1.847	0.693
Cases of people being arrested are minimal	21	14.0	106	70.7	9	6.0	14	9.3	-	-	2.107	0.752
Development within our area is well done without discrimination	13	8.7	103	68.7	19	12.7	15	10.0	--	-	2.240	0.748
All opportunities are awarded fairly and equally to all those who show interests.	26	17.3	101	67.3	10	6.7	13	8.7	-	-	2.07	0.766
Everyone within is allowed access to the various development agendas propagated by the various agencies within Mandera North sub County.	27	18.0	105	70.0	6	4.0	11	7.3	1	0.7	2.007	0.721

From table 4.6 it was evident that allocation of resources was not done well especially in areas where the leadership of the day did not come from as supported by 92% (138) of the total number of respondents (Mean = 1.847 and Std. = 0.693) while 4.7% (7) agreed that allocation of resources was done fairly while 3.3% (5) were undecided.

The findings also revealed a lot of discrepancies in the allocation methods used as the people in charge did not lay a clear emphasis on the key areas that needed the resources more than those that did not require them. The findings concur with the findings of Abdow (2012) that leaders stereotype some clans and hence leading to nepotism in opportunities and resource allocation. Further, the study sought to establish whether people were arrested without proper reasons and the findings showed that these cases were rampant amongst the residents (Mean = 2.107 and Std. = 0.752) as portrait by 84.7% (127) of the respondents while 9.3% (14) agreed that minimal cases had been heard of irrelevant arrests while 6.0% (9) were undecided.

The study further looked at how development was carried within the area of study and the findings suggested that development was done based on various factors including the area leadership and the people who stayed in that region as revealed by 77.4% (116) of the respondents while 10.0% (15) agreed that development was not done discriminatively. The findings correspond with the findings of the study by Mpangala (2000) on leadership and nationalism and forty years of ethnic conflicts in Africa. He found out that nepotism on resource allocation. The study looked at how awarding of opportunities was done fairly with allowing equal probability of getting employed within the various government agencies and the findings showed that 84.6% (127) of the respondents actually opinioned that the awarding of opportunities depended on one's relationship with the various people within the high table of management and leadership within the sub – county opposed to 8.7% (13) who agreed to these argument while 6.7% (13) were undecided. From the findings it was evident that one's

ability to benefit from the services and opportunities available within the -sub – county, one had to be connected (Mean = 2.07 and Std. = 0.766). This methodology in the long run has been found to lock out potential human resource and various ideas that would be used to improve socio – economic livelihood of inhabitants of these areas thus rise of inter – clan conflicts. The findings corresponds with the findings of Gyimah (2000) that opportunities and services being rendered were dependent upon the clan one comes from. The study further looked at the involvement of the various stakeholders in the agendas and ideas brought forward by the various agencies within the sub – county and the findings revealed that the participation of the people was not done cohesively as supported by the 88.0% (132) of the respondents while 8.0% (12) of the respondents agreed that their was involvement in the development agenda while 4.0% (6) did not provide their opinion. Hassan A.H. (2012) found out in his study that in Mandera district, participation and decision making was based on who you are and where you come from.

According to majority (85%) of key informants' interviews' on the influence of inter – clan nepotism conflict on the socio – economic development, they indicated that;

'Majority of the key interviewees agreed that inter – clan nepotism related conflicts were to blame for stagnation of socio – economic development progress in Mandera North Sub – County Kenya. The delivery of public service was comprised by leaders managing the sub-county through family members and kinsmen. By awarding jobs, tenders, contracts and other opportunities to family members and kinsmen was the highest trademark of nepotism which was tied to clans that the leaders originated from. The rest of the clans were excluded from socio-economic development opportunities like jobs and award of contracts. Such nepotistic hiring denied the rest of the community the much needed and limited socio – economic opportunities. It further led to delivery of poor public service as the employed personnel could not be pushed to deliver as they were related to the county leaders. This

nepotism also meant that socio-economic development agenda was compromised as contracts were not competently executed as hiring of contractors was nepotistic and not based on competence.'

