

**FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT AMONG THE MAASAI
COMMUNITY: A CASE OF KWS CONSERVATION PROJECTS IN NAROK
COUNTY, KENYA**

SIMON MUKWE SOPIA

**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of
Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi**

2019

ABSTRACT

The reason for the investigation was to evaluate the elements affecting human untamed life strife among the maasai network: an instance of Narok County. The particular destinations were to set up the impact of rivalry for assets on human untamed life strife among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County, to analyze the degree to which human movement effect on human natural life struggle among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County, to discover how human infringement impact human untamed life strife among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County, and to decide the impact of protection quantifies on human untamed life strife among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County. The examination utilized elucidating research structure. The populace for this investigation comprised of 5671 respondents. The example populace size (n) was 204 respondents. A poll was utilized to gather essential information. The survey contained inquiries, which tried to respond to addresses identified with the destinations of this investigation. The information for the examination was broke down both subjectively and quantitatively. The information gathered was entered in and examined with the guide of SPSS. The Quantitative information produced was exposed to the engaging measurements include in SPSS to create mean, and standard deviation which were exhibited utilizing tables, frequencies and rates, while Qualitative information comprise of words and perceptions, not numbers. The investigation found that challenge for assets impact human untamed life strife. This can be ascribed to the way that the assets are not many and subsequently the scramble. In this way individuals and creatures will consistently contend as individuals will be searching for land to create farming while animals will find that their natural surroundings is being devastated and they will be compelled to emphasize. The investigation likewise found that block of water for residential purposes and no water spilling into secured territories for natural life causes struggle. The investigation found that protection estimates impact human untamed life strife. The investigation likewise found that KWS arrange network mindfulness projects to sharpen them on significance of natural life which limits human untamed life strife. The examination presumed that challenge for assets impact human untamed life struggle. This can be ascribed to the way that the assets are not many and subsequently the scramble. In this manner individuals and creatures will consistently contend as individuals will be searching for land to create horticulture while creatures will find that their territory is being annihilated and they will be compelled to emphasize. The examination additionally presumed that deterrent of water for residential purposes and no water gushing into secured territories for natural life causes strife.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In Ghana, human population living near Kakum Conservation Area has been on the rise in the past 30 years. Throughout 1970s, many farmers moved from other parts of the country so as to benefit from the favorable cocoa-growing climatic conditions near the forest. This has caused a significant escalation of human wildlife conflict in the area especially between elephants. In Zimbabwe, people inhabiting camps alongside Lake Kariba increasing in 1991–1992 famine and consequently rise once more as human were evacuated by land reforms and economic downfall. As a result, people risked being attacked by crocodiles since the residents fetched water directly from the lake, and they were also involved in subsistence and commercial fishing. Majority of migrants most often settle near natural resources in protected areas and are predominantly at risk of experiencing human-wildlife conflict. Long dry seasons, overflows, political instability or ethnic war interrupt the usual farming and supply of food, which results to food shortage.

Human passings and wounds, albeit less basic than crop harm, are the most extreme signs of HWC and are all around viewed as terrible. An evaluation of the size of human passings brought about by untamed life species in Africa toward the finish of the seventies, reasoned that hippopotamus was liable for a bigger number of passings than some other huge creature in Africa (Clark, 2013). In any case, today, this crown appears to have a place with crocodile. Kenya is blessed with a colossal assorted variety of biological systems and natural life species. Specifically, it is prestigious for its differing gathering of huge warm blooded animals like

elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), dark rhino (*Diceros bicornis*), panther (*Panthera pardus*), wild ox (*Syncerus cafer*) and lion (*Panthera leo*) various types of ungulates.

This rich untamed life together with different attractions has for a considerable length of time made the nation a significant traveler goal and center point for the worthwhile vacationer industry. The rich biodiversity is incompletely credited to assorted variety in scene, biological systems, environments and union of in any event seven bio-geographic units (Medley and Hughes, 2016). In general, the cooperations between alleviation, geography, atmosphere and soils affect the kinds of natural surroundings, environments and biota life frames inside the nation. Accordingly, most scenes are portrayed by particular climatic components, natural life living things and vegetation affiliations which offer ascent to discernable topographical districts in the nation (Ojany and Ogendo 2013).

Natural life human clashes (WHC) are a genuine snag to untamed life protection and the occupations of individuals worldwide and are getting increasingly common as human populace builds, advancement extends, and worldwide atmosphere changes and other human and ecological elements put individuals and natural life in more noteworthy direct challenge for a contracting asset base. This examination targets exploring the elements impacting human natural life struggle among the maasai network: an instance of Narok County.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

A great part of the time, legitimate and game plan measures particularly those including land use organizing and untamed life the administrators add to this creating issue. Anyway law and plan can expect a huge activity in supporting the easing and neutralizing activity of human normal life struggle. Various assessments on HWC have been done. Agreeing (Sindiga 2015) and (Mwale

2016) shows that human encroachment on essential biodiversity storage facility goals searching for country land has since the 1970's and 1980's moved to low potential rangelands which by chance are the prime untamed life organic frameworks henceforth making a lot of issues like test for water resources, human normal life conflicts, living space intermittence and frustrating of untamed life transient courses and dispersal zones and negative perception towards security. Battle is associated with components, for instance, poor land-utilize organizing and inadequate improvement game plans (Madden, 2016). There exists an opening as the examinations done have not expressly centered around the case of the maasai arrange. It is thus that the present assessment overviewed the factors affecting human untamed life battle among the maasai arrange: an example of Narok County.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to assess the factors influencing human wildlife conflict among the maasai community: a case of KWS conservation projects in Narok County, Kenya.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following research objectives:

- i. To establish the influence of competition for resources on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community
- ii. To examine the extent to which human migration influence on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community
- iii. To find out how human encroachment influence human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community

- iv. To determine the influence of conservation measures on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community

1.5. Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions:

- i. What is the influence of competition for resources on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: a case of KWS conservation projects in Narok County, Kenya?
- ii. To what extent does human migration influence human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: a case of KWS conservation projects in Narok County, Kenya?
- iii. How does human encroachment influence human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: a case of KWS conservation projects in Narok County, Kenya?
- iv. What is the influence of conservation measures on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: a case of KWS conservation projects in Narok County, Kenya?

1.6. Significance of the Study

This examination is basic to various accomplices. It is unequivocally basic to the going with accomplices for the reasons communicated underneath: The examination disclosures would help Kenya regular life organization and park boss on the perception of the contributing factors to human untamed life battle, kinds of HWC orchestrated by require and in this manner develop incredible strategies for easing the human untamed life conflict.

1.7. Delimitations of the Study

The assessment focused on the test for resources, human development, human encroachment, and security measures and how they sway on human regular life battle among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County. The respondents were organize people who were assessed and furnished with surveys with the purpose of getting their points of view concerning the theme of the assessment.