The findings implied that inter – clan conflicts driven by nepotism played a great role in perpetuating lack of socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County Kenya. The leaders in the Sub – County were noted to favour family members in delivery of their socio-development agenda, depriving the rest of the community the much needed and limited socio – economic opportunity. This was both in awarding of employment opportunities as well as in awarding of contracts for infrastructural development. Use of family links in awarding contracts and job opportunity denied the rest of the residents in Mandera North Sub – County equal opportunity to earn as well ensure that the contracts and jobs were poorly done as competency was overlooked during hiring hence the double loss to the socio – economic development agenda in Mandera North Sub – County. It further blend anger as a result of residents feeling excluded in sharing of resources in the sub-county, that was likely to incentivize confrontation that led to decline in business and investment environment that also led to diminishing socio – economic development momentum.

In his research study Coleman, 2011 concurred with findings by expressing that notwithstanding the critical significance of a cultural viewpoint of graft includes assessing conduct for example inducement, nepotism, patronage, and embezzlement focusing on country's norms. The vast majority of the practices needed to be evaluated and comparisons made with factors related to graft and corruptions.

Further studies done by Alfarsi, (2015) discovered that nepotism had been a substantial reason that subdues development in the country. The other argues that some of the business organizations are controlled by elite families and the state in general. The result is that majority of the businesses is monopolized and controlled a few elite persons. Kuwait becomes

an example of countries faced with the problem of nepotism where opportunities and business avenues are controlled by certain elite families. Other business persons are faced with the problem of intimidations and unsecure business environment to conduct their own business activities.

4.4 T-test Analysis

To test on the study hypotheses, the study used paired t-test to confirm the significance of inter-clan political conflicts, inter-clan resource allocation conflicts, inter-clan stereotyping conflicts and inter-clan nepotism conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub County. The test and interpretations were done at 5% significance level and 95% confidence level and Table 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 demonstrates the findings. The t-test of significance provides factual knowledge on the extent to which independent variables are statistically significant.

4.4.1 T-test on Inter-Clan Political Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study used t-test to confirm the significance of inter-clan political conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan political conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

The test and interpretations were done at 5% significance level and 95% confidence level and Table 4.7 demonstrates findings.

Table 4.7 T-test on inter-clan political conflict on socio – economic development

t-test on inter-clan political conflicts and socio – economic development						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
inter-clan political conflicts	51.539	149	.012	3.56000	3.7779	3.7779
socio – economic development	60.287	149	.000	4.12000	3.7344	4.1259

The t-test revealed that an inter-clan political conflict is significant in explaining socio-economic development ($t (df 149) = 0.012$ $p < 0.05$). Due to this finding the researcher rejected the null hypothesis which state that there isn't significant relationship between inter – clan political conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

4.4.2 T-test on Inter-clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study also used t-test to confirm the significance of inter-clan resource allocation conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan resource allocation conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

The test and interpretations were done at 5% significance level and 95% confidence level and Table 4.8 demonstrates the findings.

Table 4.8 T-test on inter-clan resource allocation conflicts on socio – Economic Development

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
inter-clan resource allocation conflicts	55.533	149	.026	4.01333	3.8693	4.1573
socio – economic development	42.143	149	.000	3.84000	3.6584	4.0216

The t-test revealed that an inter-clan resource allocation conflict is significant in explaining socio-economic development ($t(149) = 0.026$, $p < 0.05$). Taking into account this finding the researcher rejected the null hypothesis which stated that there isn't significant relationship between inter – clan resource allocation conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

4.4.3 T-test results on inter-clan stereotyping conflicts on socio – economic development

The study further used t-test to confirm the significance of inter-clan stereotyping conflicts on socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan stereotyping conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

The test and interpretations were done at 5% significance level and 95% confidence level and Table 4.9 demonstrates the findings.

Table 4.9 T-test results on inter-clan stereotyping conflicts on socio – economic development

t-test on inter-clan stereotyping conflicts and socio – economic development

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
inter-clan stereotyping conflicts	57.613	149	.035	4.32414	3.7215	4.2213
socio – economic development	45.369	149	.000	3.754021	3.5148	4.2158

The t-test revealed that an inter-clan stereotyping conflict is significant in explaining socio-economic development ($t(149) = 0.035$, $p < 0.05$). Due to this finding the researcher rejected the null hypotheses which states that there is no significant relationship between inter – clan stereotyping conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

4.4.4 T-test results on inter-clan nepotism conflicts on socio-economic development

The study further used t-test to confirm the significance of inter-clan nepotism conflicts on socio-economic development.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between inter – clan nepotism conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya. The test and interpretations were done at 5% significance level and 95% confidence level and Table 4.10 demonstrates the findings.

Table 4.10 T-test results on inter-clan nepotism conflicts and socio – economic development

t-test on inter-clan nepotism conflicts and socio – economic development						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
inter-clan nepotism conflicts	55.224	149	.037	4.14362	3.8369	4.2436
socio – economic development	41.654	149	.000	3.58142	3.4233	4.2088

The study revealed that an inter-clan nepotism conflict is significant in explaining socio-economic development ($t (df 149) = 0.037$ $p < 0.05$). Due to this finding the researcher rejected the null hypotheses which states that there isnt significant relationship between inter – clan nepotism conflicts and socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County, Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the summary of the findings, conclusion, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Inter – Clan Political Conflict Son On Socio – Economic Development

From the findings it was concluded that inter – clan political conflicts were a major contributor to derailed socio – economic development. It was comprehended that little has been done by the leadership of the day with regards to the wellbeing of the communities involved. Furthermore, there was poor representation of the communities within the various position instigated by the political class of the day. More findings suggested that majority of the communities did not have the best conditions to enhance their socio – economic status of which was attributed to the policies which were implemented fully on one side of the rope and let loose on the other. The findings revealed that political influence was amongst the major contributors of conflicts within Mandera North sub – county.

The study established that inter – clan political conflicts were prevalent in Mandera North Sub – County which derailed the progress of the socio-economic development agenda. As a result of the rampant inter – clan political conflicts, there was skewed public service delivery where political leaders favoured their kinsmen in delivery of important public services like food, infrastructure, education, and health excluding those who were not their clansmen from accessing the same services. Political strife was a likely resultant outcome as there was unequal political representation in the County and National decision-making levels, hence the

feeling of political exclusion in leadership that catalysed mistrust and conflict among the residents of opposing clans from Mandera North Sub – County. Such confrontation, would negatively impact the business and investment climate that was necessary for socio-economic development in the region.

The study indicated that inter-clan political conflicts are significant in explaining socio-economic development. This was proven when the findings produced a significance value of 0.012 which is less than the p-value (0.05). Hence, inter-clan political conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

5.2.2 Inter – Clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study sought to look at resource allocation conflicts influence on socio – economic development and the findings brought a picture that unequal distribution of resources was experienced within these areas; infrastructural development levels were not similar as other areas were more developed than others. Bursaries to the needy within the society were not done fairly as the principle of which one knew to get them. Employment opportunities did not follow the set rules and regulations in which some cases were found to be on paper but physically they were not being followed. Contracts to various works and services was not been allocated as stipulated in the public procurement act. A lot of irregularities were experienced in the resource allocation docket thus a factor in the cause of conflicts in Mandera North sub – county.

The study established that inter – clan resource allocation conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County compromised socio-economic development in the sub-county. The unfair and unequal sharing of resource allocation meant that the public was denied development as resources were shared among few individuals. The culture of favour based resource allocation

perpetuated unnecessary competition over resources that led to corruption, and unending conflicts over the resources. The majority of the residents of Mandera North Sub – County remained poor as the already limited resources were shared among leaders who used the resources for their own needs and not for economic development. As a result of the rampant poor resource allocation, there was poor access to social amenities where political leaders diverted public resources for personal use. Such incidences of siphoning of public resources also resulted to conflict over resources that lead to loss of business to the residents.

It was determined that inter-clan resource allocation conflicts are significant in explaining socio-economic development. This was revealed after the findings produced result which showed significance value of 0.026 which is less than the p-value (0.05). Hence, inter-clan resource allocation conflict has significant influence on socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

5.2.3 Inter – Clan Stereotyping Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study sought to look at the relation between inters – clan stereotyping and the findings revealed that stereotyping was a component that was practiced within the sub – county. The findings showed that employment opportunities were given to those in power in that the clans that was in power carried the day. Development was done on ethnicity as the areas that the leader was from were favored in terms of both social and economic development. Opportunities were found to be given unequally and majority of the residents operated in ethical lines. The findings showed that stereotyping was practiced on every level of social structures that it was part of the day to day normality. These were also considered an avenue that contributed to conflicts as one the clans did not like the other being in power.