1.8. Limitations of the Study

Time might be an impediment in that the scientist may not be in a situation to sufficiently address all issue in connection to the investigation and in this way worked inside the designated time. The examination time frame might be impressively short yet this was explained by allotment of more opportunity for information assortment. The respondents may not completely address the inquiries in the survey agreeably due their degree of proficiency and this may influence the examination of information. To keep away from this the specialist clarified the significance of the exploration to the respondents and why they should fill in the surveys. Another constraint which might be experienced might be the absence of sufficient assets as far as cash to do the investigation acceptably. The specialist tended to this constraint via completing the examination with the accessible account.

1.9. Assumptions of the Study

This investigation depended on the accompanying suspicions: The examination was led under the presumption that the respondents were accessible and furthermore that they gave genuine reactions. This examination expected that respondents have a decent comprehension of the components affecting human untamed life struggle among the maasai network.

1.10. Definition of Key Terms

Rivalry over assets: In this setting is the place regular life and people fight or fight for a particular resource for instance Land, water, field in light of its deficiency.

Infringement to secured territories: It is a show of bursting in or trespassing into the guaranteed districts relegated for conservation and no human activity is permitted.

Human Wildlife Conflict – battle that occurs among people and regular life for instance untamed life butchering or hurting people and the other path around transforms into a dispute.

National Park- National parks are essentially state lands which are directed uniquely for the security of fauna and greenery (plants and animals).

Secured zone - A district wherein human movement has been set under certain confinements in light of a legitimate concern for saving the common habitat, its encompassing waters and the inhabitant biological system, and any social or chronicled assets that may require protection or the board.

1.11. Organization of the Study

The examination was composed in five sections. Part one is acquaintance including foundation with the examination, explanation of the issue, motivation behind the investigation and destinations that guided the investigation. In this part, look into questions, criticalness of the examination, restrictions and delimitations of the investigation are likewise included. In addition, it additionally exhibits fundamental suppositions of the examination, meanings of huge terms utilized in the investigation. Section two catches writing audit done based on key investigation factors. Additionally, plot in the section are hypothetical system, calculated structure, inquire

about holes and synopsis of the writing survey. Section three catches explore approach the is utilized, laying out presentation, examine configuration, target populace, test size and test choice. In addition, it additionally displays information assortment instruments, directing, legitimacy of the instruments and instruments' unwavering quality. What's more, it likewise traces the strategies utilized for information assortment, and techniques that are utilized for information investigation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Part two gives the writing survey of the examination. It represents the past research and what has been discovered in the zone of study. This section for the most part centers around the elements affecting human untamed life strife among the maasai network. Likewise, the part exhibits the hypothetical system, theoretical structure, information hole, and rundown.

2.2. Human Wildlife Conflict

The World Conservation Union communicates that human-untamed life battle happens when the necessities and lead of normal life influence conversely on the targets of individuals or when the destinations of individuals unfavorably influence the prerequisites of untamed life (IUCN, 2013). The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) considers human-untamed life battle to be all logical inconsistencies or clashes relating to pulverization, loss of life or property, and block with benefits of individuals or social affairs that are inferable truly or by suggestion to normal life. They further express that genuine human-untamed life clashes incorporate impacts of an individual sort, for example, wounds and passings just as monetary and mental misfortunes individuals endure when wild creatures crush human life and property.

Siex and Struhsaker, (2013) expressed that the very high pace of human populace development in Africa prompts regularly expanding infringement on untamed life environments and an expansion in human natural life clashes. Species that can't adjust to modified living spaces are being constrained into little, peripheral environment patches. Those species that, in view of their

conduct adaptability, can adjust to a changing environment and get by in farming frameworks regularly come into direct challenge with people and are oppressed as irritations. There are expanding instances of contentions between individuals and untamed life over the utilization of regular assets - predominantly land, timberlands and water (Sitati, Walpole, Smith and Leader-Williams, 2013). These are showed through such occurrences as individuals being slaughtered or harmed by wild animals; loss of domesticated animals through predation; rivalry for field and water; untamed life intrusion of yield homesteads and nourishment stores; insufficient or absence of remuneration for misfortunes or wounds; infringement on natural life territories, for example, woods and ensured zones, blocking untamed life relocation courses; and poaching of untamed life for nourishment, ivory, horns, skins and other important items (Ngure, 2015).

2.3. Influence of Competition for Resources on Human Wildlife Conflict

As per Bissonette and Adair, (2012) the ceaseless decay and dividing of environments through expanded weight by human development frequently brings about protection biological systems that are little, confined and fenced. This limits natural life populaces and can bring about neighborhood overpopulation of a specific animal categories, among different issues. The nonstop loss of territory underscores the significance of environment protection and the comprehension of how untamed life utilizes biological systems (Douglas-Hamilton et al., 2015). Numerous examinations have demonstrated that creatures adjust their extending and scavenging conduct, or their everyday development rhythms, to evade human-actuated unsettling influence and unexplored or obscure regions.

Changing examples of agrarian land use in parts of Africa have prompted expanded clash among ranchers and protectionists over harvest assaulting elephants (Thirgood et al., 2015). Seeing such

clashes requires a valuation for the financial expenses (for example crop misfortunes to ranchers) and advantages (for example non-showcase advantages of elephant protection to individuals living outside elephant territory) of land the board, both regarding the size of these advantages and costs, and their conveyance crosswise over partners.

As per Bissonette and Adair (2012), the present decrease and dividing of the earth brought about by the consistently expanding populace by and large add to contracting, detached and confined biological systems. The continuous decrease of natural surroundings features the centrality of condition preservation and seeing how untamed life utilizes their residence. (Hamilton et al., 2015). Different researchers showed that creatures change in accordance with shifting and chasing exercises, or their everyday development timetables to keep off from aggravations brought about by individuals. As indicated by KWS, raising obstructions on untamed life protection zones have prompted battle for nourishment, water and living spaces for the two individuals and natural life consequently bringing about a contention for endurance. So as to comprehend the contentions, there is have to think about the monetary expenses (for instance crop harms) and gains (the travel industry) of land the board, both in connection to how much these additions and costs influence the influenced gatherings.

2.4. Influence of Human Migration Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

Rankle, (2013) expressed that the expanding improvement of agrarian exercises effectsly affects the environment and biodiversity. For example, foundation of towns in Africa includes optimized transformation of common living spaces subsequently decreasing the environment of untamed life adding to HWC Expanding farming exercises crushes wild animal's residence, changes the

scene and furthermore add to HWC since the recurrence that wild animals attack the horticultural fields is higher contrasted with harming domesticated animals.

Changing examples of horticultural land use in Kenya has added to heightening of contention among ranchers and untamed life over agrarian fields attack (Thirgood et al., 2015). There is an expansion in crop striking by wild creatures particularly in regions encompassing national stops and individuals are contending with untamed life for assets. The foundation of subsistence cultivating and interest in the secured zones upset the residence of wild creatures constraining them to collaborate with individuals bringing about human natural life strife. In excess of 40 percent of farmers' horticultural fields are assaulted ever year by untamed life in contrast with only 21 percent who misfortune domesticated animals (Hadas 2014).