The study also revealed that inter-clan stereotyping conflicts in Mandera North Sub-County were to blame for the poor socio-economic development in the sub-county. The ever-present stereotyping in the community blends clanism and hate directed to members of the other non-clan members of the community. This served as an impetus for unending fighting for flimsy reasons and lack of cohesion and inter-clan integration that was key in fostering a requisite environment for business and socio-economic development. There was also clan stereotyping at the leadership level where leaders labelled their non-clan as enemies which led to wrangles in decision-making forums. Such confrontational engagement driven by clan stereotyping both at leadership and community level was harmful to socio-economic development opportunities as such initiatives lacked ownership and sustainability.

The study further established that an inter-clan stereotyping conflict is significant in explaining socio-economic development. With the findings revealing a significance value of 0.035 which is less than the p-value (0.05), there is a significant relationship between inter-clan stereotyping and socio-economic development. Therefore, inter-clan stereotyping conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub-County.

5.2.4 Inter – Clan Nepotism Conflict on Socio – Economic Development

Nepotism within the sub-county was rampant as the allocation of resources was limited while in other instances not all. Arresting of people including leaders of the clans taken as inferior was on the rise. Furthermore, underdevelopment was experienced in other areas while poor allocation of opportunities were seen. Public participation was done on smaller scales in some of the areas due to the conflicts between the major clans. The findings showed that there was a significant relationship between inter-clan nepotism conflicts and socio-economic development.

The study further established that inter – clan conflicts driven by nepotism played a great role in perpetuating lack of socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County Kenya. The leaders in the Sub – County were noted to favour family members in delivery of their socio-development agenda, depriving the rest of the community the much needed and limited socio – economic opportunity. This was both in awarding of employment opportunities as well as in awarding of contracts for infrastructural development. Use of family links in awarding contracts and job opportunity denied the rest of the residents in Mandera North Sub – County equal opportunity to earn as well ensure that the contracts and jobs were poorly done as competency was overlooked during hiring hence the double loss to the socio – economic development agenda in Mandera North Sub – County. It further blend anger as a result of residents feeling excluded in sharing of resources in the sub-county, that was likely to incentivize confrontation that led to decline in business and investment environment that also led to diminishing socio – economic development momentum.

The study revealed that inter-clan nepotism conflicts is significant in explaining socio-economic development of Mandera North Sub County. With a significance value of 0.037 which is less than the p-value (0.05), the study revealed that there is relationship between the two variables. Hence, inter-clan nepotism conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County. The most significant inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County is inter-clan political conflicts followed by inter-clan resource allocation conflicts, inter-clan stereotyping conflicts and inter-clan nepotism conflicts respectively based on significance values.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Inter – Clan Political Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study concluded that inter – clan political conflicts were prevalent in Mandera North Sub – County which derailed the progress of the socio-economic development agenda. As a result of the rampant inter – clan political conflicts, there was skewed public service delivery where political leaders favoured their kinsmen in delivery of important public services like food, infrastructure, education, and health excluding those who were not their clansmen from accessing the same services. Political strife was a likely resultant outcome as there was unequal political representation in the County and National decision-making levels, hence the feeling of political exclusion in leadership that catalysed mistrust and conflict among the residents of opposing clans from Mandera North Sub – County. Such confrontation, would negatively impact the business and investment climate that was necessary for socio-economic development in the region. The inter-clan political conflicts is significant in explaining socio-economic development hence, inter-clan political conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

5.3.2 Inter – Clan Resource Allocation Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study concluded that inter – clan resource allocation conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County compromised socio-economic development in the sub-county. The unfair and unequal sharing of resource allocation meant that the public was denied development as resources were shared among few individuals. The culture of favour based resource allocation perpetuated unnecessary competition over resources that led to corruption, and unending conflicts over the resources. The majority of the residents of Mandera North Sub – County remained poor as the already limited resources were shared among leaders who used the

resources for their own needs and not for economic development. As a result of the rampant poor resource allocation, there was poor access to social amenities where political leaders diverted public resources for personal use. Such incidences of siphoning of public resources also resulted to conflict over resources that lead to loss of business to the residents. The inter-clan resource allocation conflicts is significant in explaining socio-economic development, hence, inter-clan resource allocation conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