As indicated by IUCN (2015), statistic and social adjustments has had an influence to heightening in the quantity of individuals driving them to move to other urban and semi-urban zones while others settle around secured territories which places dominant part of them in direct contact with untamed life. The foundation of settlement conspires along national stops in Africa is exceptionally credited to development of individuals uprooted by starvation and by political flimsiness (McGregor, 2015). In Kenya, populace increment has added to intrusion into natural life home, limitation of species into the edge of the home and direct battle with indigenous individuals. Fast movement cause pressure ashore, decline home of wild creatures and annihilate ways for relocation subsequently expanding odds of contacts which makes HWC.

As indicated by Ogra (2013), clash is increasingly inclined in territories where they are various types of wild creatures and thickly populated. A genuine model is the Aberdare National Park

(149,822.03 hectares) in Kenya, which underpins very nearly 500 000 individuals. In any case, as indicated by Madhusudan (2013), where substitute land and allurements are open, resettlement of individuals to zones that are close to water sources and arable land may be sufficient goals to HWC. The scientist tries to research whether human settlement has prompted increment of HWC in networks living around MMNR.

2.5. Influence of Human Encroachment Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

Through high populace pressures, the ascent sought after for land for development implies that in numerous regions a significant part of the reasonable arable land is as of now developed. Progressively minimal land is along these lines worked and cultivating goes straight up to limit of wild and secured regions. Disturbance species are likely going to flourish along the edges of trademark characteristic environment and agrarian grounds, where they can eat both the sustenance open in undisturbed domains and the yields creating in the adjoining farmland (Sillero - Zubiri, and Switzer, 2001). Brought predation pressure up in farms with thick spread no doubt originates from reduced detectable quality of advancing toward predators, growing pursuing accomplishment. In addition, the timberland and clean situations associated with the thick cover'category are consistently associated with normal movement in farms that have changed over from genuine contacting to game developing (Hejcmanova et al., 2010).

Common progression is probably going to bring about commonly expanded biodiversity and improved environmental capacity (for example diminished soil disintegration and improved supplement cycling). Game ranches may subsequently bolster more noteworthy flesh eater densities, and give shelter from human unsettling influence and mistreatment, prompting circumstantially high predation levels. Land-use fracture coming about because of the

improvement of little scale cultivating has strengthened the human-untamed life strife in numerous zones where natural life is copious. Aggravation Monkeys are by and by stuffed rather in regions where subsistence agribusiness is practiced, where they can strike crops created by subsistence farmers. Subsistence and business calculating are essential in most African waters. Calculating was once in the past moved in places where the honors the extent that fish get were generally significant and where crocodiles being typically cautious about the closeness of individuals were uncommon. Along these lines crocodiles would as a rule involve zones that were less vivaciously calculated, where they were increasingly opposed to be vexed. Regardless, the creating enthusiasm for fish has suggested that these domains have also gotten presented to calculating weight. The chances of contact and difficulty among individuals and crocodiles have extended hence. The flood in dam advancement from the 1940s to the 1980s no ifs, ands or buts benefitted wild crocodile peoples possessing the conduits going before end.

2.6. Influence of Conservation Measures on Human Wildlife Conflict

As per Jimoh, (2013) foundation of solid untamed life approaches, guidelines and systems offer the platform which the nation can best monitor its natural life for present and people in the future. The offenders of protection laws should be heartlessly rebuffed to demoralize them and others from breaking them. Sanctioning laws planned for upholding guidelines of a nation's different conservancy laws may move the officials to be increasingly threatening in supporting them. This law should indicate techniques for making partnerships liable for deserting of their commitments (Czarnezki and Yu, 2013).

In China protecting of typical habitation has benefitted by Wildlife Conservation laws. This has happened to course of action of more than 2000 trademark stores which secure about 15 percent

of the country (Czarnecki and Yu, 2013). Section five portion 62 (1) (g) of the Kenyan constitution sees water sources and verified domain as open land on the off chance that authentically got or used by people for contacting or petitions, fragment 4 show that open land ought to be utilized on conditions as plot by an Act of Parliament (GoK, 2010). The organization thusly is requested to regulate reasonable use, the board and conservation of basic resources.

Nyphus and Tilson (2014) communicated that impediments are proposed to refrain from overlying between wild animals and indigenous people; they are normally made by people, but ordinary bars like conduits or mountains degrees may outline near stop visitor. Longitudinal split-up has been demonstrated to be a beneficial strategy when physical barricades include a wide spare. An elective measure is the erection of physical barricades in tenants to guard plant fields, tamed creatures, and assets. Bringing impediments up in property as opposed to the whole hold limit isn't simply cost mindful, yet permits characteristic life dispersal. Nuclear families living around Ol Moran town in Nyeri and Laikipia Counties, fencing is feasibly used to isolate characteristic life from the towns and farms (KWS, 2006).

KWS (2016) communicated that in Namibia, electric fencing is a productive technique in restricting the human-elephant struggle on in a manner of speaking. KWS moreover underpins systems living around national parks to eagerly screen their gatherings to keep them from attacks by wild animals. Viewing tamed creatures and red hot gatekeeper are crucial features of creatures keeping in Kenya whereby herders are dynamic and valiant in keeping off predators. Herders also scare off predators with humble destructive actualizes. In Laikipia County, secures and dogs were associated with diminished cases of tamed creature's predation by wild animals (Ogada 2013). KWS has continued using mixed and participatory technique to untamed life assurance and the board that guarantees joint effort everything considered while with respect to

the benefits of systems and private landowners. To accomplish this, KWS assistants with different comparably contributed affiliations, corporate bodies and governments to endeavor security attempts.

2.7. Theoretical Framework

This area shows the hypothesis relevant in the investigation. The examination will use the Social Conflict hypothesis which is talked about in resulting area:

2.7.1. The Social Conflict theory

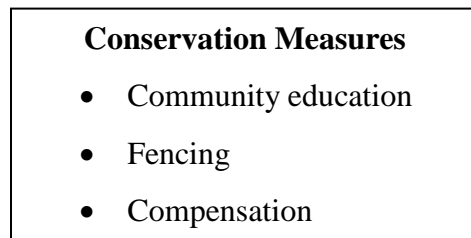
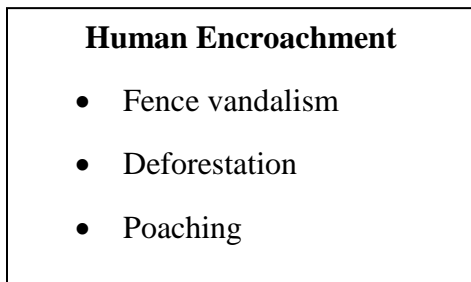
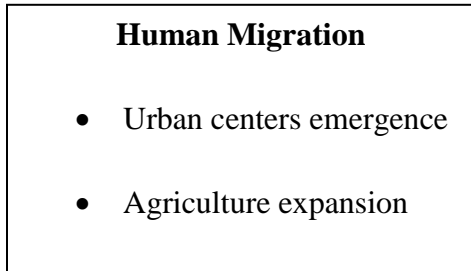
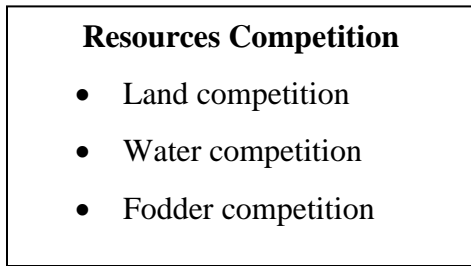
The Social Conflict hypothesis was created by Karl Marx (1971). Marx contended that individual and gatherings in a network dependent on strife and not solidarity. Gatherings increase fluctuating assets through numerous sorts of contentions. He contended that society is in a type of consistent clash because of battle of rare assets. Karl Marx accepts that social clash was essential for society to exist. He indicated individuals not to fear struggle however to acknowledge it as a way of life. This expect struggle occurs because of varieties between points. This hypothesis doesn't take think about network as stable. Woodroffe (2005) utilized the expression human natural life struggle to clarify a circumstance where a clashing state among individuals and untamed life happens through farming field strikes, domesticated animals predation, predation on secured wild animal species or murdering of individuals. Clashes may occur when gatherings are same players, battling for the comparable prize like power, authority, domain or materials or contrasts about the laws of the game. Essential necessities of individuals are both physical and mental. Nourishment, cover and different needs are required for physical endurance. Absence of these physical and mental needs of individuals are responsible for event of contentions Karl Marx (1971). In people group living around Maasai Mara National Park, the

significant wellspring of contention is natural life intrusion to the terrains and homes decimating plants, properties and in some extraordinary cases causing demise of individuals and domesticated animals. The hypothesis can be applied to complete an honest research of the network. The hypothesis has been pushed to change and create a long way from the consistent idea.

2.8. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatical research gadget intended to assist the pro with creating care and appreciation of the situation under scrutiny and to pass on this (Roberts, 2011). The reasonable system shows the connection between the reliant variable and the free factor. A free factor is one that is attempted to influence or decide a reliant variable (Van der Waldt, 2008). It very well may be changed as required, and its qualities don't speak to an issue requiring clarification in an investigation, however are taken essentially as given. The applied system for this examination will be scientist based structure portrayed in figure 2.1.

Independent Variables



Dependent Variable

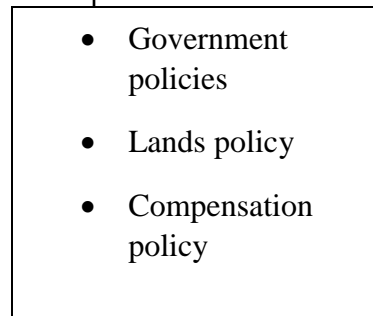


Figure 2.1. The Conceptual Framework

2.9. Knowledge Gap Matrix

Author & Year	Study Title	Findings	Knowledge Gap
Amaja, G., 2014	Evaluation of human wild animals conflict management in Gera district, south western Ethiopia.	Causes of human wild conflict were wild animals' territory disturbance, Baboons was the most frequent crop destroyer and domestic animal predation.	The study only focused on loss caused by wild animals to human but it overlooked the effects of human migration settlement and human intrusion.
Abudulghafur, F., 2013	The Influence of Kenya wildlife conservation on reducing human wildlife conflict with focus to Kenya Wildlife Service.	KWS conservation education program help in reducing human wildlife conflict in Kenya to great extent.	The study only focused on impact of Community wildlife strategies in reducing Human wildlife Conflict in Kenya leaving out other factors that influence human wildlife conflict.

Machogu,G., 2014	Evaluating the economic effects of tourism in Kenya's protected areas: a study of Maasai Mara National Reserve.	The status of MMNR has tremendously changed; the forest/shrub land has decreased while cropland has increased especially around the protected area.	The study discusses the economic benefits of wildlife leaving out the damages/losses caused by wildlife.
------------------	---	---	--

2.10. Summary of Literature Review

The part audits existing writing on factors affecting human untamed life strife among the maasai network: an instance of Narok County. The idea of human natural life strife has likewise been clarified. The hypothesis under which the investigation is based, have been talked about. The part additionally displays a calculated structure mirroring the connection among free and ward factors.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This part introduces the exploration structure, the objective populace, the testing plan, the example, information assortment instruments, strategies and the information examination methods that will be utilized in the investigation.

3.2. Research Design

The assessment used explaining research structure. This procedure for investigate is supported considering the way that the researcher can assemble data to address questions concerning the status of the subject of study. Drawing in assessment chooses and reports the situation done and moreover makes an expert depict a wonder with respect to mindset, characteristics and qualities (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). As demonstrated by Orodho (2003), undeniable audit is a system for social affair information by meeting or directing a review to a case of individuals.

This system is legitimate for the assessment in that it will help in delineating the precision of people's profile events and conditions. An edifying assessment setup furthermore mulled over through and through examination of elements and segments of the masses to be pondered and similarly as collection of a ton of data in a significantly judicious way. It enabled time of true information about the assessment. This is so in light of the fact that the drawing in plan depends much on discretionary data which helps in working up the case basing on realities, proceeded by estimations and realistic explanations from chronicled materials and information.

3.3. Target Population

Masses suggests all people or things (unit of examination) with the characteristics that one wishes to consider. The unit of assessment may be an individual, gathering, affiliation, country, object, or whatever other component that you wish to draw coherent acceptances about (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The populaces for this examination comprised of populace living in secured regions of Narok County. Narok district has a populace of 5671 living around the ensured zones. Along these lines the objective populace will 5671respondents.

3.4. Sample Size and sampling Procedure

This area depicts the example size, examining procedure and determination that will be utilized in the examination.

3.4.1. Sample Size

A model is a smaller assembling or sub-bundle got from the accessible masses (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This examination grasped the stratified testing framework. Stratified assessing is a probability looking at system wherein the expert disconnects the entire people into different subgroups or strata, by then subjectively picks the last subjects generally from the different strata. The purpose behind the decision of the inspecting strategy is on the grounds that it empowered the analyst to representatively test even the littlest and most blocked off subgroups in the populace. This enabled the analyst to test the uncommon boundaries of the given populace. Furthermore, the examination utilized the accompanying recipe proposed by Using Yamane (1973) to decide the example size;

Using Yamane (1973) formulae

$$n = N / (1 + N * (e)^2)$$

Where

n = sample size

N = the population size

e = the acceptable sampling error (7%) at 93% confidence level

Thus;

$$n = 5671 / (1 + 5671) (0.07)^2$$

$$n = 204$$

Therefore, the sample population size (n) was 204 respondents

3.4.2. Sampling Procedure

Inspecting is the way toward choosing the individuals who will take an interest in an examination. This investigation embraced the stratified examining method. From the conceivable objective populace of 850,920, stratified arbitrary examining was utilized to choose a sum of 204 example populace.