5.3.3 Inter – Clan Stereotyping Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study concluded that inter – clan stereotyping conflicts in Mandera North Sub – County were to blame for the poor socio-economic development in the sub-county. The ever-present stereotyping in the community blend tribalism and hate directed to members of the other non-clan members of the community. This served as an impetus for unending fighting for flimsy reasons and lack of cohesion and inter-clan integration that was key in fostering requisite environment for business and socio-economic development. There was also clan stereotyping at the leadership level where leaders labelled their non-clan as enemies which led to wrangles in decision making forums. Such confrontational engagement driven by clan stereotyping both at leadership and community level was harmful to socio – economic development opportunities as such initiatives lacked ownership and sustainability. The inter-clan stereotyping conflicts are significant in explaining socio-economic development and therefore, inter-clan stereotyping conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

5.3.4 Inter – Clan Nepotism Conflicts on Socio – Economic Development

The study concluded that inter – clan conflicts driven by nepotism played a great role in perpetuating lack of socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub – County Kenya. The leaders in the Sub – County were noted to favour family members in delivery of their socio-development agenda, depriving the rest of the community the much needed and limited socio – economic opportunity. This was both in awarding of employment opportunities as well as in awarding of contracts for infrastructural development. Use of family links in awarding contracts and job opportunity denied the rest of the residents in Mandera North Sub – County equal opportunity to earn as well ensure that the contracts and jobs were poorly done as competency was overlooked during hiring hence the double loss to the socio – economic development agenda in Mandera North Sub – County. It further blend anger as a result of residents feeling excluded in sharing of resources in the sub-county, that was likely to incentivize confrontation that led to decline in business and investment environment that also led to diminishing socio – economic development momentum. The study further concluded that inter-clan nepotism conflicts is significant in explaining socio-economic development hence, inter-clan nepotism conflict has a significant influence on the socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.

The study finally concludes that decrease in inter-clan political conflicts as an inter-clan conflicts contribute the most increase in socio-economic development followed by inter-clan resource allocation conflicts, inter-clan stereotyping conflicts and inter-clan nepotism conflicts respectively in Mandera North Sub County. The most significant inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County is inter-clan political conflicts followed by inter-clan resource allocation conflicts, inter-clan stereotyping conflicts and inter-clan nepotism conflicts respectively based on significance values.

5.4 Recommendations

The study recommends that:

- i. Both national and county leadership should be made accountable to ensuring eradication of political instigated conflicts that was the most significant form of inter-clan conflicts diminishing socio-economic development in Mandera North Sub County.
- ii. The available resources should be distributed equally in that the entire region benefits from the resources allocated in terms of infrastructural developments and social amenities.
- iii. The allocation of opportunities to be done on merit basis not based on family links which is currently entrenched in Mandera North Sub County due to nepotism.
- iv. The stereotyping should be rooted out of Mandera North Sub County and allocation of job opportunity and tenders should be based on merit, skills and expertise and not which clan they came from.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

Since this research was based in Mandera North Sub County which is a rural and clan-based set-up, similar study should be done in an urban and non-clan-based setup like in Nairobi County for comparison and generalization of the current study findings.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MOHAMUD KHAN MAALIM HASSAN

REG NO:L50/5569/2017

Dear Respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION

Am a University of Nairobi student presently carrying out research study in order to satisfy the requirements for the Award of Master of Arts in project planning and managements on **influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio – economic development in Mandera North Sub County, Kenya**. Your co-operation during the study will be highly appreciated. The study will ensure that responses you provide will be safeguarded privately and no information will be shared with an external party. The participation of the study will be on a voluntary basis and one will feel obliged to opt out in case of ant reasonable doubt.

I sincerely thank you for your invaluable co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

MOHHAMUDKHAN MAALIM HASSAN

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Each questionnaire will provide a framework to adopt, kindly follow it to answer the required questions.

Instruction: Please tick as appropriate

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION			
1	Gender	Male	[]
		Female	[]
2	Position	Sheikhs	[]
		Chiefs/Assistant chief	[]
		Ward administrator	[]
		Business people	[]
3	How long have you been a resident of Mandera North sub county?	Less than 10 year	[]
		Between 11 – 40years	[]
		More than 40 years	[]

In the whole of following four sections, the following **KEY** applies:

SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, UD=Undecided, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree.

Place a tick [] against the statement that best reflects your view

Section B: Inter-Clan Political Conflict on socio – economic development

Please mark the box that best reveals your extent of agreement with the following proclamations.

Statements	SA	A	UD	D	SD
Leaders elected look after your wellbeing regardless of your ethnicity.					
Your community is well represented in both the national and county government.					
Conditions that you are provided with allow you to work better and improve your working environment.					
Policies enacted by the government and the county leadership have led to improved socio – economic development.					
Political influence is the major cause of conflicts within Mandera North Sub county.					

SECTION C: Inter - Clan Resources Allocation Conflicts on socio – economic development

Please mark the box that best reveals your degree of agreement with the following proclamations.

Statements	SA	A	UD	D	SD
Resources are equally distributed within the Mandera North Sub county.					
The levels of infrastructural projects are similar in the Mandera North Sub county.					
Bursaries are equally disbursed to all the students regardless of their clans					
Employment opportunities are provided for all within Mandera North Sub county.					
Government contracts are awarded to individuals based on merit and not clan lines.					

SECTION D: Inter – Clan Stereotyping Conflict on Socio – Economic Development

Please mark the box that best reveals your degree of agreement with the following proclamations.

Statements	SA	A	UD	D	SD
Employment opportunities are provided for to all individuals within the county without classification of ones clan.					
All the areas are provided with infrastructural development to assist its people to improve their socio – economic standards.					
Opportunities are provided equally to all the persons who express interests in them.					
Majority of the people operate based on tribal lines and stereotyping.					

SECTION E: Inter - Clan Nepotism Conflict on Socio – Economic Development

Please mark the box that best reveals your degree of agreement with the following proclamations.

Statements	SA	A	UD	D	SD
Most of my area is allocated sufficient resources by both the central and county governments.					
Cases of people being arrested in my area are minimal					
Development within my area is well done without discrimination					
All opportunities are awarded fairly and equally to all those who show interests.					
Everyone within is allowed access to the various development agendas propagated by the various agencies within Mandera North sub County.					

THANK YOU

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. How does inter – clan political conflicts influence socio – economic development in Manderu North Sub – County, Kenya?
2. What are the influence of inter – clan resource allocation conflicts on socio – economic development in Manderu North Sub – County, Kenya?
3. How does inter – clan stereotyping conflicts influence socio – economic development in Manderu North Sub – County, Kenya?
4. What are the influence of inter – clan nepotism conflicts on socio – economic development in Manderu North Sub – County, Kenya?