3.5. Research Instruments

A poll was utilized to gather essential information. The survey involved inquiries, which looked to address addresses identified with the destinations of this examination. The inquiries involved both shut finished inquiries to upgrade consistency and open finished to guarantee greatest information assortment and age of subjective and quantitative information. The poll was partitioned into two areas, the foundation data segment and the examination addresses segment. Moreover, the examination addresses segment was partitioned to segments as per the exploration targets.

3.5.1 Piloting of Research Instruments

Directing encourages the scientist to create a comprehension of the idea of the individuals being met. In directing the pilot study, the specialist was keen on setting up whether the respondents have a similar comprehension of the inquiries and in this way would offer the data required. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) set that even the most deliberately built instrument can't ensure to get 100% dependability. Guiding is significant as it helps in deciding the dependability of the instrument. In this exploration, 20 respondents were picked to contribute and were excluded from the example picked for the investigation. During directing the analyst regulated the survey to an alternate arrangement of respondents who are not part of the gatherings of inspected respondents, however comparative in attributes to those examined for the investigation. The directing procedure assumed the significant job of checking the respondents for their reasonableness, clearness, importance of data and propriety of the language utilized.

3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments

Authenticity is how a lot of an instrument gauges what it suggests to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). It is the precision and essentialness of surmisings, which rely upon the assessment results. In such way, masters in the field of endeavors achieved the substance authenticity through an evaluation of the substance. The instruments were given to two get-togethers of masters, one get-together was referenced to assess what thought the instrument is endeavoring to measure and the other social affair was requested to choose if the set from things accurately addresses the thought under assessment.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Unwavering quality alludes to the consistency of information emerging from the utilization of a specific research technique. A test estimates what it is estimating to the degree. Mugenda (2003), states that unwavering quality is the proportion of how much an examination instrument yields a similar outcome after rehashed preliminaries over a period. In such manner, test-retest will be utilized to keep an eye on dependability. This included controlling similar instruments twice to a similar gathering of subjects, yet after some time. Subsequently, to decide security, a measure or test was rehashed regarding the matter at a future date. Results were contrasted and connected and the underlying test to give a proportion of solidness. Reactions got during the directing were utilized to compute the dependability coefficient from a relationship grid. The unwavering quality of the instrument was evaluated utilizing Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which is a proportion of inward coefficient.

3.6 Data Collection procedure

Information was gathered from the objective populace for a time of multi week. Three research partners helped in information assortment in the wake of preparing for two days. The instructional courses included preparation on the motivation behind the investigation, which means of terms utilized in the examination and the significance of keeping up moral gauges when gathering information from the respondents. The analyst and collaborators visited the respondent's area previously and demand them to affirm the helpful time and date for the meeting and fruition of the poll. At the named time, the polls were directed. The partners were contracted from the network in order to diminish doubt and cook for the correspondence boundaries.

3.7. Data Analysis Techniques

The information for the investigation was examined both subjectively and quantitatively. The information gathered was entered in and dissected with the guide of SPSS. The Quantitative information produced was exposed to the clear measurements include in SPSS to create mean, and standard deviation which was exhibited utilizing tables, frequencies and rates, while Qualitative information comprise of words and perceptions, not numbers.

3.8. Operationalization

Operationalization is the strategy of cautiously describing elements into quantifiable parts. The system portrays feathery thoughts and empowers them to be assessed, tentatively and quantitatively. The operational implications of variables for the present assessment was as showed up in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Operationalization

Objective	Type of Variable	Indicators	Measurement scale	Tools of data Analysis	Type of Analysis
To establish the influence of competition for resources on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community:	Independent variable	Land competition Water competition Fodder competition	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics.

Case of Narok
County

To examine the extent to which human migration influence on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County	Independent variable	Urban centers emergence Agriculture expansion	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics.
--	----------------------	--	----------	--	-------------------------

To find out how human encroachment influence human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County	Independent variable	Fence vandalism Deforestation Poaching	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics.
---	----------------------	--	----------	--	-------------------------

To determine the influence of conservation measures on human wildlife conflict among the Maasai Community: A Case of Narok County	Independent variable	Community education Fencing Compensation	Interval	Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation	Descriptive statistics
---	----------------------	--	----------	--	------------------------

3.9. Ethical Consideration

Authorization to do the examination was acquired from the concerned specialists counting the National Council for Science and Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The master ensured the respondents that the data was arranged and was used for educational purposes just and no disclosure of the names. What's more, investment in the examination was deliberate and no respondent was constrained to take part in. The meeting with the respondents initiated through an

acquaintance from the specialist with the respondents. The specialist was consistent with his/her statement and planned for gathering the honest data as it were.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This part shows the data that was found on factors influencing human common life hardship among the maasai organize: an occurrence of Narok County. The assessment was driven on a case of 204 respondents to which reviews were controlled. The segment presents with assessment of respondents' up close and personal information, and subsequently explores the examination of the assessment targets. Disclosures from open-completed requests were presented in article.

4.2. Questionnaire Return Rate

This part analyzes information on the questionnaires that were returned from the field. Findings on filled in questionnaires and unreturned questionnaires are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Filled in questionnaires	185	90.7
Un returned questionnaires	19	9.3
Total Response Rate	204	100

Out of the tried masses, 185 surveys were returned appropriately filled in making a response pace of 90.7%. The response rate was delegate and was sufficient used to react to the investigation questions. As demonstrated by Mugenda (2003) that a response rate above half is

adequate for examination and declaring; a pace of 60% is extraordinary and a response pace of 70% and over is incredible.

4.3. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The respondents' near and dear information included sex, age, level of preparing, the time span the respondents have lived in the zone.

4.3.1. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The respondents were referenced to exhibit their sex. In like way, the disclosures are as shown in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	95	51.3%
Female	90	48.7 %
Total	185	100.0%

From the disclosures, bigger section (95) of the respondents were male and 90 of the respondents were female. This proposes notwithstanding the way that an enormous segment of the responses radiated from folks there was sexual direction balance.

4.3.2. Distribution of Respondents by Age

The investigation looked to build up the age of the respondents and the discoveries are as appeared in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Age

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
24 years and below	10	5.4%
25-29 years	14	7.6%
30-34 years	76	41.1%
35-39 years	32	17.3%
40-44 years	36	19.5%
45-49 years	8	4.3%
Above 50 years	9	4.9%
Total	185	100%

As indicated by the discoveries, 76 of the respondents were between 30-34 years, 36 were 40-44 years, 32 were 35-39 years, 14 were 25-29 years, 10 were underneath 24 years, 9 were over 50 years, while 8 were 45-49 years. This delineates a large portion of the respondents were sufficiently matured and accordingly could offer top notch data in view of their experience.

4.3.3. Distribution of participants by Level of Education

The respondents were mentioned to show their degree of training. The discoveries on examination of respondent's degree of training has been introduced on Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Distribution of participants by Level of Education

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Secondary	63	34.1%
Certificate/Diploma	80	43.2%
Graduate	32	17.3%
Post Graduate	10	5.4%
Total	185	100%

From the discoveries, generally (80) of the respondents had endorsement/confirmation level of training, 63 had optional instruction, 32 were graduates, while 10 were postgraduate. This suggests respondents were well learned and henceforth higher odds of getting solid information.

4.3.4. Distribution of participants by Duration of Time they have lived in the Area

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate the time span they have lived in the Area. The discoveries on investigation of respondent's time span they have lived in the zone is exhibited on Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Distribution of participants by Duration of Time they have lived in the Area

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-10 years	15	8.1%
11-20 years	45	24.3%
21-30 years	95	51.3%
30 years and above	30	16.2%
Total	185	100%

From the discoveries, dominant part (95) of the respondents had lived in the territory for a term of 21-30 years, 45 showed 11-20 years, 30 demonstrated 30 years or more, while 15 demonstrated 1-10 years. This infers respondents had lived in the region for a more drawn out term of time and henceforth higher odds of getting dependable information in connection to untamed life clashes.

4.4. Competition for Resources on Human Wildlife Conflict

This segment presents discoveries on rivalry for assets on human natural life struggle which are introduced in the consequent area.

4.4.1. Competition for Resources Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate whether rivalry for assets impact human natural life struggle. The discoveries are appeared in table 4.7.

Table 4.7. Competition for Resources Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	165	89.2%
No	20	10.8%
Total	185	100%

From the lion's share (165) of the respondents showed that challenge for assets impact human natural life strife while 20 were of opposite feeling. This delineates rivalry for assets impact human untamed life strife. This can be ascribed to the way that the assets are not many and consequently the scramble. Along these lines individuals and creatures will consistently contend

as individuals will be searching for land to create agribusiness while creatures will find that their territory is being wrecked and they will be compelled to emphasize.

4.4.2. Extent of Agreement on Competition for Resources and Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to show the degree to which they concur with proclamations on rivalry for assets on human untamed life strife. The discoveries are appeared in the table 4.8.

Table 4.8. Extent of Agreement on Competition for Resources and Human Wildlife Conflict

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Obstruction of water for domestic purposes and no water streaming into protected areas for wildlife	3.82	0.8901
Natural factors like drought that push animals to human habitations for pastures and water	3.68	0.7723
Need of land for human development	3.58	0.9240
Most normal natural life cushion zones have prompted rivalry for nourishment, water, territories, and space for the two people and natural life thus bringing about a contention for endurance	3.52	0.8245
Trailed by changing examples of horticultural land use in parts of Africa have prompted expanded clash among ranchers and progressives over yield striking elephants	3.79	0.8112

From the discoveries the respondents concurred that impediment of water for residential purposes and no water gushing into secured regions for untamed life causes strife (mean=3.82), trailed by changing examples of horticultural land use in parts of Africa have prompted expanded clash among ranchers and progressives over yield striking elephants (mean=3.79), regular variables like dry spell that push animals to human residences for fields and water (mean=3.68), need of land for human advancement (mean=3.58), and that most normal natural life cushion zones have prompted rivalry for nourishment, water, territories, and space for the two people and natural life thus bringing about a contention for endurance (mean=3.52). This delineates block of water for local purposes and no water gushing into secured zones for natural life causes struggle.

4.5. Human Migration Influence and Human Wildlife Conflict

This section presents findings on human migration influence on human wildlife conflict which are presented in the subsequent section

4.5.1. Extent of Agreement on Human Migration and Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to show the degree to which they concur with proclamations on human relocation effect on human untamed life strife. The discoveries are appeared in the table 4.9.

Table 4.9. Extent of Agreement on Human Migration and Human Wildlife Conflict

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Foundation of settlement conspires along national parks has prompted the expansion in struggle among individuals and untamed life	3.87	0.1384
Rise of towns and exchanging focuses beside national park has	4.12	0.1529

prompted increment of human natural life strife		
High population has resulted to difficulty in catching up with poachers whenever they strike	3.62	0.1723
Farmers move from other parts of the country so as to benefit from the favorable climatic conditions near national parks	3.79	0.2001

From the discoveries the respondents concurred that rise of towns and exchanging focuses beside national park has prompted increment of human natural life strife (mean=4.12), trailed by foundation of settlement conspires along national parks has prompted the expansion in struggle among individuals and untamed life (mean=3.87), ranchers move from different pieces of the nation to profit by the good climatic conditions close to national parks (mean=3.79), and that high populace has come about to trouble in getting up to speed with poachers at whatever point they strike (mean=3.62). This portrays development of towns and exchanging focuses beside national park has prompted increment of human natural life struggle.

4.6. Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

This section presents findings on human encroachment influence on human wildlife conflict which are presented in the subsequent sections:

4.6.1. Human Encroachment Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to show whether human infringement impact human natural life strife. The discoveries are appeared in table 4.10.

Table 4.10. Human Encroachment Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	140	75.7%
No	45	24.3%
Total	185	100%

From the larger part (140) of the respondents showed that human infringement impact human natural life strife while 45 were of opposite conclusion. This portrays human infringement impact human natural life strife.

4.6.2. Extent of Agreement on Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate the degree to which they concur with articulations on human infringement impact human untamed life struggle. The discoveries are appeared in the table 4.11.

Table 4.11. Extent of Agreement on Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Some community members vandalize KWS park fence	3.95	0.1834
People invade the park in search of firewood	3.80	0.1324
Some community members have been found and arrested inside the park for trespassing	3.73	0.2081
Human activities such as livestock keeping, farming, fishing, the	4.12	0.2189

establishment of roads and building, tourism or conservation

measures changes wildlife habitats

Unknown people carry out subsistence poaching of wildlife	3.77	0.2219
---	------	--------

From the findings the respondents agreed that human activities such as livestock keeping, farming, fishing, the establishment of roads and building, tourism or conservation measures changes wildlife habitats thus causing conflicts (mean=4.12), followed by some community members vandalize KWS park fence (mean=3.95), people invade the park in search of firewood (mean=3.8), unknown people carry out subsistence poaching of wildlife (mean=3.77), and that some community members have been found and arrested inside the park for trespassing (mean=3.73). This depicts that human activities such as livestock keeping, farming, fishing, the establishment of roads and building, tourism or conservation measures changes wildlife habitats thus causing conflicts.

4.7. Conservation Measures on Human Wildlife Conflict

This segment presents discoveries on preservation measures and human natural life strife which are displayed in the resulting areas:

4.7.1. Conservation Measures Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate whether protection estimates impact human natural life struggle. The discoveries are appeared in table 4.12.

Table 4.12. Conservation Measures Influence on Human Wildlife Conflict

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	175	94.5%
No	10	5.5%
Total	185	100%

From the dominant part (175) of the respondents demonstrated that preservation estimates impact human untamed life struggle while 10 were of opposite assessment. This portrays preservation estimates impact human natural life strife.

4.7.2. Extent of Agreement on Conservation Measures and Human Wildlife Conflict

The respondents were mentioned to demonstrate the degree to which they concur with articulations on protection estimates effect on human natural life strife. The discoveries are appeared in the table 4.13.