THANK YOU

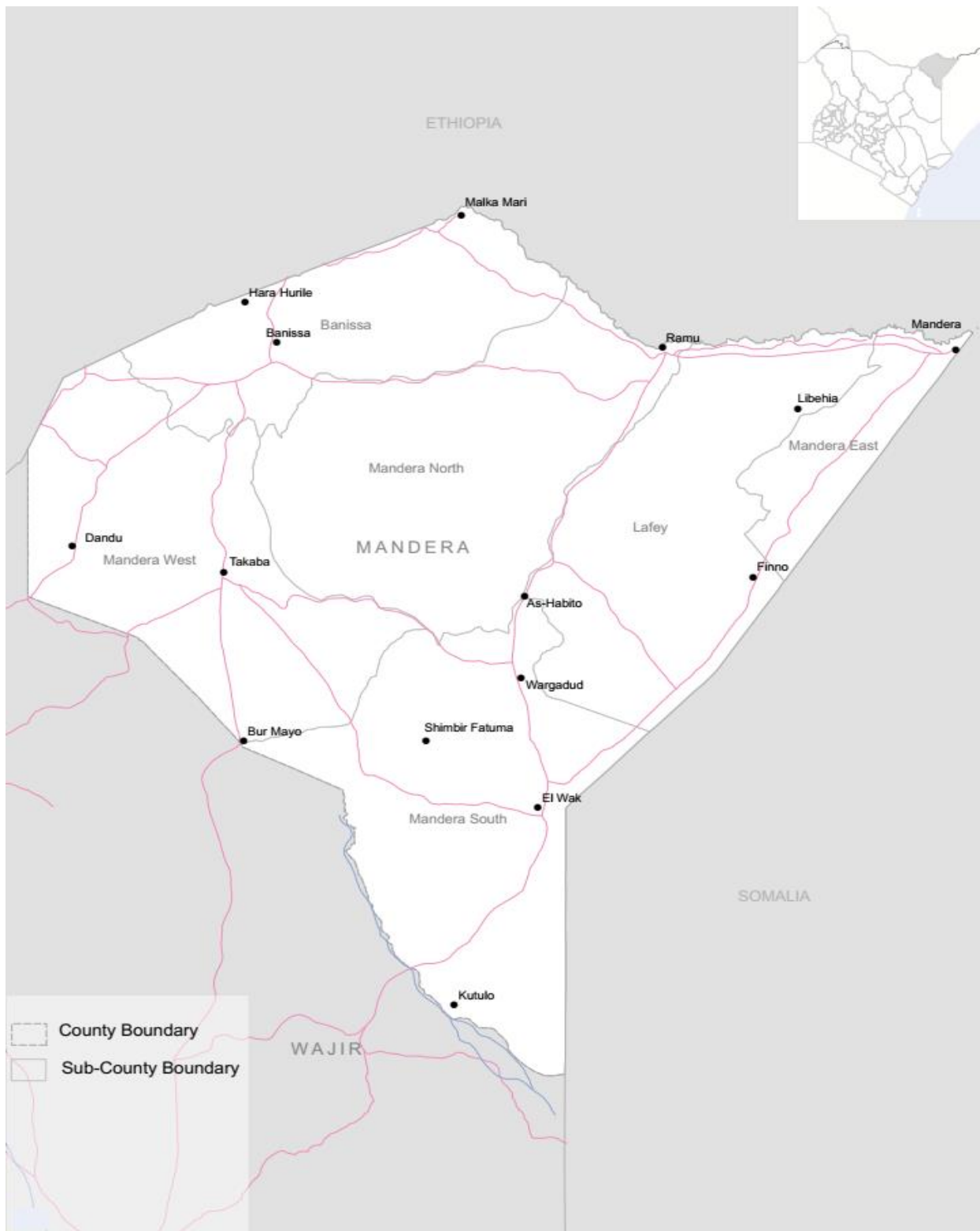
APPENDIX IV: KREJCIE AND MORGAN TABLE

TABLE I
Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size.
S is sample size.

APPENDIX V: MANDERA COUNTY MAP





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ELDORET LEARNING CENTRE

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Our Ref: Uon/Odel/Eld/2/5/(24)

P.O. Box 594 - 30100
ELDORET
KENYA

1st October, 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

REF: MOHAMUDKHAN MAALIM HASSAN – L50/5569/2017

The above named person is a bonafide student at the University of Nairobi, ODeL Campus, School of Open and Distance Learning, Department of Open Learning, Eldoret Learning Centre, pursuing a Postgraduate Studies leading to the award of Master of Arts in Project Planning Management (MAPPM). He has completed his Course Work and now working on his Project Paper entitled "**INFLUENCE OF INTER – CLAN CONFLICT ON SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MANDERA NORTH SUB – COUNTY, KENYA**".

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.


Dr. Migosi Joash
Regional Coordinator (Learner Support)
NORTH RIFT REGION



**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. MAALIM MOHAMUDKHAN HASSAN
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 594-30100
ELDORET, has been permitted to conduct
research in Mandera County**

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/42832/13511
Date of Issue : 7th June, 2018
Fee Received :Ksh 1000**

**on the topic: INFLUENCE OF INTER -
CLAN CONFLICTS ON SOCIO -
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
MANDERA NORTH - SUB COUNTY,
KENYA**



**for the period ending:
10th August, 2018**

G. Kalerwa

**Applicant's
Signature**

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Fwd: Congratulations!!!

1 message

mohamudkhan maalim <mohamudkhanm@gmail.com>
To: Larry Shitsukane <shitsukanel@gmail.com>, Joash Migosi <jmigosi@gmail.com>

Sat, 29 Sep 2018 at 14:52

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Subject: Congratulations!!!

To: <mohamudkhanm@gmail.com>

Dear Author,

Greetings!!!

This is to inform you that after a rigorous review process, our review panel has reached a decision about your paper!

Your paper titled "Influence of Inter-Clan Conflicts on Socio- Economic Development in Mandera North Sub-County, Kenya" (HS1809-111) has been accepted for publication in the '**September Issue, 2018**' of "The IJHSS". Please deposit your publication fee for further process of your paper.

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