Table 4.13. Extent of Agreement on Conservation Measures and Human Wildlife Conflict

Statements	Mean	Std. Dev
The Kenya Wildlife Service carry out frequent patrols to keep off invaders and poachers	3.81	0.2013
KWS has corporate social responsibility/community enterprise for the affected communities	4.04	0.1258
The government has enacted enough laws to curb national park encroachment	4.09	0.2219

KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife 4.16 0.2024

From the findings the respondents agreed that KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife which limits human wildlife conflict (mean=4.16), followed by the government has enacted enough laws to curb national park encroachment (mean=4.09), KWS has corporate social responsibility/community enterprise for the affected communities (mean=4.04), and that the Kenya Wildlife Service carry out frequent patrols to keep off invaders and poachers (mean=3.81). This depict that KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife which limits human wildlife conflict.

4.8. Discussion of Findings

This section presents discussion of findings as discussed in the following subsections:

4.8.1. Competition for Resources on Human Wildlife Conflict

The examination found that challenge for assets impact human natural life strife. This can be credited to the way that the assets are not many and henceforth the scramble. In this manner individuals and creatures will consistently contend as individuals will be searching for land to create farming while animals will find that their natural surroundings is being annihilated and they will be compelled to emphasize. As per Bissonette and Adair, (2012) the constant decay and dividing of biological systems through expanded weight by human extension frequently brings about preservation environments that are little, disconnected and fenced. This confines untamed life populaces and can bring about nearby overpopulation of a specific animal groups, among different issues. The consistent loss of environment accentuates the significance of biological

system preservation and the comprehension of how untamed life utilizes environments (Douglas-Hamilton et al., 2015). The examination additionally found that deterrent of water for household purposes and no water gushing into ensured zones for natural life causes struggle.

4.8.2. Human Migration Influence and Human Wildlife Conflict

The study found that emergence of towns and trading centers next to national park has led to increase of human wildlife conflict. Madden, (2013) stated that the increasing development of agricultural activities has many effects on the ecosystem and biodiversity. For instance, establishment of towns in Africa comprises of fast-tracked conversion of natural habitats hence reducing the habitat of wildlife contributing to HWC Expanding agricultural activities destroys wild animal's habitation, changes the landscape and also contribute to HWC since the frequency that wild animals invade the agricultural fields is higher compared to injuring livestock.

4.8.3. Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

The investigation found that human infringement impact human untamed life strife. The investigation additionally found that human exercises, for example, domesticated animals continuing, cultivating, angling, the foundation of streets and building, the travel industry or preservation estimates changes natural life environments in this manner causing clashes. Kenya Wildlife Service, (2016) expressed that land-use discontinuity coming about because of the advancement of little scale cultivating has heightened the human-untamed life struggle in numerous zones where natural life is plenteous, for example, Samburu, Trans-Mara, Taita and Kwale in Kenya.

4.8.4. Conservation Measures on Human Wildlife Conflict

The study found that conservation measures influence human wildlife conflict. The study also found that KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife which limits human wildlife conflict. As indicated by Jimoh, (2013) foundation of solid natural life approaches, guidelines and techniques offer the platform which the nation can best preserve its untamed life for present and people in the future. The crooks of preservation laws should be mercilessly rebuffed to debilitate them and others from breaking them. Authorizing laws planned for upholding guidelines of a nation's different conservancy laws may rouse the officials to be increasingly threatening in continuing them. This law should indicate strategies for making organizations liable for relinquishment of their commitments (Czarnezki and Yu, 2013).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This section presents outline, discourse, end and proposals on factors affecting human natural life strife among the maasai network: an instance of Narok County.

5.2. Summary of Findings

5.2.1. Competition for Resources on Human Wildlife Conflict

The study found that competition for resources influence human wildlife conflict. This can be attributed to the fact that the resources are few and hence the scramble. Thus people and animals will always compete as people will be looking for land to develop agriculture while animals will find that their habitat is being destroyed and they will be forced to reiterate. The study also found that obstruction of water for domestic purposes and no water streaming into protected areas for wildlife causes conflict.

5.2.2. Human Migration Influence and Human Wildlife Conflict

The investigation found that development of towns and exchanging focuses alongside national park has prompted increment of human untamed life struggle.

5.2.3. Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

The examination found that human infringement impact human untamed life struggle. The investigation likewise found that human exercises, for example, animals continuing, cultivating,

angling, the foundation of streets and building, the travel industry or preservation estimates changes untamed life living spaces in this way causing clashes.

5.2.4. Conservation Measures on Human Wildlife Conflict

The study found that conservation measures influence human wildlife conflict. The study also found that KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife which limits human wildlife conflict.

5.3. Conclusion of the Study

The scientist had the option to accomplish the examination targets whereby the components that impact human natural life struggle in networks were obviously distinguished as rivalry for assets, human relocation settlement, human attack to ensured regions and KWS protection measures. The investigation presumed that challenge for assets impact human untamed life struggle. This can be credited to the way that the assets are not many and consequently the scramble. In this way individuals and creatures will consistently contend as individuals will be searching for land to create horticulture while creatures will find that their natural surroundings is being wrecked and they will be compelled to emphasize. The investigation additionally reasoned that impediment of water for local purposes and no water gushing into ensured zones for natural life causes struggle. The examination reasoned that rise of towns and exchanging focuses alongside national park has prompted increment of human untamed life strife. The examination additionally presumed that human exercises, for example, domesticated animals continuing, cultivating, angling, the foundation of streets and building, the travel industry or protection estimates changes untamed life natural surroundings along these lines causing clashes. The

investigation likewise presumed that KWS arrange network mindfulness projects to sharpen them on significance of untamed life which limits human natural life strife.

5.4. Recommendations of the Study

Based on the findings the study made the following recommendations:

1. The administration of Kenya through the services of grounds and Agriculture related to service of Natural asset ought to build up lucid approaches that will ensure the earth and feasible utilization of characteristic asset.
2. The Kenya Wildlife Service should survey its arrangement through requirement of guidelines and enactment on the protected separation on which individuals should manufacture their homes from the National Park for the minimization of human natural life clashes.
3. Since ranchers are influenced, as it were, by crop striking, the administration ought to build up a substitute method for occupation that suits the ranchers living around National Reserve, particularly programs like natural life undertakings and creation for network conservancies that can help ranchers to gather income.
4. Community training and mindfulness by Kenya Wildlife Service ought to be actualized in the territories where human natural life struggle is experienced.

5.5. Suggestions for Further Studies

This investigation concentrated on factors affecting human untamed life struggle among the maasai network: an instance of Narok County. This exploration suggests that future research should investigate factors impacting human natural life struggle among different networks that

live in ensured regions for speculation and correlation purposes. This would likewise be critical to give more data on how different networks manage human natural life strife.

REFERENCES

- Nyhus P. J and Tilson R. (2014). Characterizing Human-Tiger Conflict in Sumatra, Indonesia: Implications for Conservation. *Oryx*, 38, 68-74.
- O'Connell C and Hart, L, (2013). Human Conflict with African and Asian Elephants and Associated Conservation Dilemmas. *Centre for Animals in Society*.
- Rice, M and Hart, L. (2012). Living with the Modern Conservation Paradigm: Can Agricultural Communities Co-Exist with Elephants? A Five Year Case Study in East Caprivi, Namibia. *Biological Conservation*, 93: p381 -391
- Okello M. M. (2015). Land Use Changes and Human-Wildlife Conflicts in the Amboseli Area, Kenya. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 10:19-28 Taylor & Francis, Inc.
- Opondo C. J and Huber M. (2015). Land Use Change Scenarios for Subdivided Ranches in Laikipia District, Kenya, Laikipia. Mt. Kenya Reports, Laikipia Research Programme, Nanyuki.
- Patterson, B. (2014). Livestock Predation by Lions (*Panthera Leo*) and Other Carnivores on Ranches Neighboring Tsavo National Parks, Kenya. *Biological Conservation* 119 507-516
- Ruhiu J and Musyoki C. (2013). Social and Economic Survey of the Impacts of the Mwea Elephant Fence. The EU - Elephant Programme, Kenya Wildlife Service, Nairobi.
- Rutten M. (2012). Parks Beyond Parks: Genuine Community - Based Wildlife Eco - Tourism or Just Another Loss of Land for Maasai Pastoralists in Kenya. Issue Paper no. 11, MED, London.

- Thirgood, S., Woodroffe, R., Rabinowitz, A., (2015). The impact of human–wildlife conflict on human lives and livelihood in: *People and Wildlife: Conflict or Coexistence?* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, pp. 13–26.
- Quirin, C. (2015). Crop raiding by wild vertebrates in the Illubabor Zone, Ethiopia. University of Otago, Department of Zoology. New Zealand.
- Siex, K.S. (2012). Columbus monkeys and coconuts: a study of perceived human– wildlife conflicts. *J. Appl. Ecol.* 36, 1009–1020.
- Sillero-Zubiri, C., and Laurenson. M. (2013). Interactions between carnivores and local communities: conflict or co-existence? Pages 282-312.
- Strum. C.(2010). The Development of Primate Raiding: Implications for Management and Conservation. *Int J Primatol* (2010) 31:133
- Ogada, M., Woodroffe, R., Oguge, N. and Frank, G. (2013). Limiting Depredation by African Carnivores: The Role of Livestock Husbandry. *Conservation Biology* 17(6):1521-1530.
- Ogra, (2012). Human wildlife conflict and gender in protected area borderlands: A case study of costs, perceptions, and vulnerabilities from Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal), India. *Geo forum* 39 (2008) 1408–1422.
- Okello, M. (2016). Principles for the establishment of community wildlife sanctuaries for ecotourism: Lessons from Maasai Group Ranches, Kenya. *African Journal of Business and Economics*, 1 (1), pp. 90–109.

- Ligani, P. C., Savado, P., Tigabu, M., & Oden, P. C. (2011). Factors Influencing People's Participation in the Forest Management Program in Burkina Faso, West Africa. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 292-302.
- Jimoh, H. I. (2013). *Patterns of Environmental Degradation and Development Efforts in Nigerian Environment*. University of Ilorin.
- Johansson, T. (2012). *The Spatial dimension of Human-Wildlife conflicts, Discoveries of New Animal Geography*, University of Helsinki.
- Antoninova, M., (2010). Exclusion of livestock grazing and wood collection in dry land savannah: An effect on long term vegetation succession. *African Journal of Ecology* 48, 408–417.
- Distefano, E. (2010). *Human Wildlife Conflict Worldwide: Collection of case studies, analysis of management strategies and good practices*. South Africa: 1-34.
- Douglas, I., Krink, T., Vollrath, F., (2015). Movements and corridors of African elephants in relation to protected areas. *Nature wissenschaften* 92, 158–163.
- Czarnecki, J. & Yu, W. (2013). *Challenges of China's Natural Resources Conservation and Biodiversity Legislation*. Pace University: Pace Law Faculty Publications.
- Dickman, J. (2010). *Assessment on Complexities of conflict*. Department of Zoology, Wildlife Conservation Research Unit the Rezanati Kaplan Centre, University of Oxford, UK.

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Kindly provide correct and useful data and fill appropriately as logically guided. (This questionnaire has been provided as a word document that can be filled out in soft copy and returned via e-mail; or printed, filled out and mailed).

Section A: General Information

1. Gender of the respondent

- a) Male () b) Female ()

2. Indicate by ticking your age bracket

- a) 24 yrs. and below [] b) 25-29 []
c) 30-34 [] d) 35-39 []
e) 40-44 [] f) 45-49 []
g) 50 and above []

3. Kindly indicate your highest level of educational qualification (tick)

- a) Secondary education [] c) Certificate or diploma []
d) Graduate [] e) Postgraduate []

4. How long have you lived in this area?

- 1-10 years [] 11-20 years []
21-30 years [] Over 30 years []

SECTION B: Competition for Resources on Human Wildlife Conflict

5. Does the competition for resources influence human wildlife conflict?

Yes []

No []

If no explain

.....

.....

.....

6. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on competition for resources on human wildlife conflict.

Statement	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
Obstruction of water for domestic purposes and no water streaming into protected areas for wildlife					
Natural factors like drought that push animals to human habitations for pastures and water					
Need of land for human development					
Most natural wildlife buffer zones have led to competition for food, water, habitats, and space for both humans and wildlife hence resulting in a conflict for survival					
Changing patterns of agricultural land use in parts of Africa have led to increased conflict between farmers and conservationists over crop raiding elephants					

SECTION C: Human Migration Influence and Human Wildlife Conflict

7. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on human migration influence on human wildlife conflict.

Statement	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
Establishment of settlement schemes along national parks has led to the increase in conflict between people and wildlife					
Emergence of towns and trading centers next to national park has led to increase of human wildlife conflict					
High population has resulted to difficulty in catching up with poachers whenever they strike					
Farmers move from other parts of the country so as to benefit from the favourable climatic conditions near national parks					

SECTION C: Human Encroachment and Human Wildlife Conflict

8. Does human encroachment influence human wildlife conflict?

Yes [] No []

9. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on human encroachment influence human wildlife conflict.

Statement	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
Some community members vandalize KWS park fence					
People invade the park in search of firewood					
Some community members have been found and arrested inside the park for trespassing					
Human activities such as livestock keeping, farming, fishing, the establishment of roads and building, tourism or conservation measures changes wildlife habitats					
Unknown people carry out subsistence poaching of wildlife					

SECTION E: Conservation Measures on Human Wildlife Conflict

10. Does conservation measures influence human wildlife conflict?

Yes [] No []

11. Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on conservation measures on human wildlife conflict.

Statements	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
The Kenya Wildlife Service carry out frequent patrols to keep off invaders and poachers					
KWS has corporate social responsibility/community enterprise for the affected communities					
The government has enacted enough laws to curb national park					

encroachment					
KWS organize community awareness programs to sensitize them on importance of wildlife					

THE END

THANK YOU